

# Commentarii de bello civil 2

## C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum De Bello Civili, Liber Secundus

### Kapitel 1

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

### Kapitel 2

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

	<b>iactus</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>lapides</b>	<b>defendi</b>	<b>possent.</b>				
throwing	and	stones	to be defended		they could.				
§ 5	<b>sed</b>	<b>magnitudo</b>	<b>operum,</b>	<b>altitudo</b>	<b>muri</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>turrium,</b>	<b>multitudo</b>	
but	size	of the works,	height	of the wall	and	of the towers,	multitude		
	<b>tormentorum</b>	<b>omnem</b>	<b>administrationem</b>	<b>tardabat.</b>					
of the engines	all	management	was delaying.						
§ 6	<b>crebrae</b>	<b>etiam</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>Albicos</b>	<b>eruptiones</b>	<b>fiebant</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>oppido,</b>	<b>ignesque</b>
frequent	also	through	the Albici	sorties	were occurring	from	the town,	fires and	
	<b>aggeri</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>turribus</b>	<b>inferebantur.</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>facile</b>	<b>nostri</b>	<b>milites</b>	
to the rampart	and	to the towers	were being brought in.	which	easily	our	soldiers		
	<b>repellebant</b>	<b>magnisque</b>	<b>ultra</b>	<b>inlati</b>		<b>detrimentis</b>	<b>eos,</b>	<b>qui</b>	
were driving back	and great	in return	with having been brought		losses	them,	who		
	<b>eruptionem</b>	<b>fecerant,</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>oppidum</b>	<b>reiciebant.</b>				
a sortie	had made,	into	the town		they were driving back.				

## Kapitel 3

§ 1	<b>Interim</b>	<b>L.</b>	<b>Nasidius</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>Cn.</b>	<b>Pompeio</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>classe</b>	<b>navium</b>	<b>ivx,</b>	<b>in</b>
meanwhile	Lucius.	Nasidius	by	Gnaeus.	Pompey	with	a fleet	of ships	ivx,	in	
<b>quibus</b>	<b>paucae</b>	<b>erant</b>		<b>aeratae,</b>	<b>L.</b>	<b>Domitio</b>		<b>Massiliensibusque</b>		<b>subsidio</b>	
among which	few	were		bronze clad,	Lucius.	to Domitius		to the Massiliots and		for aid	
<b>missus</b>	<b>fretu</b>			<b>Siciliae</b>	<b>imprudente</b>	<b>atque</b>		<b>inopinante</b>	<b>Curione</b>		
having been sent	by the strait			of Sicily	with unaware	and		not expecting	Curio		
<b>pervehitur</b>											
he is carried across											
§ 2		<b>appulsisque</b>			<b>Messanam</b>	<b>navibus</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>inde</b>	<b>propter</b>	<b>repentinum</b>	
		and with having been brought to			Messana	ships	and	from there	because of	sudden	
<b>terrem</b>	<b>principum</b>	<b>ac</b>		<b>senatus</b>	<b>fuga</b>		<b>facta</b>		<b>navalibus</b>	<b>eorum</b>	
terror	of the chiefs	and		of the senate	flight		having been made		dockyards	of them	
<b>navem</b>	<b>deducit.</b>										
a ship	he launches.										
§ 3	<b>hac</b>	<b>adiuncta</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>reliquias</b>	<b>naves</b>	<b>cursum</b>	<b>Massiliam</b>	<b>versus</b>	<b>perficit</b>		
with this	having been added	to	the remaining	ships	course		to Massilia	towards	he finishes		
	<b>praemissaque</b>	<b>clam</b>	<b>navicula</b>	<b>Domitium</b>			<b>Massiliensisque</b>	<b>de</b>	<b>suo</b>		
and having been sent ahead	secretly	by a small boat		Domitius			and the Massiliots	about	his own		
<b>adventu</b>	<b>certiores</b>	<b>facit</b>	<b>eosque</b>	<b>magnopere</b>	<b>hortatur,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>rursus</b>	<b>cum</b>			
arrival	more informed	he makes	them and	greatly	he urges,	that	again	with			
<b>Bruti</b>	<b>classe</b>	<b>additis</b>		<b>suis</b>	<b>auxiliis</b>		<b>confilant.</b>				
of Brutus	fleet	with having been added		their own	reinforcements		they may contend.				

## Kapitel 4

§ 1	<b>Massilienses</b>	<b>post</b>	<b>superius</b>	<b>incommodum</b>	<b>veteres</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>eundem</b>	<b>numerum</b>	<b>ex</b>	
the Massiliots	after	earlier		setback	old	to	the same	number	from	
<b>navalibus</b>		<b>productas</b>		<b>navis</b>	<b>refecerant</b>			<b>summaque</b>	<b>industria</b>	
dockyards	having been brought out			ships	they had repaired			and with the highest		
<b>armaverant</b>	—	<b>remigum,</b>	<b>gubernatorum</b>	<b>magna</b>	<b>copia</b>	<b>subpetebat</b>	—			
they had equipped	—	of rowers,	of helmsmen	great	supply	was at hand				
§ 2		<b>piscatoriasque</b>	<b>adiecerant</b>	<b>atque</b>			<b>ut</b>	<b>essent</b>	<b>ab</b>	
		fishing vessels and	they had added				so that	they might be	from	
	<b>ictu</b>	<b>telorum</b>	<b>remiges</b>	<b>tuti;</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>sagittariis</b>	<b>tormentisque</b>			
the blow	of missiles	rowers	safe;	these	with archers		and engines			
§ 3	<b>tali</b>	<b>modo</b>	<b>instructa</b>	<b>classe</b>	<b>omnium</b>	<b>seniorum,</b>	<b>matrum</b>	<b>familiae,</b>		
in such manner	having been fitted out		fleet	of all	of elders,	of mothers	of household,			
<b>virginum</b>	<b>precibus</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>fletu</b>		<b>excitati,</b>		<b>tempore</b>	<b>civitati</b>		
of maidens	with prayers	and	with weeping		having been aroused,		at the last	time	to the state	
	<b>subvenirent,</b>		<b>non</b>	<b>minore</b>	<b>animo</b>	<b>fiducia</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>ante</b>		
they might come to aid,		not	with less	spirit	and	with confidence	than	before		
<b>dimicaverant,</b>	<b>naves</b>	<b>conscendunt.</b>								
they had fought,	ships	they board.								
§ 4	<b>communi</b>	<b>enim</b>	<b>fit</b>	<b>vitio</b>	<b>naturae,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>invisitatis</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>incognitis</b>	<b>rebus</b>
by a common	for	it happens	by fault	of nature,	that		to unseen	and	unknown	things

**magis** **confidamus** **vehementiusque** **exterreamur;** **ut** **tum** **accidit.** **adventus**  
 more we may trust more vehemently and we may be terrified; as then it happened. arrival  
**enim** **L.** **Nasidi** **summa** **spe** **et** **voluntate** **civitatem** **compleverat.**  
 for Lucius. of Nasidius with the highest hope and goodwill the state he had filled.  
 § 5 **nacti** **idoneum** **ventum** **ex** **portu** **exeunt** **et** **Tauroenta,** **quod** **est**  
 having obtained suitable wind from harbor they go out and Tauroenta, which is  
**castellum** **Massiliensium,** **ad** **Nasidium** **pervenient** **ibique** **naves** **expeditum**  
 a fort of the Massiliots, to Nasidius they arrive and there ships ready  
**rursusque** **se** **ad** **configendum** **animo** **confirmant** **et** **consilia** **communicant.**  
 again and themselves to for fighting in spirit they fortify and plans they share.  
**dextra** **pars** **attribuitur** **Massiliensibus,** **sinistra** **Nasidio.**  
 right part is assigned to the Massiliots, left to Nasidius.

## Kapitel 5

§ 1 **Eodem** **Brutus** **contendit** **aucto** **narium** **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** **profiscitur.**  
 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** **iuentus,** **quaes** **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** **templis** **deorum** **immortalium**  
 on the wall to the sky hands they might stretch or temples of the gods of immortal  
**adirent** **et** **ante** **simulacra** **projecti** **victoriam** **ab** **dis**  
 they might approach and before images having been cast down victory from the gods  
**exposcerent.**  
 they might demand earnestly.

§ 4 **neque** **erat** **quisquam** **omnium,** **quin** **in** **eius** **diei** **casu** **suarum**  
 nor there was anyone of all, but that in of that of day event of their own  
**omnium** **fortunarum** **eventum** **consistere** **existimaret.**

§ 5 **nam** **et** **honesti** **ex** **iuentute** **et** **cuiusque** **aetatis** **amplissimi** **nominativum**  
 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.**

## Kapitel 6

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

	<b>habitu</b>	<b>viderentur,</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>quibus</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>pugna</b>	<b>vitae</b>	<b>periculum</b>	<b>accideret,</b>	<b>non</b>
	about to have	they might seem,	and	to whom	in	battle	of life	danger	might befall,	not
	<b>ita</b>	<b>multo</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>reliquorum</b>	<b>civium</b>	<b>fatum</b>	<b>antecedere</b>	<b>existimarent,</b>	<b>quibus</b>	
	so	by much	themselves	of the rest	of citizens	fate	to go before	they would think,		for whom
	<b>urbe</b>	<b>capta</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>esset</b>	<b>belli</b>	<b>fortuna</b>	<b>patienda.</b>			
§ 2	with the city	having been taken	the same	would be	of war	fortune	to be endured.			
	<b>diductisque</b>			<b>nostris</b>	<b>paulatim</b>	<b>navibus</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>artificio</b>	<b>gubernatorum</b>	<b>et</b>
	and with having been drawn apart			our	gradually	ships	and	by skill	of helmsmen	and
	<b>mobilitati</b>	<b>navium</b>	<b>locus</b>	<b>dabatur,</b>		<b>et</b>	<b>siquando</b>	<b>nostris</b>	<b>facultatem</b>	
	to the mobility	of ships	room	was being given,		and	if ever	our men	opportunity	
	<b>nacti</b>	<b>ferreis</b>	<b>manibus</b>	<b>inectis</b>		<b>navem</b>	<b>religaverant,</b>		<b>undique</b>	
	having obtained	iron	hands	having been thrown in		the ship	they had tied,		from everywhere	
	<b>suis</b>	<b>laborantibus</b>	<b>succurrent.</b>							
	to their own	struggling	they were helping.							
§ 3	<b>neque</b>	<b>vero</b>	<b>coniuncti</b>	<b>Albici</b>	<b>comminus</b>	<b>pugnando</b>	<b>deficiebant</b>	<b>neque</b>		
	nor	indeed	having been joined	the Albici	at close quarters	by fighting	were failing			
	<b>multum</b>	<b>cedebant</b>	<b>virtute</b>	<b>nostris.</b>	<b>simul</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>minoribus</b>	<b>navibus</b>		
	much	were yielding	in courage	to our men.	at the same time	from	smaller	ships		
	<b>magna</b>	<b>vis</b>	<b>eminus</b>	<b>missa</b>	<b>telorum</b>	<b>multa</b>	<b>nostris</b>	<b>de</b>		
	great	force	from a distance	having been sent	of missiles	many	to our men	from		
	<b>improviso</b>	<b>imprudentibus</b>		<b>atque</b>	<b>impeditis</b>	<b>vulnera</b>	<b>inferebant.</b>			
	the unexpected	unaware		and	hampered	wounds	they were bringing in.			
	<b>conspicataeque</b>			<b>naves</b>	<b>triremes</b>	<b>duae</b>	<b>navem</b>	<b>D.</b>	<b>Bruti,</b>	<b>quae</b>
	having caught sight and			ships	triremes	two	the ship	Decimus.	of Brutus,	which
	<b>insigni</b>	<b>facile</b>	<b>agnosci</b>	<b>poterat,</b>	<b>duabus</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>partibus</b>	<b>sese</b>		from
	the emblem	easily	to be recognized	was able,	with two	from	sides	themselves	in	eam
	<b>incitaverant.</b>	<b>sed</b>	<b>tantum</b>	<b>re</b>	<b>provisa</b>		<b>Brutus</b>	<b>Brutus</b>	<b>celeritate</b>	
	they had rushed.	but	so much	with the matter	having been foreseen		Brutus	Brutus	by speed	
	<b>navis</b>	<b>enitus</b>	<b>est</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>parvo</b>	<b>momento</b>	<b>antececeret.</b>			
	of the ship	having striven out	has	that	by a small	moment	he might get ahead.			
§ 4	<b>illae</b>	<b>adeo</b>	<b>graviter</b>	<b>inter</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>incitatae</b>	<b>conflixerunt,</b>	<b>ut</b>		
	those	so	heavily	among	themselves	having been driven	they clashed,	so that		
	<b>vehementissime</b>			<b>utraque</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>concurso</b>	<b>laborarent,</b>		<b>altera</b>	<b>vero</b>
	most violently			each of the two	from	the collision	they might be in distress,		the other	indeed
	<b>praefracto</b>		<b>rostro</b>	<b>tota</b>	<b>conlabeficeret.</b>					
	with having been broken off			beak	whole	might collapse.				
§ 5	<b>qua</b>	<b>re</b>	<b>animadversa,</b>	<b>qua</b>	<b>proximae</b>	<b>ei</b>	<b>loco</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>Bruti</b>	<b>classe</b>
	with which	thing	having been noticed,	which	nearest	to her	in place	from	of Brutus	fleet
	<b>naves</b>	<b>erant,</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>eas</b>	<b>inpeditas</b>	<b>impetum</b>	<b>faciunt</b>	<b>celeriterque</b>		<b>ambas</b>
	ships	were,	against	them	having been entangled	attack	they make	quickly and		both
	<b>deprimunt.</b>									
	they sink.									

