

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. towers and to the town to build he began.

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

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

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

Kapitel 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kapitel 3

§ 1 Interim L. Nasidius ab Cn. Pompeio cum classe navium ivx, in
 meanwhile Lucius. Nasidius by Gnaeus. Pompey with a fleet of ships ivx, in
 quibus paucae erant aeratae, L. Domitio Massiliensibusque subsidio
 among which few were bronze clad, Lucius. to Domitius to the Massiliots and for aid
 missus frato 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
 terorem principum ac senatus fuga facta ex navalibus eorum
 terror of the chiefs and of the senate flight having been made from dockyards of them
 navem deducit. a ship he launches.

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

Kapitel 4

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

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

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

dimicaverant, naves condescendunt.
they had fought, ships they board.

§ 4 communi enim fit vitio naturae, ut invisitatis atque incognitis rebus
by a common for it happens by fault of nature, that to unseen and unknown things
magis confidamus vehementiusque exterreamur; ut tum accidit.
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 naves 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 temples of the gods of immortal
adirent et ante simulacra proiecti victoriā ab dis
they might approach and before images having been cast down victory from the gods
exposcerent.
they might demand earnestly.

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

§ 5 nam et honesti ex iuventute et cuiusque aetatis amplissimi nominatim
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 domesticis opibus vel externis
would be they might see; if they had overcome, either domestic resources or external
auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent.
aid about safety of the city they might trust.

Kapitel 6

§ 1	Commissio with having been joined memores eorum mindful of those hoc animo with this mind habituri about to have ita multo so by much urbe with the city	proelio battle praceptorum, of precepts, decertabant, they were contending, viderentur, they might seem, se reliquorum themselves of the rest capta having been taken	Massiliensibus to the Massiliots quae paulo which a little ante ab before from nullum aliud no other in pugna in battle civium fatum of citizens fate eadem esset the same would be antecedere to go before existimarent, for whom tempus ad time for periculum danger accideret, might befall, not conandum time for trying accideret, non might befall, not existimarent, quibus they would think, for whom fortuna patienda.	res nulla ad virtutem defuit. resource no toward valor failed. suis acceperant, from their own they had received, tempus ad conandum time for trying accideret, non might befall, not existimarent, for whom fortune to be endured.	sed failed. but they had received, conandum trying accideret, non might befall, not existimarent, for whom fortune to be endured.
§ 2		diductisque and with having been drawn apart mobilitati to the mobility nacti having obtained suis	nostris paulatim our gradually navium locus of ships room ferreis manibus iron hands laborantibus	navibus et artificio ships and by skill dabatur, et si quando was being given, and if ever inieictis navem having been thrown in the ship succurrent.	gubernatorum et of helmsmen and facultatem opportunity undique they had tied, from everywhere
§ 3	neque vero nor indeed multum cedebant much were yielding magna vis great force improviso 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 atque impeditis and hampered	comminus at close quarters simul ex minoribus at the same time from smaller ships pugnando by fighting deficiebant were failing navibus navibus	neque nor multibus navibus de from
§ 4	conspicataeque having caught sight and insigni facile agnoscit the emblem easily to be recognized incitaverant.	naves ships agnosci to be recognized sed tantum they had rushed. navis enitus	triremes duae triremes two poterat, duabus ex partibus was able, with two from sides re provisa so much with the matter est ut parvo momento they had rushed. but so much with the matter navis enitus	navem D. Brutii, quae ex the ship Decimus. of Brutus, which from vulnera inferebant. wounds they were bringing in.	Bruti, quae ex Brutus, which from inferebant. Brutus by speed antecederet.
§ 5	illae adeo graviter inter se those so heavily among themselves vehementissime utraque ex concursu most violently each of the two from the collision	incitatae having been driven laborarent, they might be in distress,	conflixerunt, ut they clashed, so that altera vero	ut so that the other indeed	ut so that the other indeed
	praefracto with having been broken off	rostro tota beak whole	conlabeficeret. might collapse.		
§ 6	qua re animadversa, with which thing having been noticed, naves erant, in eas ships were, against them	proximae ei nearest to her impeditas having been entangled	loco ex Bruti classe in place from of Brutus fleet faciunt celeriterque they make quickly and deprimunt. they sink.		

