

# Commentarii de bello civil 2

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

### Kapitel 1

§ 1 Dum haec in Hispania geruntur, C. Trebonius legatus, qui ad while these things in Spain are being done, Gaius. Trebonius legate, who to oppugnationem Massiliae relictus erat, duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas for the siege of Massilia having been left was, with two from parts rampart, sheds towersque ad oppidum agere instituit. to the town to build he began.

§ 2 una erat proxima portu navalibusque, altera ad portam, qua est one was nearest to the harbor dockyards and, the other to the gate, by which is aditus ex Gallia atque Hispania, ad id mare, quod adiacet ad ostium approach from Gaul and Spain, to that sea, which lies near to the mouth Rhodani. of the Rhone.

§ 3 Massilia enim fere tribus ex oppidi partibus mari alluitur; reliqua Massilia for almost by three from of the town parts by the sea is washed; the rest quarta est, quae aditum habeat ab terra. huius quoque spatii pars the fourth is, which approach may have from the land. of this also of space part ea quae ad arcem pertinet, loci natura et valle altissima that which to the stronghold extends to, of the place by nature and by a valley very deep munita longam et difficilem habet oppugnationem. having been fortified long and difficult has a siege.

§ 4 ad ea perficienda opera C. Trebonius magnam iumentorum atque for those things to be completed works Gaius. Trebonius great of beasts of burden and hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, vimina materiamque of men multitude from every province he summons, wicker rods timber and comportari iubet. quibus comparatis rebus aggerem in to be brought together he orders. with which with having been prepared things a rampart height pedum lxxx exstruit. of feet eighty he builds.

### Kapitel 2

§ 1 Sed tanti erant antiquitus in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus but of such value were long ago in in the town of all things for war equipment tantaque multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullae contextae and so great multitude of siege engines, so that of them force no having been woven viminibus vineae sustinere possent. with wicker rods sheds to withstand they could.

§ 2 asseres enim pedum xii cuspidibus praefixi atque hi maximis beams for of feet twelve with points having been tipped and these with very great balistis missi per quattuor ordines cratum in terram ballistae having been shot through four rows of hurdles into the ground defigebantur. were being driven in.

§ 3 itaque pedalibus lignis coniunctis inter se porticus integebantur, and so of a foot timbers having been joined among themselves sheds were being covered, atque hac agger proferebatur. and with this rampart inter manus was being brought forward.

§ 4 antecedebat testudo pedum ix aequandi loci causa facta was going ahead tortoise of feet sixty for leveling for the sake having been made

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

## Kapitel 3

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

## Kapitel 4

§ 1	Massilienses	post	superius	incommodum	veteres	ad	eundem	numerum	ex	navalibus	
	the Massiliots	after	earlier	setback	old	to	the same	number	from	dockyards	
	productas		navis	refecerant			summaque		industria		
	having been brought out		ships	they had repaired			and with the highest		industry		
	armaverant	—	remigum,	gubernatorum	magna	copia	subpetebat	—			
	they had equipped	—	of rowers,	of helmsmen	great	supply	was at hand				
§ 2	piscatoriasque		adiecerant	atque	contexerant,		ut	essent	ab		
	fishing vessels and	they had added		and	they had woven together,	so that	they might be		from		
	ictu	telorum	remiges	tuti;	has	sagittariis	tormentisque	compleverunt.			
	the blow	of missiles	rowers	safe;	these	with archers	and engines				
	the	blow	of missiles	rowers	safe;	these	with archers	they filled.			
§ 3	tali	modo	instructa	classe	omnium	seniorum,	matrum	familiae,			
	in such	manner	having been fitted out	fleet	of all	of elders,	of mothers	of household,			
	virginum	precibus	et	fletu		excitati,	extremo	tempore			
	of maidens	with prayers	and	with weeping		having been aroused,	at the last	time			
	civitati		subvenirent,		non	minore	animō	fiducia			
	to the state		they might come to aid,		not	with less	spirit	quam	ante		
						and	with confidence	than	before		

dimicaverant, naves condescendunt.  
 they had fought, ships they board.  
 § 4 communi enim fit vicio naturae, ut invisitatis atque incognitis rebus  
 by a common for it happens by fault of nature, that to unseen and unknown things  
 magis confidamus vehementiusque exterreamur; ut tum accidit.  
 more we may trust more vehemently and we may be terrified; as then it happened.  
 adventus enim L. Nasidi summa spe et voluntate civitatem  
 arrival for Lucius. of Nasidius with the highest hope and goodwill the state  
 compleverat.  
 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 naues expedient rursusque  
 a fort of the Massiliots, to Nasidius they arrive and there ships they ready again and  
 se ad configendum animo confirmant et consilia communicant. dextra pars  
 themselves to for fighting in spirit they fortify and plans they share. right part  
 attribuitur Massiliensibus, sinistra Nasidio.  
 is assigned to the Massiliots, left to Nasidius.

## Kapitel 5

§ 1 Eodem Brutus contendit aucto navium numero. nam ad  
 to the same place Brutus hastens having been increased of ships with the number. for to  
 eas, quae factae erant Arelate per Caesarem, captivae Massiliensium  
 those, which having been made were at Arles by Caesar, captured of the Massiliots  
 accesserant sex. has superioribus diebus refecerat atque omnibus rebus  
 had come six. these in earlier days he had repaired and with all things  
 instruxerat.  
 he had equipped.

§ 2 itaque suos cohortatus, quos integros superavissent, ut victos  
 and so his own having encouraged, whom intact they had overcome, so that conquered  
 contemnerent, plenus spei bonae atque animi adversus eos proficiscitur.  
 they might despise, full of hope good and of courage against them he sets out.

§ 3 facile erat ex castris C. Treboni atque omnibus superioribus locis  
 easily it was from the camp Gaius. of Trebonius and all higher places  
 prospicere in urbem, ut omnis iuventus, quae in oppido remanserat, omnesque  
 to look out into the city, that all youth, who in the town had remained, all and  
 superioris aetatis cum liberis atque uxoribus publicis custodiisque aut muro  
 of elder of age with children and wives public guards and or on the wall  
 ad caelum manus tenderent aut tempa deorum immortalium  
 to the sky hands they might stretch or tempes of the gods of immortal  
 adirent et ante simulacra proiecti victoriam ab dis  
 they might approach and before images having been cast down victory from the gods  
 exposcerent.  
 they might demand earnestly.

§ 4 neque erat quisquam omnium, quin in eius diei casu suarum  
 nor there was anyone of all, but that in of that of day event of their own  
 omnium fortunarum eventum consistere existimaret.  
 of all of fortunes outcome to depend he would think.

§ 5 nam et honesti ex iuventute et cuiusque aetatis amplissimi nominativi  
 for and honorable from the youth and of each of age most distinguished by name  
 evocati atque obsecrati navis conciderant, 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 opibus vel externis  
 would be they might see; if they had overcome, either domestic resources or  
 auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent.  
 aid about safety of the city they might trust.

