LATIN SERIES · VOLUME 68

Epitome of Roman History

FLORUS · EUTROPIUS

Epitoma de Tito Livio
Breviarium ab Urbe Condita

Epitome of Roman History

With the Breviarium of Eutropius

---

with a word-for-word interlinear English translation

preserving the original word order

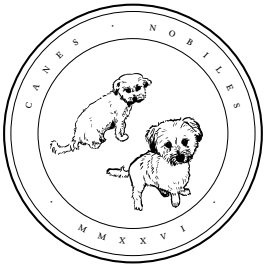


CANES NOBILES · MMXXVI

Copyright © 2026 Christopher Hench
All rights reserved

Published by Canes Nobiles
canesnobiles.com

Part of the source text is used under a Creative Commons
Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License;
the remainder is in the public domain
creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0



Volume 68 of the Canes Nobiles Latin interlinear texts

The Latin text follows Forster's Loeb text of Florus, of 1929,
and Droysen's text of Eutropius, of 1879

Florus set from the Perseus Digital Library's canonical Latin corpus,
with corrections; Eutropius set from Droysen's printed text

Translated and composed with AI, edited by Christopher Hench
Artwork by Esther Steves

CONTENTS

FLORUS

BOOK I

Preface and I.1 · The Seven Kings 9
I.2–6 · Liberty and the First Wars 24
I.7–11 · The Gauls and the Samnites 35
I.12–16 · Etruscans, Pyrrhus, and the End of Italy 45
I.17–21 · The Second Age, and the First Punic War 55
I.22 · The Second Punic War 73
I.23–27 · Macedonia, Antiochus, and the East 89
I.28–32 · Perseus, Andriscus, Carthage, and Corinth 100
I.33–34 · Spain and Numantia 111
I.35–38 · Asia, Jugurtha, the Gauls, and the Cimbri 122
I.39–40 · The Thracians and Mithridates 135
I.41–45 · Pirates, Crete, the Baleares, Cyprus, and Gaul 145
I.46–47 · Crassus at Carrhae, and the Third Age 160

FLORUS

(continued)

BOOK II

II.1–6 · The Gracchi, Saturninus, Drusus, and the Social War 167
II.7–9 · Slave Wars, Spartacus, and Marius and Sulla 178
II.10–12 · Sertorius, Lepidus, and Catiline 192
II.13 · Caesar and Pompey 199
II.14–17 · The Young Caesar, Antonius, Brutus, and Cassius 223
II.18–21 · Sextus Pompey, Parthia, and Actium 233
II.22–34 · The Wars of Augustus 244

EUTROPIUS

Book I · From Romulus to the Gallic Sack 263
Book II · From Camillus to the First Punic War 276
Book III · The Second Punic War 294
Book IV · Macedonia, the East, Carthage, and Jugurtha 309
Book V · The Cimbri, the Social War, and Sulla 325
Book VI · From Sertorius to Caesar's Death 333
Book VII · From Augustus to Domitian 351
Book VIII · From Nerva to Alexander Severus 369
Book IX · From Maximinus to Diocletian 385
Book X · From Constantius to Jovian 403

FLORUS

Epitoma de Tito Livio

Epitome of Roman History

BOOK I

PREFACE AND I.1 · THE SEVEN KINGS

Florus says the Roman people did so much in seven hundred years, from Romulus to Augustus, that its deeds seem the work of all mankind, and he will draw the whole in small, as a map does. He divides the people's life into ages, like a man's: infancy under the kings, youth to the conquest of Italy, manhood across the sea, and old age. Romulus founds the city, takes the Sabine women, and vanishes in a storm; Numa gives religion, Tullus war and the duel of the Horatii, Ancus the bridge and Ostia, Tarquinius Priscus the insignia of office, Servius the census, and Tarquinius Superbus a tyranny that ends when his son outrages Lucretia.

Populus Romanus a rege Romulo in Caesarem Augustum pr.1
the-people Roman from king Romulus to Caesar Augustus
septingentos per annos tantum operum pace belloque gessit,
seven-hundred over years so-many deeds in-peace and-in-war performed
ut, si quis magnitudinem imperii cum annis conferat,
that if anyone the-greatness of-the-empire with its-years compare
aetatem ultra putet.
its-age beyond he-would-think

Ita late per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit, ut qui pr.2
so widely through the-circle of-the-lands arms it-carried-round that those-who
res illius legunt non unius populi, sed generis humani
the-deeds of-it read not of-one people but of-the-race human
facta condiscant. Tot in laboribus periculisque iactatus
the-deeds learn so-many in labors and-dangers tossed
est, ut ad constituendum eius imperium contendisse Virtus
it-was that for establishing its empire to-have-contended Virtue
et Fortuna videantur.
and Fortune seem

pr.3 Qua re cum, si quid aliud, hoc quoque operae pretium
by-which thing since if anything else this also of-the-trouble worth
sit cognoscere, tamen quia ipsa sibi obstat magnitudo
be to-learn however because itself to-itself stands-in-the-way the-greatness
rerumque diversitas aciem intentionis abrumpit, faciam quod
and-of-the-things the-variety the-edge of-attention blunts I-will-do what
solent, qui terrarum situs pingunt: in brevi quasi tabella
are-wont those-who of-the-lands the-sites paint in a-small as-if tablet
totam eius imaginem amplectar, non nihil, ut spero, ad
the-whole its image I-will-embrace not nothing as I-hope to
admirationem principis populi conlaturus, si pariter atque
the-admiration of-the-leading people about-to-contribute if equally and
insemel universam magnitudinem eius ostendero. Si quis
at-once the-entire greatness its I-shall-have-shown if anyone
ergo populum Romanum quasi unum hominem consideret
therefore the-people Roman as-if one man should-consider
totamque eius aetatem percenseat, ut coeperit utque adoleverit,
and-the-whole its age should-survey how it-began and-how it-grew
ut quasi ad quandam iuventae frugem pervenerit, ut postea
how as-if to a-certain of-youth fruit it-came how afterward
velut consenuerit, quattuor gradus processusque eius inveniet.
as-it-were it-grew-old four stages and-advances its he-will-find

pr.5 Prima aetas sub regibus fuit prope per annos quadringentos,
the-first age under kings was almost for years four-hundred
quibus circum urbem ipsam cum finitimis luctatus est.
in-which around the-city itself with its-neighbors struggled it-has
Haec erit eius infantia.
this will-be its infancy

pr.6 Sequens a Bruto Collatinoque consulibus in Appium
the-next from Brutus and-Collatinus consuls to Appius
Claudium Quintum Fulvium consules centum quinquaginta
Claudius Quintus Fulvius consuls a-hundred fifty

annis patet, quibus Italiam subegit. Hoc fuit tempus viris
years extends in-which Italy it-subdued this was a-time in-men
armis incitatissimum, ideoque quis adulescentiam dixerit.
in-arms most-stirring and-therefore one-might its-youth have-called-it
Deinceps ad Caesarem Augustum centum et quinquaginta pr.7
thereafter to Caesar Augustus a-hundred and fifty
anni, quibus totum orbem pacavit. Hic iam ipsa iuventus
years in-which the-whole world it-pacified this now the-very youth
imperii et quasi robusta maturitas.
of-the-empire and as-if vigorous maturity
A Caesare Augusto in saeculum nostrum haud multo minus pr.8
from Caesar Augustus to age our not much less
anni ducenti, quibus inertia Caesarum quasi consenuit
years two-hundred in-which by-the-sloth of-the-Caesars as-if it-grew-old
atque decoxit, nisi quod sub Traiano principe movit
and wasted-away except that under Trajan the-emperor it-moved
lacertos et praeter spem omnium senectus imperii quasi
its-arms and beyond the-hope of-all the-old-age of-the-empire as-if
reddita iuventute reviruit.
with-restored youth grew-green-again
Primus ille et urbis et imperii conditor Romulus fuit, 1.1.1
the-first that both of-the-city and of-the-empire founder Romulus was
Marte genitus et Rhea Silvia.
by-Mars begotten and Rhea Silvia
Hoc de se sacerdos gravida confessa est, nec mox 1.1.2
this about herself the-priestess pregnant confessed has nor soon
fama dubitavit, cum Amulli regis imperio iactatus in
rumor doubted when of-Amulius the-king by-command thrown into
profluentem cum Remo fratre non potuit extingui.
the-running-stream with Remus his-brother not he-could be-extinguished

1.1.3 Si quidem et Tiberinus amnem repressit, et relictis
since indeed both the-Tiber its-stream checked and with-abandoned
catulis lupa secuta vagitum uber admovit infantibus
cubs a-she-wolf having-followed the-wailing her-udder put-to the-infants
matremque egit. Sic repertos apud arborem Faustulus regii
and-a-mother played so found by a-tree Faustulus of-the-royal
gregis pastor tulit in casam atque educavit.
flock the-shepherd carried-them into his-hut and reared-them

1.1.4 Alba tum erat Latio caput, Iuli opus; nam Lavinium
Alba then was for-Latium the-head of-Iulus the-work for Lavinium
patris Aeneae contempserat. Ab his Amullius iam septima
of-his-father Aeneas he-had-scorned from these Amulius now in-the-seventh
subole regnabat, fratre pulso Numitore, cuius ex
generation was-reigning with-his-brother driven-out Numitor whose from
filia Romulus.
daughter Romulus

1.1.5 Igitur statim prima iuventutis face patruum ab arce
therefore at-once at-the-first of-youth torch his-great-uncle from the-citadel
deturbat, avum reponit. Ipse fluminis amator et
he-throws-down his-grandfather he-restores himself of-the-river lover and
montium, apud quos erat educatus, moenia novae
of-the-mountains among which he-had-been reared the-walls of-a-new
urbis agitabat.
city he-was-planning

1.1.6 Gemini erant; uter auspicaretur et regeret, adhibere
twins they-were which should-take-the-auspices and rule to-call-in
placuit deos. Remus montem Aventinum, hic Palatinum
it-was-decided the-gods Remus the-mount Aventine this-one the-Palatine
occupat. Prius ille sex vulturios, hic postea, sed duodecim
occupies first he six vultures this-one later but twelve
videt.
sees

Sic victor augurio urbem excitat, plenus spei bellatricem 1.1.7
so victor by-augury the-city he-raises full of-hope warlike
fore; id adsuetae sanguine et praeda aves pollicebantur.
it-to-be-going-to-be this accustomed to-blood and plunder birds promised
Ad tutelam novae urbis sufficere vallum videbatur, cuius 1.1.8
for the-protection of-the-new city to-suffice a-rampart seemed whose
dum angustias Remus increpat saltu, dubium an
while the-narrowness Remus mocks with-a-leap doubtful whether
iussu fratris, occisus est: prima certe victima fuit
by-order of-his-brother killed he-was the-first certainly victim he-was
munitionemque urbis novae sanguine suo consecravit.
and-the-fortification of-the-city new with-blood his-own he-consecrated
Imaginem urbis magis quam urbem fecerat; incolae deerant.
an-image of-a-city rather than a-city he-had-made inhabitants were-lacking
Erat in proximo lucus; hunc asylum facit, et statim 1.1.9
there-was in the-vicinity a-grove this an-asylum he-makes and at-once
mira vis hominum; Latini Tuscique pastores, quidam etiam
wonderful a-mass of-men Latin and-Tuscan shepherds some even
transmarini, Phryges qui sub Aenea, Arcades qui sub Evandro
from-overseas Phrygians who under Aeneas Arcadians who under Evander
duce influxerant. ita ex variis quasi elementis congregavit
as-leader had-flowed-in so from various as-if elements he-gathered
corpus unum, populumque Romanum ipse fecit rex.
a-body one and-the-people Roman himself made the-king
Erat unius aetatis populus virorum. Itaque matrimonia 1.1.10
it-was of-one generation a-people of-men and-so marriages
a finitimis petita, quia non inpetrabantur, manu capta
from the-neighbors sought because not they-were-obtained by-hand seized
sunt. Simulatis quippe ludis equestribus virgines, quae ad
were with-feigned for games equestrian the-maidens who to

spectaculum venerant, praedae fuere: et haec statim causa
the-spectacle had-come plunder became and this at-once the-cause
bellorum. Pulsi fugatique Veientes.
of-wars beaten and-routed the-Veientes

1.1.11 Caeninensium captum ac direptum est oppidum. Spolia
of-the-Caeninenses captured and plundered was the-town spoils
insuper opima de rege Agrone Feretrio Iovi manibus
moreover the-richest from the-king Acron to-Feretrian Jupiter with-hands
suis rex reportavit.
his-own the-king brought-back

1.1.12 Sabinis proditae portae per virginem Tarpeiam. Haec
to-the-Sabines betrayed were-the-gates by the-maiden Tarpeia she
dolose pretium rei quae gerebant in sinistris
treacherously as-the-price of-the-thing which they-were-carrying on their-left-arms
petiverat, dubium clipeos an armillas; illi, ut et fidem
had-asked doubtful shields or bracelets they that both their-word
solverent et ulciscerentur, clipeis obruere.
they-might-keep and might-take-vengeance with-shields overwhelmed-her

1.1.13 Ita admissis intra moenia hostibus, atrox in ipso foro
so with-admitted within the-walls enemies fierce in the-very forum
pugna, adeo ut Romulus Iovem oraret, foedam suorum
a-battle so-much that Romulus Jupiter begged the-shameful of-his-men
fugam sisteret; hinc templum et Stator Iuppiter.
flight he-should-stop hence a-temple and Stator Jupiter

1.1.14 Tandem furentibus intervenere raptae laceris comis.
at-last to-the-raging-men came-between the-seized-women with-torn hair
Sic pax facta cum Tatio foedusque percussum, secutaque
so peace was-made with Tatius and-a-treaty struck and-followed
res mira dictu, ut relictis sedibus suis novam in
a-thing wonderful to-tell that with-abandoned homes their-own new into

urbem hostes demigrarent et cum generis suis avitas
city the-enemies moved and with sons-in-law their-own ancestral
opes pro dote sociarent.
wealth as dowry shared
Auctis brevi viribus, hunc rex sapientissimus statum 1.1.15
with-increased shortly strength this the-king most-wise constitution
rei publicae inposuit: iuventus divisa per tribus in
on-the-thing public imposed the-youth divided by tribes on
equis et armis ad subita belli excubaret, consilium
horses and in-arms for sudden-calls of-war should-keep-watch the-counsel
rei publicae penes senes esset, qui ex auctoritate
of-the-thing public with the-old-men should-be who from authority
patres, ob aetatem senatus vocabantur.
fathers on-account-of age the-senate were-called
His ita ordinatis repente, cum contionem haberet ante 1.1.16
these-things thus ordered suddenly while an-assembly he-was-holding before
urbem aput Caprae paludem, e conspectu ablatus est.
the-city at the-Goat's marsh from sight taken he-was
Discerptum aliqui a senatu putant ob asperius 1.1.17
torn-apart some by the-senate think-him on-account-of his-harsher
ingenium; sed oborta tempestas solisque defectio
temper but having-arisen a-storm and-of-the-sun the-eclipse
consecrationis speciem praebuere.
of-deification the-appearance offered
Cui mox Iulius Proculus fidem fecit, visum a se 1.1.18
to-which soon Julius Proculus belief gave seen by himself
Romulum adfirmans augustiore forma quam fuisset; mandare
Romulus affirming in-more-august form than he-had-been to-command
praeterea ut se pro numine acciperent; Quirinum in caelo
besides that him as a-god they-should-receive Quirinus in heaven
vocari; placitum dis ut gentium Roma poteretur.
he-was-called it-pleased the-gods that of-the-nations Rome should-be-master