Kapitel 7

§ 1	Sed Nasidianae naves nullo usui fuerunt but Nasidian ships of no use were enim has aut conspectus patriae aut propinquorum pracepta for these either sight of fatherland or of kinsmen precepts vitae periculum adire cogebant. of life danger to approach they were forcing.	celeriterque pugna excesserunt. non quickly and from the battle they left. not ad extremum to the last
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§ 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 citeriore Hispaniam petiverunt. all nearer Spain they sought.
§ 3	at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam huius nuntii perferendi but from the rest one having been sent ahead to Massilia of this of message for carrying gratia cum iam adpropinquaret urbi, omnis sese multitudo ad for the sake when now it was approaching the city, all itself multitude for cognoscendum effudit, et re cognita tantus luctus 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.
§ 4	Massilienses tamen nihilo setius ad defensionem urbis reliqua apparare the Massiliots however by nothing less for defense of the city remaining to prepare cooperunt. they began.

Kapitel 8

§ 1	Est animadversum ab legionariis, qui dextram partem operis it is having been noticed by the legionaries, who right part of the work administrabant, ex crebris hostium eruptionibus magno sibi esse were managing, from frequent of the enemies sallies great to themselves to be praesidio posse, si ibi pro castello ac receptaculo turrim ex latere as a protection to be able, if there as a fort and refuge a tower from brick sub muro fecissent. quam primo ad repentinus 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 esse usui posse, with having been applied skill having been found has been of great to be use to be able, si haec esset in altitudinem turris elata. id hac ratione if this were to height of the tower having been raised. this by this method perfectum est. having been completed has been.

Kapitel 9

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

iniecerunt non longe ab extremis parietibus, quibus suspenderent eam
 they threw on not far from outermost walls, by which they might hang that
 contignationem quae turri tegimento esset futura, supraque ea
 flooring which for the tower as a covering might be about to be, above and those
 tigna derecta transversas trabes iniecerunt easque axibus religaverunt.
 beams straight crosswise beams they threw on and them with axles they fastened.
 § 3 has trabes paulo longiores atque eminentiores quam extreimi parietes erant,
 these beams a little longer and more projecting than outermost walls were,
 effecerunt ut esset ubi tegimenta praependere possent ad
 they brought about that there might be where coverings to hang in front they could for
 defendendos ictus ac repellendos, cum infra eam contignationem parietes
 to be defended blows and to be driven back, when below that decking walls
 extruerentur;
 were being built;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kapitel 10

§ 1 Ubi ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse
when from that tower which around were works to protect themselves to be able
sunt confisi, musculum pedes 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 beams which
musculi tegendi causa ponant collocentur.
of the shed for covering for the sake they may place they may be placed. there
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 with mud the shed, so that from fire which from wall
iaceretur tutus eset, contegitur.
might be thrown safe might be, is covered.

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

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

Kapitel 11

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

§ 2 id ubi vident, mutant consilium; cupas taeda ac pice refertas
this when they see, they change plan; barrels with pine wood and with pitch stuffed
incendunt easque de muro in musculum devolvunt. involutae labuntur,
they set on fire and them from wall onto shed they roll. wrapped they glide,