# Kapitel 7

§ 1	<b>Sed</b>	<b>Nasidianae</b>	<b>naves</b>	<b>nullo</b>	<b>usui</b>	<b>fuerunt</b>	<b>celeriterque</b>	<b>pugna</b>	<b>excesserunt.</b>
	but	Nasidian	ships	of no	use	were	quickly and	from the battle	they left.
	<b>non</b>	<b>enim</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>aut</b>	<b>conspectus</b>	<b>patriae</b>	<b>aut</b>	<b>propinquorum</b>	<b>praecepta</b>
	not	for	these	either	sight	of fatherland	or	of kinsmen	ad precepts
	<b>extremum</b>	<b>vitae</b>	<b>periculum</b>	<b>adire</b>		<b>cogebant.</b>			
	the last	of life	danger	to approach		they were forcing.			
§ 2	<b>itaque</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>numero</b>	<b>navium</b>	<b>nulla</b>	<b>desiderata</b>	<b>est;</b>	<b>ex</b>
	and so	from	that	number	of ships	no one	having been missed	was;	from
	<b>classe</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>sunt</b>	<b>depressae,</b>	<b>iii</b>	<b>captae,</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>Massiliensium</b>
	fleet	five	have been	sunk,	four	captured,	one	with	of the Massiliots
	<b>omnes</b>	<b>citeriorem</b>	<b>Hispaniam</b>	<b>petiverunt.</b>				<b>Nasidianis</b>	<b>profugit;</b>
	all	nearer	Spain	they sought.				the Nasidiants	quae has fled;
§ 3	<b>at</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>reliquis</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>praemissa</b>		<b>Massiliam</b>	<b>huius</b>	<b>nuntii</b>
	but	from	the rest	one	having been sent ahead		to Massilia	of this	of message
	<b>gratia</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>iam</b>	<b>adpropinquaret</b>	<b>urbi,</b>	<b>omnis</b>	<b>sese</b>	<b>multitudo</b>	<b>ad</b>
	for the sake	when	now	it was approaching	the city.	all	itself	multitude	for

	cognoscendum	effudit,	et	re	cognita	tantus	luctus	exceptit,
	finding out	poured out,	and	with the thing	having been learned	so great	grief	seized,
ut	urbs	ab	hostibus	capta	eodem	vestigio	videretur.	
	that the city	by the enemies		having been taken	on the same	footstep		it might seem.
§ 4	Massilienses	tamen	nihilo	setius	ad	defensionem	urbis	reliqua
	the Massiliots	however	by nothing	less	for	defense	of the city	remaining
	cooperunt.							appareare
	they began.							

## Kapitel 8

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

## Kapitel 9

§ 1	Ubi	turris	altitudo	perducta	est	ad	contabulationem,	eam
	when	of the tower	height	having been brought through	has been	to	the flooring,	it
	in parietes	instruxerunt,	ita ut capita	tignorum extrema			parietum structura	
	into walls	they arranged,	so that heads	of beams ends			of walls by a structure	
	tegerentur,	nequid	emineret,	ubi ignis	hostium adhaeresceret.			
	might be covered,	lest anything	might stick out,	where fire	of enemies		might cling.	
§ 2	hanc	insuper	contignationem,	quantum tectum	plutei	ac	vinearum	passum
	this	on top	decking,	as much cover	of mantelets	and	of vineae	having allowed
	est,	latericolo	adstruxerunt	supraque	eum locum	duo	tigna transversa	
	is,	with brickwork	they built up	above and	that place	two	beams crosswise	
	iniecerunt	non longe ab	extremis	parietibus,	quibus		suspenderent	eam
	they threw on	not far from	outermost	walls,	by which		they might hang	that
	contignationem	quae turri	tegimento	eset	futura,		supraque ea	
	flooring	which for the tower	as a covering	might be	about to be,		above and those	
	tigna	drecto	transversas trabes	iniecerunt	easque		religaverunt.	
	beams	straight	crosswise beams	they threw on	and them		they fastened.	
§ 3	has	trabes	paulo longiores	atque eminentiores	quam	extremi	parietes erant,	
	these	beams	a little longer	and more projecting	than	outermost	walls were,	
	effecerunt	ut eset	ubi tegimenta	praepondere				
	they brought about	that there might be	where coverings	to hang in front			possent ad	
	defendendos	ictus ac	repellendos,	cum infra	eam	contignationem	parietes	
	to be defended	blows and	to be driven back,	when below	that	decking	walls	

extruerentur;

were being built;

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

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

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

§ 7 **ubi quantum storiarum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevarant, intra haec**  
when as much of mats lowering was allowing, so much they had raised, within these  
**tegimenta abditi atque muniti parietes lateribus exstrebant, rursusque alia**  
coverings hidden and protected walls with bricks they were building, again and other  
**pressione ad aedificandum sibi locum expediebant.** by pressure to for building for themselves place they were clearing.

§ 8 **ubi tempus alterius contabulationis videbatur, tigna item ut primo**  
when time of another of flooring seemed, beams likewise as at first  
**tecta extremis lateribus instruebant exque ea**  
having been covered at the outermost walls they were arranging out of and from that  
**contignatione rursus summam contabulationem storiasque elevabant.** flooring again highest flooring and mats they were raising.

§ 9 **ita tuto ac sine ullo vulnere ac periculo vi tabulata extruxerunt**  
thus safely and without any wound and danger by force floors they built  
**fenestrasque, quibus in locis visum est, ad tormenta mittenda in**  
windows and, which in places having seemed it is, for engines to be discharged in  
**struendo reliquerunt.** building they left.

## Kapitel 10

§ 1 **Ubi ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse**  
when from that tower which around were works to protect themselves to be able  
**sunt confisi, musculum pedes Ix longum ex materia bipedali, quem**  
they were having trusted, shed feet sixty long from timber two foot, which  
**a turri latericia ad hostium turrim murumque perducerent, facere**  
from tower brick to of enemies tower and wall they might lead, to make  
**instituerunt.** they began.

§ 2 **cuius musculi haec erat forma. duae primum trabes in solo aequae**  
of which of the shed these was form. two first beams on ground equally  
**longae distantes inter se pedes iii 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	lat	extremum	musculi	tectum	trabesque	extremas	quadras	regulas	iii		
	to	farthest	of the shed	roof	and beams	endmost	square	bars	four		
	patentis	digitos	defigunt,	que	lateres,	qui	musculo	struantur,			
	spreading	fingers	they fix,	which	bricks,	which	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	rurus	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			
	jungatur.										
	it may be joined.										

## Kapitel 11

§ 1	Quo	malo	perterriti	subito	oppidani	saxa,	quam	maxima	possunt,	vectibus	
	by which	mischievous	terrified	suddenly	townspeople	stones,	as	greatest	they can,	with levers	
	promovent,	praecipitataque			muro		in	musculum	devolvunt.	ictum	
	they push forward,	and having cast down			from the wall		onto	shed	they roll.	blow	
	firmitas	materiae	sustinet,	et	quidquid	incidit,	fastigio		musculi	elabitur.	
	strength	of material	sustains,	and	whatever	falls,	by the slope		of the shed	slips off.	
§ 2	id	ubi	vident,	mutant	consilium;	cupas	taeda	ac	pice	refertas	
	this	when	they see,	they change	plan;	barrels	with pine wood	and	with pitch	stuffed	
	incendunt	easque	de	muro	in	musculum	devolvunt.	involutae	labuntur,		
	they set on fire	and them	from	wall	onto	shed	they roll.	wrapped	they glide,		
	delapsae	ab	lateribus	longuriis	furcisque	ab	opere	removentur.			
	having slipped down	from	sides	with poles	and forks	from	work		are removed.		
§ 3	interim	sub	musculo	milites	vectibus	infima	saxa	turris	hostium,	quibus	
	meanwhile	under	shed	soldiers	with levers	lowest	stones	of the tower	of enemies,	by which	
	fundamenta	continebantur,	convellunt.		musculus	ex	turri		latericia	a	nostris
	foundations	were held together,		they wrench.	the shed	from	tower		brick	by	our
	telis	tormentisque	defenditur;	hostes	ex	muro	ac	turribus	submoventur;	non	
	missiles	and engines	is defended;	enemies	from	wall	and	towers	are driven back;	not	
	datur	libera	muri	defendendi	facultas.						
	is given	free	of the wall	to be defended	opportunity.						
§ 4	compluribus	iam	lapidibus	ex	illa	queae	suberat	turri	subductis		
	several	already	stones	from	that	which	was under	to the tower	having been removed		
	repentina	ruina	pars	eius	turris	concidit,	pars	reliqua	consequens		
	sudden	collapse	part	of that	of tower	fell down,	part	remaining	following		

**procumbebat,**    **cum**    **hostes**    **urbis**    **direptione**    **perterriti**    **inermes**    **cum**  
 was sinking,    when    enemies    of the city    by plundering    having been terrified    unarmed    with  
**infusilis**    **se**    **porta**    **foras**    **universi**    **proripiunt,**    **ad**    **legatos**    **atque**  
 fillets    themselves    from the gate    out    all together    rush out,    to    envoys    and  
**exercitum**    **supplices**    **manus**    **tendunt.**  
 army    suppliant    hands    they stretch.

## Kapitel 12

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

# Kapitel 13

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

# Kapitel 14

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

# Kapitel 15

§ 1	<b>Trebonius</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>quea</b>	<b>sunt</b>	<b>amissa</b>	<b>multo</b>	<b>maiore</b>	<b>militum</b>	<b>studio</b>	
	Trebonius	those things	which	are	having been lost	by much	greater	of the soldiers	zeal	
	<b>administrare</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>reficere</b>	<b>instituit.</b>	<b>nam</b>	<b>ubi</b>	<b>tantos</b>	<b>labores</b>	<b>et</b>	
	to manage	and	to repair	he began.	for	when	so great	his own	and	equipment
	<b>male</b>	<b>cedidisse</b>	<b>viderunt,</b>	<b>indutiisque</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>scelus</b>		<b>violatis</b>	<b>suam</b>	
	badly	to have fallen	they saw,	truces and	through	crime	having been violated		their own	
	<b>virtutem</b>	<b>inrisui</b>	<b>fore</b>	<b>perdoluerunt,</b>		<b>quod,</b>	<b>unde</b>	<b>agger</b>	<b>omnino</b>	
	valor	for mockery	would be	they grieved deeply,		because,	whence	rampart	at all	
	<b>conportari</b>		<b>posset,</b>	<b>nihil</b>	<b>erat</b>	<b>reliquum,</b>	<b>omnibus</b>	<b>arboribus</b>	<b>longe</b>	
	to be brought together	could,	nothing	was	remaining,	with all	trees	far	lateque	
	<b>in</b>	<b>finibus</b>	<b>Massiliensium</b>		<b>excisis</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>convectis,</b>		<b>aggerem</b>	
	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	congesticlus	ex	materia	fuerat	agger.		
	in height,	and	that	heapedup	from	timber	had been	rampart.		
§ 2	ubi	aut	spatium	inter	muros	aut	imbecillitas	materiae	postulare	videretur,
	when	or	space	between	walls	or	weakness	of material	to demand	might seem,
	pilae	interponuntur,	traversaria	tigna		iniciuntur,	quae	firmamento	esse	
	posts	are put between,	cross	beams		are thrown on,	which	for strengthening	to be	
	possint,	et	quidquid	est	contignum,	cratibus		consternitur,	crates	luto
	may be able,	and	whatever	is	boarded over,	with hurdles		is covered,	hurdles	with mud
	integuntur.									
	are covered.									
§ 3	sub	tecto	miles	dextra	ac	sinistra	muro	tectus,	adversus	
	under	roof	soldier	on the right	and	on the left	by the wall	covered,	facing	
	plutei		objecetu,	opere		quaecumque		sunt	usui,	
	of the mantelet		by the interposition,	for the work		whatever things		are	sine	periculo
	subportat.									danger
	he brings up.									
§ 4	celeriter	res	administratur;	diurni	laboris	detrimentum	sollertia	et	virtute	
	swiftly	the matter	is managed;	of long	of labor	loss	by skill	and	by courage	
	militum	brevi	reconciliatur.	portae,	quibus	locis	videtur,		eruptionis	
	of soldiers	in a short time	is restored.	gates,	in which	places	it seems,		of a sally	
	causa	in	muro	relinquuntur.						
	for the sake	in	the wall	are left.						

## Kapitel 16

§ 1	Quod	ubi	hostes	viderunt,	ea,	quae	diu	longoque	spatio
	which	when	the enemies	saw,	those things,	which	for long	long and	space
	refici	non	posse	sperassent,	paucorum	dierum	opera	et	labore
	to be repaired	not	to be able	they had hoped,	of few	of days	by work	and	thus
	refecta,		ut	nullus	perfidae	neque	eruptioni	locus	esset,
	having been repaired,	so that	no	of treachery		nor	for a sally	place	might be,
	quicquam	omnino	relinqueretur,	qua	aut	telis	militibus	aut	neque
	anything	at all	might be left,	where by	or	by weapons	to the soldiers	or	igni
	operibus		noceri	posset,					by fire
	to the works		to be harmed	could,					
§ 2	eodemque	exemplo	sentiant	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	inaedificata
	of standing	in	their own	fortifications	place	not	might be,	paene	
	in	muris	ab	exercitu	nostro	moenia	viderentur,	ad	manu
	on	the walls	by	the army	our	walls	might seem,	telum	
	coiceretur		suorumque	tormentorum	usum,			a missile	by hand
	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			
	parique	condicione	ex	muro	ac	turribus	bellandi	data	
	and equal	condition	from	the wall	and	towers	of fighting	se	
	nostris	adaequare	non	posse		intellegunt,	ad	eadem	
	to our men	to equal	not	to be able		they understand,	to	the same	
	condiciones		recurrent.						
	terms		they return.						

## Kapitel 17

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

quea sunt in Italia gestae, diffidens Pompeianis rebus amicissime de  
which have been in Italy done, distrusting to Pompeian affairs very friendly about

**Caesare loquebatur:**  
Caesar he was speaking:

§ 2 **praecipitatum** 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 fiduciariam operam  
himself to be ignorant, what might be the duty of a legate, who fiduciary service  
obtineret, quea vires suae, quea voluntas erga Caesarem totius  
might hold, what forces his own, what will toward Caesar of the whole  
provinciae.