## Kapitel 6

§ 1	Commissio with having been joined memores mindful hoc with this habituri about to have ita so urbe with the city	proelio battle praeceptorum, of precepts, decertabant, they were contending, viderentur, they might seem, se themselves of the rest captia having been taken	Massiliensibus to the Massiliots quae which ut that quibus to whom civium of citizens eadem the same fatuum fate esset would be antecedere to go before belli of war vitae of life periculum danger	res resource paulo a little ante before ab from suis their own tempus time ad for accideret, might befall, non existimarent, they would think, patienda. to be endured.	nulla no aliud other tempus time ad for accideret, might befall, non quibus for whom	ad toward valor they had received, conandum trying try accideret, might befall, non	virtutem valor suis they had received, conandum trying try accideret, might befall, non	defuit. failed. but
§ 2		diductisque and with having been drawn apart mobilitati to the mobility nacti having obtained suis	nostris our gradually dabatur, was being given, infectis having been thrown in laborantibus struggling	paulatim gradually et siquando navibus ships et nostri our men artificio by skill fortuna fortune gubernatorum of helmsmen facultatem opportunity religaverant, they had tied, undique from everywhere	comminus at close quarters simul at the same time ex from minoribus smaller nostros to our men de telorum of missiles multa many nostros to our men inferebant. they were bringing in.	pugnando by fighting pugnando by fighting deficiebant were failing neque nor	governatorum of helmsmen facultatem opportunity undique from everywhere	et
§ 3	neque vero nor indeed multum cedebant much were yielding magna vis great force improvviso the unexpected	coniuncti having been joined virtute in courage eminus from a distance imprudentibus unaware	Albici the Albici nostris. to our men. missa having been sent ataque and inpeditis hampered	comminus at close quarters simul at the same time ex from minoribus smaller nostros to our men de telorum of missiles multa many nostros to our men inferebant. they were bringing in.	pugnando by fighting deficiebant were failing neque nor	deficiebant were failing neque nor		
§ 4	conspicataeque having caught sight and insigni the emblem incitaverant. they had rushed.	naves ships agnosci to be recognized re with the matter	tiremes triremes poterat, was able, atque and inpeditis hampered	duae two duabus with two re with the matter	navem the ship ex from provisa having been foreseen momento moment	D. Decimus. Bruti, of Brutus, sese themselves Brutus Brutus Brutus Brutus	Bruti, of Brutus, sese themselves Brutus Brutus Brutus Brutus	quae ex which from in eam against it celeritate by speed antecederet.
§ 5	navis of the ship	enitus having striven out	est has ut that parvo by a small	momento moment	anteceperat. he might get ahead.			
§ 6	illae adeo graviter inter those so heavily among vehementissime utraque most violently each of the two praefracto with having been broken off	inter themselves ex from concursu the collision	se having been driven incitatae laborarent, they might be in distress, conlabeficeret. might collapse.	conflixerunt, they clashed, ut so that altera the other				

Kapitel 7

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

§ 2	itaque ex eo numero navium nulla desiderata est; ex Massiliensium and so from that number of ships no one having been missed was; from of the Massiliots classe v sunt depressae, iii captae, una cum Nasidianis profugit; quae fleet five have been sunk, four captured, one with the Nasidians has fled; which omnes citeriorem Hispaniam petiverunt. all nearer Spain they sought.
§ 3	at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam huius nuntii perferendi but from the rest one having been sent ahead to Massilia of this of message for carrying gratia cum iam adpropinquaret urbi, omnis sese multitudo ad for the sake when now it was approaching the city, all itself multitude ad cognoscendum effudit, et re cognita tantus luctus except, 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 footprint it might seem. Massilienses tamen nihil setius ad defensionem urbis reliqua apparare the Massiliots however by nothing less for defense of the city remaining to prepare cooperunt. they began.
§ 4	

## Kapitel 8

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

## Kapitel 9

§ 1	Ubi turris altitudo perducta est ad contabulationem, eam when of the tower height having been brought through has been to the flooring, it in parietes instruxerunt, ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura into walls they arranged, so that heads of beams ends of walls by a structure tegerentur, nequid emineret, ubi ignis hostium adhaeresceret. might be covered, lest anything might stick out, where fire of enemies might cling.
§ 2	hanc insuper contignationem, quantum tectum plutei ac vinearum passum this on top decking, as much cover of mantelets and 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	quaes	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	axibus	religaverunt.	
	beams	straight	crosswise	beams	they threw on	and them	with axles	they fastened.	
§ 3	has	trabes	paulo	longiores	atque	eminentes	quam	extremi	parietes
	these	beams	a little	longer	and	more projecting	than	outermost	erant,
	effecerunt	ut	eset	ubi	tegimenta	praependere	possent	ad	
	they brought about	that	there might be	where	coverings	to hang in front	they could	for	
	defendendos	ictus	ac	repellendos,	cum	infra	eam	contignationem	parietes
	to be defended	blows	and	to be driven back,	when	below	that	decking	walls
	extruerentur;								
	were being built;								
§ 4	eamque	contabulationem	summam	lateribus	lutoque	constraverunt,	nequid		
	and that	flooring	top	with bricks	and with mud	they covered,	lest anything		
	ignis	hostium	nocere	posset,	centonesque	insuper	iniecerunt,	ne	aut
	fire	of enemies	to harm	might be able,	patchworks and	on top	they threw,	lest	or
	tela	tormentis	missa	tabulationem	perfringerent,	aut	saxa	ex	catapultis
	missiles	by engines	having been sent	flooring	might shatter,	or	stones	from	catapults
	latericum	discuterent.							
	brickwork	might scatter.							
§ 5	storias	autem	ex	funibus	ancorariis	tres	in	longitudinem	parietum
	mats	but now	from	ropes	for anchors	three	into	of walls	of the tower
	latas	iiii	pedes	fecerunt	easque	ex	tribus	partibus	hostes
	broad	four	feet	they made	and them	from	three	parts	which to
	vergebant,	eminibus	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	tormento
	one	kind	of covering	in other	places	had	tried	with no	by engine
	traici	posse.							
	to be pierced	to be able.							
§ 6	ubi	vero	ea	pars	turris,	quae	erat	perfecta,	tecta
	when	indeed	that	part	of the tower,	which	was	finished,	atque
	ab	omni	ictu	hostium,	pluteos	ad	alia	covered	munita
	from	every	blow	of enemies,	mantelets	to	other	abduxerunt;	est
	per	se	ipsum	pressionibus	ex	contignatione	opera	turris	tectum
	by	itself	itself	by pressures	from	flooring	abduxerunt;	of the tower	roof
	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	abdicti	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	vi	tabulata	exstruxerunt
	thus	safely	and	without	any	wound	danger	by force	they built
	fenestrasque,	quibus	in	locis	visum	est,	ad	tormenta	mittenda
	windows and,	which	in	places	having seemed	it is,	for	engines	in
	struendo	reliquerunt.						to be discharged	
	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 instituerunt.	from tower brick to of enemies tower and wall they might lead, to make they began.
§ 2	cuius musculi haec erat forma. duae primum trabes in solo aequae longae	of which of the shed these was form. two first beams on ground equally long
	distantes inter se pedes iiii collocantur inque eis columellae pedum	standing apart between themselves feet four are placed in and them small columns of feet
	in altitudinem v defiguntur.	into height five are fixed.
§ 3	has inter se capreolis molli fastigio coniungunt, ubi tigna quae	these between themselves with props with gentle gable they join, where tigna beams which
	musculi tegendi causa ponant collocentur.	of the shed for covering for the sake they may place they may be placed.
	bipedalia iniciunt eaque aminis clavisque religant.	two foot they throw on and them with bands and nails they fasten.
§ 4	Iad extrellum musculi tectum trabesque extremas quadratas regulas iiii patentis	to farthest of the shed roof and beams endmost square bars four spreading
	digitos defigunt, quae lateres, qui super musculo struantur,	fingers they fix, which bricks, which above on the shed may be built,
	contineant. they may hold together.	
§ 5	ita fastigato atque ordinatim structo ut trabes erant in capreolis	thus with gable made and in order having been built as beams were in props
	collocatae, lateribus lutoque musculus, ut ab igni qui ex muro	placed, with bricks and mud the shed, so that from fire which from wall
	iaceretur tutus eset, contegitur.	might be thrown safe might be, is covered.
§ 6	super lateres coria inducuntur, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres	over bricks hides are put, lest by channels water having been let in bricks
	diluere posset. coria autem ne rursus igni ac lapidibus corrumptantur,	to dissolve might be able. hides but now lest again by fire and by stones may be spoiled,
	centonibus continguntur. are covered.	with quilts
§ 7	hoc opus omne tectum vineis ad ipsam turrim perficiunt	this work all having been covered with vineae to the very tower they finish
	subitoque inopinantibus hostibus machinatione navali phalangis	suddenly and with the enemies unsuspecting by machinery naval with phalanx beams
	subiectis ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio	having been set under to tower of enemies they bring up, so that to the building
	iungatur. it may be joined.	