delapsae ab lateribus longuriis furcisque ab opere removentur.
 having slipped down from sides with poles and forks from work are removed.
 § 3 interim sub musculo milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus
 meanwhile under shed soldiers with levers lowest stones of the tower of enemies, by which
 fundamenta continebantur, convellunt. musculus ex turri latericia a nostris
 foundations were held together, they wrench. the shed from tower brick by our
 telis tormentisque defenditur; hostes ex muro ac turribus submoventur; non
 missiles and engines is defended; enemies from wall and towers are driven back; not
 datur libera muri defendendi facultas.
 is given free of the wall to be defended opportunity.
 § 4 compluribus iam lapidibus ex illa quae suberat turri subductis
 several already stones from that which was under to the tower having been removed
 repentina ruina pars eius turris concidit, pars reliqua consequens procumbebat,
 sudden collapse part of that of tower fell down, part remaining following was sinking,
 cum hostes urbis direptione perterriti inermes cum influlis 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, videbatur.
 to have stood through Trebonius, so that not of the town they might get possession, it seemed.

Kapitel 14

§ 1 At hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt,
 but enemies without faith time and opportunity of fraud and of trickery seek,
 interiectisque aliquot diebus, nostris languentibus atque animo
 and with having been thrown between several days, our men languishing and spirit
 remissis, subito meridiano tempore, cum alius discessisset, alius ex
 having been relaxed, suddenly at midday time, when one had departed, another from
 diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se dedisset, arma vero omnia
 long labor into the very works to rest himself had given, arms indeed all
 reposita 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 persequi 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
 diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverant.
 of the day by chance having been warned all things to defense they had prepared.

itaque multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in oppidum
and so many having been killed the rest with the thing unfinished into town
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 congestius ex materia fuerat ager.
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 relinquetur, qua aut telis militibus aut
nor anything at all might be left, where by or by weapons to the soldiers or
igni operibus noceri posset,
by fire to the works to be harmed could,
§ 2 eodemque exemplo sentiunt totam urbem, qua sit aditus ab
by the same and example they perceive the whole city, where there is approach from
terra, muro turribusque circumiri possit, sic ut ipsis
the land, by a wall and towers to be surrounded to be able, thus that for themselves

consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, cum paene inaedificata 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 deditio[n]is
 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
 Massiliensisibus, item quod Afranio Petreioque mitteret. naves longas x
 to the Massilians, likewise which to Afranius and to Petreius he might send. ships long ten
 Gaditanis ut facerent imperavit, compluris praeterea Hispali
 to the Gaditanians that they might make he ordered, several besides at Hispalis
 faciendas curavit.
 to be made he saw to it.

§ 2	pecuniam omnem omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gadis money all and all ornaments out of the shrine of Hercules into the town Gades contulit; eo sex cohortes praesidiis causa ex provincia misit he transferred; there six cohorts of garrison for the sake from the province he sent Gaius Gallonius 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 necessariisque rebus in Italiam revocabatur, Caesar although by many and necessary matters into Italy he was being recalled, tamen constituerat nullam partem belli in Hispaniis relinquere, quod nevertheless he had resolved no part of war in the Spains to leave, because magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat. great to be of Pompey benefits and great client ties in nearer province he knew.

Kapitel 19

§ 1	Itaque duabus legionibus missis in ulteriorem Hispaniam cum Q. Cassio, and so two legions having been sent into farther Spain with Q. Cassius,
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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.
 of all of states to himself to be at hand at Corduba he might wish.
 § 2 quo edicto tota provincia pervulgato nulla fuit civitas, quin ad
 by which edict whole province having been spread abroad no was city, but that to
 id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, non civis Romanus paulo
 that time part of the senate to Corduba might send, not citizen Roman a little
 notior, quin ad diem conveniret.
 better known, but that to day might assemble.

§ 3 simul ipse Cordubae conventus per se portas Varroni clausit,
 at the same time himself at Corduba assembly through itself gates to Varro closed,
 custodias vigiliasque in turribus muroque dispositum, 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 of the town for the sake
 apud se retinuit.
 at himself he kept.