§ 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.

§ 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,  
queaque postea acciderant, de angustiis ad Ilerdam rei  
and which afterwards had happened, about straits difficulties to Ilerda of the matter  
frumentariae accepit, atque haec ad eum elatius atque inflatus  
of grain he received, and these things to him more loftily and more boastfully  
Afranius perscribebat, se quoque ad motus fortunae movere coepit.  
Afranius was writing at length, himself also toward movements of fortune to move he began.

## Kapitel 18

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

to be made he saw to it.

§ 2 pecuniam omnem omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum  
money all and all ornaments out of the shrine of Hercules into the town  
Gadis contulit; eo sex cohortes praesidii causa ex provincia misit  
Gades he transferred; there six cohorts of garrison for the sake from the province he sent  
Gaiumque Gallonium equitem Romanum familiarem Domiti, qui eo procurandae  
and Gaius Gallonius a knight Roman friend of Domitius, who there of managing  
hereditatis causa venerat missus a Domitio, oppido Gadibus  
of the inheritance for the sake had come having been sent by Domitius, to the town of Gades  
praefecit; arma omnia privata ac publica in domum Galloni  
he put in charge; arms all private and public into the house of Gallonius  
contulit.  
he transferred.

§ 3 ipse habuit graves in Caesarem contiones. saepe ex tribunali  
he himself he held serious against Caesar assemblies speeches. often from the platform  
praedicavit adversa Caesarem proelia fecisse, magnum numerum ab eo  
he proclaimed adverse to Caesar battles to have fought, a great number from him  
militum ad Afranium perfugisse; haec se certis nuntiis,  
of soldiers to Afranius to have deserted; these things himself by reliable messengers,

	<b>certis</b>	<b>auctoribus</b>	<b>comperisse.</b>	by reliable	sources	to have ascertained.					
§ 4	<b>quibus</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>perterritos</b>	<b>civis</b>	<b>Romanos</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>provinciae</b>	<b>sibi</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>rem</b>	
	by which	things	frightened	citizens	Roman	of that	province	to himself	for	the state	
	<b>publicam</b>	<b>administrandum</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>ccxxx</b>		<b>et</b>	<b>argenti</b>	<b>pondō</b>	<b>xx</b>	<b>milia,</b>	thousands,
	public	to be managed	sesterces	two hundred thirty	and	of silver	by weight	twenty			
	<b>tritici</b>	<b>modios</b>	<b>cxx</b>	<b>milia</b>	<b>polliceri</b>	<b>coegit.</b>					
	of grain	bushels	one hundred twenty	thousands	to promise	he compelled.					
§ 5	<b>quas</b>	<b>Caesari</b>	<b>esse</b>	<b>amicas</b>	<b>civitates</b>	<b>arbitrabatur,</b>	<b>his</b>	<b>graviora</b>	<b>onera</b>		
	which	to Caesar	to be	friendly	states	he was judging,	on these	heavier	burdens		
	<b>iniungebat</b>	<b>praesidiaque</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>deducebat,</b>		<b>et</b>	<b>iudicia</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>privatos</b>		
	he was laying on	garrisons and	there	he was bringing down,	and	judgments	against	private citizens			
	<b>reddebat,</b>	<b>qui verba</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>orationem</b>	<b>adversus</b>	<b>rem</b>	<b>publicam</b>	<b>habuissent;</b>			
	he was rendering,	who words	and	a speech	against	the state	public	they had held;			
	<b>eorum</b>	<b>bona</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>publicum</b>	<b>addicebat.</b>	<b>provinciam</b>	<b>omnem</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>sua</b>	<b>et</b>	
	of them	goods	into	the public	he was auctioning.	the province	all	to	his own	and	
	<b>Pompeii</b>	<b>verba</b>	<b>iusiurandum</b>		<b>adigebat.</b>						
	of Pompey	words	oath		he was compelling.						
§ 6	<b>cognitis</b>	<b>iis</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>sunt</b>	<b>gestae</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>citeriore</b>	<b>Hispania,</b>		
	with having been learned	these	things	which	have been	done	in	nearer	Spain,		
	<b>bellum</b>	<b>parabat.</b>	<b>ratio</b>	<b>autem</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>erat</b>	<b>belli,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>ii</b>
	war	he was preparing.	the plan	but now	this	was	of the war,	that	himself	with	two
	<b>legionibus</b>	<b>Gadis</b>	<b>conferret,</b>	<b>naves</b>	<b>frumentumque</b>		<b>omne</b>	<b>ibi</b>	<b>contineret;</b>		
	legions	to Gades	he might betake,	ships	and grain		all	there	he might keep;		
	<b>provinciam</b>	<b>enim</b>	<b>omnem</b>	<b>Caesaris</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>favere</b>	<b>cognoverat.</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>insula</b>		
	the province	for	all	of Caesar	to the affairs	to favor	he had learned.	on	the island		
	<b>frumento</b>	<b>navibusque</b>		<b>comparatis</b>	<b>bellum</b>		<b>duci</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>difficile</b>		
	with grain	and ships		having been made ready	war		to be prolonged	not	difficult		
	<b>existimabat.</b>										
	he was considering.										
§ 7	<b>Caesar</b>	<b>etsi</b>	<b>multis</b>	<b>necessariisque</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>Italianum</b>	<b>revocabatur,</b>			
	Caesar	although	by many	and necessary	matters	into	Italy	he was being recalled,			
	<b>tamen</b>	<b>constituerat</b>		<b>nullam</b>	<b>partem</b>	<b>belli</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>Hispaniis</b>	<b>relinquere,</b>	<b>quod</b>	
	nevertheless	he had resolved		no	part	of war	in	the Spains	to leave,	because	
	<b>magna</b>	<b>esse</b>	<b>Pompeii</b>	<b>beneficia</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>magnas</b>	<b>clientelas</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>citeriore</b>	<b>provincia</b>	
	great	to be	of Pompey	benefits	and	great	client ties	in	nearer	province	
	<b>sciebat.</b>										
	he knew.										

## Kapitel 19

§ 1	<b>Itaque</b>	<b>duabus</b>	<b>legionibus</b>	<b>missis</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>ulteriore</b>	<b>Hispaniam</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>Q.</b>	<b>Cassio,</b>	
	and so	two	legions	having been sent	into	farther	Spain	with	Q.	Cassius,	
	<b>tribuno</b>	<b>plebis,</b>	<b>ipse</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>dc</b>	<b>equitibus</b>	<b>magnis</b>	<b>itineribus</b>			
	tribune	of the plebs,	himself	with	six hundred	horsemen	by great	Marches			
	<b>praegettatur</b>	<b>edictumque</b>		<b>praemittit,</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>diem</b>	<b>magistratus</b>	<b>principesque</b>		
	he advances ahead	edict and		he sends ahead,	to	which	day	magistrates	chiefs and		
	<b>omnium</b>	<b>civitatum</b>	<b>sibi</b>	<b>esse</b>	<b>praesto</b>	<b>Cordubae</b>	<b>vellet.</b>				
	of all	of states	to himself	to be	at hand	at Corduba	he might wish.				
§ 2	<b>quo</b>	<b>edicto</b>	<b>tota</b>	<b>provincia</b>	<b>pervulgato</b>		<b>nulla</b>	<b>fuit</b>	<b>civitas,</b>	<b>quin</b>	<b>ad</b>
	by which	edict	whole	province	having been spread abroad		no	was	city,	but that	to
	<b>id</b>	<b>tempus</b>	<b>partem</b>	<b>senatus</b>	<b>Cordubam</b>	<b>mitteret,</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>civis</b>	<b>Romanus</b>	<b>paulo</b>	
	that	time	part	of the senate	to Corduba	might send,	not	citizen	Roman	a little	
	<b>notior,</b>	<b>quin</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>diem</b>	<b>conveniret.</b>						
	better known,	but that	to	day	might assemble.						
§ 3	<b>simil</b>	<b>ipse</b>	<b>Cordubae</b>	<b>conventus</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>portas</b>	<b>Varroni</b>	<b>clausit,</b>		
	at the same time	himself	at Corduba	assembly	through	itself	gates	to Varro	closed,		
	<b>custodias</b>	<b>vigiliisque</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>turribus</b>	<b>muroque</b>	<b>disposit,</b>	<b>cohorts</b>	<b>duas,</b>	<b>qua</b>		
	guards	watches and	in	towers	wall and	he arranged,	cohorts	two,	who		
	<b>coloniae</b>	<b>appellabantur,</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>casu</b>	<b>venissent,</b>	<b>tuendi</b>	<b>oppidi</b>			
	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 province  
**civitas, deductis tribus in arcem oppidi cohortibus a Varrone**  
 city, with having been led down three into citadel of the town cohorts by Varro  
**praesidio, per se cohortes elecit portasque praecclusit.**  
 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
	<b>Gadis contuleret, ne itinere aut trajectu intercluderetur;</b> tanta ac	to Gades he might contend, lest by journey or by passage he might be shut off; so great and
	<b>tam secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur.</b>	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
	<b>sit cognitum de edicto Caesaris, consensisse Gaditanos</b>	it may be having been learned about edict of Caesar, to have agreed the Gaditanians
	<b>principes cum tribunis cohortium quea essent ibi in praesidio, ut Gallonium</b>	chiefs with tribunes of cohorts who were there in garrison, so that Gallonius
	<b>ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.</b>	out of town they might drive out, city island and for Caesar they might preserve.
§ 3	hoc initio consilio denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua	with this having been entered plan to have given notice to Gallonius, that of his own
	<b>sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus; si id</b>	accord, while without danger it might be permitted, he might depart from Gades; if that
	<b>non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos. hoc timore adductum</b>	not he had done, to himself plan about to take. by this fear having been led
	<b>Gallonum Gadibus excessisse.</b>	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
	<b>appellabatur, ex castris Varronis adstante inspectante ipso signa sustulit</b>	was called, out of camp of Varro standing and watching himself standards he raised
	<b>seseque Hispalim recipit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio</b>	himself and to Hispalis he withdrew and forum and colonnades without wrongdoing
	<b>consedit.</b>	he settled.
§ 5	quod factum adeo eius conventus cives Romani comprobaverunt, ut domum	which deed so of that assembly citizens Roman approved, that home
	<b>ad se quisque hospitio cupidissime reciparet.</b>	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
	<b>venturum praemisisset, certior ab suis factus est</b>	about to come he had sent ahead, more sure by his men having been made is
	<b>praeclusas esse portas.</b>	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
	<b>esse legionem, cui iusserit, tradere. ille ad eum Sex.</b>	to be legion, to whom he will have ordered, to hand over. he to him Sextus.
	<b>Caesarem mittit atque huic tradi iubet.</b>	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;
	<b>relatis ad eum publicis cum fide rationibus, quod</b>	with having been brought back to him public with good faith accounts, what

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

## Kapitel 21

§ 1	<b>Caesar</b>	<b>contione</b>	<b>habita</b>	<b>Cordubae</b>	<b>omnibus</b>	<b>generatim</b>	<b>gratias</b>	<b>agit:</b>
	Caesar	with assembly	having been held	at Corduba	to all	generally	thanks	gives:
	<b>civibus</b>	Romanis,	<b>quod oppidum</b>	<b>in sua</b>	<b>potestate</b>	<b>studuisserent</b>		<b>habere,</b>
	to citizens	Roman,	because town	in his own	power	they had striven		to have,
	<b>Hispanis,</b>	<b>quod praesidia</b>	<b>expulissent,</b>		<b>Gaditanis,</b>	<b>quod</b>		<b>conatus</b>
	to the Spaniards,	because garrisons	they had driven out,		to the Gaditanians,	because		attempts
	<b>adversariorum</b>	<b>infregissent</b>	<b>seseque in libertatem</b>	<b>vindicavissent,</b>				<b>tribunis</b>
	of opponents	they had broken	themselves and into	freedom				to tribunes
	<b>militum centurionibusque,</b>	<b>qui eo praesidiis</b>	<b>causa</b>	<b>venerant,</b>	<b>quod</b>			<b>eorum</b>
	of soldiers and centurions,	who there of garrison	for the sake	had come,	because			of them
	<b>consilia</b>	<b>sua virtute</b>	<b>confirmavissent.</b>					
	plans	by their own valor	they had strengthened.					
§ 2	<b>pecunias,</b>	<b>quas erant in publicum</b>	<b>Varroni cives Romani</b>		<b>polliciti,</b>			
	moneys,	which were into public	to Varro citizens Roman		having promised,			
	<b>remittit;</b>	<b>bona restituit iis</b>	<b>liberius locutos</b>					
	he sends back;	goods he restores to those whom more freely	having spoken					
	<b>tulisse cognoverat.</b>				<b>hanc poenam</b>			
	to have borne	he had learned.			this penalty			
§ 3	<b>tributis</b>	<b>quibusdam publicis privatisque</b>	<b>praemiis reliquos</b>		<b>in posterum</b>			
	with having been granted certain public and private	rewards			the future			
	<b>bona spe complet</b>	<b>biduumque Cordubae commoratus</b>	<b>Gadis collata</b>		<b>pecunias</b>			
	good hope he fills two days and at Corduba having stayed to Gades	having stayed	to Gades		he sets out;			
	<b>monimentaque quae ex fano Herculis</b>							
	memorials and which out of shrine of Hercules							
	<b>privatam domum, referri in templum iubet.</b>							
	private house, to be carried back into temple he orders.							
§ 4	<b>provinciae Q. Cassium</b>	<b>praeficit; huic illi legiones</b>	<b>adtribuit.</b>		<b>ipse</b>			
	of the province Q. Cassius he puts in charge; to this four legions	to this	he assigns.		himself			
	<b>iis navibus quas M. Varro quasque</b>	<b>Gaditani iussu</b>	<b>Varronis</b>					
	with those ships which M. Varro and which	the Gaditanians by order	of Varro					
	<b>fecerant, Tarracensem paucis diebus pervenit.</b>	<b>ibi totius</b>	<b>fere citerioris</b>					
	had made, to Tarraco in few days he arrived.	there of the whole	almost of nearer					
	<b>provinciae legationes Caesaris adventum</b>	<b>exspectabant.</b>						
	province delegations of Caesar arrival							
§ 5	<b>eadem ratione privatim ac publice</b>	<b>quibusdam civitatibus</b>	<b>habitis</b>					
	by the same method privately and publicly	to certain cities	having been held					
	<b>honoribus Tarracone discedit pedibusque</b>	<b>Narbonem atque inde</b>	<b>Massiliam</b>					
	honors at Tarraco he departs on foot and	to Narbo and from there	to Massilia					
	<b>pervenit. ibi legem de dictatore</b>	<b>latam seseque</b>	<b>dictatorem</b>					
	he arrived. there law about dictator	having been passed himself and	dictator					
	<b>dictum a M. Lepido praetore</b>	<b>cognoscit.</b>						
	having been declared by M. Lepidus praetor	he learns.						