# Kapitel 11

§ 1	Quo malo perterriti subito oppidani saxa, quam maxima possunt, vectibus	by which mischief terrified suddenly townspeople stones, as greatest they can, with levers
	promovent, praecipitataque muro onto shed they roll. ictum	they push forward, and having cast down from the wall onto
	firmitas materiae sustinet, et quidquid incidit, fastigio musculum 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 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 longuris 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 defendit; hostes ex muro ac turribus submoventur; non  
 missiles and engines is defended; enemies from wall and towers are driven back; not  
 datur libera muri defendendi facultas.  
 is given free of the wall to be defended opportunity.  
 § 4 compluribus iam lapidibus ex illa quae suberat turri subductis  
 several already stones from that which was under to the tower having been removed  
 repentina ruina pars eius turris concidit, pars reliqua consequens procumbebat,  
 sudden collapse part of that of tower fell down, part remaining following was sinking,  
 cum hostes urbis direptione perterriti inermes cum infulis se  
 when enemies of the city by plundering having been terrified unarmed with fillets themselves  
 porta foras universi proripiunt, ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus  
 from the gate out all together rush out, to envoys and army suppliant hands  
 tendunt.  
 they stretch.

## Kapitel 12

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

## Kapitel 13

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

omnes curam et diligentiam remittunt.  
 all care and diligence they let go.  
 § 3 Caesar enim per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne per vim  
 Caesar for through letters to Trebonius greatly had ordered, that not through force  
 oppidum expugnari pateretur, ne gravius permoti milites et  
 town to be stormed he might allow, that not more heavily having been moved soldiers and  
 defectionis odio et contemptione sui et diutino labore omnes puberes  
 of defection by hatred and by contempt of himself and by long labor all of age  
 interficerent;  
 they might kill;

§ 4 quod se facturos minabantur aegreque tunc sunt  
 because themselves about to do they were threatening with difficulty and then they were  
 retenti, quin oppidum inrumperent, graviterque eam rem tulerunt, quod  
 held back, but that town they might burst in, heavily and that matter they bore, because  
 stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur,  
 to have stood through Trebonius, so that not of the town they might get possession, videbatur.

## Kapitel 14

§ 1 At hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt,  
 but enemies without faith time and opportunity of fraud and of trickery seek,  
 interiectisque aliquot diebus, nostris languentibus atque animo  
 and with having been thrown between several days, our men languishing and spirit  
 remissis, subito meridiano tempore, cum alius discessisset, alius ex  
 having been relaxed, suddenly at midday time, when one had departed, another from  
 diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se arma vero omnia  
 long labor into the very works to rest himself had given, arms indeed all  
 reposita coniectaque essent, portis se foras erumpunt,  
 having been put back having been covered and were, at the gates themselves out break out,  
 secundo magnoque vento ignem operibus inferunt.

favorable great and wind fire to the works they bring in.

§ 2 hunc sic distulit ventus, uti uno tempore agger plutei testudo turris  
 this thus carried apart wind, so that one time rampart of mantelet tortoise tower  
 tormenta flamمام conciperent et prius haec omnia consumerentur,  
 engines flame they might catch and sooner these all might be consumed,  
 quemadmodum accidisset, animadverti posset.  
 how had happened, to be noticed could.

§ 3 nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma quae possunt adripiunt, alii ex  
 our men by sudden fortune having been moved arms which they can snatch up, others from  
 castris sese incitant. fit in hostis impetus eorum,  
 from the camp themselves they urge on. there is made against the enemy attack of them,  
 sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes persecui prohibentur.  
 but from the wall arrows and engines fleeing to pursue are prevented.

§ 4 illi sub murum se recipiunt ibique musculum turrimque latericium libere  
 they under wall themselves withdraw there and shed tower and brick freely  
 incidunt. ita multorum mensum labor hostium perfidia et vi  
 burn. thus of many of months labor of the enemies by treachery and by force  
 tempestatis puncto temporis interiit.

of weather in a moment of time perished.

§ 5 temptaverunt hoc idem Massilienses postero die. eandem nacti  
 they attempted this same the Massiliots on the next day. the same having obtained  
 tempestatem maiore cum fiducia ad alteram turrim aggeremque eruptione  
 storm with greater with confidence to the other tower rampart and by a sally  
 pugnaverunt multumque ignem intulerunt.

they fought much and fire they brought in.

§ 6 sed ut superioris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant, ita proximi  
 but as of the earlier of time effort our men all had relaxed, so of the next  
 die casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverant.  
 of the day by chance having been warned all things to defense they had prepared.

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

## Kapitel 15

§ 1	Trebonius ea quae sunt amissa multo maiore militum studio Trebonius those things which are having been lost by much greater of the soldiers zeal administrete et reficere instituit. nam ubi tantos suos labores et apparatus to manage and to repair he began. for when so great his own labors and equipment male cecidisse viderunt, indutiisque per scelus violatis suam badly to have fallen they saw, truces and through crime having been violated their own virtutem inrisui fore perdoluerunt, quod, unde agger omnino valor for mockery would be they grieved deeply, because, whence rampart at all conportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, omnibus arboribus longe lateque to be brought together could, nothing was remaining, with all trees far wide and in finibus Massiliensium excisis et convectis, aggerem in territories of the Massiliots having been cut down and having been carried together, rampart novi generis atque inauditum ex latericiis duobus muris senum pedum of new of kind and unheard from brick two walls of six of feet crassitudine atque eorum murorum contignatione facere instituerunt aequa fere with thickness and of those of walls with flooring to make they began equal almost altitudine, atque ille congesticus ex materia fuerat agger. in height, and that heapedup from timber had been rampart.
§ 2	ubi aut spatium inter muros aut imbecillitas materiae postulare videretur, when or space between walls or weakness of material to demand might seem, pilae interponuntur, traversaria tigna iniciuntur, quae firmamento esse posts are put between, cross beams are thrown on, which for strengthening to be possint, et quidquid est contignum, cratibus consternitur, crates luto may be able, and whatever is boarded over, with hurdles is covered, hurdles with mud integuntur. are covered.
§ 3	sub tecto miles dextra ac sinistra muro tectus, adversus plutei under roof soldier on the right and on the left by the wall covered, facing of the mantelet objectu, operi quaecumque sunt usui, sine periculo subportat. by the interposition, for the work whatever things are for use, without danger he brings up.
§ 4	celeriter res administratur; 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 by labor ita refecta, ut nullus perfidiae neque eruptioni locus esset, thus having been repaired, so that no of treachery nor for a sally place might be, neque quicquam omnino relinququeretur, qua aut telis militibus aut nor anything at all might be left, where by or by weapons to the soldiers or igni operibus noceri posset, by fire to the works to be harmed could,
§ 2	eodemque exemplo sentiunt totam urbem, qua sit aditus ab by the same and example they perceive the whole where there is approach from terra, muro turribusque circumiri posse, sic ut ipsis the land, by a wall and towers to be surrounded to be able, thus that for themselves

consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, cum paene inaedificata in  
 of standing in their own fortifications place not might be, when almost built in on  
 muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, ac telum manu coiceretur  
 the walls by the army our walls might seem, and a missile by hand might be thrown  
 suorumque tormentorum usum, of their own and of engines use,  
 § 3 quibus ipsi magna speravissent, spati propinquitate interire  
 in which they themselves great things had hoped, of distance by nearness to perish  
 parique condicione ex muro ac turribus bellandi data se virtute  
 and equal condition from the wall and towers of fighting given themselves in courage  
 nostris adaequare non posse intellegunt, ad easdem ditionis  
 to our men to equal not to be able they understand, to the same of surrender  
 condiciones recurrent. terms they return.

## Kapitel 17

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

§ 2 praeoccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, teneri obstrictum fide;  
 pre occupied himself by the embassy by Cn. Pompey, to be held bound by pledge;  
 necessitudinem quidem sibi nihilo minorem cum Caesare intercedere, neque  
 connection indeed to himself by nothing lesser with Caesar to intervene, nor  
 se ignorare, quod esset officium legati, qui fiduciariam operam  
 himself to be ignorant, what might be the duty of a legate, who fiduciary service  
 obtineret, quae vires sua, quae voluntas erga Caesarem totius provinciae.  
 might hold, what forces his own, what will toward Caesar of the whole province.  
 § 3 haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus neque se in ullam partem  
 these things in all he was saying conversations and not himself into any direction  
 movebat.  
 he was moving.

§ 4 postea vero quam Caesarem ad Massiliam detineri cognovit, copias Petrei  
 afterwards indeed after Caesar to Massilia to be kept he learned, forces of Petreius  
 cum exercitu Afrani esse coniunctas, magna auxilia convenisse, magna  
 with the army of Afranius to be joined, great reinforcements to have assembled, great  
 esse in spe atque expectari, et consentire omnem citeriorem provinciam,  
 to be in hope and to be expected, and to agree the whole nearer province,  
 quaeque postea acciderant, de 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 prescribebat, 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  
 Massiliensis, 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 Gadis money all and all ornaments out of the shrine of Hercules into the town Gades contulit; eo sex cohortes praesidiis causa ex provincia misit he transferred; there six cohorts of garrison for the sake from the province he sent Gaiusque 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 Afranum perfugisse; haec se certis nuntiis, of soldiers to Afranius to have deserted; these things himself by reliable messengers, certis auctoribus comperisse. by reliable sources to have ascertained.
§ 4	quibus rebus perterritos civis Romanos eius provinciae sibi ad rem by which things frightened citizens Roman of that province to himself for the state publicam administrandum HS ccxxx et argenti pondo xx milia, public to be managed sesterces two hundred thirty and of silver by weight twenty thousands, tritici modios cxx milia polliceri coegit. of grain bushels one hundred twenty thousands to promise he compelled.
§ 5	quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, his graviora onera which to Caesar to be friendly states he was judging, on these heavier burdens iniungebat praesidiaque eo deducebat, et iudicia in he was laying on garrisons and there he was bringing down, and judgments against privatos reddebat, qui verba atque orationem adversus rem publicam private citizens he was rendering, who words and a speech against the state public habuissent; eorum bona in publicum addicebat. provinciam omnem in they had held; of them goods into the public he was auctioning. the province all to sua et Pompei verba iusiurandum adigebat. his own and of Pompey words oath he was compelling.
§ 6	cognitis iis rebus quae sunt gestae in citeriore Hispania, with having been learned these things which have been done in nearer Spain, bellum parabat. ratio autem haec erat belli, ut se cum ii war he was preparing. the plan but now this was of the war, that himself with two legionibus Gadis conferret, naves frumentumque omne ibi contineret; legions to Gades he might betake, ships and grain all there he might keep; provinciam enim omnem Caesaris rebus favere cognoverat. in insula the province for all of Caesar to the affairs to favor he had learned. on the island frumento navibusque comparatis bellum duci non difficile with grain and ships having been made ready war to be prolonged not difficult existimabat. he was considering.
§ 7	Caesar etsi multis rebus in Italiam revocabatur, Caesar although by many matters into Italy he was being recalled, tamen constituerat nullam partem belli in Hispaniis relinquere, quod nevertheless he had resolved no part of war in the Spains to leave, because magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat. great to be of Pompey benefits and great client ties in nearer province he knew.

## Kapitel 19

§ 1	Itaque duabus legionibus missis in ulteriorem Hispaniam cum Q. Cassio, and so two legions having been sent into farther Spain with Q. Cassius,
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	tribuno plebis, ipse cum dc equitibus magnis itineribus
	tribune of the plebs, himself with six hundred horsemen by great marches
	praegreditur edictumque praemittit, ad quam diem magistratus principesque he advances ahead edict and he sends ahead, to which day magistrates chiefs and
	omnium civitatum sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet.
§ 2	civitatum of all states to himself to be at hand at Corduba he might wish.
	quo edicto tota provincia pervulgato nulla fuit civitas, quin ad
	by which edict whole province having been spread abroad no was city, but that to
	id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, non civis Romanus paulo
	that time part of the senate to Corduba might send, not citizen Roman a little
	notior, quin ad diem conveniret.
	better known, but that to day might assemble.
§ 3	simul ipse Cordubae conventus per se portas Varroni clausit,
	at the same time himself at Corduba assembly through itself gates to Varro closed,
	custodias vigiliisque in turribus muroque dispositi, cohortis duas, quae coloniae
	guards watches and in towers wall and he arranged, cohorts two, who colonial
	appellabantur, cum eo casu venissent, tuendi oppidi causa
	were called, when by that chance they had come, of protecting oppidi of the town for the sake
	apud se retinuit.
	at himself he kept.
§ 4	isdem diebus Carmonenses, quae est longe firmissima totius provinciae
	the same days the Carmonenses, which is far firmest of the whole province
	civitas, deductis tribus in arcem oppidi cohortibus a Varrone
	city, with having been led down three into citadel of the town cohorts by Varro
	praesidio, per se cohortes eiecit portasque praeculsi.
	as a garrison, through itself cohorts he cast out gates and he shut.