§ 4 isdem diebus Carmonenses, quae est longe firmissima totius provinciae
 the same days the Carmonenses, which is far firmest of the whole of province
 civitas, deductis tribus in arcem oppidi cohortibus a Varrone
 city, with having been led down three into citadel of the town cohorts by Varro
 praesidio, per se cohortes eiecit portasque 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.
 and 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
 it may be having been learned about edict of Caesar, to have agreed the Gaditanians
 principes cum tribunis cohortium quae essent ibi in praesidio, ut Gallonium
 chiefs with tribunes of cohorts who were there in garrison, so that Gallonus
 ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.
 out of town they might drive out, city island and for Caesar they might preserve.

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

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

§ 5	quod factum adeo eius conventus cives Romani comprobaverunt, ut domum 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 is praeclusas esse portas. having been shut to be gates.
§ 7	tum vero omni interclusus itinere ad Caesarem mittit paratum se then but now by all having been shut off route to Caesar he sends prepared himself esse legionem, cui iusserit, tradere. ille ad eum Sex. to be legion, to whom he will have ordered, to hand over. he to him Sextus. Caesarem mittit atque huic tradi iubet. Caesar he sends and to this to be handed over he orders.
§ 8	tradita legione Varro Cordubam ad Caesarem venit; with having been handed over legion Varro to Corduba to Caesar came; relatis ad eum publicis cum fide rationibus, quod with having been brought back to him public with good faith accounts, what penes eum est pecuniae, tradit, et, quid ubique habeat in the power of him is of money, he hands over, and, what everywhere he may have frumenti ac navium, ostendit. of grain and of ships, he shows.

Kapitel 21

§ 1	Caesar contione habita Cordubae omnibus generatim gratias agit: Caesar with assembly having been held at Corduba to all generally thanks gives: civibus Romanis, quod oppidum in sua potestate 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 were into 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, Tarracensem 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 dictator
 dictum a M. Lepido praetore cognoscit.
 having been declared by M. Lepidus praetor he learns.

Kapitel 22

§ 1 Massilienses omnibus defessi malis, rei frumentariae ad
 the Massiliots by all having been wearied by misfortunes, of the supply of grain to
 summam inopiam adducti, bis proelio navali superati,
 to the extreme want lack having been led, twice in battle naval having been overcome,
 crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestilentia conflictati
 by frequent sallies having been routed, by severe also pestilence having been afflicted
 ex diutina conclusione et mutatione victus — panico enim vetere atque
 from long confinement and change of diet alebantur, quod ad huiusmodi casus
 hordeo corrupto omnes were being nourished, which for of this kind cases
 with barley having been spoiled all in publicum contulerant —
 antiquitus paratum they had brought together
 from ancient times having been prepared into the public
 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 sine fraude
 power to have come they had learned, themselves to surrender without fraud
 constituunt.
 they determine.

§ 2 sed paucis ante diebus L. Domitius cognita Massiliensium voluntate
 but in few before days L. Domitius with having been learned of the Massiliots will
 navibus iii comparatis, ex quibus duas familiaribus suis
 with ships three having been prepared, out of which two to intimates friends their own
 adtribuerat, unam ipse concenderat, nactus turbidam 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, two there
 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
 from Caesar he had received, five hundred horsemen he was transporting in two days and and
 noctibus tribus navigatione consumptis adpellit ad eum locum qui
 nights three by a sailing with having been spent he lands to that place which
 appellatur Anquillaria.
 is called Anquillaria.
- § 2 hic locus abest a Clupeis passuum xxii milia habetque non
 this place is distant from Cluepea of paces twenty two thousands has and not
 incommodam aestate stationem et duobus eminentibus promunturis continetur.
 inconvenient in summer anchorage and by two projecting headlands is enclosed.
- § 3 huius adventum L. Caesar filius cum x longis navibus ad Cluepas praestolans,
 of this arrival L. Caesar son with ten long ships to Cluepa waiting,
 quas navis Uticae ex praedonum bello subductas P. Attius reficiendas
 which ships of Utica from of pirates war having been drawn up P. Attius to be repaired
 huius belli causa curaverat, veritus navium multitudinem ex
 of this of war for the sake he had seen to it, having feared of ships multitude from
 alto refugerat appulsaque ad proximum litus trireme constrata
 the deep he had fled back having been driven to and to nearest shore trireme decked
 et in litore relicta pedibus Hadrumetum perfugerat.
 and on the shore having been left on foot Hadrumetum he had fled for refuge.
- § 4 id oppidum C. Considius Longus unius legionis praesidio tuebatur. reliquae
 that town C. Considius Longus of one legion by a garrison he was guarding. the rest
 Caesaris naves eius fuga se Hadrumetum receperunt.
 of Caesar ships of him by flight themselves to Hadrumetum withdrew.
- § 5 hunc secutus 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
 that but now is ridge straight jutting into sea, each from side steep