## Kapitel 22

§ 1	<b>Massilienses omnibus defessi malis, rei frumentariae ad</b>							
	the Massiliots by all having been wearied by misfortunes, of the supply of grain to							
	<b>summam inopiam adducti, bis proelio naval superati,</b>							
	to the extreme want lack having been led, twice in battle having been overcome,							
	<b>crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestilentia conflictati</b>							
	by frequent sallies having been routed, by severe also pestilence having been afflicted							
	<b>ex diutina conclusione et mutatione victus — panico enim veterem atque</b>							
	from long confinement and change of diet with millet old cases							
	<b>hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, quod ad huiusmodi casus</b>							
	with barley having been spoiled all were being nourished, which for of this kind cases							

**antiquitus** from ancient times **paratum** having been prepared **in** **publicum** into the public **contulerant** they had brought together  
**deicta** **turri,** tower, **labeledacta** having been undermined **magna** great **parte** by part **muri,** of the wall,  
 with having been cast down **auxiliis** **provinciarum** **et** **exercitum** and of armies **desperatis,** having been despaired of,  
 with supports of provinces **potestatem** **venisse** **cognoverant,** they had learned, **sese** themselves **dedere** to surrender **quos** whom **sine** without **Caesaris**  
 power to have come **constituent.** they determine.

§ 2 **sed paucis ante diebus L. Domitius** **cognita** **Massiliensium voluntate**  
 but in few before days L. Domitius with having been learned of the Massiliots will  
**navibus iii comparatis,** **ex quibus duas** **familiaribus suis**  
 with ships three having been prepared, out of which two to intimates friends their own  
**atribuerat,** **unam ipse consenderat,** **nactus turbidam tempestate**  
 he had assigned, one himself he had embarked, having obtained troubled storm  
**profectus est.** having set out has.

§ 3 **hunc conspicatae naves quae iussu Brutii consuetudine cotidiana ad**  
 him having caught sight ships who by order of Brutus by custom daily to  
**portum excubabant,** **sublati ancoris sequi coeperunt.**  
 harbor they were keeping watch, with having been raised anchors to follow they began.

§ 4 **ex his unum ipsius navigium contendit et fugere perseveravit auxilioque**  
 out of these one of him ship it hurried and to flee he persisted by the help and  
**tempestatis ex conspectu abiit, duo perterrita concursu nostrarum**  
 of the storm out of sight he went away, two frightened by the onrush of our  
**navium sese in portum receperunt.** ships themselves into harbor they withdrew.

§ 5 **Massilienses arma tormentaque ex oppido, ut est imperatum,**  
 the Massiliots arms engines and out of the town, as is having been ordered,  
**proferunt, navis ex portu navalibusque educunt, pecuniam ex publico**  
 they bring forth, ships out of harbor dockyards and they lead out, money out of the public  
**tradunt.** they hand over.

§ 6 **quibus rebus confectis Caesar magis eos pro nomine et**  
 by which things with having been completed Caesar more them for reputation name and  
**vetustate quam pro meritis in se civitatis conservans, duas ibi**  
 antiquity than for deserts merits toward himself of the state preserving, two there  
**legiones praesidio relinquunt, ceteras in Italianum mittit; ipse ad urbem**  
 legions as a garrison he leaves, the rest into Italy he sends; he himself to the city  
**proficiscitur.** he sets out.

## Kapitel 23

§ 1 **Isdem temporibus C. Curio in Africam profectus ex Sicilia et iam**  
 at the same times C. Curio into Africa having set out from Sicily and already  
**ab initio copias P. Atti Vari** **despiciens duas legiones ex iiii**  
 from the beginning forces of Attius of Varus despising two legions from four  
**quas a Caesare acceperat, d equites transportabat biduoque**  
 which from Caesar he had received, five hundred horsemen he was transporting in two days and  
**et noctibus tribus navigatione consumptis adpellit ad eum locum qui**  
 and nights three by a sailing with having been spent he lands to that place which  
**appellatur Anquillaria.** is called Anquillaria.

§ 2 **hic locus abest a Clupeis passuum xxii milia habetque non**  
 this place is distant from Cluepa of paces twenty two thousands has and not  
**incommodam aestate stationem et duobus eminentibus promunturiis continetur.**  
 inconvenient in summer anchorage and by two projecting headlands is enclosed.

§ 3 **huius adventum L. Caesar filius cum x longis navibus ad Cluepas praestolans,**  
 of this arrival L. Caesar son with ten long ships to Cluepa waiting,

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

## Kapitel 24

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

## Kapitel 25

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

	<b>castra</b>	<b>difficili</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>angusto.</b>							
	the camp	difficult	and	narrow.							
§ 2	<b>simul</b>	<b>animadvertisit</b>	<b>multa</b>	<b>undique</b>	<b>portari</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>agi</b>				
	at the same time	he notices	many things	from everywhere	to be carried	and	to be driven				
	<b>plenissimis</b>	<b>viis,</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>repentini</b>	<b>tumultus</b>	<b>timore</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>agris</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>urbem</b>	
	very full	roads,	which	of sudden	disturbance	by fear	out of	fields	into	the city	
	<b>conferebantur.</b>										
	were being carried.										
§ 3	<b>huc</b>	<b>equitatum</b>	<b>mittit,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>diriperet</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>haberet</b>	<b>loco</b>			
	hither	cavalry	he sends,	so that	he might plunder	and	he might have	as a place			
	<b>praedae;</b>	<b>eodemque</b>		<b>tempore</b>	<b>his</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>subsidio</b>	<b>dc</b>	<b>equites</b>		
	of booty;	to the same place and		at that time	for these	things	as a relief	six hundred	horsemen		
	<b>Numidae</b>	<b>ex oppido</b>	<b>peditesque</b>	<b>cccc</b>	<b>mittuntur</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>Varo,</b>	<b>quos</b>	<b>auxilii</b>		
	Numidians	from the town	foot soldiers and	four hundred	are sent	by	Varus,	whom	of aid		
	<b>causa</b>	<b>rex Juba</b>	<b>paucis diebus</b>	<b>ante Uticam</b>	<b>miserat.</b>						
	for the sake	king Juba	a few days	before Utica	had sent.						
§ 4	<b>huius</b>	<b>et paternum</b>	<b>hospitium</b>		<b>cum Pompeio</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>simultas</b>	<b>cum Curione</b>			
	for him	and paternal	guest friendship		with Pompey	and	feud	with Curio			
	<b>intercedebat,</b>	<b>quod tribunus</b>	<b>plebis</b>	<b>legem</b>	<b>promulgaverat,</b>	<b>qua</b>	<b>lege regnum</b>				
	stood between,	because	tribune	a law	had promulgated,	by which	law	kingdom			
	<b>Iubae</b>	<b>publicaverat.</b>									
	of Juba	had confiscated.									
§ 5	<b>concurrunt</b>	<b>equites</b>	<b>inter se;</b>	<b>neque vero</b>	<b>primum</b>	<b>impetum</b>	<b>nostrorum</b>				
	run together	horsemen	among themselves;	nor indeed	first	attack	of our men				
	<b>Numidae</b>	<b>ferre</b>	<b>potuerunt, sed</b>	<b>interfectis</b>		<b>circiter</b>	<b>cxx</b>				
	the Numidians	to bear	were able, but	with having been killed		about	one hundred twenty				
	<b>reliqui</b>	<b>se in castra</b>	<b>ad oppidum</b>	<b>recepérunt.</b>							
	the rest	themselves into the camp	to the town	took themselves back.							
§ 6	<b>interim</b>	<b>adventu</b>	<b>longarum</b>	<b>navium</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>pronuntiari</b>	<b>oneraris</b>	<b>navibus</b>			
	meanwhile	at the arrival	of long	ships	Curio	to be announced	to the transport	ships			
	<b>iubet,</b>	<b>quae stabant ad</b>	<b>Uticam</b>	<b>numero</b>	<b>circiter</b>		<b>cc,</b>	<b>se in</b>			
	orders,	which were standing at	Utica	in number	about		two hundred,	himself			
	<b>hostium</b>	<b>habitum</b>	<b>loco,</b>	<b>qui non ex</b>	<b>vestigio ad</b>	<b>Castra Cornelia naves</b>					
	of enemies	about to have	as a place,	who not from	the spot	Camp Cornelia ships					
	<b>traduxisset.</b>										
	had led across.										
§ 7	<b>qua pronuntiatione</b>		<b>facta</b>	<b>temporis</b>	<b>puncto</b>		<b>sublatis</b>				
	by which	proclamation	having been made	of time	at a point		with having been raised				
	<b>ancoris</b>	<b>omnes Uticam</b>	<b>relinquent et quo</b>	<b>imperatum</b>			<b>est, transeunt.</b>	<b>quaes</b>			
	anchors	all Utica	leave and, whither	having been ordered			is,	they cross.	which		
	<b>res</b>	<b>omnium rerum</b>	<b>copia</b>	<b>complevit exercitum.</b>							
	thing	of all	abundance supply	filled	the army.						

## Kapitel 26

§ 1	<b>His rebus</b>	<b>gestis</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>se in castra ad</b>	<b>Bagradam recipit</b>
	with these things	having been done	Curio	himself into the camp to	the Bagrada withdraws
	<b>atque universi</b>	<b>exercitus</b>	<b>conclamazione imperator</b>	<b>appellatur,</b>	<b>posteroque die</b>
	and of the whole	army	by acclamation commander	is called,	on the next and day
	<b>Uticam exercitum</b>	<b>ducit et prope</b>	<b>oppidum castra ponit.</b>		
	to Utica the army	leads and near	the town a camp places.		
§ 2	<b>nondum opere</b>	<b>castrorum</b>	<b>perfecto</b>	<b>equites ex statione</b>	<b>nuntiant</b>
	not yet the work	of the camp	having been completed	horsemen from the picket	announce
	<b>magna auxilia</b>	<b>equitum</b>	<b>peditumque</b>	<b>missa</b>	<b>Uticam</b>
	great reinforcements	of horsemen	and of foot soldiers	having been sent	to Utica
	<b>venire;</b>	<b>eodemque tempore</b>	<b>vis magna pulveris cernebatur,</b>		
	to come; in the same and time	a force great of dust was discerned,	was in a moment		
	<b>temporis primum agmen erat</b>	<b>permotus</b>			
	of time the first column was	having been moved	sends ahead		
§ 3	<b>novitate rei</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>permotus</b>	<b>equites, qui primum</b>	
	by novelty of the thing	Curio	having been moved	horsemen, who the first	

	<b>impetum</b>	<b>sustineant</b>	ac	<b>morentur;</b>	<b>ipse</b>	<b>celeriter</b>	ab	<b>opere</b>
	attack	may withstand	and	may delay;	himself	quickly	from	the work
	<b>deductis</b>		<b>legionibus</b>	<b>aciem</b>	<b>instruct.</b>			
	with having been withdrawn		legions	the line		draws up.		
§ 4	<b>equitesque</b>	<b>committunt</b>	<b>proelium,</b>	<b>et,</b>	<b>priusquam</b>	<b>plane</b>	<b>legiones</b>	<b>explicari</b>
	horsemen and	join	battle,	and,	before	plainly	the legions	to be deployed
	<b>consistere</b>	<b>possent,</b>	<b>tota</b>	<b>auxilia</b>	<b>regis</b>	<b>impedita</b>	<b>ac</b>	<b>perturbata,</b>
	to take position	could,	all	the auxiliaries	of the king	hindered	and	thrown into confusion,
	<b>quod</b>	<b>nullo</b>	<b>ordine</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>sine</b>	<b>timore</b>	<b>iter</b>	<b>fugam</b>
	because	with no	order	and	without	fear	a march	they throw
	<b>equitatuque</b>		<b>omni</b>	<b>fere</b>	<b>incolumi,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>coicunt</b>
	with the cavalry and		all	almost	unharmed,	because	itself	into flight
	<b>oppidum</b>	<b>recipit,</b>	<b>magnum</b>	<b>peditum</b>	<b>numerum</b>	<b>interficiunt.</b>	<b>litora</b>	<b>celeriter</b>
	the town	withdraws,	a great	of foot soldiers	number	they kill.	along the shores	quickly into

## Kapitel 27

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

## Kapitel 28

§ 1	<b>Erat</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>exercitu</b>	<b>Vari</b>	<b>Sex.</b>	<b>Quintilius</b>	<b>Varus</b>	<b>quem</b>	<b>fuisse</b>	<b>Corfinii</b>
	there was	in	the army	of Varus	Sextus.	Quintilius	Varus	whom	to have been	at Corfinium
	<b>supra</b>	<b>demonstratum</b>		<b>est.</b>	<b>hic</b>		<b>dimissus</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>Caesare</b>	<b>in Africam</b>
	above	having been shown		it is.	this man		having been sent away	by	Caesar	into Africa
	<b>venerat,</b>	<b>legionesque</b>		<b>eas</b>	<b>traduxerat</b>	<b>Curio,</b>	<b>quas</b>	<b>superioribus</b>	<b>temporibus</b>	
	had come,	legions and		those	had brought over	Curio,	which	in earlier		times
	<b>Corfinio</b>	<b>recepérat</b>		<b>Caesar,</b>	<b>adeo</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>paucis</b>	<b>mutatis</b>	<b>memoriam</b>	<b>centurionibus</b>
	at Corfinium	had received		Caesar,	so much	that	with few	having been changed	the memory	centurions
	<b>idem</b>	<b>ordines</b>	<b>manipule</b>		<b>constarent.</b>					
	the same	ranks	maniples and		might consist.					
§ 2	<b>hanc</b>	<b>nanctus</b>	<b>appellationis</b>	<b>causam</b>	<b>Quintilius</b>	<b>circumire</b>	<b>aciem</b>		<b>Curonis</b>	
	this	having obtained	of designation	cause	Quintilius	to go around	the line	of Curio		
	<b>atque</b>	<b>obsecrare</b>	<b>milites</b>	<b>coepit,</b>	<b>ne</b>	<b>primi</b>	<b>sacramenti,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>apud</b>	
	and	to beseech	the soldiers	he began,	that not	of the first	oath,	which	at	
	<b>Domitium</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>apud</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>quaestorem</b>	<b>dixissent,</b>				
	Domitius	and	at	himself	quaestor	they had declared,				
	<b>deponerent,</b>		<b>neu</b>	<b>contra</b>	<b>eos</b>	<b>ferrent,</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>essent</b>	
	they should lay aside,		nor	against	them	arms	who	the same things	were	
	<b>usi</b>	<b>fortuna</b>	<b>eademque</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>obsidione</b>	<b>perpessi,</b>	<b>neu</b>	<b>pro</b>	<b>iis</b>	
	having used	fortune	and the same	in	the siege	having suffered,	nor	for	those	
	<b>pugnarent,</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>quibus</b>	<b>contumelia</b>	<b>perfugae</b>	<b>appellarentur.</b>				
	they should fight,	by	whom	by insult	deserters	they might be called.				