1.2.1 Succedit Romulo Numa Pompilius, quem Curibus Sabinis
succeeds Romulus Numa Pompilius whom at-Cures among-the-Sabines
agentem ultro petiverunt ob inclitam viri religionem.
living unbidden they-sought for the-renowned of-the-man piety
1.2.2 Ille sacra et caerimonias omnemque cultum deorum
he the-rites and the-ceremonies and-all the-worship of-the-gods
inmortalium docuit, ille pontifices, augures, Salios ceteraque
immortal taught he the-pontiffs the-augurs the-Salii and-the-other
sacerdotia, annumque in duodecim menses, fastos dies
priesthoods and-the-year into twelve months the-lawful days
nefastosque discripsit, ille ancilia atque Palladium, secreta
and-the-unlawful marked-out he the-ancilia and the-Palladium secret
quaedam imperii pignora, Ianumque geminum, fidem pacis
certain of-the-empire pledges and-Janus twin the-pledge of-peace
ac belli, in primis focum Vestae virginibus colendum
and of-war in the-first(-place) the-hearth of-Vesta to-the-virgins to-be-tended
dedit, ut ad simulacrum caelestium siderum custos
gave that after the-likeness of-the-heavenly stars the-guardian
imperii flamma vigilaret: haec omnia quasi monitu
of-the-empire a-flame might-keep-watch these-things all as-if at-the-prompting
deae Egeriae, quo magis barbari acciperent.
of-the-goddess Egeria so-that the-more the-barbarians might-accept-them
1.2.4 Eo denique ferocem populum redegit, ut, quod vi et
to-this-point in-short the-fierce people he-brought that what by-force and
iniuria occuparat imperium, religione atque iustitia gubernaret.
by-wrong it-had-seized the-empire by-religion and by-justice it-might-govern
1.3.1 Excipit Pompilium Numam Tullus Hostilius, cui in
takes-over-from Pompilius Numa Tullus Hostilius to-whom in
honorem virtutis regnum ultro datum. Hic omnem
honor of-his-valor the-kingship unbidden (was)-given he all
militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi condidit.
military discipline and-the-art of-making-war founded

Itaque mirum in modum exercitata iuventute provocare ausus 1.3.2
and-so wondrous in fashion trained the-youth to-challenge he-dared
Albanos, gravem et diu principem populum.
the-Albans a-weighty and long leading people
Sed cum pari robore frequentibus proeliis utrique 1.3.3
but when with-equal strength in-frequent battles both
comminuerentur, misso in conpendium bello, Horatiis
were-being-worn-down sent into a-short-cut the-war to-the-Horatii
Curiatiisque, trigeminis hinc atque inde fratribus,
and-the-Curiatii triplet on-this-side and on-that brothers
utriusque populi fata permissa sunt.
of-each people the-fates entrusted were
Anceps et pulchra contentio exituque ipso mirabilis. 1.3.4
doubtful and fine the-contest and-in-the-outcome itself wondrous
Tribus quippe illinc volneratis, hinc duobus occisis, qui
three for on-that-side wounded on-this-side two killed who
supererat Horatius addito ad virtutem dolo, ut distraheret
survived Horatius added to valor guile that he-might-draw-apart
hostem, simulat fugam singulosque, prout sequi poterant,
the-enemy feigns flight and-one-by-one as to-follow they-could
adortus exuperat.
attacking overcomes
Sic — rarum alias decus — unius manu parta victoria 1.3.5
so rare otherwise a-glory of-one-man by-the-hand won the-victory
est, quam ille mox parricidio foedavit. Flentem spolia
was which he soon by-a-kinsman's-murder fouled weeping-over the-spoils
circa se sponsi quidem, sed hostis, sororem viderat.
around herself of-her-betrothed indeed but an-enemy his-sister he-had-seen
Hunc tam inmaturum amorem virginis ultus est ferro.
this so untimely love of-the-maiden avenged he-has with-the-sword

1.3.6 Citavere leges nefas, sed abstulit virtus parricidium, et
arraigned the-laws the-crime but took-it-away valor the-kinsman's-murder and
facinus infra gloriam fuit. Nec diu in fide Albanus. Nam
the-deed beneath the-glory was nor long in faith the-Alban for
Fidenate bello missi in auxilium ex foedere medii inter
in-the-Fidenate war sent into aid by the-treaty midway between
duos expectavere fortunam.
the-two they-awaited fortune

1.3.7 Sed rex callidus ubi inclinare socios ad hostem videt,
but the-king shrewd when to-lean the-allies toward the-enemy he-sees
tollit animos, quasi mandasset: spes inde nostris, metus
raises their-spirits as-if he-had-ordered-it hope thence to-ours fear
hostibus. Sic fraus proditorum irrita fuit.
to-the-enemy so the-fraud of-the-traitors vain was

1.3.8 Itaque hoste victo ruptorem foederis Mettum Fufetium
and-so the-enemy conquered the-breaker of-the-treaty Mettus Fufetius
religatum inter duos currus pernicibus equis distrahit,
bound between two chariots by-swift horses he-tears-apart
Albamque ipsam quamvis parentem, aemulam tamen diruit,
and-Alba itself although its-parent a-rival however he-razes
cum prius omnes opes urbis ipsumque populum Romam
when first all the-wealth of-the-city and-the-very people to-Rome
transtulisset; prorsus ut consanguinea civitas non perisse,
he-had-transferred altogether so-that the-kindred city not to-have-perished
sed in suum corpus redisse rursus videretur.
but into its-own body to-have-returned again it-seemed

1.4.1 Ancus deinde Marcius, nepos Pompilii ex filia, pari
Ancus next Marcius the-grandson of-Pompilius by his-daughter of-equal
avo ingenio.
to-his-grandfather temper

Igitur et muro moenia amplexus est, et interfluentem 1.4.2
therefore both with-a-wall the-fortifications embraced he-has and flowing-through
urbi Tiberinum ponte commisit, Ostiamque in ipso maris
the-city the-Tiber with-a-bridge joined and-Ostia in the-very of-the-sea
fluminisque confinio coloniam posuit; iam tum videlicet
and-of-the-river meeting-point as-a-colony he-planted already then evidently
praesagiens animo futurum ut totius mundi opes et
foreseeing in-mind to-be that of-the-whole world the-wealth and
commeatus illo velut maritimo urbis hospitio reciperentur.
supplies in-that as-it-were maritime of-the-city hostelry would-be-received
Tarquinius postea Priscus, quamvis transmarinae originis, 1.5.1
Tarquinius afterward Priscus although of-overseas origin
regnum ultro petens accepit ob industriam atque elegantiam;
the-kingship unbidden seeking received for his-industry and refinement
quippe qui oriundus Corintho Graecum ingenium Italicis
inasmuch as-one-who sprung from-Corinth Greek talent with-Italian
artibus miscuisset.
arts had-blended
Hic et senatus maiestatem numero ampliavit, et centuriis 1.5.2
he both of-the-senate the-majesty in-number enlarged and by-centuries
tribus auxit equites quatenus Attius Naevius numerum
three increased the-knights in-so-far-as Attius Naevius the-number
augeri prohibebat, vir summus augurio.
to-be-increased forbade a-man supreme in-augury
Quem rex in experimentum rogavit, fierine posset, 1.5.3
whom the-king for a-test asked whether-be-done could
quod ipse mente conceperat.
what he-himself in-mind had-conceived

1.5.4 Ille rem expertus augurio, posse respondit. “Atqui hoc”
he the-matter having-tested by-augury it-could answered and-yet this
inquit “agitaram, an cotem illam secare novacula
he-said I-had-been-pondering whether the-whetstone that to-cut with-a-razor
possem”;
I-could

1.5.5 et augur “potes ergo,” inquit, et secuit. Inde Romanis sacer
and the-augur you-can then he-said and cut-it thence to-the-Romans sacred
auguratus. Neque pace Tarquinius quam bello promptior;
the-augurship nor in-peace Tarquinius than in-war readier
duodecim namque Tusciae populos frequentibus armis subegit.
twelve for of-Etruria peoples with-frequent arms he-subdued

1.5.6 Inde fasces, trabeae, curules, anuli, phalerae,
thence the-fasces the-robes-of-state the-curule-chairs the-rings the-trappings
paludamenta, praetextae, inde quod aureo curru, quattuor
the-cloaks the-bordered-togas thence that in-a-golden chariot with-four
equis triumphatur, togae pictae tunicaeque palmatae,
horses one-triumphs the-togas embroidered and-the-tunics palm-figured
omnia denique decora et insignia, quibus imperii dignitas
all in-short the-honors and insignia by-which of-the-empire the-dignity
eminet, sumpta sunt.
stands-out taken were

1.6.1 Servius Tullius deinceps gubernacula urbis invadit, nec
Servius Tullius next the-helm of-the-city seizes nor
obscuritas inhibuit quamvis matre serva creatum.
his-obscurity held-him-back although of-a-mother slave born
Nam eximiam indolem uxor Tarquinii Tanaquil liberaliter
for his-exceptional nature the-wife of-Tarquinius Tanaquil liberally
educaverat, et clarum fore visa circa caput flamma promiserat.
had-reared and famous to-be seen around his-head a-flame had-promised

Ergo inter Tarquinii mortem adnitente regina substitutus 1.6.2
therefore amid of-Tarquinius the-death exerting-herself the-queen put
in locum regis quasi in tempus, regnum dolo partum
in the-place of-the-king as-if for a-time the-kingship by-guile gained
sic egit industrie, ut iure adeptus videretur.
so he-managed diligently that by-right having-obtained-it he-seemed
Ab hoc populus Romanus relatus in censum, digestus in classes, 1.6.3
by him the-people Roman entered in the-census arranged into classes
decuriis atque collegiis distributus, summaque regis sollertia
into-decuries and guilds divided and-by-the-highest of-the-king skill
ita est ordinata res publica, ut omnia patrimonii, dignitatis,
so was ordered the-thing public that all of-property of-rank
aetatis, artium officiorumque discrimina in tabulas referrentur,
of-age of-crafts and-of-duties the-distinctions into the-registers were-entered
ac sic maxima civitas minimae domus diligentia contineretur.
and so the-greatest city of-the-smallest household with-the-care was-held-together
Postremus fuit omnium regum Tarquinius, cui cognomen 1.7.1
the-last was of-all the-kings Tarquinius to-whom the-surname
Superbo ex moribus datum.
Superbus from his-ways given
Hic regnum avitum, quod a Servio tenebatur, rapere 1.7.2
he the-kingship of-his-grandfather which by Servius was-held to-seize
maluit quam expectare, missisque in eum percussoribus
preferred than to-wait-for and-sent against him assassins
scelere partam potestatem non melius egit quam adquisiverat.
by-crime won the-power not better he-used than he-had-acquired-it
Nec abhorrebat moribus uxor Tullia, quae, ut virum 1.7.3
nor was-unlike in-character his-wife Tullia who that her-husband
regem salutaret, supra cruentum patrem vecta carpento
as-king she-might-hail over her-bloodied father carried in-a-carriage
consternatos equos exegit.
the-panicked horses drove-on

1.7.4 Sed ipse in senatum caedibus, in plebem verberibus,
but he-himself against the-senate with-slaughter against the-commons with-lashes
in omnis superbia, quae crudelitate gravior est bonis,
against all with-arrogance which than-cruelty heavier is to-the-good
grassatus, cum saevitiam domi fatigasset, tandem in
raging when his-savagery at-home he-had-wearied at-last against
hostes conversus est.
the-enemy turned was

1.7.5 Sic valida Latio oppida capta sunt, Ardea, Ocricolum,
so strong in-Latium towns taken were Ardea Ocriculum
Gabii, Suessa Pometia.
Gabii Suessa Pometia

1.7.6 Tum quoque cruentus in suos. Neque enim filium
then also bloody toward his-own nor for his-son
verberare dubitavit, ut simulanti transfugam apud hostis
to-flog did-he-hesitate that to-him-feigning a-deserter among the-enemy
hinc fides esset.
hence trust there-might-be

1.7.7 Cui Gabiis, ut voluerat, recepto et per nuntios consulenti,
to-whom at-Gabii as he-had-wished received and through messengers consulting
quid fieri vellet, eminentia forte papaverum capita
what to-be-done he-wished the-standing-out by-chance of-the-poppies heads
virgula excutiens, cum per hoc interficiendos esse principes
with-a-switch striking-off when by this to-be-killed were the-leading-men
vellet intellegi, quasi superbia sileret, respondit tamen.
he-wished to-be-understood as-if in-arrogance he-were-silent he-answered however
De manubiis captarum urbium templum erexit.
from the-spoils of-the-captured cities a-temple he-raised

1.7.8 Quod cum inauguraretur, cedentibus ceteris dis mira
which when it-was-being-consecrated giving-way the-other gods a-wondrous
res dicitur extitisse: restitere Iuventas et Terminus.
thing is-said to-have-occurred stood-firm Youth and Terminus

Placuit vatibus contumacia numinum, si quidem firma 1.7.9
pleased the-seers the-stubbornness of-the-divinities since indeed firm
omnia et aeterna pollicebantur. Sed illud horrentius, quod
all-things and eternal they-promised but that more-dreadful that
molientibus aedem in fundamentis humanum repertum
to-those-building the-temple in the-foundations a-human found
est caput, nec dubitavere cuncti monstrum pulcherrimum
was head nor did-they-doubt all the-portent most-beautiful
imperii sedem caputque terrarum promittere.
of-the-empire the-seat and-the-head of-the-lands to-promise
Tam diu superbiam regis populus Romanus perpessus est, 1.7.10
so long the-arrogance of-the-king the-people Roman endured it-has
donec aberat libido; hanc ex liberis eius inportunitatem
while was-absent lust this from the-children his outrage
tolerare non potuit.
to-bear not it-could
Quorum cum alter ornatissimae feminae Lucretiae 1.7.11
of-whom when one of-the-most-distinguished woman Lucretia
stuprum intulisset, matrona dedecus ferro expiavit,
outrage had-brought the-matron the-disgrace with-the-sword expiated
imperium regibus abrogatum.
the-power from-the-kings revoked

Florus reviews the seven kings as each suited to his hour, then tells how Brutus and Collatinus drove out Tarquin and how the consuls replaced him, Publicola lowering the fasces and Brutus executing his own sons. The free people fight Porsenna, with Horatius, Mucius, and Cloelia; the Latins at Lake Regillus, where Castor and Pollux are seen; and its small neighbors, Titus Quinctius called from the plow among them. The Fabii die at the Cremera, the Falisci are won by good faith, Fidenae falls, and Veii is taken after ten years by a tunnel.