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

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

Kapitel 25

§ 1 Hoc explorato loco Curio castra Vari conspicit muro
 with this having been examined place Curio camp of Varus he observes by the wall
 oppidoque coniuncta ad portam, quae appellatur Belica, admodum munita
 and by the town joined at the gate, which is called Belica, very fortified
 natura loci, una ex parte ipso oppido Utica, altera a theatro,
 by nature of the place, on one from side itself town Utica, on the other from theatre,
 quod est ante oppidum, subtractionibus eius operis maximis, aditu ad
 which is before the town, by substructures of its work very great, by an approach to
 castra difficult 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 Vario, quos auxili
 Numidians from the town foot soldiers and four hundred are sent by Varus, whom of aid
 causa rex Iuba paucis diebus ante Uticam miserat.
 for the sake king Juba a few days before Utica had sent.

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

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

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

§ 7 qua pronuntiatione facta temporis puncto 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. is, they cross. which thing
 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 dicit et prope oppidum castra ponit.
 to Utica the army leads and near the town a camp places.

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

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

§ 4 equitesque committunt proelium, et, priusquam plane legiones explicari et
 horsemen and join battle, and, before plainly the legions to be deployed and
 consistere possent, tota auxilia regis impedita ac perturbata,
 to take position could, all the auxiliaries of the king hindered and thrown into confusion,
 quod nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant, in fugam coiciunt
 because with no order and without fear a march had made, into flight they throw
 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 perfugiunt.
 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. | | | if him |
| | and | Attius | | having followed | were, | to expect | they ought. | | | |
| § 4 | hac | habita | | oratione | nullam | in | partem | ab | exercitu | Curionis |
| | with this | having been delivered | | speech | no | into | part | by | the army | of Curio |
| | fit | significatio, | atque | ita | sus | uterque | copias | | reducit. | |
| | there is made | a signal, | and | thus | his own | each | forces | leads back. | | |

Kapitel 29

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

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

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

Kapitel 30

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

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

§ 3 erant, qui censerent de tertia vigilia in Castra Cornelia
 there were, who they judged about third watch into Camp Cornelia
 recedendum, ut maiore spatio temporis 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 et alienationem exercitus? nam neque pudentis suspicari oportet
 of all and estrangement of the army? for nor of a modest to suspect it is proper
 sibi parum credi neque improbos scire sese timeri, quod
 to oneself too little to be trusted nor wicked to know themselves to be feared, because
 illis licentiam timor augeat noster, his studia diminuat.
 to those license fear may increase our, for these pursuits may diminish.
 § 5 quod si iam, inquit, haec explorata habeamus, quae de
 because if now, he says, these having been examined we may have, which about
 exercitus alienatione dicuntur, quae quidem ego aut omnino falsa aut certe
 of the army alienation are said, which indeed I either altogether false or certainly
 minora opinione esse confido, quanto haec dissimulari et
 smaller than opinion to be I am confident, by how much these to be disguised and
 occultari, quam per nos confirmari praeest?
 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 adversaria est.
 either by shame or by fear are held, by which things night most adverse is.