§ 3	<b>huc</b>	<b>pauca</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>spem</b>	<b>largitionis</b>	<b>addidit,</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>sua</b>	<b>liberalitate,</b>	<b>si</b>	<b>se</b>
	to this	a few	to	hope	of largesse	he added,	which	from	his own	generosity,	if	him
	<b>atque</b>	<b>Attium</b>		<b>secuti</b>	<b>essent,</b>	<b>expectare</b>			<b>deberent.</b>			
	and	Attius	having followed	were,	to expect				they ought.			
§ 4	<b>hac</b>		<b>habita</b>		<b>oratione</b>	<b>nullam</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>partem</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>exercitu</b>	<b>Curionis</b>	
	with this	having been delivered		speech	no	into	part	by		the army		of Curio
	<b>fit</b>		<b>significatio,</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>ita</b>	<b>susas</b>	<b>uterque</b>	<b>copias</b>		<b>reducit.</b>		
	there is made	a signal,		and	thus	his own	each	forces		leads back.		

# Kapitel 29

§ 1	<b>Atque</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>castris</b>	<b>Curionis</b>	<b>magnus</b>	<b>omnium</b>	<b>incessit</b>	<b>timor</b>	<b>animis;</b>	<b>is</b>
	and	in	the camp	of Curio	great	of all	came upon	fear	into minds;	this
	<b>variis</b>	<b>hominum</b>	<b>sermonibus</b>	<b>celeriter</b>	<b>augeatur.</b>	<b>unusquisque</b>				
	by various	of men	conversations	quickly	is augmented.					
	<b>fingebat,</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>id,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>alio</b>	<b>audierat,</b>	<b>sui</b>	<b>enim</b>
	was inventing,	and	to	that,	which	from	another	he had heard,	of his own	for
	<b>addebat.</b>									<b>opiniones</b>
	he was adding.									opinions
§ 2	<b>hoc</b>	<b>ubi</b>	<b>uno</b>	<b>auctore</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>plures</b>	<b>permanaverat</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>alius</b>	<b>alii</b>
	with this	when	with one	author	to	more	had spread	and	one	to another
	<b>tradiderat,</b>	<b>plures</b>	<b>auctores</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>rei</b>	<b>videbantur.</b>				
	had passed along,	more	reporters	of this	matter	were seeming.				
§ 3	<b>civile</b>	<b>bellum;</b>	<b>genus</b>	<b>hominum</b>	<b>cui</b>	<b>id</b>	<b>liceret</b>	<b>libere</b>	<b>facere</b>	<b>et</b>
	civil	war;	kind	of men	to whom	that	might be permitted	freely	to do	and
	<b>sequi</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>vellet;</b>	<b>legiones</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>quea</b>	<b>paulo</b>	<b>ante</b>	<b>apud</b>	<b>adversarios</b>
	to follow	what	he might wish;	legions	these	which	a little	before	among	opponents
	<b>fuerant</b>	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>	<b>. nam</b>	<b>etiam</b>	<b>Caesaris</b>	<b>beneficia</b>	<b>mutaverat</b>		<b>consuetudo</b>
	had been	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>	for	also	of Caesar	benefits	had changed		custom
	<b>qua</b>	<b>offerrentur</b>	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>	<b>. municipia</b>	<b>etiam</b>	<b>diversis</b>	<b>partibus</b>	<b>coniuncta.</b>	<b>coniuncta.</b>
	by which	were offered	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>	towns	also	with	with		.
					<b>etiam</b>	<b>diversis</b>	<b>partibus</b>	<b>coniuncta.</b>	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>
	having been joined		towns	also	with	different	parties.		[having been joined	Zeile]
	<b>;neque</b>	<b>enim</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>Marsis</b>	<b>Paelignisque</b>	<b>veniebant</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>qui</b>		
	;Lost	nor	indeed from	from the Marsi	and from the Paeligni	were coming	so that	those who		those who
	<b>superiore</b>	<b>nocte</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>contuberniis</b>	<b>commititonesque;</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>enim</b>	<b>ex</b>		<b>Marsis</b>
	on the previous	night	in	tents	comrades and;	nor	indeed	from		the Marsi
	<b>Paelignisque</b>	<b>veniebant</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>superiore</b>	<b>nocte</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>contuberniis</b>		
	the Paeligni and	were coming	so that	those who	on the previous	night	in	tents		
	<b>commititonesque</b>	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>	..						
	comrades and	[Zeile	<b>Lost]</b>							
§ 4	<b>non</b>	<b>nulli</b>	<b>graviora</b>	<b>sermones</b>	<b>militum;</b>	<b>dubia</b>	<b>durius</b>	<b>accipiebantur,</b>		
	not	some	more serious	reports	of soldiers;	doubts	more harshly	were being received,		
	<b>nonnulla</b>	<b>etiam</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>his,</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>diligentiores</b>	<b>videri</b>	<b>volebant</b>		<b>fingebantur.</b>
	some things	even	by	these,	who	more diligent	to seem	were wanting		were being invented.

# Kapitel 30

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

## Kapitel 31

§ 1	<b>Curio utrumque improbans consilium, quantum alteri sententiae deasset</b> Curio both disapproving plan, how much to the other opinion was lacking <b>animi, tantum alteri superesse dicebat; hos turpissimae</b> of spirit, so much to the other to be in excess he was saying; these of the most shameful <b>fugae rationem habere, illos etiam iniquo loco dimicandum putare.</b> of flight plan to have, those even in unfavourable place needing to be fought to think.
§ 2	<b>qua enim, inquit, fiducia et opere et natura loci munitissima</b> by what indeed, he says, confidence and by work and by nature of the place most fortified <b>castra expugnari posse confidimus?</b> camp to be stormed to be able we trust?
§ 3	<b>aut vero quid proficimus, si accepto magno detimento ab</b> or indeed what do we gain, if with having been received great loss from <b>oppugnatione castrorum discedimus? quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum</b> assault of the camp we depart? as if not and success of things having been done <b>exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus et res adversae odia concilient!</b> of the army goodwill to the commanders and things adverse hatreds may win over!
§ 4	<b>castrorum autem mutatio quid habet nisi turpem fugam et desperationem</b> of the camp however change what has unless shameful flight and despair <b>omnium et alienationem exercitus? nam neque pudentis suspicari oportet</b> of all and estrangement of the army? for nor of a modest to suspect it is proper <b>sibi parum credi neque improbos scire sese timeri, quod</b> to oneself too little to be trusted nor wicked to know themselves to be feared, because <b>illis licentiam timor augeat noster, his studia diminuat.</b> to those license fear may increase our, for these pursuits may diminish.
§ 5	<b>quod si iam, inquit, haec explorata habeamus, quae de exercitus</b> because if now, he says, these having been examined we may have, which about of the army <b>alienatione dicuntur, quae quidem ego aut omnino falsa aut certe minora</b> alienation are said, which indeed I altogether false or certainly smaller <b>opinione esse confido, quanto haec dissimulari et occultari, quam</b> than opinion to be I am confident, by how much these to be disguised and to be hidden, than <b>per nos confirmari praestet?</b> through us to be confirmed it should be preferable?
§ 6	<b>an non, uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt</b> or not, as of the body wounds, so of the army inconveniences are <b>tegenda, ne spem adversariis augeamus?</b> needing to be covered, lest hope to opponents we may increase?
§ 7	<b>at etiam, ut media nocte proficiscamur, addunt, quo maiorem, credo,</b> but also, that at middle night we may set out, they add, in order that greater, I believe, <b>licentiam habeant, qui peccare conentur. namque huiusmodi res aut</b> license they may have, who to sin may try. for indeed of this kind things either <b>pudore aut metu tenentur, quibus rebus nox maxime adversaria est.</b> by shame or by fear are held, by which things night most adverse is.
§ 8	<b>quare neque tanti sum animi, ut sine spe castra obpugnanda</b> wherefore nor of so great I am of spirit, that without hope camp needing to be stormed <b>censem, neque tanti timoris, uti spe deficiam, atque omnia prius</b> I may judge, nor of so great of fear, that by hope I may fail, and all things earlier <b>experienda arbitror magna ex parte iam me una vobiscum de</b> needing to be tried I think and greatly from part now me together with you pl about

<b>re</b>	<b>iudicium</b>	<b>facturum</b>	<b>confido.</b>
matter	judgment	about to make	I trust.

# Kapitel 32

§ 1	<b>Dimisso</b> with having been dismissed	<b>consilio</b> council	<b>contionem</b> assembly	<b>advocat</b> he calls	<b>militum.</b> of soldiers.	<b>commemorat,</b> he reminds,	<b>quo</b> by which
	<b>sit</b> <b>eorum</b> <b>usus</b> may be of them use	<b>studio</b> by zeal	<b>ad</b> <b>Corfinium</b> to Corfinium	<b>Caesar,</b> Caesar,	<b>ut</b> <b>magnum</b> <b>partem</b> that great part		<b>Itiae</b> of Italy
	<b>beneficio</b> by kindness	<b>atque</b> and	<b>auctoritate</b> by authority	<b>eorum</b> of them	<b>suam</b> his own	<b>fecerit.</b> he may have made.	
§ 2	<b>vos enim vestrumque factum,</b> you indeed and your deed,	<b>inquit, omnia</b> he says, all		<b>deinceps municipia sunt</b> in turn towns are		<b>secuta,</b> have followed,	
	<b>neque sine causa et Caesar amicissime</b> nor without cause and Caesar very friendly		<b>de vobis et illi gravissime</b> about you and those very severely				
	<b>iudicaverunt.</b> have judged.						
§ 3	<b>Pompeius enim nullo proelio pulsus vestri facti praeiudicio</b> Pompey indeed by no battle having been driven of your deed by prejudice						
	<b>demotus Italia excessit; Caesar me, quem sibi carissimum habuit,</b> having been removed Italy departed; Caesar me, whom to himself dearest he held,						
	<b>provinciam Siciliam atque Africam, sine quibus urbem atque Italiam tueri</b> province Sicily and Africa, without which city and Italy to guard						
	<b>non potest, vestrae fidei commisit.</b> not he is able, of your trust he entrusted.						
§ 4	<b>at sunt qui vos hortentur, ut a nobis desciscatis.</b> but there are who you they may urge, that from us you may desert.					<b>quid enim est</b> what indeed is	
	<b>illis optatius quam uno tempore et nos circumvenire et vos sentire</b> to those more desirable than at one time and us to surround and you to think						
	<b>nefario scelere obstringere? aut quid irati gravius de vobis debere</b> by nefarious crime to bind? or what angry more seriously about you to owe						
	<b>possunt, quam ut eos prodatis, qui se vobis omnia debere</b> they can, than that them you may betray, who themselves to you all things to owe						
	<b>iudicant, in eorum potestatem veniatis, qui se per vos</b> they judge, in of them power you may come, who themselves through you						
	<b>perisse existimant?</b> to have perished they think?						
§ 5	<b>an vero in Hispania res gestas Caesaris non audistis?</b> or indeed in Spain things having been done of Caesar not have you heard?						
	<b>pulsos exercitus, duos superatos duces, duas receptas provincias?</b> routed armies, two overcome leaders, two recovered provinces?						
	<b>acta diebus xl, quibus in conspectum adversariorum</b> having been done in days forty, within which into view of opponents						
	<b>venerit Caesar?, qui in conspectum adversariorum</b> he may have come Caesar? within which into view of opponents						
	<b>venerit Caesar?</b> he may have come Caesar?						
§ 6	<b>an qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt, perdit?</b> or who unharmed to resist not were able, ruined may they resist?						
	<b>incerta victoria Caesarem secuti diiudicata iam belli fortuna</b> with uncertain victory Caesar having followed with decided now of war fortune						
	<b>victum sequamini, cum vestri officii praemia percipere debeat?</b> the defeated you may follow, since of your duty rewards to receive you ought?						
§ 7	<b>desertos enim se ac proditos a vobis dicunt et prioris sacramenti</b> deserted for themselves and betrayed by you say and of earlier oath						
	<b>mentionem faciunt.</b> the mention they make.						
§ 8	<b>vosne vero L. Domitium, an vos Domitius deseruit? nonne extremam pati</b> you ? indeed L. Domitius, or you Domitius deserted? not ? extreme to suffer						
	<b>fortunam paratos proiecit ille? non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga</b> fortune prepared he cast forth that man? not to himself secretly for you safety by flight						