2.1 Haec est prima aetas populi Romani et quasi infantia, quam
this is the-first age of-the-people Roman and as-if its-infancy which
habuit sub regibus septem, quadam fatorum industria tam variis
it-had under kings seven by-a-certain of-the-fates diligence so varied
ingenio, ut rei publicae ratio et utilitas postulabat.
in-temper as of-the-thing public the-plan and the-advantage required

2.2 Nam quid Romulo ardentius? tali opus fuit, ut invaderet
for what than-Romulus more-ardent such needful was that he-might-seize
regnum.
the-kingship

2.3 Quid Numa religiosius? Ita res poposcit, ut ferox
what than-Numa more-religious so the-situation demanded that the-fierce
populus deorum metu mitigaretur.
people by-the-gods' fear might-be-softened

2.4 Quid? ille militiae artifex Tullus bellatoribus viris quam
what that of-warfare craftsman Tullus to-warlike men how
necessarius, ut acueret ratione virtutem. Quid? aedificator
needful that he-might-sharpen by-method valor what the-builder
Ancus, ut urbem colonia extenderet, ponte iungeret,
Ancus that the-city by-a-colony he-might-extend by-a-bridge join
muro tueretur.
by-a-wall protect

Iam vero ornamenta Tarquinii et insignia quantam principi 2.5
now indeed the-ornaments of-Tarquinius and insignia how-much to-the-leading
populo addiderunt ex ipso habitu dignitatem.
people they-added from the-very dress dignity
Actus a Servio census quid effecit, nisi ut ipsa se 2.6
held by Servius the-census what did-it-effect except that itself itself
nosset Romana res publica? Postremo Superbi illius
might-know the-Roman thing public lastly of-the-Proud that
inportuna dominatio non nihil, immo vel plurimum profuit.
the-oppressive tyranny not nothing nay even very-much it-profited
Sic enim effectum est, ut agitatus iniuriis populus cupiditate 2.7
so for brought-about was that harried by-wrongs the-people with-desire
libertatis incenderetur.
of-liberty was-kindled
Igitur Bruto Collatinoque ducibus et auctoribus, quibus 3.1
therefore with-Brutus and-Collatinus as-leaders and instigators to-whom
ultionem sui moriens matrona mandaverat, populus
the-avenging of-herself dying the-matron had-entrusted the-people
Romanus ad vindicandum libertatis ac pudicitiae decus
Roman to the-vindicating of-liberty and of-chastity the-honor
quodam quasi instinctu deorum concitatus regem repente
by-a-certain as-if impulse of-the-gods roused the-king suddenly
destituit, bona diripit, agrum Marti suo consecrat,
deserts his-goods plunders his-land to-Mars its-own consecrates
imperium in eosdem libertatis suae vindices transfert, mutato
the-power to the-same of-liberty its-own champions transfers changed
tamen et iure et nomine.
however both in-right and in-name
Quippe ex perpetuo annuum placuit, ex singulari duplex, 3.2
for from perpetual annual it-was-decided from single double
ne potestas solitudine vel mora corrumperetur, consulesque
lest the-power by-solitude or by-delay should-be-corrupted and-consuls

appellavit pro regibus, ut consulere civibus suis se
it-called instead-of kings that to-consult for-the-citizens their-own they
debere meminissent.
they-ought they-might-remember

3.3 Tantumque libertatis novae gaudium incesserat, ut vix
and-so-great of-liberty new the-joy had-come-upon-them that scarcely
mutati status fidem caperent alterumque ex consulibus,
of-the-changed condition belief they-could-take and-one of the-consuls
Lucretiae maritum, tantum ob nomen et genus regium
Lucretia's husband only for his-name and race royal
fascibus abrogatis urbe dimitteret.
the-fasces taken-away from-the-city they-dismissed

3.4 Itaque substitutus Horatius Publicola summo studio
and-so substituted Horatius Publicola with-the-utmost zeal
adnisus est ad augendam liberi populi maiestatem. Nam et
striven has to increasing of-the-free people the-majesty for both
fasces ei pro contione summisit, et ius provocationis
the-fasces to-it before the-assembly he-lowered and the-right of-appeal
adversus ipsos dedit, et ne specie arcis offenderet
against themselves he-gave and lest by-the-look of-a-citadel he-should-offend
eminentis aedis suas in plana summisit.
high house his-own onto the-level he-lowered

3.5 Brutus vero favori civium etiam domus suae clade
Brutus indeed to-the-favor of-the-citizens even of-house his-own by-the-ruin
et parricidio velificatus est. Quippe cum studere revocandis
and by-kin-murder sailed has for when to-be-eager for-recalling
in urbem regibus liberos suos comperisset, protraxit
into the-city the-kings children his-own he-had-learned he-dragged-them
in forum et contione media virgis cecidit, securi
into the-forum and the-assembly in-the-middle-of with-rods beat with-the-axe

percussit, ut plane publicus parens in locum liberorum
struck so-that plainly the-public parent in the-place of-his-children
adoptasse sibi populum videretur.
to-have-adopted for-himself the-people he-seemed
Liber iam hinc populus Romanus prima adversus exteros 3.6
free now from-here the-people Roman first against foreigners
arma pro libertate corripuit, mox pro finibus, deinde
arms for liberty seized soon for its-borders then
pro sociis, tum gloria et imperio, lacessentibus adsidue
for its-allies then for-glory and empire provoking constantly
usquequaque finitimis; quippe cum patrii soli glaeba
on-every-side the-neighbors since when of-its-father's soil a-clod
nulla, sed statim hostile pomerium, mediusque inter Latium
none but at-once hostile the-boundary and-midway between Latium
atque Etruscos quasi in quodam bivio conlocatus omnibus
and the-Etruscans as-if at a-certain fork set by-all
portis in hostem incurreret; donec quasi contagio quodam
its-gates against the-enemy it-ran-out until as-if by-contagion a-certain
per singulos itum est et proximis quibusque correptis
through each-in-turn gone it-was and nearest each seized
totam Italiam sub se redegerunt.
the-whole Italy under themselves they-brought
Pulsis urbe regibus prima pro libertate arma corripuit. 4.1
driven-out from-the-city the-kings first for liberty arms it-seized
Nam Porsenna rex Etruscorum ingentibus copiis aderat et
for Porsenna king of-the-Etruscans with-huge forces was-at-hand and
Tarquinios manu reducebat.
the-Tarquins by-force was-bringing-back
Hunc tamen, quamvis et armis et fame urgueret 4.2
him however although both by-arms and by-hunger he-pressed
occupatoque Ianiculo in ipsis urbis faucibus incubaret,
and-having-seized the-Janiculum in the-very of-the-city jaws he-lay

sustinuit, reppulit, novissime etiam tanta admiratione perculit,
it-withstood repulsed finally even with-such admiration struck
ut superior ultro cum paene victis amicitiae foedera feriret.
that the-stronger unbidden with the-nearly conquered of-friendship treaties he-struck

4.3 Tunc illa tria Romani nominis prodigia atque miracula,
then those three of-the-Roman name portents and marvels
Horatius, Mucius, Cloelia, qui nisi in annalibus forent, hodie
Horatius Mucius Cloelia who unless in the-annals they-were today
fabulae viderentur.
fables would-seem

4.4 Quippe Horatius Cocles postquam hostes undique instantes
for Horatius Cocles after the-enemy everywhere pressing
solus summovere non poterat, ponte rescisso transnatat
alone to-hold-off not he-could the-bridge cut-down swims-across
Tiberim nec arma dimittit.
the-Tiber nor his-arms lets-go

4.5 Mucius Scaevola regem per insidias in castris ipsius adgreditur,
Mucius Scaevola the-king by ambush in the-camp his-own attacks
sed ubi frustrato circa purpuratum eius ictu tenetur,
but when foiled about the-purple-clad his the-blow he-is-held
ardentibus focis inicit manum terroremque geminat dolo.
into-the-burning braziers he-thrusts his-hand and-the-terror doubles by-guile

4.6 “En, ut scias,” inquit, “quem virum effugeris; idem
look that you-may-know he-said what-a man you-have-escaped the-same
trecenti iuravimus”; cum interim — inmane dictu — hic
three-hundred we-have-sworn when meanwhile monstrous to-tell this-one
interritus, ille trepidaret, tamquam manus regis arderet.
unterrified that-one was-trembling as-though the-hand of-the-king were-burning

Sic quidem viri; sed ne qui sexus a laude cessaret, 4.7
so indeed the-men but lest any sex from praise should-hold-back
ecce et virginum virtus. Una ex opsidibus regi datis
look also of-maidens the-valor one of the-hostages to-the-king given
elapsa custodiam, Cloelia, per patrium flumen equitabat.
having-slipped the-guard Cloelia through her-fathers' river was-riding
Et rex quidem tot tantisque virtutum territus monstris 4.8
and the-king indeed by-so-many and-so-great of-valor startled by-portents
valere liberosque esse iussit. Tarquinii tamen tam diu
to-fare-well and-free to-be bade the-Tarquins however so long
dimicaverunt, donec Arruntem filium regis manu sua
fought until Arruns the-son of-the-king by-hand his-own
Brutus occidit superque ipsum mutuo volnere expiravit,
Brutus killed and-upon him by-a-mutual wound expired
plane quasi adulterum ad inferos usque sequeretur.
plainly as-if the-adulterer to the-underworld even he-were-following
Latini quoque Tarquinios adserebant aemulatione et 5.1
the-Latins also the-Tarquins were-championing from-rivalry and
invidia, ut populus qui foris dominabatur saltim domi
envy that the-people which abroad was-lording at-least at-home
serviret. Igitur omne Latium Mamilio Tusculano duce
might-be-slave therefore all Latium with-Mamilius of-Tusculum as-leader
quasi in regis ultionem tollit animos.
as-if to the-king's avenging raises its-spirits
Apud Regilli lacum dimicavit diu Marte vario, donec 5.2
by Regillus' lake it-fought long with-Mars varying until
Postumius ipse dictator signum in hostis iaculatus est —
Postumius himself the-dictator the-standard into the-enemy hurled has
novum et insigne commentum—, ut inde repeteretur.
a-new and remarkable device that from-there it-might-be-recovered

5.3 Cossus equitum magister exuere frenos imperavit — et
Cossus of-the-horse the-master to-take-off the-bridles ordered and
hoc novum — quo acrius incurrerent.
this new so-that more-fiercely they-might-charge

5.4 Ea denique atrocitas proelii fuit, ut interfuisse spectaculo
such in-short the-ferocity of-the-battle was that to-have-been-present at-the-spectacle
deos fama tradiderit. Duo in candidis equis iuvenes
the-gods rumor has-handed-down two on white horses youths
more siderum praetervolaverunt; Castorem atque Pollucem
in-the-manner of-stars flew-past Castor and Pollux
nemo dubitavit. Itaque et imperator ipse veneratus est
no-one doubted and-so both the-commander himself worshiped has
pactusque victoriam templa promisit et reddidit, plane
and-having-bargained victory temples promised and he-paid plainly
quasi stipendium commilitonibus dis.
as-if the-wages to-his-fellow-soldiers gods

5.5 Hactenus pro libertate, mox de finibus cum isdem Latinis
thus-far for liberty soon about borders with the-same Latins
adsidue et sine intermissione pugnatum est.
constantly and without break fought was

5.6 Cora — quis credat? — et Alsium terrori fuerunt,
Cora who would-believe and Alsium to-terror were
Satricum atque Corniculum provinciae. De Verulis et Bovillis
Satricum and Corniculum provinces of Verulae and Bovillae
pudet, sed triumphavimus.
it-shames but we-triumphed

5.7 Tibur, nunc suburbanum, et aestivae Praeneste deliciae
Tibur now suburban and summer's Praeneste delight
nuncupatis in Capitolio votis petebantur.
pronounced on the-Capitol vows were-sought

Idem tunc Faesulae quod Carrhae nuper, idem nemus 5.8
the-same then Faesulae which Carrhae lately the-same the-grove
Aricinum quod Hercynius saltus, Fregellae quod Gesoriacum,
Arician which the-Hercynian forest Fregellae which Gesoriacum
Tiberis quod Euphrates.
the-Tiber which the-Euphrates
Coriolos quoque — pro pudor — victos adeo gloriae 5.9
Corioli also oh the-shame conquered so-much to-glory
fuisse, ut captum oppidum Gnaeus Marcius Coriolanus
to-have-been that the-captured town Gnaeus Marcius Coriolanus
quasi Numantiam aut Africam nomini indueret.
as-if Numantia or Africa on-his-name put
Extant et parta de Antio spolia, quae Maenius in suggestu 5.10
are-extant also won from Antium the-spoils which Maenius on the-platform
fori capta hostium classe suffixit — si tamen illa
of-the-forum captured of-the-enemy the-fleet fixed if however that
classis, nam sex fuere rostratae. Sed hic numerus illis
a-fleet for six were beaked but this number in-those
initiis navale bellum fuit.
beginnings a-naval war was
Pervicacissimi tamen Latinorum Aequi et Volsci fuere et 5.11
most-stubborn however of-the-Latins the-Aequi and Volsci were and
cotidiani, ut sic dixerim, hostes.
daily as so I-might-say enemies
Sed hos praecipue Titus Quinctius domuit, ille dictator ab 5.12
but these especially Titus Quinctius tamed that dictator from
aratro, qui obsessa et paene iam capta Manili consulis
the-plow who besieged and nearly now captured of-Manilius the-consul
castra egregia victoria recuperavit.
camp by-a-splendid victory recovered

5.13 Medium erat tempus forte sementis, cum patricium virum
the-middle was the-time by-chance of-sowing when the-patrician man
innixum aratro suo lictor in ipso opere deprehendit. Inde
leaning on-the-plow his-own the-lictor at the-very work found thence
in aciem profectus, victos, ne quid a rustici operis
into the-battle-line setting-out the-conquered lest anything from of-rustic work
imitatione cessaret, more pecudum sub iugum misit.
the-imitation he-should-fall-short in-the-manner of-cattle under the-yoke he-sent
5.14 sic expeditione finita rediit ad boves rursus triumphalis
so the-expedition finished he-returned to the-oxen again a-triumphal
agricola — fidem numinum — qua velocitate.
farmer the-faith of-the-divinities with-what speed
5.15 Intra quindecim dies coeptum peractumque bellum, prorsus
within fifteen days begun and-finished the-war altogether
ut festinasse dictator ad relictum opus videretur.
so-that to-have-hurried the-dictator to his-abandoned work he-seemed
6.1 Adsidui vero et anniversarii hostes ab Etruria fuere
constant indeed and yearly enemies from Etruria were
Veientes, adeo ut extraordinariam manum adversus eos
the-Veientes so-far that an-extraordinary band against them
promiserit privatumque gesserit bellum gens una Fabiorum.
promised and-a-private waged war the-clan one of-the-Fabii
Satis superque nota clades.
enough and-more known the-disaster
6.2 Caesi apud Cremeram trecenti, patricius exercitus; itaque
slain at the-Cremera three-hundred a-patrician army and-so
scelerato signata nomine quae proficiscentes in proelium
with-an-accursed marked name which setting-out into battle
porta dimisit.
the-gate sent-them-forth

Sed ea clades ingentibus expiata victoriis, postquam per 6.3
but that disaster by-huge expiated victories after through
alios atque alios robustissima capta sunt oppida, vario
others and others the-strongest taken were towns with-varying
quidem eventu.
indeed outcome
Falisci sponte se dediderunt, crematae suo 6.4
the-Falisci of-their-own-accord themselves surrendered burned by-their-own
igne Fidenae, direpti funditus deletique Veientes.
fire Fidenae plundered utterly and-destroyed the-Veientes
Falisci cum obsiderentur, mira est visa fides 6.5
the-Falisci when they-were-being-besieged wondrous was seen the-good-faith
imperatoris, nec inmerito, quod ludi magistrum, urbis
of-the-commander nor undeservedly in-that the-school master of-the-city
proditorem, cum his quos adduxerat pueris vinctum sibi
the-betrayer with these whom he-had-brought boys bound to-them
ultro remisisset.
unasked he-had-sent-back
Eam namque vir sanctus et sapiens veram sciebat esse 6.6
that for the-man upright and wise true knew to-be
victoriam, quae salva fide et integra dignitate pareretur.
victory which with-unbroken faith and unimpaired dignity was-won
Fidenae quia pares non erant ferro, ad terrorem movendum 6.7
Fidenae since equal not they-were with-steel to terror arousing
facibus armatae et discoloribus serpentium in modum
with-torches armed and with-many-colored of-serpents in the-manner
vittis furiali more processerant; sed habitus ille feralis
ribbons in-frenzied fashion had-come-forth but dress that funereal
eversionis omen fuit.
of-overthrow an-omen was

6.8 Veî quanta res fuerit, indicat decennis obsidio. Tum primum
Veii how-great a-thing it-was shows the-ten-year siege then first
hiematum sub pellibus, taxata stipendio hiberna,
winter-was-spent under hides reckoned in-the-pay the-winter-quarters
adactus miles sua sponte iure iurando ne nisi capta
bound the-soldier of-his-own accord by-oath that not unless taken
urbe remearet.
the-city he-would-return

6.9 Spolia de Larte Tolumnio rege ad Feretrium triumpho
the-spoils from Lars Tolumnius the-king to Feretrius in-triumph
reportata. Denique non scalis nec inruptione, sed cuniculo
carried-back in-short not by-ladders nor by-storm but by-a-tunnel
et subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium.
and underground tricks accomplished of-the-city the-destruction

6.10 Ea denique visa est praedae magnitudo, cuius decima
such in-short seemed was of-the-booty the-greatness of-which a-tenth
Apollini Pythio mitteretur, universusque populus Romanus
to-Apollo Pythian was-sent and-the-whole people Roman
ad direptionem urbis vocaretur.
to the-sacking of-the-city was-called

6.11 Hoc tunc Veî fuere. Nunc fuisse quis meminit? Quae
this then Veii were now to-have-been who remembers what
reliquiae? Quod vestigium? Laborat annalium fides, ut Veios
remains what trace labors of-the-annals the-credit that Veii
fuisse credamus.
to-have-been we-may-believe

The Senones rout the Romans at the Allia and burn the city; the old men wait in their curule chairs, Manlius holds the Capitol and is woken by the geese, and Camillus falls on the Gauls as they weigh the gold. Rome rises again, punishes the Gauls, the Latins with Torquatus and Decius, and the Sabines, then takes up the cause of Campania, whose beauty Florus praises, against the Samnites. The Samnites shame a Roman army at the Caudine Forks, but in fifty years they are so worn down that Samnium can hardly be found in Samnium.