## Kapitel 20

§ 1	Hoc vero magis properare Varro, ut cum legionibus quam primum	this but now more to hasten Varro, so that with legions as soon as possible
	Gadis contendeleret, ne itinere aut traiectu intercluderetur; tanta	to Gades he might contend, lest by journey or by passage he might be shut off; so great
	ac tam secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur.	so favorable toward Caesar goodwill of the province was being found.
§ 2	progresso ei paulo longius litterae Gadibus redditur, simulatque	with having advanced to him a little farther letters at Gades are delivered, as soon as
	sit cognitum de edicto Caesaris, consensisse Gaditanos	having been learned about edict of Caesar, to have agreed the Gaditanians
	it may be ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.	having been learned out of town they might drive out, city island and for Caesar they might preserve.
	principes cum tribunis cohortium quae essent ibi in praesidio, ut Gallonium	chiefs with tribunes of cohorts who were there in garrison, so that Gallonium
	ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.	out of town they might drive out, city island and for Caesar they might preserve.
§ 3	hoc initio consilio denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua	with this having been entered plan to have given notice to Gallonius, that of his own
	sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus; si id	accord, while without danger it might be permitted, he might depart from Gades; if that
	non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos. hoc timore adductum	not he had done, to himself plan about to take. by this fear having been led
	Gallonium Gadibus excessisse.	Gallonium from Gades to have departed.
§ 4	his cognitis rebus altera ex duabus legionibus, quae vernacula	with these having been learned things the other out of two legions, which home born
	appellabatur, ex castris Varronis adstante et inspectante ipso signa sustulit	was called, out of camp of Varro standing and watching himself standards he raised
	seseque Hispalim recepit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio	himself and to Hispalis he withdrew and in forum and colonnades without wrongdoing
	himself and consedit. he settled.	consedit.

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

## Kapitel 21

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

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

## Kapitel 22

§ 1 Massilienses omnibus defessi malis, rei frumentariae ad  
 the Massiliots by all having been wearied by misfortunes, of the supply of grain to  
 summam inopiam adducti, bis proelio navali superati,  
 to the extreme want lack having been led, twice in battle naval having been overcome,  
 crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestilentia conflictati  
 by frequent sallies having been routed, by severe also pestilence having been afflicted  
 ex diutina conclusione et mutatione victus — panico enim vetere atque  
 from long confinement and change of diet — with millet for old and  
 hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, quod ad huiusmodi casus  
 with barley having been spoiled all were being nourished, which for of this kind cases  
 antiquitus paratum in publicum contulerant —  
 from ancient times having been prepared into the public they had brought together  
 deicta turri, labefacta magna parte muri,  
 with having been cast down tower, having been undermined great by part of the wall,  
 auxiliis provinciarum et exercitum desperatis,  
 with supports of provinces and of armies having been despaired of,  
 potestatem venisse cognoverant, sese dedere quos sine in Caesaris  
 power to have come they had learned, themselves to surrender whom into of Caesar  
 constituunt.  
 they determine.

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

§ 3 hunc conspicatae naves quae iussu Bruti consuetudine cotidiana ad  
 him having caught sight ships who by order of Brutus by custom daily to  
 portum excubabant, 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,  
 legiones praesidio relinquit, ceteras in Italianam mittit; ipse ad urbem  
 legions as a garrison he leaves, the rest into Italy he sends; he himself to the city  
 proficiscitur.  
 he sets out.

## Kapitel 23

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

## Kapitel 24

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

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

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

## Kapitel 25

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Kapitel 26

§ 1      His      rebus      gestis      Curio      se      in      castra      ad      Bagradam      recipit  
 with these      things      having been done      Curio      himself      into      the camp      to      the Bagrada      withdraws  
 atque      universi      exercitus      conclamacione      imperator      appellatur,  
 and      of the whole      army      by acclamation      commander      is called,  
 Uticam      exercitum      ducit      et      prope      oppidum      castra      ponit.  
 to Utica      the army      leads      and      near      the town      a camp      places.

§ 2      nondum      opere      castrorum      perfecto      equites      ex      statione      nuntiant  
 not yet      the work      of the camp      having been completed      horsemen      from      the picket      announce  
 magna      auxilia      equitum      peditumque      ab      rege      missa      Uticam  
 great      reinforcements      of horsemen      and of foot soldiers      by      the king      having been sent      to Utica  
 venire;      eodemque      tempore      vis      magna      pulveris      cernebatur,      et      vestigio  
 to come;      in the same and      time      a force      great      of dust      was discerned,      and      in a moment  
 temporis      primum      agmen      erat      in      conspectu.  
 of time      the first      column      was      in      view.

§ 3      novitate      rei      Curio      permotus      praemittit      equites,      qui      primum  
 by novelty      of the thing      Curio      having been moved      sends ahead      horsemen,      who      the first  
 impetum      sustineant      ac      morentur;      ipse      celeriter      ab      opere  
 attack      may withstand      and      may delay;      himself      quickly      from      the work  
 deductis           legionibus      aciem      instruit.  
 with having been withdrawn           legions      the line      draws up.

§ 4      equitesque      committunt      proelium,      et, priusquam      plane      legiones      explicari      et  
 horsemen and      join      battle,      and, before      plainly      the legions      to be deployed      and  
 consistere      possent,      tota      auxilia      regis      impedita      ac      perturbata,  
 to take position      could,      all      the auxiliaries      of the king      hindered      and      thrown into confusion,  
 quod      nullo      ordine      et      sine      timore      iter      fecerant,      in      fugam      coiunt  
 because      with no      order      and      without      fear      a march      had made,      into      flight      they throw  
 equitatunque      omni      fere      incolumi,      quod      se      per      litora      celeriter      in  
 with the cavalry and      all      almost      unharmed,      because      itself      along      the shores      quickly      into  
 oppidum      recipit,      magnum      peditum      numerum      interficiunt.  
 the town      withdraws,      a great      of foot soldiers      number      they kill.

## Kapitel 27

§ 1      Proxima      nocte      centuriones      Marsi      duo      ex      castris      Curionis      cum      manipularibus  
 on the next      night      centurions      Marsian      two      from      the camp      of Curio      with      rank and file  
 suis      xxii      ad      Attium      Varum      perfugiant.  
 their own      twenty two      to      Attius      Varus      desert.

§ 2      hi      sive      vere      quam      habuerant      opinionem      ad      eum      perforunt,      sive      etiam  
 these      or if      truly      what      they had had      opinion      to      him      report,      or if      also  
 auribus      Vari      serviunt      — nam      quae      volumus,      ea      credimus      libenter,  
 to the ears      of Varus      they serve      for      which      we wish,      those things      we believe      gladly,  
 et      quae      sentimus      ipsi,      reliquos      sentire      speramus      — confirmant      quidem      certe  
 and      which      we feel      ourselves,      the rest      to feel      we hope      they affirm      indeed      certainly  
 totius      exercitus      animos      alienos      esse      a      Curione,      maximeque      opus      esse  
 of the whole      army      minds      estranged      to be      from      Curio,      most of all and      need      to be  
 in      conspectum      exercitus      venire      et      colloquendi      dare      facultatem.  
 into      sight      of the army      to come      and      of conversing      to give      opportunity.