	<b>petivit?</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>proditi</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>illum</b>	<b>Caesaris</b>	<b>beneficio</b>	<b>estis</b>	
	he sought?	not	having been betrayed	through	that man	of Caesar	by favor	you are	
	<b>conservati?</b>		having been saved?						
§ 9	<b>sacramento</b>	<b>quidem</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>tenere</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>potuit,</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>projectis</b>	
	by oath	indeed	you	to hold	who	was able,	when	with having been thrown down	
	<b>fascibus</b>	<b>et</b>		<b>deposito</b>		<b>imperio</b>	<b>privatus</b>	<b>et</b>	
	bundles of rods	and		with having been set down		command	a private	and	
	<b>ipse</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>alienam</b>	<b>venisset</b>	<b>potestatem?</b>			<b>captus</b>	
	himself	into	another's	power	he had come?			having been captured	
§ 10	<b>relinquitur</b>	<b>nova</b>	<b>religio,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>neglecto</b>	<b>sacramento,</b>	<b>quo</b>	
	is left	new	scruple,	that	by that	having been neglected	oath,	by which	
	<b>tenemini,</b>		<b>respiciatis</b>	<b>illud,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>deditio</b>	<b>ducis</b>	<b>et</b>	
	you are held,		you may look back	that,	which	by surrender	of the leader	and	
	<b>deminutione</b>		<b>sublatum</b>	<b>est.</b>				<b>capitis</b>	
	by diminution		having been removed	is.				of status	
§ 11	<b>at,</b>	<b>credo,</b>	<b>si</b>	<b>Caesarem</b>	<b>probatis,</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>offenditis.</b>	
	but,	I believe,	if	Caesar	you approve,	against	me	you take offense.	
	<b>in</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>meritis</b>	<b>praedicaturus</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>sum,</b>	<b>quea</b>	<b>adhuc</b>	
	toward	you	services	about to declare	not	I am,	which	until now	
	<b>voluntate</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>vestra</b>	<b>exspectatione</b>	<b>leviora;</b>	<b>sed</b>	<b>tamen</b>	<b>sui</b>	
	will	and	by your	expectation	lighter;	but	however	of their own	
	<b>semper</b>	<b>eventu</b>	<b>belli</b>	<b>praemia</b>	<b>petiverunt,</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>qualis</b>	<b>sit</b>	
	always	by the event	of war	rewards	have sought,	which	of what kind	may be	
	<b>ne</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>quidem</b>	<b>dubitatis.</b>	<b>diligentiam</b>	<b>quidem</b>	<b>nostram</b>	<b>aut,</b>	
	not	you	indeed	you doubt.	diligence	indeed	our	or,	
	<b>adhuc</b>	<b>res</b>		<b>processit,</b>	<b>fortunam</b>	<b>cur</b>	<b>quem</b>	<b>ad</b>	
	until now	the matter		has advanced,	fortune	why	I should pass over?	<b>finem</b>	
§ 12	<b>an</b>	<b>paenitet</b>	<b>vos,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>salvum</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>incolumem</b>	<b>exercitum</b>	
	or	does it repent	you,	that	safe	and	unharmed	army	
	<b>navi</b>	<b>desiderata</b>		<b>traduxerim?</b>		<b>quod</b>	<b>classem</b>	<b>hostium</b>	
	ship	having been missed		I have led across?		that	the fleet	of enemies	
	<b>adveniens</b>	<b>profligaverim?</b>		<b>quod</b>	<b>bis</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>biduum</b>	<b>equestri</b>	
	arriving	I may have routed?		that	twice	through	two day period	in equestrian	
	<b>superaverim?</b>		<b>quod</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>portu</b>	<b>sinuque</b>	<b>adversariorum</b>		
	I may have overcome?	that	out of	harbor	bay and	of opponents		<b>cc</b>	
	<b>oneratas</b>	<b>abduxerim</b>		<b>eoque</b>	<b>illos</b>	<b>compulerim,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>neque</b>	
	loaded	I may have led away		and there	them	I may have driven,	so that	nor	
	<b>itinere</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>navibus</b>	<b>commeatu</b>		<b>iuvari</b>	<b>possint?</b>	<b>naves</b>	
	march	nor	by ships	by supply		to be helped	they may be able?	oneras	
	<b>abdixerim</b>		<b>eoque</b>	<b>illos</b>		<b>compulerim,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>neque</b>	
	I may have led away	and there	them	I may have driven,		I may have driven,	so that	pedestri	
	<b>neque</b>	<b>navibus</b>	<b>commeatu</b>		<b>iuvari</b>	<b>possint?</b>		<b>itinere</b>	
	nor	by ships	by supply		to be helped	they may be able?		ships	
§ 13	<b>hac</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>fortuna</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>his</b>	<b>ducibus</b>	<b>repudiatis</b>	<b>Corfiniensem</b>	
	by this	you	by fortune	and	by these	leaders	with having been rejected	Corfinian	
	<b>ignominiam,</b>	<b>Italiae</b>	<b>fugam,</b>	<b>Hispaniarum</b>		<b>ditionem,</b>	<b>Hispaniarum</b>	<b>ditionem,</b>	
	disgrace,	of Italy	flight,	of the Spains		surrender,	of the Spains	surrender,	
	<b>belli</b>	<b>praeiudicia</b>	<b>sequimini!</b>	<b>Africi</b>		<b>belli</b>	<b>praeiudicia</b>	<b>sequimini!</b>	
	of war	precedents	you follow!	of Africa		of war	precedents	you follow!	
§ 14	<b>equidem</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>Caesaris</b>	<b>militem</b>	<b>dici</b>	<b>volui,</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>me</b>	
	indeed	me	of Caesar	soldier	to be called	I wished,	you	me	
	<b>nomine</b>		<b>appellavistis.</b>	<b>cuius</b>	<b>si</b>	<b>paenitet,</b>	<b>vestrum</b>	<b>vobis</b>	
	by name		you have named.	of which	if	it repents,	your	to you	
	<b>remitto,</b>	<b>mihi</b>	<b>meum</b>	<b>restituite</b>	<b>nomen,</b>	<b>ne</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>beneficium</b>	
	I send back,	to me	my	restore	name,	lest	to	kindness	
	<b>dedisse</b>		<b>videamini.</b>				<b>contumeliam</b>	<b>honorem</b>	
	to have given		you may seem.				insult	honor	

# Kapitel 33

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

# Kapitel 34

§ 1	<b>Erat</b>	<b>vallis</b>	<b>inter</b>	<b>duas</b>	<b>acies,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>supra</b>	<b>demonstratum</b>	<b>est,</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>ita</b>
	there was	a valley	between	two	lines,	as	above	having been shown	is,	not	so
	<b>magna,</b>	<b>at</b>	<b>difficilli</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>arduo</b>	<b>ascensu.</b>	<b>hanc</b>	<b>uterque</b>	<b>si</b>	<b>adversariorum</b>	<b>copiae</b>
	great,	but	with difficult	and	steep	ascent.	this	each	if	of opponents	forces
	<b>transire</b>	<b>conarentur,</b>	<b>expectabat,</b>	<b>quo</b>		<b>aequiare</b>	<b>loco</b>	<b>proelium</b>	<b>committeret.</b>		
	to cross	were attempting,	he was waiting,	where		by a more level	place	battle	he might join.		
§ 2	<b>simul</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>sinistro</b>	<b>cornu</b>	P.	<b>Atti</b>	<b>equitatus</b>	<b>omnis</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>levis</b>
	at the same time	from	left	wing	P.	of Attius	cavalry	all	and	together	of light
	<b>armaturae</b>	<b>interiecti</b>		<b>coplures,</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>se</b>		<b>in</b>	<b>vallem</b>		
	of armament	having been scattered		several,	when	themselves	into	valley			
	<b>demitterent,</b>	<b>cernebantur.</b>									
	they were descending,	were being seen.									
§ 3	<b>ad</b>	<b>eos</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>equitatum</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>duas</b>	<b>Marrucinorum</b>	<b>cohortis</b>	<b>mittit;</b>	<b>quorum</b>	<b>primum</b>
	to	them	Curio	cavalry	and	two	of the Marrucini	cohorts	sends;	of whom	the first
	<b>impetum</b>	<b>equites</b>	<b>hostium</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>tulerunt,</b>	<b>sed</b>			<b>admissis</b>	<b>equis</b>	<b>ad</b>
	attack	horsemen	of enemies	not	bore,	but			with having been let loose	horses	to
	<b>suos</b>	<b>refugerunt;</b>	<b>relicti</b>		<b>ab</b>	<b>his,</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>procurrerant</b>	<b>levis</b>	
	their own	they fled back;	having been left		by	these,	who	together	had run forward		
	<b>armaturae,</b>	<b>circumveniebantur</b>		<b>atque</b>	<b>interficiebantur</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>nostris.</b>	<b>huc</b>	<b>tota</b>	<b>Vari</b>	
	of armament,	were being surrounded		and	were being killed	by	ours.	hither	whole	of Varus	
	<b>conversa</b>	<b>acies</b>	<b>suos</b>	<b>fugere</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>concidi</b>					
	having been turned	line	his own	to flee	and	to be cut down					
§ 4	<b>tum</b>	<b>Rebilus,</b>	<b>legatus</b>	<b>Caesaris,</b>	<b>quem</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>secum</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>Sicilia</b>	<b>duxerat,</b>	<b>quod</b>
	then	Rebilus,	legate	of Caesar,	whom	Curio	with him	from	Sicily	had led,	because
	<b>magnum</b>	<b>habere</b>	<b>usum</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>re</b>	<b>militari</b>	<b>sciebat,</b>	<b>perterritum,</b>	<b>inquit</b>	<b>hostem</b>	
	great	to have	use	in	matter	military	he knew,	terrified,	he says	enemy	
	<b>vides,</b>	<b>Curio;</b>	<b>quid</b>	<b>dubitas</b>	<b>uti</b>	<b>temporis</b>	<b>opportunitate?</b>				
	you see,	Curio;	what	do you hesitate	to use	of time	opportunity?				
§ 5	<b>ille</b>	<b>unum</b>	<b>elocutus,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>memoria</b>	<b>tenerent</b>	<b>milites</b>	<b>ea</b>			
	that man	one	having spoken out,	so that	in memory	they might hold	soldiers	those things			
	<b>quae</b>	<b>pridie</b>	<b>sibi</b>	<b>confirmassent,</b>		<b>sequi</b>	<b>se</b>				
	which	the day before	to himself	they had confirmed,		to follow	himself				
	<b>praecurrit</b>	<b>ante</b>	<b>omnes.</b>	<b>adeoque</b>	<b>erat</b>	<b>impedita</b>	<b>vallis,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>ascensu</b>	
	he runs ahead	before	all.	and so	was	obstructed	the valley,	so that	in	ascent	

	<b>nisi</b>	<b>sublevati</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>suis</b>	<b>primi</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>facile</b>	<b>eniterentur.</b>
	unless	having been lifted	by	their own	the first	not	easily	they might struggle up.
§ 6	<b>sed</b>	<b>praeoccupatus</b>	<b>animus</b>	<b>Attianorum</b>	<b>militum</b>	<b>timore</b>	<b>fuga</b>	<b>caede</b>
	but	preoccupied	mind	of Attian	of soldiers	with fear	and	slaughter
	<b>suorum</b>	<b>nihil</b>	<b>de</b>	<b>resistendo</b>	<b>cogitabat,</b>	<b>omnesque</b>	<b>iam</b>	<b>ab</b>
	of their own	nothing	about	resisting	he was thinking,	all and	already	themselves from
	<b>equitatū</b>	<b>circumveniri</b>		<b>arbitrabantur.</b>	<b>itaque</b>	<b>priusquam</b>	<b>telum</b>	<b>adigi</b>
	cavalry	to be surrounded		they were thinking.	and so	before	a missile	to be driven
	<b>possit</b>	<b>aut</b>	<b>nostri</b>	<b>propius</b>	<b>accederent,</b>	<b>omnis</b>	<b>Vari</b>	<b>acies</b>
	may be able	or	our men	nearer	might approach,	the whole	of Varus	battleline
	<b>vertit</b>	<b>seque</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>castra</b>	<b>recepit.</b>			<b>terga</b>
	he turned	himself and	into	camp	he withdrew.			backs