Hic sive invidia deum sive fato rapidissimus procurrentis 7.1
here whether by-the-envy of-the-gods or by-fate the-most-rapid of-the-onrushing
imperii cursus parumper Gallorum Senonum incursione
empire course for-a-little of-the-Gauls Senones by-the-invasion
supprimitur.
is-checked

Quod tempus populo Romano nescio utrum clade 7.2
which time for-the-people Roman I-know-not whether by-disaster
funestius fuerit, an virtutis experimentis speciosius.
more-deadly was or of-valor in-the-proofs more-splendid

Ea certe fuit vis calamitatis, ut in experimentum inlatam 7.3
such certainly was the-force of-the-calamity that for a-test brought
putem divinitus, scire volentibus inmortalibus dis, an
I-should-think by-divine-will to-know wishing the-immortal gods whether
Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur.
Roman valor the-empire of-the-world deserved

Galli Senones, gens natura ferox, moribus incondita, ad 7.4
the-Gauls Senones a-race by-nature fierce in-ways uncouth in-addition
hoc ipsa corporum mole, perinde armis ingentibus,
to-this by-the-very of-their-bodies bulk likewise with-arms huge

adeo omni genere terribilis fuit, ut plane nata ad hominum
so in-every way terrible was that plainly born for of-men
interitum, urbium stragem videretur.
the-destruction of-cities the-overthrow it-seemed

7.5 Hi quondam ab ultimis terrarum oris et cingente
these once from the-farthest of-the-lands shores and encircling
omnia Oceano ingenti agmine profecti, cum iam media
all-things Ocean in-a-huge column setting-out when already the-middle
vastassent, positis inter Alpes et Padum sedibus,
they-had-laid-waste established between the-Alps and the-Po their-settlements
ne his quidem contenti per Italiam vagabantur; tum
not with-these even content through Italy were-roaming then
Clusium urbem obsidebant.
Clusium the-city they-were-besieging

7.6 Pro sociis ac foederatis Romanus intervenit; missi ex
for allies and confederates the-Roman intervenes sent according-to
more legati. Sed quod ius apud barbaros? Ferocius agunt,
custom envoys but what right among barbarians more-fiercely they-act
et inde certamen.
and thence the-fight

7.7 Conversis igitur a Clusio Romamque venientibus ad Aliam
turned therefore from Clusium and-to-Rome coming at the-Allia
flumen cum exercitu Fabius consul occurrit. Non temere
river with an-army Fabius the-consul meets-them not lightly
foedior clades; itaque hunc diem fastis Roma damnavit.
a-fouler disaster and-so this day in-the-calendar Rome damned

7.8 Fuso exercitu iam moenibus urbis propinquabant. Erant
routed the-army now the-walls of-the-city they-were-nearing there-were
nulla praesidia. Tum igitur sic, ut numquam alias, apparuit
no garrisons then therefore so as never otherwise appeared
vera illa Romana virtus.
true that Roman valor

Iam primum maiores natu, amplissimis usi honoribus, 7.9
now first the-elder in-birth the-highest having-held offices
in forum coeunt, ibi devovente pontifice dis se
into the-forum gather there devoting-them the-pontiff to-the-gods themselves
manibus consecrant, statimque in suas quisque aedes
the-manes they-consecrate and-at-once into their-own each houses
regressi, sic ut in trabeis erant et amplissimo cultu, in
returned just as in robes-of-state they-were and in-the-fullest dress on
curulibus sellis sese reposuerunt, ut, cum venisset hostis,
curule chairs themselves they-set that when had-come the-enemy
in sua quisque dignitate moreretur.
in his-own each dignity he-might-die
Pontifices et flamines quidquid religiosissimi in templis erat 7.11
the-pontiffs and flamens whatever most-sacred in the-temples was
partim in doleis defossa terra recondunt, partim inposita
partly in jars buried in-the-earth hide partly put
plaustris secum Veios auferunt.
on-wagons with-themselves to-Veii carry-off
Virgines simul ex sacerdotio Vestae nudo pede 7.12
the-virgins at-the-same-time of the-priesthood of-Vesta with-bare foot
fugientia sacra comitantur. Tamen excepisse fugientis
the-fleeing sacred-things accompany however to-have-taken-up the-fugitives
unus ex plebe fertur Albinius, qui depositis uxore
one from the-commons is-said Albinius who having-set-down his-wife
et liberis virgines in plaustrum recepit. Adeo tunc quoque
and children the-virgins into the-wagon received so-much then too
in ultimis religio publica privatis adfectibus antecellebat.
in extremity religion public private affections surpassed
Iuventus vero, quam satis constat vix mille hominum
the-youth indeed which well it-is-agreed scarcely a-thousand of-men
fuisse, duce Manlio arcem Capitolini montis insedit,
to-have-been as-leader with-Manlius the-citadel of-the-Capitoline hill occupied

obtestata ipsum quasi praesentem Iovem, ut quem ad
adjuring the-very as-if present Jupiter that in-what to
modum ipsi ad defendendum templum concurrissent,
manner they-themselves to defending the-temple had-run-together
ita ille virtutem eorum numine suo tueretur.
so he valor their by-divinity his-own might-protect

7.14 Aderant interim Galli apertamque urbem primo trepidi,
were-at-hand meanwhile the-Gauls and-the-open city at-first fearful
ne quis subesset dolus, mox, ubi solitudinem vident,
lest any were-under guile soon when the-emptiness they-see
pari clamore et impetu invadunt. Patentis passim domos
with-equal shouting and onset invade wide-open everywhere houses
adeunt. Ibi sedentes in curulibus suis praetextatos
they-approach there sitting on curule-chairs their-own the-purple-bordered
senes velut deos geniosque venerati, mox eosdem, postquam
old-men as gods and-genii having-revered soon the-same after
esse homines liquebat, alioquin nihil respondere dignantes
to-be men it-was-clear otherwise nothing to-answer deigning
pari vaecordia mactant, facesque tectis iniciunt, et
with-equal madness they-slaughter and-torches on-the-roofs they-throw and
totam urbem igni ferro manibus exaequant.
the-whole city with-fire steel hands they-level

7.15 Sex mensibus barbari — quis crederet? — circa montem
for-six months the-barbarians who would-believe around a-hill
unum pependerunt, nec diebus modo, sed noctibus quoque
single hung nor by-days only but by-nights also
omnia experti; cum tamen Manlius nocte subeuntis
everything having-tried when however Manlius at-night those-coming-up
clangore anseris excitatus a summa rupe deiecit, et ut
by-the-clangor of-a-goose roused from the-highest rock threw-down and that

spem hostibus demeret, quamquam in summa fame,
hope from-the-enemy he-might-take-away although in the-utmost hunger
tamen ad speciem fiduciae panes ab arce iaculatus est.
however for show of-confidence loaves from the-citadel hurled he-has
Et stato quodam die per medias hostium custodias 7.16
and on-an-appointed certain day through the-midst of-the-enemy guards
Fabium pontificem ab arce dimisit, qui sollemne sacrum
Fabius the-pontiff from the-citadel he-sent who the-customary rite
in Quirinali monte conficeret. Atque ille per media
on the-Quirinal hill should-perform and he through the-midst
hostium tela incolumis religionis auxilio redivit propitiosque
of-the-enemy weapons unharmed by-religion's help returned and-propitious
deos renuntiavit.
the-gods reported
Novissime cum iam obsidio sua barbaros fatigasset, 7.17
at-last when already the-siege its-own the-barbarians had-wearied
mille pondo auri recessum suum venditantes, idque
a-thousand pounds of-gold retreat their-own selling and-that
ipsum per insolentiam, cum ad iniqua pondera addito
very-thing through insolence when to the-unfair weights added
adhuc gladio superbe "vae victis" increparent, subito
still a-sword arrogantly woe to-the-conquered they-were-taunting suddenly
adgressus a tergo Camillus adeo cecidit, ut omnia
attacking from the-rear Camillus so cut-them-down that all
incendiorum vestigia Gallici sanguinis inundatione deleret.
of-the-fires the-traces of-Gallic blood by-the-flood he-wiped-out
Agere gratias dis inmortalibus ipso tantae cladis 7.18
to-give thanks to-the-gods immortal for-the-very of-so-great a-disaster
nomine libet. Pastorum casas ignis ille, et flamma
name it-pleases the-shepherds' huts fire that and flame
paupertatem Romuli abscondit. Incendium illud quid egit
the-poverty of-Romulus hid burning that what did-it-do

aliud, nisi ut destinata hominum ac deorum domicilio civitas
else except that destined of-men and of-gods for-a-dwelling the-city
non deleta nec obruta, sed expiata potius et lustrata videatur?
not destroyed nor overwhelmed but purified rather and cleansed might-seem
Igitur post adsertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem
therefore after claimed by Manlius restored by Camillus the-city
acrius etiam vehementiusque in finitimos resurrexit.
more-fiercely even and-more-vehemently against the-neighbors it-rose-again

8.19 Ac primum omnium illam ipsam Gallicam gentem non
and first of-all that very Gallic race not
contentus moenibus expulisse, cum per Italiam naufragia
content from-the-walls to-have-driven when through Italy shipwreck
sua latius traherent, sic persecutus est duce Camillo,
their-own more-widely they-dragged so pursued it-has as-leader with-Camillus
ut hodie nulla Senonum vestigia supersint.
that today no of-the-Senones traces remain

8.20 Semel apud Anienem trucidati, cum singulari certamine
once by the-Anio butchered when in-single combat
Manlius aureum torquem barbaro inter spolia detraxit,
Manlius a-golden torque from-a-barbarian among the-spoils pulled-off
unde Torquati. Iterum Pomptino agro, cum in simili
whence the-Torquati a-second-time in-the-Pomptine territory when in a-like
pugna Valerius, insidente galeae sacra alite adiutus,
fight Valerius perching on-his-helmet by-a-sacred bird helped
tulit spolia; et inde Corvini.
carried-off the-spoils and thence the-Corvini

8.21 Nec non tamen post aliquot annos omnis reliquias eorum in
nor not however after some years all the-remnants of-them in
Etruria ad lacum Vadimonis Dolabella delevit, ne quis extaret
Etruria at the-lake of-Vadimon Dolabella destroyed lest any should-survive
ex ea gente, qui incensam a se Romanam urbem gloriaretur.
of that race who burned by itself the-Roman city might-boast

Conversus a Gallis in Latinos Manlio Torquato 9.1
turned from the-Gauls against the-Latins with-Manlius Torquatus
Decio Mure consulibus, semper quidem aemulatione imperii
Decius Mus consuls always indeed from-rivalry of-empire
infestos, tum vero contemptu urbis incensae, cum ius
hostile then indeed from-contempt of-the-city burned when the-right
civitatis partem imperii et magistratuum poscerent,
of-citizenship a-share of-the-empire and of-the-magistracies they-were-demanding
apud Capuam proeliis congredi audentes.
near Capua in-battles to-engage daring
Quo tempore quis cessisse hostem mirabitur? Cum alter 9.2
at-which time who to-have-yielded the-enemy will-wonder when one
consulum filium suum, quia contra imperium pugnaverat,
of-the-consuls son his-own because against orders he-had-fought
quamvis victorem occiderit ostenderitque plus esse in imperio
although victorious killed and-showed more to-be in command
quam in victoria; alter quasi monitu deorum capite
than in victory the-other as-if by-the-prompting of-the-gods with-head
velato primam ante aciem dis manibus se devoverit,
veiled the-first before line to-the-gods manes himself devoted
ut in confertissima se hostium tela iaculatus novum
that into the-thickest himself of-the-enemy weapons hurling a-new
ad victoriam iter sanguinis sui limite aperiret.
to victory path of-blood his-own by-the-track he-might-open
A Latinis adgressus est gentem Sabinorum, qui immemores 10.1
from the-Latins attacked he-has the-race of-the-Sabines who forgetful
factae sub Tito Tatio adfinitatis quodam contagio bellis
of-the-made under Titus Tatius kinship by-a-certain contagion to-the-wars
se Latinis adiunxerant.
themselves Latin had-joined

10.2 Sed Curio Dentato consule omnem eum tractum, qua
but with-Curius Dentatus consul all that tract where
Nar, Anio, fontes Velini, Hadriano tenus mari igni
the-Nar the-Anio the-springs of-Velinus to-the-Adriatic as-far-as sea with-fire
ferroque vastavit.
and-steel he-laid-waste

10.3 Qua victoria tantum hominum, tantum agrorum redactum
by-which victory so-much of-men so-much of-land brought
est in potestatem, ut in utro plus esset nec ipse
was into power that in which more there-was not he-himself
posset aestimare qui vicerat.
could to-estimate who had-conquered

11.1 Precibus deinde Campaniae motus non pro se, sed eo
by-the-prayers then of-Campania moved not for himself but thereby
speciosius pro sociis Samnitas invadit.
more-handsomely for allies the-Samnites he-invades

11.2 Erat foedus cum utrisque percussum, sed hoc Campani
there-was a-treaty with both struck but this the-Campanians
sanctius et prius omnium suorum deditione fecerunt; sic
more-sacredly and earlier of-all their-own by-the-surrender made thus
ergo Romanus bellum Samniticum tamquam sibi gessit.
therefore the-Roman the-war Samnite as-if for-himself waged

11.3 Omnium non modo Italiae, sed toto orbe terrarum
of-all not only of-Italy but in-the-whole world of-the-lands
pulcherrima Campaniae plaga est. Nihil mollius caelo:
the-most-beautiful of-Campania the-region is nothing milder than-its-sky
denique bis floribus vernat. Nihil uberius solo:
in-short twice with-flowers it-blooms nothing more-fertile than-the-soil