§ 3      qua      opinione      adductus      Varus      postero      die      mane      legiones      ex  
 by which      opinion      having been led      Varus      on the next      day      in the morning      the legions      from  
 castris      educit.      facit      idem      Curio,      atque      una      valle      non      magna  
 the camp      leads out.      does      the same      Curio,      and      with one      valley      not      great

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

# Kapitel 28

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

## Kapitel 29

	;neque enim ex	Marsis	Paelignisque	veniebant	ut	
	;Lost nor indeed from	from the Marsi	and from the Paeligni	were coming	so that	
	qui superiore nocte in contuberniis	contuberniis	commititonesque;	neque enim ex		
	those who on the previous night in tents	tents	comititonesque;	nor indeed from		
	Marsis Paelignisque veniebant ut qui superiore nocte in	veniebant	ut qui superiore nocte in			
	the Marsi the Paeligni and were coming so that those who on the previous night in	were coming	so that those who on the previous night in			
	contuberniis commititonesque [Zeile Lost] ..	[Zeile Lost]	[Zeile Lost]			
§ 4	non nulli graviora sermones militum; dubia durius accipiebantur,	graviora	sermones	militum; dubia	durius	accipiebantur,
	not some more serious reports of soldiers; doubts more harshly were being received,	more serious	reports	of soldiers; doubts	more harshly	were being received,
	nonnulla etiam ab his, qui diligentiores videri volebant fingeabantur.	even by these, who	more diligent	videri	volebant	fingeabantur.
	some things			to seem	were wanting	were being invented.

## Kapitel 30

§ 1	Quibus de causis consilio convocato de summa rerum deliberare
	by which about causes with a council having been called about highest of things to deliberate
	incipit. he begins.
§ 2	erant sententiae, quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari
	there were opinions, which needing to be tried by all ways camps and of Varus
	oppugnanda censerent, quod in huius modi militum consiliis otium
	needing to be assaulted they judged, because in of this kind of soldiers counsels leisure
	maxime contrarium esse arbitrarentur. postremo praestare dicebant per
	most opposite to be they were thinking. finally to be better they were saying through
	virtutem in pugna belli fortunam experiri, quam desertos et
	valor in battle of war fortune to try, than having been deserted and
	circumventos ab suis gravissimum supplicium perpeti.
	having been surrounded by their very heavy punishment to endure.
§ 3	erant, qui censerent de tertia vigilia in Castra Cornelia
	there were, who they judged about third watch into Camp Cornelia
	recedendum, ut maiore spatio temporis intericto
	needing to be withdrawn, so that by greater space of time having been thrown between
	militum mentes sanarentur, simul siquid gravius
	of the soldiers minds might be healed, at the same time if anything more seriously
	accidisset, magna multitudine navium et tutius et facilius in Siciliam
	had happened, with great multitude of ships and more safely and more easily into Sicily
	receptus daretur.
	retreat be given.

## Kapitel 31

§ 1	Curio utrumque improbans consilium, quantum alteri sententiae deesset
	Curio both disapproving plan, how much to the other opinion was lacking
	animi, tantum alteri superesse dicebat; hos turpissimae
	of spirit, so much to the other to be in excess he was saying; these of the most shameful
	fugae rationem habere, illos etiam iniquo loco dimicandum putare.
	of flight plan to have, those even in unfavourable place needing to be fought to think.
§ 2	qua enim, inquit, fiducia et opere et natura loci munitissima
	by what indeed, he says, confidence and by work and by nature of the place most fortified
	castra expugnari posse confidimus?
	camp to be stormed to be able we trust?
§ 3	aut vero quid proficimus, si accepto magno detimento ab
	or indeed what do we gain, if with having been received great loss from
	oppugnatione castrorum discedimus? quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum
	assault of the camp we depart? as if not and success of things having been done
	exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus et res adversae odio concilient!
	of the army goodwill to the commanders and things adverse hatreds may win over!
§ 4	castrorum autem mutatio quid habet nisi turpem fugam et desperationem
	of the camp however change what has unless shameful flight and despair

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

## Kapitel 32

§ 1	Dimisso with having been dismissed	consilio council	contionem assembly	advocat he calls	militum. of soldiers.	commemorat, he reminds,	quo by which
	sit may be	eorum of them	usus use	studio by zeal	ad to	Corfinium Corfinium	Caesar, Caesar,
	beneficio by kindness	atque and	auctoritate by authority	eorum of them	suam his own	fecerit.	
	et and	Caesar Caesar	amicissime very friendly			he may have made.	
§ 2	vos enim you indeed	vestrumque and your	factum, deed,	inquit, he says,	omnia all	deinceps in turn	municipia towns
	neque nor	sine without	causa cause	et and	Caesar Caesar	de about	vobis you
	potest, he is able,	Pompeius Pompey	enim indeed	nullo by no	proelio battle	vestri of your	sunt are
	provinciam province	Siciliam Sicily	atque and	excessit; departed;	pulsus having been driven	facti deed	secuta, have followed,
§ 3	Pompeius Pompey	enim indeed	nullo by no	proelio battle	Caesar Caesar	praeiudicio by prejudice	
	demotus having been removed	Italia Italy	atque and	Africam, Africa,	me, me,	sibi to himself	
	vestrae of your	fidei trust	commisit.	sine without	quibus which	carissimum dearest	habuit, he held,
§ 4	at but	sunt there are	qui who	vos you	hortentur, they may urge,	ut that	desciscatis. you may desert.
	illis to those	optatius more desirable	quam than	uno at one	tempore time	a from	quid what
					nos us	nobis us	enim indeed
					et and	circumvenire to surround	est is
					nos us	et and	vos you