§ 8 quare neque tanti sum animi, ut sine spe castra obpugnanda
 wherefore nor of so great I am of spirit, that without hope camp needing to be stormed
 censem, neque tanti timoris, uti spe deficiam, atque omnia prius
 I may judge, nor of so great of fear, that by hope I may fail, and all things earlier
 experienda arbitror magna ex parte iam me una vobiscum de
 needing to be tried I think and greatly from part now me together with you pl about
 re iudicium facturum confido.

Kapitel 32

§ 1 Dimisso consilio contionem advocat militum. commemorat, quo
 with having been dismissed council assembly he calls of soldiers. he reminds, by which
 sit eorum usus studio ad Corfinium Caesar, ut magnam partem Italiae
 may be of them use by zeal to Corfinium Caesar, that great part of Italy
 beneficio atque auctoritate eorum suam fecerit.
 by kindness and by authority of them his own he may have made.

§ 2 vos enim vestrumque factum, inquit, omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta,
 you indeed and your deed, he says, all in turn towns are have followed,
 neque sine causa et Caesar amicissime de vobis et illi gravissime
 nor without cause and Caesar very friendly about you and those very severely
 iudicaverunt.
 have judged.

§ 3 Pompeius enim nullo proelio pulsus vestri facti praeiudicio
 Pompey indeed by no battle having been driven of your deed by prejudice
 demotus Italia excessit; Caesar me, quem sibi carissimum habuit,
 having been removed Italy departed; Caesar me, whom to himself dearest he held,
 provinciam Siciliam atque Africam, sine quibus urbem atque Italianam tueri non
 province Sicily and Africa, without which city and Italy to guard not
 potest, vestrae fidei commisit.
 he is able, of your trust he entrusted.

§ 4 at sunt qui vos hortentur, ut a nobis desciscatis. quid enim est
 but there are who you they may urge, that from us you may desert. what indeed is
 illis optatius quam uno tempore et nos circumvenire et vos
 to those more desirable than at one time and us to surround and you

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

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

§ 6 an qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt, 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
 victim sequamini, cum vestri officii praemia percipere debeat
 the defeated you may follow, since of your duty rewards to receive you ought?

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

§ 8 vosne vero L. Domitium, an vos Domitius deseruit? nonne extremam pati
 you? indeed L. Domitius, or you Domitius deserted? not? extreme to suffer
 fortunam paratos proiecit ille? non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga
 fortune prepared he cast forth that man? not to himself secretly for you safety by flight
 petivit? non proidi 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 anothers power he had come?

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

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

adhuc res processit, fortunam cur praeteream?
 until now the matter has advanced, fortune why I should pass over?

§ 12 an paenitet vos, quod salvum atque 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?
 nor by ships by supply to be helped they may be able?

§ 13 hac vos fortuna atque his ducibus repudiatis Corfiniensem
 by this you by fortune and by these leaders with having been rejected Corfinian
 ignominiam, Itiae fugam, Hispaniarum deditio, Hispaniarum deditio, 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.
 courage and to try.

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

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

Kapitel 34

§ 1 Erat vallis inter duas acies, ut supra demonstratum est, non ita there was a valley between two lines, as above having been shown is, not so magna, at difficult 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; relicti ab his, qui una procurrarent levis their own they fled back; having been left by these, who together had run forward of light armaturae, circumveniebantur atque interficiebantur ab nostris. huc tota Vari of armament, were being surrounded and were being killed by ours. hither whole of Varus conversa acies suos fugere et concidi videbat. having been turned line his own to flee and to be cut down he was seeing.

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

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

§ 6 sed 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 telum adigi cavalry to be surrounded they were thinking. and so before a missile to be driven possit aut nostri propius accederent, omnis Vari acies terga may be able or our men nearer might approach, the whole of Varus battleline backs vertit seque in castra 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, uti unus esse ex eius militibus et monere aliquid calling he was asking, that one to be from of him soldiers and to warn something velle ac dicere videretur. to wish and to say might seem.