11.4 ideo Liberi Cererisque certamen dicitur. Nihil hospitalius
therefore of-Liber and-Ceres a-contest it-is-called nothing more-hospitable
mari: hic illi nobiles portus Caieta, Misenus, tepentes
than-the-sea here those famous harbors Caieta Misenus warm

fontibus Baiae, Lucrinus et Avernus, quaedam maris
with-springs Baiae Lucrinus and Avernus certain of-the-sea
otia.
resting-places
Hic amicti vitibus montes Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus et 11.5
here clothed with-vines mountains Gaurus Falernus Massicus and
pulcherrimus omnium Vesuvius, Aetnaei ignis imitator.
the-most-beautiful of-all Vesuvius of-Aetna's fire the-imitator
Urbes ad mare Formiae, Cumae, Puteoli, Neapolis, 11.6
cities by the-sea Formiae Cumae Puteoli Neapolis
Herculaneum, Pompei, et ipsa caput urbium Capua,
Herculaneum Pompeii and itself the-head of-cities Capua
quondam inter tres maximas numerata.
once among the-three greatest counted
Pro hac urbe, his regionibus populus Romanus Samnitas 11.7
for this city for-these regions the-people Roman the-Samnites
invadit, gentem, si opulentiam quaeras, aureis et argenteis
invades a-race if wealth you-ask with-golden and silver
armis et discolori veste usque ad ambitum ornatam; si
arms and many-colored dress even to ostentation adorned if
fallaciam, saltibus fere et montium fraude
deceit in-the-woodland-passes mostly and of-the-mountains by-the-trickery
grassantem; si rabiem ac furorem, sacratis legibus humanisque
prowling if rage and fury by-consecrated laws and-by-human
hostiis in exitium urbis agitatam; si pertinaciam, sexies
victims to the-destruction of-the-city driven if obstinacy six-times
rupto foedere cladibusque ipsis animosiorem.
broken the-treaty and-by-the-disasters themselves bolder
Hos tamen quinquaginta annis per Fabios ac Papirios patres 11.8
these however in-fifty years through the-Fabii and Papirii the-fathers
eorumque liberos ita subegit ac domuit, ita ruinas ipsas
and-their children so it-subdued and tamed so the-ruins themselves

urbium diruit, ut hodie Samnium in ipso Samnio requiratur
of-the-cities demolished that today Samnium in the-very Samnium is-sought
nec facile appareat materia quattuor et viginti triumphorum.
nor easily appears the-material four and twenty of-triumphs
11.9 Maxime tamen nota et inlustris apud Caudinas furculas ex
most however known and famous at the-Caudine forks from
hac gente clades Veturio Postumioque consulibus accepta
this race the-disaster with-Veturius and-Postumius consuls received
est.
was
11.10 Cluso per insidias intra eum saltum exercitu, unde non
shut-in through ambush within that pass the-army whence not
posset evadere, stupens tanta occasione dux hostium
it-could to-escape stunned by-so-great an-opportunity the-leader of-the-enemy
Pontius Herennium patrem consuluit. Et ille, mitteret
Pontius Herennius his-father consulted and he should-send-away
omnes vel occideret, sapienter ut senior suaserat: hic
all or should-kill wisely as an-older-man had-advised he
armis exutos mittere sub iugum maluit, ut nec amici
of-their-arms stripped to-send under the-yoke preferred so-that neither friends
forent beneficio et post flagitium hostes magis.
they-would-be by-the-kindness and after the-outrage enemies the-more
11.11 Itaque et consules statim magnifice voluntaria deditione
and-so both the-consuls at-once magnificently by-voluntary surrender
turpitudinem foederis dirimunt, et ultionem flagitans miles
the-disgrace of-the-treaty annul and vengeance demanding the-soldier
Papirio duce — horribile dictu — strictis ensibus per ipsam
with-Papirius as-leader dreadful to-tell with-drawn swords along the-very
viam ante pugnam furit; et in congressu arsisse omnium
road before the-battle rages and in the-encounter to-have-blazed of-all

oculos hostis auctor fuit. Nec prius finis caedibus datus,
the-eyes the-enemy the-witness was nor before an-end to-the-slaughter given
quam iugum et hostibus et duci capto reposuerunt.
than the-yoke both on-the-enemy and on-the-leader captured they-put-back

I.12–16 · ETRUSCANS, PYRRHUS, AND THE END OF ITALY

The Etruscans, Umbrians, and Samnites conspire; Fabius crosses the dreaded Ciminian forest and wins, and the younger Decius devotes himself. The Tarentines insult Roman envoys and bring Pyrrhus with his elephants: he wins at Heraclea, loses at Asculum and in Lucania, and is driven back to Greece; he marvels at the Roman dead, and his envoys call the senate an assembly of kings. Florus contrasts Fabricius and Curius with the king's offers. The Picentes, the Sallentini, and the Volsinii follow, and Italy is Roman.

Hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis gentibus, mox 12.1
thus-far the-people Roman with single races soon
acervatim; sic tamen quoque par omnibus fuit. Etruscorum
in-heaps so however also a-match for-all it-was of-the-Etruscans
duodecim populi, Umbri in id tempus intacti, antiquissimus
the-twelve peoples the-Umbrians to that time untouched the-most-ancient
Italiae populus, Samnitium reliqui in excidium Romani
of-Italy people of-the-Samnites the-rest for the-destruction of-the-Roman
nominis repente coniurant.
name suddenly conspire
Erat terror ingens tot simul tantorumque populorum. 12.2
there-was a-terror huge of-so-many at-once and-so-great peoples
Late per Etruriam infesta quattuor agminum signa
widely through Etruria hostile of-four columns the-standards
volitabant.
were-flying

12.3 Ciminius interim saltus in medio, ante invius plane quasi
the-Ciminian meanwhile forest in the-middle before impassable plainly as-if
Caledonius vel Hercynius, adeo tum terrori erat, ut senatus
the-Caledonian or Hercynian so-much then a-terror it-was that the-senate
consuli denuntiaret ne tantum periculi ingredi auderet.
to-the-consul warned not so-much of-danger to-enter he-should-dare

12.4 Sed nihil horum terruit ducem, quin fratre praemisso
but nothing of-these frightened the-leader but-that his-brother sent-ahead
exploraret accessus. Ille per noctem pastorali habitu
he-explored the-approaches he through the-night in-shepherd's dress
speculatus omnia refert tutum iter.
having-reconnoitered all-things reports safe the-way

12.5 Sic Fabius Maximus periculosissimum bellum sine periculo
so Fabius Maximus a-most-dangerous war without danger
explicuit. Nam subito inconditos atque palantis adgressus
unfolded for suddenly the-disordered and straggling attacked
est captisque superioribus iugis in subiectos suo iure
he-has and-having-seized the-higher ridges on those-below by-his-own right
detonuit.
he-thundered-down

12.6 Ea namque species fuit illius belli, quasi in terrigenas
such for the-appearance was of-that war as-if on the-earth-born
e caelo ac nubibus tela iacerentur.
from heaven and the-clouds weapons were-being-hurled

12.7 Nec incruenta tamen illa victoria. Nam oppressus in sinu
nor bloodless however that victory for overwhelmed in a-hollow
vallis alter consulum Decius more patrio devotum
of-a-valley one of-the-consuls Decius in-the-manner of-his-father devoted
dis manibus optulit caput, sollemnemque familiae suae
to-the-gods manes offered his-head and-the-customary of-family his-own
consecrationem in victoriae pretium peregit.
consecration as of-victory the-price accomplished

Sequitur bellum Tarentinum, unum quidem titulo et nomine, 13.1
follows the-war Tarentine one indeed in-title and name
set victoria multiplex. Hoc enim Campanos, Apulos atque
but in-victory manifold this for the-Campanians Apulians and
Lucanos et caput belli Tarentinos, id est totam Italiam,
Lucanians and the-head of-the-war the-Tarentines that is the-whole Italy
et cum iis omnibus Pyrrhum, clarissimum Graeciae regem,
and with them all Pyrrhus the-most-famous of-Greece king
una veluti ruina pariter involvit, ut eodem tempore et
in-one as-it-were ruin equally entangled so-that at-the-same time both
Italiam consummaret et transmarinos triumphos auspicaretur.
Italy it-completed and overseas triumphs it-inaugurated
Tarentus, Lacedaemoniorum opus, Calabriae quondam et 13.2
Tarentum of-the-Lacedaemonians the-work of-Calabria once and
Apuliae totiusque Lucaniae caput, cum magnitudine et
of-Apulia and-of-the-whole of-Lucania the-head both for-its-size and
muris portuque nobilis, tum mirabilis situ.
walls and-harbor famous and marvelous in-its-site
Quippe in ipsis Hadriani maris faucibus posita in omnis 13.3
for at the-very of-the-Adriatic sea jaws placed to all
terras, Histriam, Illyricum, Epiron, Achaiam, Africam,
lands Histria Illyricum Epirus Achaea Africa
Siciliam vela dimittit. Inminet portui ad prospectum maris
Sicily sails it-sends-out overhangs the-harbor for a-view of-the-sea
positum theatrum, quod quidem causa miserae civitati
placed a-theater which indeed the-cause to-the-wretched city
fuit omnium calamitatium.
was of-all calamities

13.4 Ludos forte celebrabat, cum adremigantes litori Romanas
games by-chance it-was-celebrating when rowing-toward the-shore Roman
classes vident, atque hostem rati emicant, sine
fleets they-see and the-enemy thinking-them dash-out without
discrimine insultant.
distinction they-insult

13.5 Qui enim aut unde Romani? Nec satis. Aderat sine
who for or whence Romans nor enough was-at-hand without
mora querellam ferens legatio. Hanc quoque foede per
delay a-complaint bearing an-embassy this also foully by
obscenam turpemque dictu contumeliam violant; et hinc
an-obscene and-shameful to-tell insult they-outrage and hence
bellum. Sed apparatus horribilis, cum tot simul populi
the-war but the-preparation dreadful when so-many at-once peoples
pro Tarentinis consurgerent omnibusque vehementior Pyrrhus,
for the-Tarentines rose-up and-than-all fiercer Pyrrhus
qui semigraecam ex Lacedaemoniis conditoribus civitatem
who the-half-Greek from Lacedaemonian founders city
vindicaturus cum totis viribus Epiri, Thessaliae, Macedoniae
about-to-champion with all the-forces of-Epirus of-Thessaly of-Macedonia
incognitisque in id tempus elephantis mari terra, viris
and-unknown to that time elephants by-sea by-land with-men
equis armis, addito insuper ferarum terrore veniebat.
horses arms added besides of-beasts the-terror was-coming

13.7 Apud Heracleam Campaniae fluviumque Lirim Laevino consule
at Heraclea of-Campania and-the-river Liris with-Laevinus consul
prima pugna, quae tam atrox fuit ut Ferentaneae turmae
the-first battle which so savage was that of-the-Ferentane squadron
praefectus Obsidius, invectus in regem, turbaverit
the-commander Obsidius charging against the-king threw-him-into-confusion
coegeritque proiectis insignibus proelio excedere.
and-forced-him thrown-away his-insignia from-the-battle to-withdraw

Actum erat, nisi elephanti, converso in spectaculum bello, 13.8
done-for it-was unless the-elephants turned into a-spectacle the-war
procucurrissent, quorum cum magnitudine tum deformitate
had-run-forward at-whose both size and ugliness
et novo odore simul ac stridore consternati equi, cum
and strange smell at-once and trumpeting panicked the-horses since
incognitas sibi beluas amplius quam erant suspicarentur,
unknown to-them beasts larger than they-were they-imagined
fugam stragemque late dederunt.
flight and-slaughter widely caused
In Apulia deinde apud Asculum melius dimicatum est 13.9
in Apulia then at Asculum better fought it-was
Curio Fabricioque consulibus. Iam quippe terror beluarum
with-Curius and-Fabricius consuls now for the-terror of-the-beasts
exoleverat, et Gaius Numicius quartae legionis hastatus
had-faded and Gaius Numicius of-the-fourth legion a-spearman
unius proboscide abscisa mori posse beluas ostenderat.
of-one the-trunk cut-off to-die could the-beasts had-shown
Itaque in ipsas pila congesta sunt, et in turres vibratae 13.10
and-so on them javelins heaped were and on the-towers brandished
faces tota hostium agmina ardentibus ruinis operuerunt,
torches the-whole of-the-enemy columns with-burning wreckage covered
nec alias cladi finis fuit quam nox dirimeret,
nor otherwise to-the-slaughter an-end was than night separated-them
postremusque fugientium rex ipse a satellitibus umero
and-the-last of-the-fleeing the-king himself by his-guards in-the-shoulder
saucius in armis suis referretur.
wounded on arms his-own was-carried-back

13.11 Lucaniae suprema pugna fuit Arusinis quos vocant campis,
in-Lucania the-final battle was on-the-Arusine as-they call plains
ducibus isdem quibus superius; sed tum tota victoria.
with-the-leaders the-same as before but then complete the-victory
Exitum, quem datura virtus fuit, casus dedit.
the-outcome which about-to-give valor was chance gave

13.12 Nam provectis in primam aciem rursus elephantis, unum ex
for advanced into the-front line again the-elephants one of
eis pullum adacti in caput teli gravis ictus avertit;
them a-calf driven into the-head of-a-weapon heavy blow turned-back
qui cum per stragem suorum recurrens stridore
which when through the-slaughter of-its-own running-back with-trumpeting
quereretur, mater agnovit et quasi vindicaret exiluit,
complained its-mother recognized-it and as-if she-were-avenging leapt-out
tum omnia circa quasi hostilia gravi mole permiscuit.
then all-things around as-if hostile with-heavy bulk threw-into-confusion

13.13 Ac sic eaedem ferae, quae primam victoriam abstulerunt,
and so the-same beasts which the-first victory took-away
secundam parem fecerunt, tertiam sine controversia
the-second equal made the-third without dispute
tradiderunt.
handed-over

13.14 Nec vero tantum armis et in campo, sed consiliis quoque
nor indeed only with-arms and on the-field but with-counsels also
et domi cum rege Pyrrho dimicatum est. Quippe post
and at-home with king Pyrrhus fought was for after
primam victoriam intellecta vir callidus virtute Romana
the-first victory with-recognized the-man shrewd valor Roman
statim desperavit armis seque ad dolos contulit.
at-once he-despaired of-arms and-himself to tricks betook

Nam interemptos cremavit, captivosque indulgenter habuit et 13.15
for the-slain he-cremated and-the-captives indulgently he-kept and
sine pretio restituit, missisque legatis in urbem omni modo
without ransom restored and-sending envoys into the-city in-every way
adnisus est ut facto foedere in amicitiam reciperetur.
striven he-has that made a-treaty into friendship he-might-be-received
Sed et bello et pace et foris et domi omnem in partem 13.16
but both in-war and in-peace and abroad and at-home on-every to side
Romana virtus tum se adprobavit, nec alia magis quam
Roman valor then itself proved nor other more than
Tarentina victoria ostendit populi Romani fortitudinem,
the-Tarentine victory showed of-the-people Roman the-fortitude
senatus sapientiam, ducum magnanimitatem.
of-the-senate the-wisdom of-the-leaders the-greatness-of-soul
Quinam illi fuerunt viri quos ab elephantis primo 13.17
who-indeed those were the-men whom by the-elephants in-the-first
proelio obtritos accepimus? Omnium vulnera in pectore,
battle trampled we-have-heard of-all the-wounds on the-chest
quidam hostibus suis morte sua conmortui, omnium
some with-enemies their-own by-death their-own dying-together of-all
in manibus ensis, et relictae in voltibus minae, et in
in the-hands the-sword and left on the-faces the-threats and in
ipsa morte ira vivebat.
the-very death anger lived
Quod adeo Pyrrhus miratus est ut diceret “o quam 13.18
which so-much Pyrrhus marveled-at has that he-said oh how
facile erat orbis imperium occupare, aut mihi Romanis
easy it-was of-the-world the-empire to-seize either to-me Roman
militibus datis, aut me rege Romanis!” Quae autem eorum
soldiers given or me as-king to-the-Romans what however their
in reparando exercitu festinatio?
in restoring the-army haste