	nefario	sclere	obstringere?	aut	quid	irati	gravius	de	vobis	sentire
	by nefarious	crime	to bind?	or	what	angry	more seriously	about	you	to think
	possunt,	quam	ut	eos	prodatis,	qui	se	vobis	omnia	debere
	they can,	than	that	them	you may betray,	who	themselves	to you	all things	to owe
	iudicant,	in	eorum	potestatem	veniatis,	qui	se	per	vos	
	they judge,	in	of them	power	you may come,	who	themselves	through	you	
	perisse		existimant?		they think?					
§ 5	an	vero	in	Hispania	res	gestas	Caesaris	non	audistis?	duos
	or indeed	in	Spain	things	having been done	of Caesar	not	have you heard?		two
	pulso	exercitus,	duos	superatos	duces,	duas	receptas	provincias?	haec	
	routed	armies,	two	overcome	leaders,	two	recovered	provinces?	these	
	acta	diebus	xl,	quibus	in	conspectum	adversariorum			
	having been done	in days	forty,	within which	into	view	of opponents			
	venerit	Caesar?	,	quibus	in	conspectum	adversariorum	venerit		
	he may have come	Caesar?		within which	into	view	of opponents	he may have come		
	Caesar?									
§ 6	an	qui	incolumes	resistere	non	potuerunt,	perditi	resistant?	vos	autem
	or who	unharmed	to resist	not	were able,	ruined	may they resist?	you		but now
	incerta	victoria	Caesarem		secuti	diiudicata	iam	belli	fortuna	
	with uncertain	victory	Caesar		having followed	with decided	now	of war	fortune	
	victum	sequamini,	cum	vestri	officii	praemia	percipere	debeat?		
	the defeated	you may follow,	since	of your	duty	rewards	to receive	you ought?		
§ 7	desertos	enim	se	ac	proditos	a	vobis	dicunt	et	prioris
	deserted	for	themselves	and	betrayed	by	you	they say	and	sacramenti
	mentionem	faciunt.								oath
	the mention	they make.								
§ 8	vosne	vero	L.	Domitium,	an	vos	Domitius	deseruit?	nonne	extremam
	you ?	indeed	L.	Domitius,	or	you	Domitius	deserted?	not ?	extreme
	fortunam	paratos		proiecit	ille?	non	sibi	clam	vobis	fuga
	fortune	prepared		he cast forth	that man?	not	to himself	secretly	for you	by flight
	petivit?	non		proditi		per	illum	Caesaris	beneficio	estis
	he sought?	not		having been betrayed		through	that man	of Caesar	by favor	you are
	conservati?									
	having been saved?									
§ 9	sacramento	quidem	vos	tenere	qui	potuit,	cum	projectis		
	by oath	indeed	you	to hold	who	was able,	when	with having been thrown down		
	fascibus	et		deposito		imperio	privatus	et	captus	
	bundles of rods	and		with having been set down		command	a private	and	having been captured	
	ipse	in	alienam	venisset	potestatem?					
	himself	into	another	power	he had come?					
§ 10	relinquitur	nova	religio,	ut	eo	neglecto		sacramento,	quo	
	is left	new	scruple,	that	by that	having been neglected		oath,	by which	
	tenemini,		respiciatis		illud,	quod	deditio			
	you are held,		you may look back		that,	which	by surrender	ducis	et	capitis
	deminutione		sublatum	est.				of the leader	and	of status
	by diminution		having been removed							
§ 11	at,	credo,	si	Caesarem	probatis,	in	me	offenditis.	qui	de
	but,	I believe,	if	Caesar	you approve,	against	me	you take offense.	who	about
	in	vos	meritis	praedicaturus	non	sum,	quae	sunt	me	me
	toward	you	services	about to declare	not	I am,	which	are	both	by my
	voluntate	et	vestra	exspectatione	leviora;	sed	tamen	sui	laboris	milites
	will	and	by your	expectation	lighter;	but	however	of their own	toil	soldiers
	semper	eventu	belli	praemia	petiverunt,	qui	qualis	sit	futurus,	
	always	by the event	of war	rewards	have sought,	which	of what kind	may be	about to be,	
	ne	vos	quidem	dubitatis.	diligentiam	quidem	nostram	aut,	ad	finem
	not	you	indeed	you doubt.	diligence	indeed	our	or,	which	limit

adhuc res processit, fortunam cur praeteream?  
 until now the matter has advanced, fortune why I should pass over?  
 § 12 an paenitet vos, quod salvum atque incoludem exercitum nulla omnino navi  
 or does it repent you, that safe and unharmed army by no at all ship  
 desiderata traduxerim? quod classem hostium primo impetu adveniens  
 having been missed I have led across? that the fleet of enemies at first assault arriving  
 profligaverim? quod bis per biduum equestri proelio  
 I may have routed? that twice through two day period in equestrian battle  
 superaverim? quod ex portu sinuque adversariorum cc naves  
 I may have overcome? that out of harbor bay and of opponents two hundred ships  
 oneratas abduxerim eoque illos compulerim, ut neque pedestri  
 loaded I may have led away and there them I may have driven, so that nor by foot  
 itinere neque navibus commeatu iuvari possint? naves oneratas  
 march nor by ships by supply to be helped they may be able? ships loaded  
 abduxerim eoque illos compulerim, ut neque pedestri itinere  
 I may have led away and there them I may have driven, so that nor by foot march  
 neque navibus commeatu iuvari possint? they may be able?  
 nor by ships by supply to be helped

§ 13 hac vos fortuna atque his ducibus repudiatis Corfiniensem  
 by this you by fortune and by these leaders with having been rejected Corfinian  
 ignominiam, Italiae fugam, Hispaniarum ditionem, Hispaniarum ditionem, Africi  
 disgrace, of Italy flight, of the Spains surrender, of the Spains surrender, of Africa  
 belli praeiudicia sequimini! Africi belli praeiudicia sequimini!  
 of war precedents you follow! of Africa of war precedents you follow!

§ 14 equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui, vos me imperatoris  
 indeed me of Caesar soldier to be called I wished, you me of the commander  
 nomine appellavistis. cuius si vos paenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium  
 by name you have named. of which if you it repents, your to you kindness  
 remitto, mihi meum restituere nomen, ne ad contumeliam honorem dedisse  
 I send back, to me my restore name, lest to insult honor to have given  
 videamini.  
 you may seem.

## Kapitel 33

§ 1 Qua oratione permoti milites crebro etiam dicentem  
 by which speech having been moved soldiers frequently also speaking  
 interpellabant, ut magno cum dolore infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere  
 they were interrupting, so that with great with pain of disloyalty suspicion to endure  
 viderentur, discedentem vero ex contione universi cohortantur, magno  
 they seemed, departing indeed out of assembly all they exhort, with great  
 sit animo neubi dubitet proelium committere et suam fidem  
 may he be spirit lest where he may hesitate battle to join and his own faith  
 virtutemque experiri. to try.

§ 2 quo facto commutata omnium et voluntate et opinione  
 with which having been done having been changed of all both in will and in opinion  
 consensu suorum constituit Curio, cum primum sit  
 by agreement of his men decides Curio, when first may be having been given  
 potestas, proelio rem committere, posteroque die productos  
 power, in battle the matter to join, on the next and day having been led forth  
 eodem loco, quo superioribus diebus constiterat, in acie collocat.  
 in the same place, where in earlier days he had stood, into battleline he arranges.

§ 3 ne Varus quidem Attius dubitat copias producere, sive sollicitandi milites  
 not even Varus indeed Attius hesitates forces to lead out, whether of stirring soldiers  
 sive aequo loco dimicandi detur occasio, ne facultatem praetermittat.  
 or on equal ground of fighting may be given opportunity, lest chance he let slip.

# Kapitel 34

§ 1 Erat vallis inter duas acies, ut supra demonstratum est, non ita there was a valley between two lines, as above having been shown is, not so magna, at difficili et arduo ascensu. hanc uterque si adversariorum copiae great, but with difficult and steep ascent. this each if of opponents forces transire conarentur, expectabat, quo aequiore loco proelium committeret. to cross were attempting, he was waiting, where by a more level place battle he might join.

§ 2 simul ab sinistro cornu P. Atti equitatus omnis et una levis at the same time from left wing P. of Attius cavalry all and together of light armaturae interiecti conplures, cum se in vallem of armament having been scattered several, when themselves into valley demitterent, cernebantur. they were descending, were being seen.

§ 3 ad eos Curio equitatum et duas Marrucinorum cohortis mittit; quorum primum to them Curio cavalry and two of the Marrucini cohorts sends; of whom the first impetum equites hostium non tulerunt, sed admissis equis ad attack horsemen of enemies not bore, but with having been let loose horses to suos refugerunt; relictii ab his, qui una procurrarent levis their own they fled back; having been left by these, who together had run forward of armament, circumveniebantur atque interficiebantur ab nostris. huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere et concidi videbat. of Varus having been turned line his own to flee and to be cut down he was seeing.

§ 4 tum Rebilus, legatus Caesaris, quem Curio secum ex Sicilia duxerat, quod then Rebilus, legate of Caesar, whom Curio with him from Sicily had led, because magnum habere usum in re militari sciebat, perterritum, inquit hostem vides, great to have use in matter military he knew, terrified, he says enemy you see, Curio; quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate? Curio; what do you hesitate to use of time opportunity?