## Kapitel 35

§ 1	<b>Qua</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>fuga</b>	<b>Fabius</b>	<b>Paelignus</b>	<b>quidam</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>infimis</b>	<b>ordinibus</b>	<b>de</b>	<b>exercitu</b>
	in which	in	flight	Fabius	Paelignian	a certain	out of	lowest	ranks	about	from army
	<b>Curionis</b>	<b>primum</b>	<b>agmen</b>	<b>fugientium</b>	<b>consecutus</b>			<b>magna</b>	<b>voce</b>	<b>Varum</b>	<b>nomine</b>
	of Curio	the first	column	of fleeing	having followed			with great	voice	Varus	by name
	<b>appellans</b>	<b>requirebat,</b>	<b>uti</b>	<b>unus</b>	<b>esse</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>militibus</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>monere</b>	<b>aliquid</b>
	calling	he was asking,	that	one	to be	from	of him	soldiers	and	to warn	something
	<b>velle</b>	<b>ac</b>	<b>dicere</b>	<b>videretur.</b>							
	to wish	and	to say								
§ 2	<b>ubi</b>	<b>ille</b>	<b>saepius</b>		<b>appellatus</b>		<b>aspergit</b>	<b>ac</b>	<b>restitit</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>quis</b>
	when	that man	rather often		having been called		he looked at	and	he stopped	and	who
	<b>eset</b>	<b>aut</b>	<b>quid</b>	<b>vellet</b>	<b>quaesivit,</b>	<b>umerum</b>	<b>apertum</b>	<b>gladio</b>	<b>appetit,</b>		
	he might be	or	what	he might wish	he asked,	shoulder	open	with sword	he attacked,		
	<b>paulumque</b>	<b>afuit</b>	<b>quin</b>	<b>Varum</b>	<b>interficeret;</b>		<b>quod</b>	<b>ille</b>	<b>periculum</b>		
	a little and	was away	but that	Varus	he might kill;		because	that man	danger		
	<b>sublatō</b>		<b>ad</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>conatum</b>	<b>scuto</b>	<b>vitavit.</b>	<b>Fabius</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>proximis</b>	
	with having been raised		to	of him	attempt	with shield	he avoided.	Fabius	by	nearest	
	<b>militibus</b>	<b>circumventus</b>			<b>interficitur.</b>						
	soldiers	having been surrounded									
§ 3	<b>hac</b>	<b>fugientium</b>	<b>multitudine</b>		<b>ac</b>	<b>turba</b>	<b>portae</b>	<b>castrorum</b>	<b>occupantur</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>iter</b>
	by this	of fleeing	multitude		and	crowd	gates	of the camp	are seized	and also	way
	<b>impeditur,</b>	<b>pluresque</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>loco</b>	<b>sine</b>	<b>vulnerē</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>proelio</b>	<b>fuga</b>
	is hindered,	more and	in	that	place	without	wound	than	in	battle	flight
	<b>intereunt,</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>multum</b>		<b>afuit</b>	<b>quin</b>	<b>etiam</b>		<b>castris</b>		
	they perish,	and not	much		was away	but that	also	from the camp			
	<b>expellerentur,</b>		<b>ac</b>	<b>nonnulli</b>	<b>protinus</b>		<b>eodem</b>		<b>cursu</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>oppidum</b>
	they might be driven out,		and	some	immediately		with the same		course	into	town
	<b>contenderunt.</b>										
§ 4	<b>sed</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>loci</b>	<b>natura</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>munitio</b>	<b>castrorum</b>	<b>aditum</b>	<b>prohibebat,</b>	<b>tum</b>	
	but	when	of the place	nature	and	fortification	of the camp	approach	was hindering,	then	
	<b>quod</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>proelium</b>	<b>egressi</b>		<b>Curionis</b>	<b>milites</b>	<b>iis</b>	<b>rebus</b>	<b>indigebant</b>	
	because	to	battle	having gone out		of Curio	soldiers	of those things	things	were in need	
	<b>quae</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>oppugnationem</b>	<b>castrorum</b>	<b>erant</b>	<b>usui.</b>					
	which	for	siege	of the camp	were	for use.					
§ 5	<b>itaque</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>exercitum</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>castra</b>	<b>reducit</b>	<b>suis</b>	<b>omnibus</b>	<b>praeter</b>	<b>Fabium</b>	
	and so	Curio	army	into	camp	leads back	with his	with all	except	Fabius	
	<b>incolumibus,</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>numero</b>	<b>adversariorum</b>		<b>circiter</b>			<b>interfectis</b>	<b>ac</b>	
	safe,	out of	number	of opponents		about		six hundred	having been killed	and	
	<b>m</b>		<b>vulneratis;</b>	<b>qui</b>	<b>omnes</b>	<b>discessu</b>		<b>Curionis</b>	<b>multique</b>		
	thousand		having been wounded;	who	all	by departure		of Curio	many and		
	<b>per</b>	<b>simulationem</b>	<b>vulnerum</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>castris</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>oppidum</b>	<b>propter</b>	<b>praeterea</b>		
	through	pretense	of wounds	from	the camp	into	town	because of	fear		
	<b>sese</b>	<b>recipient.</b>									
	themselves		they withdraw.								
§ 6	<b>qua</b>	<b>re</b>	<b>animadversa</b>		<b>Varus</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>terrore</b>	<b>exercitus</b>	<b>cognito</b>		
	with which	thing	having been noticed		Varus	and	by terror	of the army	with having been learned		

**bucinatore** in **castris** et **paucis** ad **speciem** **tabernaculis** **relictis**  
 with a trumpeter in the camp and with few for appearance tents with having been left  
**de** **tertia** **vigilia** **silentio** **exercitum** in **oppidum** **reducit.**  
 at the third watch in silence army into town he leads back.

## Kapitel 36

§ 1 **Postero** die **Curio** **obsidere** **Uticam** **valloque** **circumunire** **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,** **Uticensis**  
 there was in the town multitude unaccustomed of war by long duration of leisure, the Uticans  
**pro** **quibusdam** **Caesaris** in **se** **beneficiis** **illi** **amicissimi,** **conventus** is  
 for certain of Caesar toward themselves benefits to him most friendly, assembly this  
**qui** ex **variis** **generibus** **constaret,** **terror** **ex** **superioribus** **proeliis** **magnus.**  
 who out of various kinds might consist, fear from earlier battles great.  
 § 2 **itaque** de **deditio** **omnes** **iam** **palam** **loquebantur** **et** **cum** **P.** **Attio**  
 and so about surrender all already openly were speaking and with Publius. Attius  
**agebant,** ne **sua** **pertinacia** **omnium** **fortunas** **perturbari**  
 they were urging, lest by his obstinacy of all fortunes to be disturbed he might wish.  
 § 3 **haec** **cum** **agerentur,** **nuntii** **praemissi** **ab** **rege** **Iuba**  
 these things when were being done, messengers having been sent ahead by king Juba  
**venerunt,** qui **illum** **adesse** **cum** **magnis** **copiis** **dicerent** **et** **de**  
 came, who him to be present with great troops they were saying and about  
**custodia** ac **defensione** **urbis** **hortarentur.** **quaes** **res** **eorum** **perterritos**  
 guard and defense of the city they were urging. which thing of them terrified  
**animos** **confirmavit.** minds strengthened.

## Kapitel 37

§ 1 **Nuntiabantur** **haec** **eadem** **Curioni,** **sed** **aliquamdiu** **fides** **fieri** **non**  
 were being announced these same to Curio, but for some time belief to happen not  
**poterat;** **tantam** **habebat** **suarum** **rerum** **fiduciam.**  
 was able; so great he had of his own of affairs confidence.

§ 2 **iamque** **Caesaris** in **Hispania** **res** **secundae** in **Africam** **nuntiis** **ac**  
 and already of Caesar in Spain affairs favorable into Africa by messages and  
**litteris** **perferebantur.** **quibus** **omnibus** **rebus** **sublatu** **nihil** **contra** **se**  
 by letters were conveyed. by which all things having been lifted nothing against himself  
**regem** **nisurum** **existimabat.** king about to attempt he was thinking.

§ 3 **sed** **ubi** **certis** **auctoribus** **comperit** **minus** **v** **et** **xx** **milibus** **longe** **ab**  
 but when by sure sources he learned less five and twenty thousands far from  
**Utica** **eius** **copias** **abesse,** **relictis** **munitionibus** **sese** **in** **Castram**  
 Utica of him forces to be away, with having been left fortifications himself into Camp  
**Cornelia** **recepit.** Cornelia he withdrew.

§ 4 **huc** **frumentum** **comportare,** **castra** **munire,** **materiam** **conferre** **coepit,**  
 hither grain to bring together, camp to fortify, timber to carry together he began,  
**statimque** in **Siciliam** **misit,** **uti** **duae** **legiones** **reliquusque** **equitatus** **ad**  
 immediately and into Sicily he sent, that two legions the rest and cavalry to  
**se** **mitteretur.** himself might be sent.

§ 5 **castra** **erant** **ad** **bellum** **ducendum** **aptissima** **natura** **et** **loci**  
 camp were for war needing to be led most suitable by nature and of the place  
**munitione** **et** **maris** **propinquitate** **et** **aquae** **et** **salis** **copia,** **cuius**  
 by fortification and of the sea by nearness and of water and of salt supply, of which  
**magna** **vis** **iam** **ex** **proximis** **erat** **salinis** **eo** **congesta.**  
 great force already from nearest was salt works there having been piled.

§ 6 **non** **materia** **multitudine** **arborum,** **non** **frumentum,** **cuius** **erant** **plenissimi** **agri,**  
 not timber by multitude of trees, not grain, of which were very full fields,  
**deficere** **poterat.** **itaque** **omnium** **suorum** **consensu** **Curio** **reliquas** **copias**  
 to be lacking was able. and so of all of his own by agreement Curio remaining forces

**expectare** et **bellum** **ducere** **parabat.**  
to await and war to protract he was preparing.

## Kapitel 38

§ 1	<b>His</b> with these <b>quibusdam</b> certain <b>controversiis</b> by disputes <b>praefectum,</b> prefect,	<b>constitutis</b> having been set up <b>oppidanis</b> townsmen <b>Leptitanorum</b> of the Leptitani	<b>rebus</b> things <b>audit</b> he hears <b>lubam</b> Juba <b>restitisse</b> to have stayed	<b>probatisque</b> having been approved and <b>revocatum</b> having been called back <b>in</b> in <b>regno</b> the kingdom	<b>consiliis</b> plans <b>finitimo</b> by neighboring <b>Saburram,</b> Saburra, <b>adpropinquare.</b> to approach.	<b>ex</b> from <b>et</b> and <b>eius</b> of him	<b>perfugis</b> deserters <b>bello</b> war <b>et</b> and
§ 2	<b>his</b> with these <b>committere</b> to commit <b>adulescentia,</b> youth, <b>bene</b> well	<b>auctoribus</b> informers <b>constituit.</b> he decides. <b>magnitudo</b> greatness <b>gerendae.</b> needing to be managed.	<b>temere</b> rashly <b>multum</b> much <b>animi,</b> of spirit, <b>superioris</b> of the earlier	<b>credens</b> trusting <b>ad</b> to <b>hanc</b> this <b>rem</b> thing <b>temporis</b> of time	<b>consilium</b> plan <b>commutat</b> he changes <b>et</b> and <b>proelio</b> with a battle <b>rem</b> the matter <b>probandum</b> needing to be approved <b>proventus,</b> outcome, <b>fiducia</b> confidence <b>rei</b> of the thing	<b>adiuvat</b> helps	
§ 3	<b>his</b> by these <b>hostium</b> of the enemies <b>quo</b> whom <b>ante</b> before <b>erat</b> had been <b>vi</b> by force <b>millum</b> of thousands <b>passuum</b> of paces <b>intervallo</b> by an interval	<b>rebus</b> things <b>impulsus</b> having been impelled <b>mittit</b> he sends <b>ad</b> to <b>flumen</b> river <b>auditum,</b> heard, <b>sed</b> but <b>rex</b> the king <b>intervallo</b> by an interval	<b>equitatum</b> cavalry <b>Bagradam.</b> Bagrada.	<b>omnem</b> all <b>quibus</b> to whom <b>cum</b> with <b>omnibus</b> all <b>copiis</b> forces <b>ab</b> from <b>Saburra</b> Saburra <b>Saburra</b> Saburra	<b>prima</b> in the first <b>nocte</b> night <b>praerat</b> was in command <b>insequebatur</b> was following <b>consederat.</b> he had sat down.	<b>ad</b> to <b>castra</b> the camp <b>Saburra,</b> Saburra, <b>de</b> about	<b>castra</b> the camp <b>Saburra,</b> Saburra, <b>de</b> about
§ 4	<b>equites</b> horsemen <b>hostis</b> of the enemy <b>ordinibus</b> ranks	<b>missi</b> having been sent <b>adgrediuntur.</b> they attack. <b>passim</b> here and there	<b>nocte</b> by night <b>Numidae</b> the Numidians <b>concederant.</b> had sat down.	<b>iter</b> march <b>conficiunt</b> they complete <b>enim</b> indeed <b>quadam</b> by a certain <b>barbara</b> barbarian	<b>imprudentisque</b> of unaware and <b>atque</b> and <b>inopinantis</b> unexpected	<b>atque</b> and <b>consuetudine</b> custom <b>nullis</b> with no	
§ 5	<b>hos</b> these <b>interficiunt;</b> they kill; <b>equites</b> horsemen	<b>oppressos</b> overpowered <b>multi</b> many <b>somno</b> by sleep <b>perterriti</b> terrified <b>dispersos</b> scattered <b>profugiunt.</b> they flee.	<b>adorti</b> having attacked <b>quo</b> by which <b>revertuntur</b> they return <b>captivosque</b> captives and	<b>magnum</b> great <b>facto</b> having been done <b>reducunt.</b> they lead back.	<b>eorum</b> of them <b>ad</b> to <b>numerum</b> number <b>Curionem</b> Curio		

## Kapitel 39

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

	<b>de</b>	<b>referenda</b>	<b>gratia</b>	<b>cogitare</b>	<b>incipiamus.</b>				
about	need to be returned		favor	to think	we may begin.				
§ 4	<b>erant</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>magna</b>	<b>quea</b>	<b>gesserant</b>	<b>equites,</b>	<b>praesertim</b>	<b>cum</b>
there were	by	themselves	great	which	had done	horsemen,		especially	when
<b>exiguus</b>	<b>numerus</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>tanta</b>	<b>multitudine</b>	<b>Numidarum</b>			<b>eorum</b>	
small	number	with	so great	multitude	of the Numidians			of them	
<b>tamen</b>	<b>ab</b>	<b>ipsis</b>	<b>inflatius</b>	<b>commemorabantur,</b>	<b>ut</b>			<b>conferretur.</b>	
however	by	themselves	more puffingly	were recounted,	so that			might be compared.	
<b>laudibus</b>	<b>libenter</b>	<b>praedicant.</b>						<b>haec</b>	
praises	gladly	they proclaim.						these	
§ 5	<b>multa</b>	<b>praeterea</b>	<b>spolia</b>	<b>praeferebantur,</b>	<b>capti</b>	<b>homines</b>	<b>equitesque</b>	<b>producebantur,</b>	
many	besides	spoils	were borne before,	captured	men	horsemen and		were led forward,	
<b>ut</b>	<b>quidquid</b>	<b>intercederet</b>	<b>temporis,</b>	<b>hoc</b>	<b>omne</b>	<b>victoriam</b>	<b>morari</b>	<b>videretur.</b>	
so that	whatever	might intervene	of time,	this	all	victory	to delay	might seem.	
<b>ita</b>	<b>spei</b>	<b>Curionis</b>	<b>militum</b>	<b>studia</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>deerant.</b>			
thus	of hope	of Curios	of the soldiers	desires	not	were lacking.			
§ 6	<b>equites</b>	<b>sequi</b>	<b>iubet</b>	<b>sese</b>	<b>iterque</b>	<b>accelerat,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>maxime</b>
horsemen	to follow	he orders	himself	march and	he hastens,	that	as	very much	from
<b>perterritos</b>	<b>adoriri</b>	<b>posset.</b>	<b>at</b>	<b>illi</b>	<b>itinere</b>	<b>totius</b>	<b>noctis</b>	<b>confecti</b>	<b>fuga</b>
terrified	to attack	he could.	but	those	by a march	of all	of night	having been worn out	
<b>subsequi</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>poterant</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>alii</b>	<b>allo</b>	<b>loco</b>	<b>resistebant.</b>	<b>ne</b>	<b>haec</b>
to follow	not	they were able	and	others	in another	place	were resisting.	not	these
<b>quidem</b>	<b>res</b>	<b>Curionem</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>spem</b>	<b>morabatur.</b>				
even	the thing	Curio	toward	hope	was delaying.				