§ 2	ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit et quis when that man rather often having been called he looked at and he stopped and who esset aut quid vellet quaesivit, umerum apertum gladio appetit, he might be or what he might wish he asked, shoulder open with sword he attacked, paulumque afuit quin Varum interficeret; quod ille periculum a little and was away but that Varus he might kill; because that man danger sublato ad eius conatum scuto vitavit. Fabius a proximis with having been raised to of him attempt with shield he avoided. Fabius by nearest militibus circumventus interficitur. soldiers having been surrounded is killed.
§ 3	hac fugientium multitudine ac turba portae castrorum occupantur atque iter by this of fleeing multitude and crowd gates of the camp are seized and also way impeditur, pluresque in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga is hindered, more and in that place without wound than in battle or flight intereunt, neque multum afuit quin etiam castris they perish, and not much was away but that also from the camp expellerentur, ac nonnulli protinus eodem cursu in oppidum they might be driven out, and some immediately with the same course into town contenderunt. they hurried.
§ 4	sed cum loci natura et munitio castrorum aditum prohibebat, tum but when of the place nature and fortification of the camp approach was hindering, then quod ad proelium egressi Curionis milites iis rebus indigebant because to battle having gone out of Curio soldiers of those things things were in need quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui. which for siege of the camp were for use.
§ 5	itaque Curio exercitum in castra reducit suis omnibus praeter Fabium and so Curio army into camp leads back with his with all except Fabius incolumibus, ex numero adversariorum circiter dc interfectis ac safe, out of number of opponents about six hundred having been killed and m vulneratis; qui omnes discessu Curionis multique praeterea thousand having been wounded; who all by departure of Curio many and besides per simulationem vulnerum ex castis 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 castis 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 haec eadem Curioni, sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non were being announced these same to Curio, but for some time belief to happen not poterat; tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam. was able; so great he had of his own of affairs confidence.
§ 2	iamque Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac and already of Caesar in Spain affairs favorable into Africa by messages and litteris perferebantur. quibus omnibus rebus sublatus nihil contra se by letters were conveyed. by which all things having been lifted nothing against himself regem nisurum existimabat. king about to attempt he was thinking.
§ 3	sed ubi certis auctoribus comperit minus v et xx milibus longe ab but when by sure sources he learned less five and twenty thousands far from Utica eius copias abesse, relictis munitionibus sese in Castra Utica of him forces to be away, with having been left fortifications himself into Camp Cornelius recipit. Cornelius he withdrew.
§ 4	huc frumentum comportare, castra munire, materiam conferre coepit, hither grain to bring together, camp to fortify, timber to carry together he began, statimque in Siciliam misit, uti duae legiones reliquaque equitatus ad immediately and into Sicily he sent, that two legions the rest and cavalry to se mitteretur. himself might be sent.
§ 5	castra erant ad bellum ducendum aptissima natura et loci camp were for war needing to be led most suitable by nature and of the place munitione et maris propinquitate et aquae et salis copia, cuius by fortification and of the sea by nearness and of water and of salt supply, of which magna vis iam ex proximis erat salinis eo congesta. great force already from nearest was salt works there having been piled.
§ 6	non materia multitudine arborum, non frumentum, cuius erant plenissimi agri, not timber by multitude of trees, not grain, of which were very full fields, deficere poterat. itaque omnium suorum consensu Curio reliquas copias to be lacking was able. and so of all of his own by agreement Curio remaining forces expectare et bellum ducere parabat. to await and war to protract he was preparing.

Kapitel 38

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

bene gerendae.
well needing to be managed.