13.19 Cum Pyrrhus “video me” inquit “plane procreatum Herculis
when Pyrrhus I-see myself he-said plainly begotten of-Hercules
semine, cui quasi ab angue Lernaeo tot caesa
from-the-seed for-whom as-if from the-snake Lernaean so-many cut-off
hostium capita quasi de sanguine suo renascuntur.” Qui
of-the-enemy heads as-if from blood their-own are-reborn what
autem ille senatus fuit, cum perorante Appio Caeco pulsi
however that senate was when with-pleading Appius Caecus driven-off
cum muneribus suis ab urbe legati interroganti regi
with gifts their-own from the-city the-envoys to-asking king
suo, quid de hostium sede sentirent, urbem templum
their-own what about of-the-enemy the-seat they-felt the-city a-temple
sibi visam, senatum regum esse concessum confiterentur?
to-them to-have-seemed the-senate of-kings to-be an-assembly they-confessed
13.21 Qui porro ipsi duces? Vel in castris, cum medicum
what further the-very leaders whether in the-camp when the-physician
venale regis caput offerentem Curius remisit, Fabricius
for-sale of-the-king the-head offering Curius sent-back Fabricius
oblatam sibi a rege imperii partem repudiavit; vel in
offered to-him by the-king of-the-kingdom a-share rejected or in
pace, cum Curius fictilia sua Samnitico praeferret auro,
peace when Curius earthenware his-own to-Samnite preferred gold
Fabricius decem pondo argenti circa Rufinum consularem
Fabricius ten pounds of-silver around Rufinus a-consular
virum quasi luxuriam censoria gravitate damnaret.
man as-if luxury with-censorial gravity condemned
13.23 Quis ergo miretur his moribus ea virtute militum
who then would-wonder with-these ways with-this valor of-its-soldiers
victorem populum Romanum fuisse, unoque bello Tarentino
victorious the-people Roman to-have-been and-in-one war Tarentine
intra quadriennium maximam partem Italiae, fortissimas
within four-years the-greatest part of-Italy the-bravest

gentes, opulentissimas urbes uberrimasque regiones subegisse?
races the-richest cities and-the-most-fertile regions to-have-subdued
Aut quid adeo fidem superet, quam si principia belli
or what so-much belief would-surpass than if the-beginnings of-the-war
cum exitu conferantur?
with the-outcome were-compared
Victor primo proelio Pyrrhus, tota tremente Campania 13.24
victorious in-the-first battle Pyrrhus all trembling Campania
Lirim Fregellasque populatus, prope captam urbem a
the-Liris and-Fregellae having-ravaged the-almost captured city from
Praenestina arce prospexit et a vicensimo lapide oculos
the-Praenestine citadel looked-out-on and from the-twentieth milestone the-eyes
trepidae civitatis fumo ac pulvere inplevit.
of-the-alarmed city with-smoke and dust filled
Eodem postea bis exuto castris, bis saucio et in Graeciam 13.25
the-same afterward twice stripped of-his-camp twice wounded and to Greece
suam trans mare ac terras fugato, pax et quies et tanta
his-own across sea and lands put-to-flight peace and quiet and such
de opulentissimis tot gentibus spolia, ut victoriam suam
from the-richest so-many races spoils that the-victory its-own
Roma non caperet.
Rome not could-hold
Nec enim temere ullus pulchrior in urbem aut speciosior 13.26
nor for lightly any more-beautiful into the-city or more-splendid
triumphus intravit.
triumph entered
Ante hunc diem nihil praeter pecora Vulscorum, greges 13.27
before this day nothing except the-cattle of-the-Volsci the-flocks
Sabinorum, carpenta Gallorum, fracta Samnitium arma
of-the-Sabines the-wagons of-the-Gauls the-broken of-the-Samnites arms
vidisses: tum si captivos aspiceres, Molossi, Thessali,
you-would-have-seen then if the-captives you-looked-at Molossians Thessalians

Macedones, Brittius, Apulus atque Lucanus; si pompam,
Macedonians a-Bruttian an-Apulian and a-Lucanian if the-procession
aurum, purpura, signa, tabulae Tarentinaeque deliciae.
gold purple statues paintings and-Tarentine luxuries
13.28 Sed nihil libentius populus Romanus aspexit quam illas, quas
but nothing more-gladly the-people Roman beheld than those which
ita timuerat, cum turribus suis beluas, quae non sine sensu
so it-had-feared with towers their-own the-beasts which not without awareness
captivitatis summissis cervicibus victores equos sequebantur.
of-captivity lowered necks the-victors' horses were-following
14.1 Omnis mox Italia pacem habuit — quid enim post Tarentum
all soon Italy peace had what for after Tarentum
auderent? — nisi quod ultro persequi socios hostium
would-they-dare except that unbidden to-pursue the-allies of-the-enemy
placuit.
it-was-resolved
14.2 domiti ergo Picentes et caput gentis Asculum Sempronio
tamed therefore the-Picentes and the-head of-the-race Asculum with-Sempronius
duce, qui tremente inter proelium campo Tellurem deam
as-leader who trembling during the-battle the-plain Tellus the-goddess
promissa aede placavit.
by-a-promised temple appeased
15.1 Sallentini Picentibus additi caputque regionis Brundisium
the-Sallentini to-the-Picentes added and-the-head of-the-region Brundisium
inclito portu M. Atilio duce. In hoc certamine
with-its-famous harbor with-Marcus Atilius as-leader in this contest
victoriae pretium templum sibi pastoria Pales ultro
of-the-victory as-the-price a-temple for-herself shepherd Pales unbidden
poposcit.
demanded

Postremi Italicorum in fidem venere Volsinii, opulentissimi 16.1
last of-the-Italians into allegiance came the-Volsinii the-richest
Etruscorum, inplorantes opem adversus servos quondam
of-the-Etruscans imploring help against slaves once
suos, qui libertatem a dominis datam in ipsos
their-own who the-liberty by their-masters given against themselves
erexerant translataque in se re publica dominabantur.
had-raised and-transferred to themselves the-thing public were-lording
Sed hi quoque duce Fabio Gurgite poenas dederunt.
but these also as-leader with-Fabius Gurges penalties paid

I.17–21 · THE SECOND AGE, AND THE FIRST PUNIC WAR

The second age, Rome's youth, has its quarrels: the seditions of the commons, the secession, the decemvirs and Virginia, the struggles over marriage and office, and the citizens punished for aiming at kingship. Then Rome, master of Italy, crosses to Sicily and fights Carthage for the first time, builds a fleet in sixty days, wins at sea with grappling hands, and sends Regulus to Africa, where he is beaten and captured but will not let the senate make peace. Appius Claudius loses a fleet to the gods whose auspices he scorned, and a storm wrecks another laden with booty; Catulus wins at the Aegates and ends the war. The section closes with the Ligurians, Gauls, and Illyrians.

Haec est secunda aetas populi Romani et quasi adulescentia, 17.22.1
this is the-second age of-the-people Roman and as-if its-youth
qua maxime viruit et quodam flore virtutis exarsit
in-which most it-flourished and with-a-certain bloom of-valor blazed
ac ferbuit. Itaque inerat quaedam adhuc ex pastoribus
and seethed and-so there-was-in-it a-certain still from the-shepherds
feritas, quiddam adhuc spirabat indomitum.
wildness something still breathed untamed

17.22.2 Inde est, quod exercitus Postumium imperatorem, infitiantem
thence it-is that the-army Postumius the-commander denying
quas promiserat praedas, facta in castris seditione lapidavit;
which he-had-promised the-spoils made in the-camp a-mutiny stoned
quod sub Appio Claudio noluit vincere hostem, cum posset;
that under Appius Claudius it-refused to-conquer the-enemy when it-could
quod duce Volerone detrectantibus plerisque militiam,
that as-leader with-Volero refusing most military-service
fracti consulis fasces.
broken the-consul's fasces

17.22.3 Inde clarissimos principes, quod adversarentur voluntati suae,
thence the-most-famous leading-men because they-opposed will its-own
exulatione multavit, ut Coriolanum colere agros iubentem —
with-exile it-punished as Coriolanus to-till the-fields bidding
nec minus ille ferociter iniuriam armis vindicasset, nisi
nor less he fiercely the-wrong with-arms would-have-avenged except
quod iam inferentem signa filium mater Veturia lacrimis
that already bearing-on the-standards her-son his-mother Veturia with-tears
suis exarmavit; — ut ipsum Camillum, quod inique inter
her-own disarmed as himself Camillus because unfairly between
plebem et exercitum divisisse Veientem praedam videretur.
the-commons and the-army to-have-divided the-Veientine booty he-seemed

17.22.4 Sed hic melior Veis in capta urbe consenuit et mox
but he better at-Veii in the-captured city grew-old and soon
supplices de hoste Gallo vindicavit.
the-suppliants on the-enemy Gallic avenged

17.22.5 Cum senatu quoque vehementius aequo bonoque certatum
with the-senate also more-vehemently than-fair and-good contended
est, adeo ut relictis sedibus solitudinem et interitum
was so-far that abandoned its-seats solitude and the-ruin
patriae suae minaretur.
of-fatherland its-own it-threatened

Prima discordia ob inpotentiam feneratorum. Quibus in terga 17.23.1
the-first discord for the-lawlessness of-the-moneylenders with-whom on their-backs
quoque serviliter saevientibus, in sacrum montem plebs
too like-slaves raging to the-sacred mount the-commons
armata secessit aegreque, nec nisi tribunos impetrasset, Meneni
armed seceded and-hardly nor unless tribunes it-had-obtained of-Menenius
Agrippae, facundi et sapientis viri, auctoritate revocata est.
Agrippa an-eloquent and wise man by-the-authority recalled was
Extat orationis antiquae satis efficax ad concordiam fabula, 17.23.2
survives of-a-speech ancient enough effective toward concord a-fable
qua dissedisse quondam humanos dixit artus, quod
in-which to-have-quarreled once the-human he-said limbs because
omnibus opere fungentibus solus venter inmunis ageret;
all work performing alone the-belly exempt lived
deinde moribundos ea seiunctione redisse in gratiam,
then dying from-that separation to-have-returned into favor
quando sensissent quod eius opera redactis in sanguinem
when they-had-perceived that by-its work turned into blood
cibis inrigarentur.
the-foods they-were-watered
Secundam in urbe media decemviratus libido conflavit. 17.24.1
the-second in the-city the-middle-of of-the-decemvirate the-lust kindled
Allatas a Graecia leges decem principes lecti iubente
brought from Greece laws ten leading-men chosen at-the-bidding-of
populo conscripserant, ordinataque erat in duodecim tabulis
the-people had-written-up and-arranged was in twelve tables
tota iustitia, cum tamen traditos fasces regio quodam
all justice when however the-handed-over fasces with-royal a-certain
furore retinebant.
frenzy they-kept

17.24.2 Ante ceteros Appius eo insolentiae elatus est, ut ingenuam
before the-others Appius to-such of-insolence carried was that a-freeborn
virginem stupro destinaret, oblitus et Lucretiae et regum
maiden for-violation he-marked-out forgetful both of-Lucretia and of-the-kings
et iuris quod ipse conposuerat.
and of-the-law which he-himself had-composed

17.24.3 Itaque cum oppressam iudicio filiam trahi in servitutem
and-so when crushed by-the-verdict his-daughter dragged into slavery
videret Virginius pater, nihil cunctatus in medio foro
he-saw Virginius her-father nothing delaying in the-middle-of the-forum
manu sua interfecit, admotisque signis commilitonum
by-hand his-own killed-her and-brought-up the-standards of-his-fellow-soldiers
totam eam dominationem obsessam armis in carcerem et
the-whole that tyranny besieged with-arms into prison and
catenas ab Aventino monte detraxit.
chains from the-Aventine hill dragged-down

17.25.1 Tertiam seditionem excitavit matrimoniorum dignitas, ut
a-third sedition roused of-marriages the-dignity that
plebei cum patriciis iungerentur; qui tumultus in monte
plebeians with patricians might-be-joined which uproar on the-hill
Ianiculo duce Canuleio tribuno plebis exarsit. Quartam
Janiculum as-leader with-Canuleius the-tribune of-the-commons blazed-up a-fourth
honorum cupido, ut plebei quoque magistratus crearentur.
of-offices the-desire that plebeians also magistrates might-be-made

17.25.2 Fabius Ambustus duarum pater alteram Sulpicio patricii
Fabius Ambustus of-two the-father one to-Sulpicius of-patrician
sanguinis dederat, alteram plebeius Stolo sibi iunxit Qua
blood had-given the-other the-plebeian Stolo to-himself joined she
quodam tempore, quod lictoriae virgae sonum ignotum
at-a-certain time because of-the-lictor's rod the-sound unknown

penatibus suis expaverat, a sorore satis insolenter inrisa,
to-household her-own had-taken-fright by her-sister rather insolently laughed-at
iniuriam non tulit.
the-wrong not bore
Itaque nanctus tribunatum honorum et magistratuum 17.25.4
and-so having-got the-tribunate of-offices and of-magistracies
consortium quamvis invito senatui extorsit.
a-share although from-the-unwilling senate he-wrested
Verum in ipsis seditionibus principem populum non inmerito 17.25.5
but in the-very seditions the-leading people not undeservedly
suspexeris. Si quidem nunc libertatem, nunc pudicitiam,
you-would-admire since indeed now liberty now chastity
tum natalium dignitatem, tum honorum decora et insignia
then of-birth the-dignity then of-offices the-honors and insignia
vindicavit, interque haec omnia nullius acrior custos quam
it-championed and-among these all of-nothing a-keener guardian than
libertatis fuit, nullaque in pretium eius potuit largitione
of-liberty it-was and-by-no for the-price of-it could by-largess
corrumpi, cum ut in magno et in dies maiore populo
be-corrupted when as in a-great and in days greater people
interim perniciosi cives existerent.
meanwhile dangerous citizens arose
Spurium largitione, Cassium agraria lege suspectum 17.25.7
Spurius by-largess Cassius by-the-agrarian law suspected
regiae dominationis praesenti morte multavit. Ac de Spurio
of-royal tyranny with-immediate death it-punished and on Spurius
quidem supplicium pater ipsius sumpsit, hunc Quinctii
indeed the-punishment the-father his-own took this-one of-Quinctius
dictatoris imperio in medio foro magister equitum
the-dictator at-the-command in the-middle-of the-forum the-master of-the-horse
Servilius Ahala confodit.
Servilius Ahala stabbed

17.25.8 Manlium vero Capitolii vindicem, quia plerosque debitorum
Manlius indeed of-the-Capitol the-champion because very-many of-the-debtors
liberaverat altius et incivilius se efferentem, ab illa
he-had-freed higher and more-unconstitutionally himself raising from that
ipsa quam defenderat arce deiecit.
very which he-had-defended citadel it-threw-down

17.25.9 Talis domi ac foris, talis pace belloque populus Romanus
such at-home and abroad such in-peace and-war the-people Roman
fretum illud adulescentiae, id est secundam imperii aetatem
strait that of-youth that is the-second of-the-empire age
habuit, in qua totam inter Alpes fretumque Italiam armis
had in which the-whole between the-Alps and-the-strait Italy with-arms
subegit.
it-subdued

18.1.1 Domita subactaque Italia populus Romanus prope
tamed and-subdued Italy the-people Roman nearly
quingentensimum annum agens, cum bona fide adolevisset,
the-five-hundredth year passing when in-good faith it-had-grown-up
si quod est robur, si qua iuventas, tum ille vere robustus
if any is strength if any youth then it truly strong
et iuvenis par orbi terrarum esse coepit.
and young equal to-the-world of-the-lands to-be began