## Kapitel 40

§ 1	<b>Iuba</b>	<b>certior</b>	<b>factus</b>	a	<b>Saburra</b>	<b>de</b>	<b>nocturno</b>	<b>proelio</b>	<b>ii</b>	<b>milia</b>
	Juba	more sure	having been made	by	Saburra	about	nocturnal	battle	two	thousands
	<b>Hispanorum</b>	<b>et</b>	<b>Gallorum</b>	<b>equitum,</b>	<b>quos</b>	<b>suae</b>	<b>custodiae</b>	<b>causa</b>	<b>circum</b>	<b>se</b>
	of Spaniards	and	of Gauls	of horsemen,	whom	of his	guard	for the sake	around	himself
	<b>habere</b>		<b>consuerat,</b>	et	<b>peditum</b>		<b>eam</b>	<b>partem,</b>	<b>cui</b>	<b>maxime</b>
	to have		he had been accustomed,	and	of foot soldiers		that	part,	to which	most
	<b>confidebat,</b>	<b>Saburrae</b>	<b>summittit;</b>		<b>ipse</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>reliquis</b>	<b>copiis</b>	<b>elephantisque</b>	<b>ix</b>
	he was trusting,	to Saburra	he sends up;		he	with	remaining	forces	and elephants	sixty
	<b>lentius</b>	<b>subsequitur.</b>								
	more slowly		follows.							
§ 2		<b>suspicatus</b>		<b>praemissis</b>		<b>equitibus</b>	<b>ipsum</b>		<b>adfore</b>	
		having suspected		with having been sent ahead		horsemen	himself		to be about to be present	
	<b>Curionem</b>	<b>Saburra</b>	<b>copias</b>	<b>equitum</b>		<b>peditumque</b>				
	Curio	Saburra	forces	of horsemen		and of foot soldiers				
	<b>imperat,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>simulatione</b>	<b>timoris</b>	<b>paulatim</b>	<b>cedant</b>		<b>instruit</b>	<b>atque</b>	<b>his</b>
	he orders,	that	by a pretense	of fear	gradually	they may yield		draws up	and	to these
	<b>referant;</b>		<b>sese,</b>	<b>cum</b>	<b>opus</b>	<b>eset,</b>	<b>signum</b>	<b>proelii</b>	<b>ac</b>	<b>pedem</b>
	they may draw back;		himself,	when	need	might be,	a signal	of battle	daturum	et quod
	<b>rem</b>	<b>postulare</b>	<b>cognovisset</b>			imperaturum.			about to give	and what
	the matter	to demand	he had learned			about to order.				
§ 3	<b>Curio</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>superiorem</b>	<b>spem</b>	<b>addita</b>	<b>praesentis</b>	<b>temporis</b>		<b>opinione</b>	
	Curio	to	higher	hope	having been added	of the present	of time		with the opinion	
	<b>hostes</b>	<b>fugere</b>	<b>arbitratus</b>	<b>copias</b>	<b>ex</b>	<b>locis</b>	<b>superioribus</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>campum</b>	<b>deduct.</b>
	enemies	to flee	having judged	forces	from	places	higher	into	plain	he leads down.

## Kapitel 41

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

	<b>hortari</b>	<b>incipit.</b>	<b>sed</b>	<b>peditatu</b>	<b>dumtaxat</b>	<b>procul</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>speciem</b>	<b>utitur,</b>
	to encourage	he begins.	but	with infantry	only	at a distance	for	appearance	he uses,
	<b>equites</b>	<b>in aciem</b>		<b>immittit.</b>					
	horsemen	into	battleline	he sends in.					
§ 3	<b>non</b>	<b>deest</b>	<b>negotio</b>	<b>Curio</b>	<b>suosque</b>	<b>hortatur,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>spem</b>	<b>omnem</b>
	not	is lacking	to the business	Curio	his men and	urges,	that	hope	all
	<b>virtute</b>	<b>reponant.</b>	<b>ne</b>	<b>militibus</b>	<b>quidem,</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>defessis,</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>in</b>
	courage	they may place.	not	to the soldiers	indeed,	as	to the wearied,	nor	in
							<b>confectis,</b>	<b>studium</b>	<b>ad pugnandum</b>
							having been exhausted,	zeal	to for fighting
	<b>equitibus,</b>	<b>ut paucis et labore</b>							
	to the horsemen,	as to few and by labor							
	<b>virtusque</b>	<b>deerat;</b>	<b>sed hi erant</b>	<b>numero</b>	<b>cc,</b>		<b>reliqui</b>	<b>in itinere</b>	
	courage and	was lacking;	but these were	in number	two hundred,		the rest	on	the march
		<b>substiterant.</b>							
		had stopped.							
§ 4	<b>hi</b>	<b>quamcumque</b>	<b>in partem</b>	<b>impetum</b>		<b>fecerant,</b>	<b>hostes</b>	<b>loco</b>	
	these	whichever	into part	attack		they had made,	the enemies	from position	
	<b>cedere</b>	<b>cogebant,</b>	<b>sed neque</b>		<b>longius</b>	<b>fugientes</b>	<b>prosequi,</b>	<b>nec</b>	
	to withdraw	they were compelling,	but nor		farther	those fleeing	to pursue,	nor	
	<b>vehementius</b>	<b>equos incitare</b>	<b>poterant.</b>						
	more strongly	horses to urge on	were able.						
§ 5	<b>at</b>	<b>equitatus</b>	<b>hostium</b>	<b>ab utroque</b>	<b>cornu</b>	<b>circumire</b>	<b>aciem</b>	<b>nostram</b>	<b>et</b>
	but	cavalry	of the enemies	from both	wing	to around go	battleline	our	and
	<b>aversos</b>	<b>proterere</b>	<b>incipit.</b>						
	having been turned away	to trample down	begins.						
§ 6	<b>cum</b>	<b>cohortes</b>	<b>ex acie</b>	<b>procucurrissent,</b>	<b>Numidae</b>	<b>integri</b>	<b>celeritate</b>	<b>impetum</b>	
	when	cohorts	out of the battleline	had run forward,	Numidians	fresh	with speed	attack	
	<b>nostrorum</b>	<b>effugiebant,</b>	<b>rursusque ad</b>	<b>ordines</b>	<b>suos</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>recipientes</b>		
	of our men	were escaping,	again and to	ranks	their own	themselves	withdrawning		
	<b>circumabant</b>	<b>et ab acie</b>		<b>excludabant.</b>		<b>sic</b>	<b>neque in loco</b>		
	were going around	and from the battleline		they were shutting out.		thus	nor in place		
	<b>manere</b>	<b>ordinesque servare,</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>procurrere</b>	<b>et casum</b>	<b>casum</b>	<b>subire</b>	<b>tutum</b>	
	to remain	ranks and	to keep,	to run forward	and	risk	to undergo	safe	
	<b>videbatur.</b>								
		seemed.							
§ 7	<b>hostium</b>	<b>copiae</b>		<b>submissis</b>		<b>ab rege</b>	<b>auxiliis</b>	<b>crebro</b>	
	of the enemies	forces	with having been sent up			by the king	reinforcements	frequently	
	<b>augebantur;</b>	<b>nostros</b>	<b>vires</b>	<b>lassitudine</b>	<b>deficiebant,</b>				
	were being increased;	our men	strength	from fatigue	were failing,		<b>simul</b>	<b>ii qui</b>	
	<b>vulnera</b>	<b>acceperant,</b>	<b>neque</b>	<b>acie</b>	<b>excedere,</b>		at the same time	those who	
	wounds	had received,	nor	from the battleline	to go out,				
	<b>referri</b>	<b>poterant,</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>tota acies</b>	<b>equitatu</b>		<b>neque in locum tutum</b>		
	to be brought back	were able,	because	whole	by the cavalry		of the enemies		
	<b>circumdata</b>	<b>tenebatur.</b>							
	having been surrounded		was held.						
§ 8	<b>hi</b>	<b>de sua salute</b>		<b>desperantes,</b>	<b>ut extremo</b>	<b>vitae tempore homines</b>			
	these	about their own safety	despairing,	as at the last	of life	time	men		
	<b>facere</b>	<b>consuerunt,</b>	<b>aut suam</b>	<b>mortem</b>	<b>miserabantur</b>	<b>aut</b>	<b>parentes</b>		
	to do	have been accustomed,	or their own	death	were lamenting	or	parents		
	<b>suos</b>	<b>commendabant,</b>	<b>siquos ex eo</b>	<b>periculo fortuna</b>	<b>luctus.</b>	<b>servare</b>			
	their own	were commanding,	if any out of that	danger	fortune	to save			
	<b>potuisset.</b>	<b>plena erant</b>	<b>omnia atque eo</b>	<b>timoris luctus.</b>					
	might have been able.	full	were all things	of fear and	of grief.				

## Kapitel 42

§ 1	<b>Curio</b>	<b>ubi perterritis</b>		<b>omnibus</b>	<b>neque cohortationes</b>	<b>suis</b>	<b>neque</b>		
	Curio	when with having been terrified		all	neither	exhortations	his own	nor	
	<b>preces</b>	<b>audiri intellegit, unam</b>	<b>ut</b>	<b>in miseris rebus</b>					
	entreaties	to be heard understands, one	that	wretched circumstances			hope	remaining	
	<b>salutis esse arbitratus proximos</b>	<b>colles</b>	<b>capere universos</b>	<b>atque eo signa</b>					
	of safety	to be having judged nearest	hills	to seize all together	and also thither	standards			

	<b>inferri</b> to be carried in	<b>iubet.</b> he orders.	<b>hos</b> these	<b>quoque</b> also	<b>praeoccupat</b> pre seizes	<b>missus</b> having been sent	<b>a</b> by	<b>Saburra</b> <b>Saburra</b>
	<b>equitatus.</b> cavalry.							
§ 2	<b>tum</b> <b>vero</b> <b>ad</b> <b>summam</b> <b>desperationem</b> then indeed to the utmost despair			<b>nostri</b> our men	<b>perveniunt</b> arrive	<b>et</b> and	<b>partim</b> partly	<b>fugientes</b> fleeing
	<b>ab</b> <b>equitatu</b> <b>interficiuntur,</b> <b>partim</b> <b>integri</b> <b>procumbunt.</b> by the cavalry are killed, partly unharmed fall down.							
§ 3	<b>hortatur</b> <b>Curionem</b> <b>Cn.</b> <b>Domitius</b> <b>praefectus</b> <b>equitum,</b> <b>cum</b> <b>paucis</b> <b>equitibus</b> urges Curio Gnaeus. Domitius prefect of cavalry, with a few horsemen			<b>salutem</b> <b>petat</b> <b>atque</b> <b>in</b> <b>castra</b> <b>contendat,</b> safety he may seek and also into the camp he may hurry,				
	<b>circumsistens,</b> <b>ut</b> <b>fuga</b> <b>discessurum</b> <b>pollicetur.</b> standing around, that by flight about to depart he promises.							
§ 4	<b>at</b> <b>Curio</b> <b>numquam</b> <b>se</b> <b>amisso</b> <b>exercitu,</b> <b>quem</b> <b>a</b> <b>Caesare</b> <b>fidei</b> but Curio never himself with having been lost the army, which by Caesar to trust			<b>conspicuum</b> <b>aceperit,</b> <b>in</b> <b> eius</b> <b>reversurum</b> <b>confirmat</b> having been entrusted he may have received, into of him about to return affirms				
	<b>atque</b> <b>ita</b> <b>proelians</b> <b>interficiuntur.</b> and also thus fighting is killed.							
§ 5	<b>equites</b> <b>ex</b> <b>proelio</b> <b>perpauci</b> <b>se</b> <b>recipiunt;</b> <b>sed</b> <b>ii</b> <b>quos</b> <b>ad</b> <b>novissimum</b> horsemen from the battle very few themselves withdraw; but those whom to rearmost			<b>agmen</b> <b>equorum</b> <b>reficiendorum</b> <b>causa</b> <b>substissete</b> <b>demonstratum</b> <b>est,</b> column of horses of being repaired for the sake to have stopped having been shown is,				
	<b>fuga</b> <b>totius</b> <b>exercitus</b> <b>procul</b> <b>animadversa</b> <b>sese</b> <b>incolumes</b> <b>in</b> by flight of the whole army from afar with having been noticed themselves unharmed into			<b>castra</b> <b>conferunt.</b> <b>milites</b> <b>ad</b> <b>unum</b> <b>omnes</b> <b>interficiuntur.</b> the camp betake themselves. soldiers to a single all are killed.				

## Kapitel 43

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

# Kapitel 44

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