§ 3 his rebus impulsus equitatum omnem prima nocte ad castra by these things having been impelled cavalry all in the first night to the camp hostium mittit ad flumen Bagradam. quibus praerat Saburra, de of the enemies he sends to river Bagrada. to whom was in command Saburra, about quo ante erat auditum, sed rex cum omnibus copiis insequebatur et whom before had been heard, but the king with all forces was following and vi milium passuum intervallo ab Saburra consederat. by force of thousands of paces by an interval from Saburra he had sat down.

§ 4 equites missi nocte iter conficiunt imprudentisque atque inopinantis horsemen having been sent by night march they complete of unaware and and unexpected hostis adgreditur. 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 querere 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, exiguae esse copias missas, quae paucis to agree? to be away the king, small to be forces having been sent, who with few equitibus pares esse non potuerint? horsemens 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 puffed up were recounted, so that about their men laudibus libenter praedicant. praises gladly they proclaim.

§ 5 multa praeterea spolia praeferebantur, capti homines equitesque producebantur, many besides spoils were borne before, captured men horsemen and were led forward, ut quidquid intercederet temporis, hoc omne victoriam morari videretur. 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 horsemen himself to be about to be present
 Curionem Saburra copias equitum peditumque instruit atque his
 Curio Saburra forces of horsemen and of foot soldiers draws up and to these
 imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant ac pedem
 he orders, that by a pretense of fear gradually they may yield and step
 referant; sese, cum opus esset, signum proelii daturum et
 they may draw back; himself, when need might be, a signal of battle about to give and
 quod rem postulare cognovisset imperaturum.
 what the matter to demand he had learned about to order.

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

Kapitel 41

§ 1 Quibus ex locis cum longius esset progressus,
 from which from places when farther he might have been having advanced,
 confecto iam labore exercitu xvi milium spatio
 with having been completed already toil with the army sixteen of thousands by a space
 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 utitur,
 to encourage he begins. but with infantry only at a distance for appearance he uses,
 equites in aciem immittit.
 horsemen into battleline he sends in.

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

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

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

Kapitel 42

§ 1	Curio ubi perterritis omnibus neque cohortationes suas neque preces							
	Curio when with having been terrified all neither exhortations his own nor entreaties							
	audiri intellegit, unam ut in miseria rebus spem reliquam salutis							
	to be heard understands, one that in wretched circumstances hope remaining of safety							
	esse arbitratus proximos colles capere universos atque eo signa							
	to be having judged nearest hills to seize all together and also thither standards							
	inferri iubet. hos quoque praeoccupat missus a Saburra							
	to be carried in he orders. these also pre seizes having been sent by Saburra							
	equitatus.							
	cavalry.							
§ 2	tum vero ad summam desperationem nostri pervenient et partim fugientes ab							
	then indeed to the utmost despair our men arrive and partly fleeing by							
	equitatu interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt.							
	the cavalry are killed, partly 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 non discessurum pollicetur.							
	and himself from him not about to depart he promises.							

§ 4 at Curio numquam se amisso exercitu, quem a Caesare fidei
 but Curio never himself with having been lost the army, which by Caesar to trust
 commissum acceperit, in eius conspectum reversurum confirmat
 having been entrusted he may have received, into of him sight about to return affirms
 atque ita proelians interficitur.
 and also thus fighting is killed.

§ 5 equites ex proelio perpauci se recipiunt; sed ii quos ad novissimum
 horsemens from the battle very few themselves withdraw; but those whom to rearmost
 agmen equorum reficiendorum causa substitisse demonstratum est,
 column of horses of being repaired for the sake to have stopped having been shown is,
 fuga totius exercitus procul animadversa sese incolumes in
 by flight of the whole army from afar with having been noticed themselves unharmed into
 castra conferunt. milites ad unum omnes interficiuntur.
 the camp betake themselves. soldiers to to a single all are killed.

Kapitel 43

§ 1 His rebus cognitis 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
 adpulsas habeant.
 having been driven to they may have.

§ 2 sed tantus fuit omnium terror, ut alii adesse copias lubae dicarent,
 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
 deprimarentur, 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.