18.1.2 Ita — mirum et incredibile dictu — qui prope quingentis
so wonderful and incredible to-tell which nearly for-five-hundred
annis domi luctatus est — adeo difficile fuerat dare
years at-home struggled has so difficult had-it-been to-give
Italiae caput — his ducentis annis qui secuntur Africam,
to-Italy a-head in-these two-hundred years which follow Africa
Europam, Asiam, totum denique orbem terrarum bellis
Europe Asia the-whole in-short world of-the-lands with-wars
victoriisque peragravit.
and-victories it-traversed

Igitur victor Italiae populus Romanus cum ad fretum 18.2.1
therefore the-conqueror of-Italy the-people Roman when to the-strait
usque venisset, more ignis, qui obvias populatus
as-far-as it-had-come in-the-manner of-a-fire which in-its-way having-ravaged
incendio silvas interveniente flumine abrumpitur, paulisper
with-burning forests by-an-intervening river is-cut-off for-a-little
substitit.
halted

Mox cum videret opulentissimam in proximo praedam 18.2.2
soon when it-saw the-richest in the-nearest booty
quodam modo Italiae suae abscissam et quasi revolsam,
in-a-certain way from-Italy its-own cut-off and as-if torn-away
adeo cupiditate eius exarsit, ut, quatenus nec mole
so-much with-desire of-it it-blazed that since neither by-a-mole
iungi nec pontibus posset, armis belloque iungenda et
to-be-joined nor by-bridges it-could by-arms and-war to-be-joined and
ad continentem suam revocanda bello videretur.
to the-mainland its-own to-be-recalled by-war it-seemed

Sed ecce, ultro ipsis viam pandentibus fatis, nec occasio 18.2.3
but look unbidden themselves the-way opening the-fates nor the-occasion
defuit, cum de Poenorum inpotentia foederata Siciliae
was-lacking when about of-the-Carthaginians the-lawlessness an-allied of-Sicily
civitas Messana quereretur. Adfectabat autem ut Romanus
city Messana complained was-aiming-at however as the-Roman
ita Poenus Siciliam, et eodem tempore paribus uterque
so the-Carthaginian Sicily and at-the-same time with-equal each
votis ac viribus imperium orbis agitabat.
wishes and strength the-empire of-the-world was-pursuing

Igitur specie quidem socios iuvandi, re autem 18.2.4
therefore in-appearance indeed of-allies helping in-reality however
sollicitante praeda, quamquam territaret novitas rei,
enticing the-booty although alarmed-it the-novelty of-the-thing

tamen — tanta in virtute fiducia est — ille rudis, ille
however so-great in valor confidence is that rough that
pastorius populus vereque terrester ostendit nihil interesse
shepherd people and-truly land-bound showed nothing to-matter
virtutis, equis an navibus, terra an mari dimicaretur.
to-valor on-horses or on-ships on-land or on-sea it-was-fought

18.2.5 Appio Claudio consule primum fretum ingressus est
with-Appius Claudius consul first the-strait entered it-has
fabulosis infame monstris aestuque violentum; sed adeo non
for-fabulous notorious monsters and-by-tide violent but so-much not
est exterritus, ut illam ipsam ruentis aestus violentiam pro
was frightened that that very of-the-rushing tide violence as
munere amplecteretur, statimque ac sine mora Hieronem
a-gift it-embraced and-at-once and without delay Hiero
Syracusanum tanta celeritate devicit, ut ille ipse prius
the-Syracusan with-such speed it-defeated that he himself before
se victum quam hostem videret fateretur.
himself conquered than the-enemy he-saw confessed

18.2.7 Duillio Cornelioque consulibus etiam mari congredi ausus
with-Duillius and-Cornelius consuls even on-sea to-engage dared
est. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis conparatae victoriae
it-has then indeed the-very speed of-the-fleet prepared of-victory
auspicium fuit. Intra enim sexagesimum diem quam caesa
an-omen was within for the-sixtieth day after felled
silva fuerat centum sexaginta navium classis in anchoris
the-forest had-been one-hundred sixty of-ships a-fleet at anchor
stetit, ut non arte factae, sed quodam munere deorum
stood that not by-art made but by-a-certain gift of-the-gods
conversae in naves atque mutatae arbores viderentur.
turned into ships and changed the-trees seemed

Proelii vero forma mirabilis, cum illas celeris volucrisque 18.2.8
of-the-battle indeed the-form wondrous when those swift and-winged
hostium navis hae graves tardaeque conprehenderent. Longe
of-the-enemy ships these heavy and-slow grappled far-off-were
illis nauticae artes, detorquere remos et ludificari fuga
from-them the-nautical arts to-twist-aside the-oars and to-mock by-flight
rostra.
the-beaks
Iniectae enim ferreae manus machinaeque validae, ante certamen 18.2.9
cast for the-iron hands and-the-engines strong before the-contest
multum ab hoste derisae, coactique hostes quasi in solido
much by the-enemy derided and-forced the-enemy as-if on solid-ground
decernere. Victor ergo apud Liparas mersa aut fugata
to-decide victorious therefore at the-Liparae sunk or put-to-flight
hostium classe primum illum maritimum egit triumphum.
of-the-enemy the-fleet the-first that maritime it-held triumph
Cuius quod gaudium fuit, cum Duillius imperator, non 18.2.10
of-which what joy was-there when Duillius the-commander not
contentus unius diei triumpho, per vitam omnem, ubi
content with-one day's triumph through life all when
a cena rediret, praelucere funalia et praecinere sibi tibias
from dinner he-returned to-light-the-way torches and to-play-before him flutes
iussit, quasi cotidie triumpharet.
ordered as-if daily he-were-triumphing
Prae tanta huius victoria leve damnum fuit alter consulum 18.2.11
beside so-great of-this victory a-slight loss was one of-the-consuls
interceptus Asina Cornelius, qui simulato colloquio evocatus
intercepted Asina Cornelius who by-a-feigned parley lured-out
atque ita oppressus, fuit perfidiae Punicae documentum.
and so crushed was of-perfidy Punic a-lesson

18.2.12 Calatino dictatore fere omnia praesidia Poenorum
with-Calatinus as-dictator almost all the-garrisons of-the-Carthaginians
Agrigento, Drepanis, Panhormo, Eryce Lilybaeoque detraxit.
from-Agrigentum Drepana Panormus Eryx and-Lilybaeum dislodged

18.2.13 Trepidatum est semel circa Camerinensium saltum, sed
panicked it-was once about of-the-Camerinans the-pass but
eximia virtute Calpurni Flammae tribuni militum
by-the-outstanding valor of-Calpurnius Flamma tribune of-the-soldiers
evasimus. Qui lecta trecentorum manu insessum ab
we-escaped who with-a-picked of-three-hundred band occupied by
hostibus tumulum occupavit atque moratus hostes est, dum
the-enemy a-mound seized and delayed the-enemy has while
exercitus omnis evaderet.
the-army whole escaped

18.2.14 Ac sic pulcherrimo exitu Thermopylarum et Leonidae
and so by-a-most-beautiful outcome of-Thermopylae and of-Leonidas
famam adaequavit, hoc inlustrior noster, quod expeditioni
the-fame he-equaled by-this more-illustrious ours that the-expedition
tantae superfuit, licet nihil inscripserit sanguine.
so-great he-survived though nothing he-wrote with-his-blood

18.2.15 Lucio Cornelio Scipione consule, cum iam Sicilia suburbana
with-Lucius Cornelius Scipio consul when now Sicily a-suburban
esset populi Romani provincia, serpente latius bello
was of-the-people Roman province creeping more-widely the-war
Sardiniam adnexamque Corsicam transiit.
to-Sardinia and-the-attached Corsica crossed

18.2.16 Olbiae hic, ibi Aleriae urbis excidio incolas terruit,
of-Olbia here there of-Aleria city by-the-destruction the-inhabitants he-terrified
adeoque omni terra et mari Poenos purgavit, ut iam
and-so-far from-all land and sea the-Carthaginians he-cleared that now
victoriae nihil nisi Africa ipsa restaret.
for-victory nothing except Africa itself remained

Marco Atilio Regulo duce iam in Africam navigabat 18.2.17
with-Marcus Atilius Regulus as-leader now into Africa was-sailing
bellum. Nec defuerant qui ipso Punici maris nomine
the-war nor were-there-lacking who at-the-very of-the-Punic sea name
ac terrore deficerent, insuper augente Nautio tribuno metum,
and terror lost-heart besides increasing Nautius the-tribune the-fear
in quem, nisi paruisset, securi destricta imperator
against whom unless he-had-obeyed with-the-axe drawn the-commander
metu mortis navigandi fecit audaciam.
by-fear of-death of-sailing made the-boldness
Mox deinde ventis remisque properatum est, tantusque 18.2.18
soon then with-winds and-oars hurried was and-so-great
terror hostici adventus Poenis fuit, ut apertis
the-terror of-the-enemy's arrival to-the-Carthaginians was that with-open
paene portis Carthago caperetur.
almost gates Carthage was-taken
Prooemium belli fuit civitas Clipea; prima enim a 18.2.19
the-prelude of-the-war was the-city Clupea the-first for from
Punico litore quasi arx et specula procurrit. Et haec et
the-Punic shore as-if a-citadel and watchtower it-runs-out and this and
trecenta amplius castella vastata sunt.
three-hundred more forts laid-waste were
Nec cum hominibus, sed cum monstris quoque dimicatum est, 18.2.20
nor with men but with monsters also fought was
cum quasi in vindictam Africae nata mirae magnitudinis
when as-if for the-avenging of-Africa born of-wondrous size
serpens posita apud Bagradam castra vexaverit.
a-serpent placed by the-Bagradas the-camp harried
Sed omnium victor Regulus cum terrorem nominis 18.2.21
but of-all the-conqueror Regulus when the-terror of-name
sui late circumtulisset cumque magnam vim iuventutis
his-own widely he-had-carried-round and-when a-great force of-youth

ducesque ipsos aut cecidisset aut haberet in vinculis,
and-the-leaders themselves either he-had-cut-down or held in chains
classemque ingenti praeda onustam et triumpho gravem in
and-the-fleet with-huge booty laden and with-triumph heavy into
urbem praemisisset, iam ipsam, caput belli, Carthaginem
the-city he-had-sent-ahead now the-very head of-the-war Carthage
urguebat obsidio ipsisque portis inhaerebat.
he-was-pressing with-siege and-to-its-very gates he-clung

18.2.22 Hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, tantum ut plura
here a-little turned-round fortune was only that more
essent Romanae virtutis insignia, cuius fere magnitudo
there-might-be of-Roman valor tokens whose generally greatness
calamitatibus adprobatur.
by-calamities is-proved

18.2.23 Nam conversis ad externa auxilia hostibus, cum Xanthippum
for turned to foreign aid the-enemy when Xanthippus
illis ducem Lacedaemon misisset, a viro militiae peritissimo
to-them as-leader Lacedaemon had-sent by a-man of-warfare most-skilled
vincimur — foeda clades Romanisque usu incognita —
we-are-conquered a-foul disaster and-to-the-Romans by-use unknown
vivus in manus hostium venit fortissimus imperator. Sed
alive into the-hands of-the-enemy came the-bravest commander but
ille quidem par tantae calamitati fuit; nam nec Punico
he indeed equal to-so-great a-calamity was for neither by-the-Punic
carcere infractus est nec legatione suscepta.
prison broken he-was nor by-the-embassy undertaken

18.2.24 Quippe diversa quam hostis mandaverat censuit, ne pax
for the-opposite than the-enemy had-instructed he-voted that-not peace
fieret, ne commutatio captivorum reciperetur.
should-be-made that-not the-exchange of-captives should-be-accepted

Sed nec illo voluntario ad hostis suos reditu nec ultimo 18.2.25
but neither by-that voluntary to the-enemy his-own return nor by-the-final
sive carceris seu crucis supplicio deformata maiestas; immo
whether of-prison or of-cross punishment disfigured his-majesty nay
his omnibus admirabilior quid aliud quam victor de
by-these all more-admirable what else than a-victor over
victoribus atque etiam, quia Carthago non cesserat, de
the-victors and also because Carthage not had-yielded over
fortuna triumphavit?
fortune he-triumphed
Populus autem Romanus multo acrior intentiorque pro 18.2.26
the-people however Roman much fiercer and-more-intent for
ultione Reguli quam pro victoria fuit.
the-avenging of-Regulus than for victory was
Metello igitur consule spirantibus altius Poenis et 18.2.27
with-Metellus therefore consul breathing higher the-Carthaginians and
reverso in Siciliam bello, apud Panhormum sic hostes
returned into Sicily the-war at Panormus so the-enemy
cecidit, ut nec amplius eam insulam adgredi cogitarent.
it-cut-down that not further that island to-attack they-thought
Argumentum ingentis victoriae centum circiter elephantorum 18.2.28
the-proof of-a-huge victory of-a-hundred about elephants
captivitas, sic quoque magna praeda, si gregem illum non
the-capture so even great booty if herd that not
bello, sed venatione cepisset.
in-war but in-hunting it-had-taken
Appio Claudio consule non ab hostibus, sed a dis 18.2.29
with-Appius Claudius consul not by the-enemy but by the-gods
ipsis superatus est, quorum auspicia contempserat, ibi
themselves overcome he-was whose auspices he-had-scorned there

statim classe demersa, ubi ille praecipitari pullos
at-once with-his-fleet sunk where he to-be-thrown-headlong the-chickens
iusserat, quod pugnare ab iis vetaretur.
had-ordered because to-fight by them he-was-forbidden

18.2.30 Marco Fabio Buteone consule hostium classem iam
with-Marcus Fabius Buteo consul of-the-enemy the-fleet already
in Africo mari apud Aegimurum in Italiam ultro
on the-African sea at Aegimurus toward Italy unbidden
navigantem cecidit.
sailing it-cut-down

18.2.31 Quantus, o, tum triumphus tempestate intercidit, cum
how-great oh then a-triumph by-the-storm was-lost when
opulenta praeda classis adversis acta ventis naufragio suo
with-rich booty the-fleet by-contrary driven winds with-shipwreck its-own
Africam et Syrtis et omnium interiacentium insularum
Africa and the-Syrtes and of-all the-lying-between islands
litora implevit! Magna clades, sed non sine aliqua
the-shores filled a-great disaster but not without some
principis populi dignitate, interceptam tempestate victoriam
of-the-leading people dignity intercepted by-the-storm the-victory
et triumphum perisse naufragio.
and the-triumph to-have-perished by-shipwreck

18.2.32 Et tamen cum Punicae praedae omnibus promontoriis
and however when the-Punic spoils on-all headlands
insulisque fluitarent, populus Romanus et sic triumphavit.
and-islands there-were-floating the-people Roman even so triumphed

18.2.33 Lutatio Catulo consule tandem bello finis inpositus
with-Lutatius Catulus consul at-last on-the-war an-end imposed
apud insulas, quibus nomen Aegatae, nec maior alias in
by the-islands to-which the-name Aegates nor greater elsewhere on
mari pugna.
the-sea a-battle