§ 5 ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites ea that man one having spoken out, so that in memory they might hold soldiers those things quae pridie sibi confirmassent, sequi se iubet et which the day before to himself they had confirmed, to follow himself he orders and praecurrit ante omnes. adeoque erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu he runs ahead before all. and so was obstructed the valley, so that in ascent nisi sublevati a suis primi non facile eniterentur. unless having been lifted by their own the first not easily they might struggle up.

§ 6 sed preoccupatus animus Attianorum militum timore et fuga et caede but preoccupied mind of Attian of soldiers with fear and flight and slaughter suorum nihil de resistendo cogitabat, omnesque iam se ab of their own nothing about resisting he was thinking, all and already themselves from equitatu circumveniri arbitrabantur. itaque priusquam adigi cavalry to be surrounded they were thinking. and so before a missile to be driven possit aut nostri propius accederent, omnis Vari acies terga may be able or our men nearer might approach, the whole of Varus battleline backs vertit seque in castra recipit. he turned himself and into camp he withdrew.

# Kapitel 35

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

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

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

## Kapitel 37

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

# Kapitel 38

	bene	gerendae.							
	well	needing to be managed.							
§ 3	his	rebus	impulsus	equitatum	omnem	prima	nocte	ad	castra
	by these	things	having been impelled	cavalry	all	in the first	night	to	the camp
	hostium	mittit	ad flumen	Bagradam.	quibus	praerat	Saburra,	de	
	of the enemies	he sends	to river	Bagrada.	to whom	was in command	Saburra,	about	
	quo ante	erat	auditum,	sed rex	cum omnibus	copii	insequebatur	et	
	whom before	had been	heard,	but the king	with all	forces	was following	and	
	vi	milium	passuum	intervallo	ab Saburra		concederat.		
	by force	of thousands	of paces	by an interval	from Saburra		he had sat down.		
§ 4	equites	missi	nocte iter	conficiunt	imprudentisque	atque	inopinantis		
	horsemen	having been sent	by night march	they complete	of unaware and	and	unexpected		
	hostis	adgrediuntur.	Numidae	enim quadam	barbara	consuetudine	nullis		
	of the enemy	they attack.	the Numidians	indeed by a certain	barbarian	custom	with no		
	ordinibus	passim	consederant.						
	ranks	here and there	had sat down.						
§ 5	hos	oppressos	somno	dispersos	adorti	magnum	eorum	numerum	interficiunt;
	these	overpowered	by sleep	scattered	having attacked	great	of them	number	they kill;
	multi	perterriti	profugint.	quo	facto	ad	Curionem	equites	revertuntur
	many	terrified	they flee.	by which	having been done	to	Curio	horsemen	they return
	captivosque	ad eum	reducunt.						
	captives and	to him	they lead back.						

## Kapitel 39

§ 1	Curio	cum	omnibus	copiis	quarta	vigilia	exierat	cohortibus	v
	Curio	with	all	forces	at the fourth	watch	had gone out	with cohorts	five
	castris	praesidio		relictis.		progressus	milia	passuum	vi equites
	from the camp	as a garrison		having been left.		having advanced	miles	of paces	six horsemen
	convenit,	rem	gestam	cognovit;	ex captivis	quaerit,	quis	castris	ad
	he meets,	thing	having been done	he learned;	from captives	he asks,	who	to the camp	at
	Bagradam	praesit;		respondent	Saburram.				
	Bagrada	may be in command;		they reply	Saburra.				
§ 2	reliqua	studio	itineris	conficiendi		quaerere	praetermittit	proximaque	
	the rest	by zeal	of the march	needing to be completed		to seek	he omits	nearest and	
	respiciens	signa,	videtisne,	inquit	milites,	captivorum	orationem	cum perfugis	
	looking back	standards,	do you see,	he says	soldiers,	of captives	speech	with deserters	
	convenire?	abesse	regem,	exiguas esse	copias	missas,	quaes	paucis	
	to agree?	to be away	the king,	small to be	forces	having been sent,	who	with few	
	equitibus	pares	esse	non	potuerint?				
	horsemen	equal	to be	not	may have been able ??				
§ 3	proinde	ad	praedam,	ad gloriam	properate,	ut iam	de praemiis	vestris	et
	therefore	to	booty,	to glory	hurry,	that already	about rewards	of yours	and
	de	referenda	gratia	cogitare	incipiamus.				
	about	needing to be returned	favor	to think	we may begin.				
§ 4	erant	per se	magna	quae gesserant	equites,	praesertim	cum eorum		
	there were	by themselves	great	which had done	horsemen,	especially	when of them		
	exiguus	numerus cum	tanta	multitudine	Numidarum		conferretur.	haec	
	small	number with	so great	multitude	of the Numidians		might be compared.	these	
	tamen	ab ipsis	inflatius	commemorabantur,	ut	de suis	homines		
	however	by themselves	more puffingly	were recounted,	so that	about their	men		
	laudibus	libenter	praedicant.						
	praises	gladly	they proclaim.						
§ 5	multa	praeterea	spolia	praeferebantur,	capti homines	equitesque	producebantur,		
	many	besides	spoils	were borne before,	captured men	horsemen and	were led forward,		
	ut	quidquid	intercederet	temporis,	hoc omne victoriā	morari	videretur.	ita	
	so that	whatever	might intervene	of time,	this all victory	to delay	might seem.	thus	
	spei	Curionis	militum	studia	non deerant.				
	of hope	of Curios	of the soldiers	desires	not were lacking.				

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

## Kapitel 40

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

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

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

## Kapitel 41

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

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

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

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

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

## Kapitel 42

§ 1	Curio	ubi	perterritis	omnibus	neque	cohortationes	suas	neque	preces
	Curio	when	with having been terrified	all	neither	exhortations	his own	nor	entreaties
	audiri	intellegit,	unam	ut	in	miseris	spem	reliquam	salutis
	to be heard	understands,	one	that	in	wretched	circumstances	hope	remaining
	esse	arbitratus	proximos	colles	capere	universos	atque	eo	signa
	to be	having judged	nearest	hills	to seize	all together	and also	thither	standards
	inferri	iubet.	hos	quoque	praeoccupat		missus	a	Sabrra
	to be carried in	he orders.	these	also	pre seizes		having been sent	by	Sabrra
	equitatus.								
		cavalry.							
§ 2	tum	vero	ad	summam	desperationem	nostri	perveniunt	et	fugientes
	then	indeed	to	the utmost	despair	our men	arrive	and	ab
	equitatu	interficiuntur,	partim	integri		procumbunt.		partim	by
	the cavalry	are killed,	partly	unharmed		fall down.			
§ 3	hortatur	Curionem	Cn.	Domitius	praefectus	equitum,	cum	paucis	equitibus
	urges	Curio	Gnaeus.	Domitius	prefect	of cavalry,	with	a few	horsemen
	circumsistens,	ut	fuga	salutem	petat	atque	in	castra	contendat,
	standing around,	that	by flight	safety	he may seek	and also	into	the camp	he may hurry,
	et	se	ab	eo	discessurum	pollicetur.			
	and	himself	from	him	about to depart	he promises.			

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

## Kapitel 43

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

## Kapitel 44

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

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

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