Aderat quippe commeatibus, exercitu, propugnaculis, armis 18.2.34
was-at-hand for with-supplies army bulwarks arms
gravis classis et in ea quasi tota Carthago; quod ipsum
heavy the-fleet and in it as-if all Carthage which itself
exitio fuit.
for-ruin was
Romana classis prompta, levis, expedita et quodam genere 18.2.35
the-Roman fleet ready light unencumbered and of-a-certain kind
castrensis ad similitudinem pugnae equestris sic remis quasi
camp-like to the-likeness of-a-battle cavalry so by-oars as-if
habenis agebatur, et in hos vel illos ictus mobilia rostra
by-reins was-driven and to these or those blows the-mobile beaks
speciem viventium praeferebant.
the-appearance of-living-things displayed
Itaque momento temporis laceratae hostium rates totum inter 18.2.36
and-so in-a-moment of-time torn of-the-enemy the-ships all between
Siciliam Sardiniamque pelagus naufragio suo operuerunt.
Sicily and-Sardinia the-sea with-shipwreck their-own covered
Tanta denique fuit illa victoria, ut de excindendis hostium 18.2.37
so-great in-short was that victory that about destroying of-the-enemy
moenibus non quaereretur. Supervacuum visum est in
the-walls not it-was-asked superfluous seemed it-was against
arcem murosque saevire, cum iam in mari esset deleta
the-citadel and-walls to-rage when already on the-sea had-been destroyed
Carthago.
Carthage
Peracto Punico bello secuta est brevis sane quasi ad 19.1
completed the-Punic war followed has a-brief truly as-if for
recuperandum spiritum requies, argumentumque pacis et bona
recovering breath rest and-the-proof of-peace and of-good

fide cessantium armorum tum primum post Numam clausa
faith ceasing of-arms then first after Numa shut
porta Iani fuit; deinceps statim ac sine mora patuit.
the-gate of-Janus was in-turn at-once and without delay it-stood-open

19.2 Quippe iam Ligures, iam Insubres Galli, nec non et
for now the-Ligurians now the-Insubrian Gauls nor not also
Illyrici lacessebant, sitae sub Alpibus, id est sub ipsis
the-Illyrians were-provoking situated under the-Alps that is under the-very
Italiae faucibus gentes, deo quodam incitante adsidue, ne
of-Italy jaws races a-god some inciting constantly lest
rubiginem ac situm scilicet arma sentirent.
rust and mold of-course the-arms should-feel

19.3 Denique utrique cotidiani et quasi domestici hostes
in-short both daily and as-if domestic enemies
tirocinia militum inbuebant, nec aliter utraque gente
the-apprenticeship of-the-soldiers trained nor otherwise on-each race
quam quasi cote quadam populus Romanus ferrum
than as-if on-a-whetstone a-certain the-people Roman the-steel
suae virtutis acuebat.
its-own of-valor was-sharpening

19.4 Liguras, imis Alpium iugis adhaerentis inter Varum
the-Ligurians to-the-lowest of-the-Alps ridges clinging between the-Var
et Magram flumen inplicitosque dumis silvestribus, maior
and the-Magra river and-entangled in-thickets woodland greater
aliquanto labor erat invenire quam vincere. Tuti locis
somewhat the-labor was to-find than to-conquer safe in-their-places
et fuga, durum atque velox genus, ex occasione latrocinia
and in-flight a-hardy and swift race by occasion brigandage
magis quam bella faciebant.
rather than wars they-made

Itaque cum diu multumque eluderent Saluvii, Deciates, 19.5
and-so when long and-much they-eluded the-Saluvii Deciates
Oxubii, Euburiates, Ingauni, tandem Fulvius latebras eorum
Oxubii Euburiates Ingauni at-last Fulvius the-hiding-places their
igni saepsit, Baebius in plana deduxit, Postumius ita
with-fire hedged Baebius into the-plains led-down Postumius so
exarmavit, ut vix reliquerit ferrum quo terra coleretur.
disarmed that scarcely he-left iron with-which the-land might-be-tilled
Gallis Insubribus, et his accolis Alpium, animi ferarum, 20.1
for-the-Gauls Insubrian and these dwellers-by of-the-Alps the-spirits of-wild-beasts
corpora plus quam humana erant, sed — experimento
the-bodies more than human were but by-trial
deprehensum est, quippe sicut primus impetus eis maior
discovered it-was for as the-first onset for-them greater
quam virorum est, ita sequens minor quam feminarum —
than of-men is so the-following less than of-women
Alpina corpora umente caelo educata habent quiddam simile
Alpine bodies in-a-damp climate reared have something like
nivibus suis: quum mox caluere pugna, statim in
to-the-snows their-own when soon they-have-grown-hot in-battle at-once into
sudorem eunt et levi motu quasi sole laxantur.
sweat they-go and by-a-slight movement as-if by-the-sun are-loosened
Hi saepe et alias et Brittomaro duce non prius posituros 20.3
these often both otherwise and with-Britomarus as-leader not before to-lay-aside
se baltea quam Capitolium ascendissent iuraverant.
themselves their-belts than the-Capitol they-had-climbed had-sworn
Factum est; victos enim Aemilius in Capitolio discinxit.
done it-was the-conquered for Aemilius on the-Capitol ungirded

20.4 Mox Ariovisto duce vovere de nostrorum militum praeda
soon with-Ariovistus as-leader they-vowed from of-our soldiers the-booty
Marti suo torquem. Intercepit Iuppiter votum; nam de
to-Mars their-own a-torque intercepted Jupiter the-vow for from
torquibus eorum aureum tropaeum Iovi Flaminius erexit.
the-torques their a-golden trophy to-Jupiter Flaminius raised
20.5 Viridomaro rege Romana arma Volcano promiserant. Aliorsum
with-Viridomarus as-king Roman arms to-Vulcan they-had-promised elsewhere
vota ceciderunt; occiso enim rege Marcellus tertia post
the-vows fell killed for the-king Marcellus the-third after
Romulum patrem Feretrio Iovi opima suspendit.
Romulus the-father to-Feretrian Jupiter the-spoils-of-honor hung-up
21.1 Illyrii seu Liburni sub extremis Alpium radicibus agunt
the-Illyrians or Liburnians under the-farthest of-the-Alps roots dwell
inter Arsiam Titiumque flumen, longissime per totum
between the-Arsia and-the-Titius river very-far along the-whole
Hadriani maris litus effusi.
of-the-Adriatic sea shore spread-out
21.2 Hi regnante Teutana muliere populationibus non contenti
these reigning Teuta a-woman with-raids not content
licentiae scelus addiderunt.
of-license a-crime added
21.3 Legatos quippe nostros, ob ea quae deliquerant iure
envoys for our for those which they-had-done-wrong by-law
agentes, ne gladio quidem, sed ut victimas securi
pleading not with-the-sword even but like victims with-the-axe
percutiunt, praefectos navium igne comburunt; idque, quo
they-strike the-prefects of-the-ships with-fire they-burn and-this that
indignius foret, mulier imperavit.
more-shameful it-might-be a-woman ordered

Itaque Gnaeo Fulvio Centimalo duce late domantur. 21.4
and-so with-Gnaeus Fulvius Centimalus as-leader widely they-are-tamed
Strictae secures in principum colla legatorum manibus
drawn the-axes on of-the-leaders the-necks to-the-envoys' shades
litavere.
made-atonement

I.22 · THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

Hannibal destroys Saguntum and crosses the Alps; Rome loses at the Ticinus, the Trebia, Trasimene, and Cannae, where sixty thousand die. Hannibal will not march on Rome but goes soft at Capua, while Rome frees and arms slaves, the senate fills the empty treasury with its own gold, and Rome is saved by Fabius' delay and Marcellus' boldness. Syracuse, Sardinia, and Spain are taken; Hannibal marches to the third milestone and turns back in storms, and the field he camps on is sold in the city. Hasdrubal is beaten at the Metaurus, Scipio carries the war to Africa, and Hannibal is beaten there.

Post primum Punicum bellum vix quadriennii requies: 22.1
after the-first Punic war scarcely of-four-years a-rest
ecce alterum bellum, minus quidem spatio — nec enim
look a-second war shorter indeed in-span nor for
amplius decem et octo annos habet—, sed adeo cladium
more ten and eight years it-has but so-much by-the-disasters'
atrocitate terribilius, ut si quis conferat damna utriusque
savagery more-terrible that if anyone compare the-losses of-each
populi, similior victo sit populus ille qui vicit.
people more-like to-the-conquered would-be people that which conquered

22.2 Urebat nobilem populum mare ablatum, raptae insulae,
was-galling the-noble people the-sea taken-away the-islands seized
dare tributa, quae iubere consueverat. Hinc ultionem puer
to-pay tribute which to-order it-had-been-wont hence vengeance as-a-boy
Annibal ad aram patri iuraverat, nec morabatur.
Hannibal at the-altar to-his-father had-sworn nor was-he-delaying

22.3 Igitur in causam belli Saguntos electa est, vetus Hispaniae
therefore as the-cause of-the-war Saguntum chosen was an-old of-Spain
civitas et opulenta fideique erga Romanos magnum quidem
city and rich and-of-faith toward the-Romans a-great indeed
sed triste monimentum, quam in libertatem communi foedere
but sad monument which in its-liberty by-a-common treaty
exceptam Annibal, causas novorum motuum quaerens, et
exempted Hannibal causes of-new upheavals seeking both
suis et ipsorum manibus evertit, ut Italiam sibi
by-his-own and their-own hands overthrew that Italy to-himself
rupto foedere aperiret.
broken the-treaty he-might-open

22.5 Summa foederum Romanis religio est; itaque ad auditum
the-highest of-treaties for-the-Romans the-reverence is and-so at the-hearing
sociae civitatis obsidium, memores icti cum Poenis
of-the-allied city siege remembering struck with the-Carthaginians
quoque foederis, non statim ad arma procurrunt, dum prius
also the-treaty not at-once to arms they-rush while first
more legitimo queri malunt.
in-manner lawful to-complain they-prefer

22.6 Saguntini interim iam novem mensibus fessi fame machinis
the-Saguntines meanwhile now nine for-months worn by-hunger engines
ferro, versa denique in rabiem fide inmanem in foro
steel turned in-short into madness their-loyalty a-huge in the-forum

excitant rogum, tum desuper se suosque cum omnibus
they-raise pyre then from-above themselves and-their-own with all
opibus suis ferro et igne corrumpunt.
wealth their-own by-steel and fire destroy
Huius tantae cladis auctor Annibal poscitur. Tergiversantibus 22.7
of-this so-great disaster the-author Hannibal is-demanded evading
Poenis dux legationis "quae" inquit "mora est?"
the-Carthaginians the-leader of-the-embassy what he-said delay is
"in hoc ego sinu bellum pacemque porto; utrum eligitis?"
in this I fold war and-peace carry which do-you-choose
Succlamantibus bellum, "bellum igitur" inquit "accipite." Et
shouting-back war war then he-said take and
excusso in media curia togae gremio non sine
shaken-out in the-middle-of the-senate-house of-his-toga the-fold not without
horrore, quasi plane sinu bellum ferret, effudit.
shuddering as-if plainly in-the-fold war he-carried he-poured-it-out
Similis exitus belli initiis fuit. Nam quasi has 22.8
like the-outcome of-the-war to-its-beginnings was for as-if these
inferias sibi Saguntinorum ultimae dirae in illo
funeral-offerings for-themselves of-the-Saguntines the-last curses in that
publico parricidio incendioque mandassent, ita manibus
public kin-murder and-burning had-enjoined so to-the-shades
eorum vastatione Italiae, captivitate Africae, ducum et
their by-the-laying-waste of-Italy the-captivity of-Africa of-the-leaders and
regum qui id gessere bellum exitio parentatum est.
kings who that waged war by-the-death atonement-made was
Igitur ubi semel se in Hispania movit illa gravis et luctuosa 22.9
therefore when once itself in Spain moved that heavy and mournful
Punici belli vis atque tempestas destinatumque Romanis
of-the-Punic war force and storm and-the-destined for-the-Romans
iam diu fulmen Saguntino igne conflavit, statim quodam
now long thunderbolt with-the-Saguntine fire forged at-once with-a-certain

impetu rapta medias perfregit Alpes et in Italiam ab illis
rush snatched the-middle-of broke-through the-Alps and into Italy from those
fabulosae altitudinis nivibus velut caelo missa descendit.
of-fabulous height snows as-if from-heaven sent descended
22.10 Ac primi quidem impetus turbo inter Padum atque
and of-the-first indeed onset the-whirlwind between the-Po and
Ticinum valido statim fragore detonuit. Tum Scipione
the-Ticinus with-mighty at-once crash thundered then with-Scipio
duce fusus exercitus; saucius etiam ipse venisset
as-leader routed the-army wounded even himself would-have-come
in hostium manus imperator, nisi protectum patrem
into of-the-enemy the-hands the-commander unless protected his-father
praetextatus admodum filius ab ipsa morte rapuisset.
in-the-bordered-toga quite a-son from the-very death had-snatched
22.11 Hic erit Scipio, qui in exitium Africae crescit, nomen
this will-be the-Scipio who to the-destruction of-Africa grows the-name
ex malis eius habiturus.
from the-misfortunes its about-to-have
22.12 Ticino Trebia succedit. Hic secunda Punici belli
to-the-Ticinus the-Trebia follows here the-second of-the-Punic war
procella desaevit Sempronio consule. Tum callidissimi hostes,
storm raged-out with-Sempronius consul then the-most-cunning enemy
frigidum et nivalem nancti diem, cum se ignibus prius
a-cold and snowy having-got day when themselves with-fires first
oleoque fovissent — horribile dictu — homines a
and-with-oil they-had-warmed dreadful to-tell men from
meridie et sole venientes, nostra nos hieme vicerunt.
the-south and the-sun coming by-our us winter conquered
22.13 Thrasymennus lacus, tertium fulmen Annibalis, imperatore
Trasimene the-lake the-third thunderbolt of-Hannibal with-commander
Flaminio. Ars nova Punicae fraudis; quippe nebula
Flaminius an-art new of-Punic fraud for by-the-mist

lacus palustribusque virgultis tectus equitatus terga subito
of-the-lake and-by-marshy thickets covered the-cavalry the-backs suddenly
pugnantium invasit.
of-those-fighting attacked
Nec de dis possumus queri. Inminentem temerario 22.14
nor about the-gods can-we complain the-impending on-the-rash
duci cladem praedixerant insidentia signis examina et
leader disaster had-foretold settling on-the-standards swarms and
aquilae prodire nolentes et commissam aciem secutus
the-eagles to-go-forward unwilling and the-joined battle followed
ingens terrae tremor; nisi illum horrorem soli equitum
a-huge of-the-earth tremor except that shudder of-the-soil of-cavalry
virorumque discursus et mota vehementius arma fecerunt.
and-of-men the-running-about and moved more-violently the-arms caused
Quartum id et paene ultimum volnus imperii Cannae, 22.15
the-fourth that and nearly the-last wound of-the-empire Cannae
ignobilis Apuliae vicus; sed magnitudine cladis emersit
an-obscure of-Apulia village but by-the-greatness of-the-disaster it-emerged
et sexaginta milium caede parta nobilitas. Ibi in
and sixty of-thousands by-the-slaughter won its-fame there to
excidium infelicis exercitus dux, terra, caelum, dies,
the-destruction of-the-unhappy army the-leader the-land the-sky the-day
tota rerum natura consensit.
the-whole of-things nature agreed
Si quidem non contentus simulatis transfugis Annibal, qui 22.16
since indeed not content with-feigned deserters Hannibal who
mox terga pugnantium ceciderunt, insuper callidus imperator
soon the-backs of-those-fighting cut-down besides the-cunning commander
in patentibus campis observato loci ingenio, quod et
in the-open plains having-observed of-the-place the-character that both
sol ibi acerrimus et plurimus pulvis et eurus ab
the-sun there fiercest and most dust and the-east-wind from

oriente semper quasi ex constituto, ita instruxit aciem, ut,
the-east always as-if by agreement so drew-up the-line that
Romanis adversus haec omnia obversis, secundum caelum
with-the-Romans against these all turned favorable the-sky
tenens vento pulvere et sole pugnaret.
holding by-wind dust and sun he-fought

22.17 Itaque duo maximi exercitus caesi ad hostium satietatem,
and-so two very-great armies slain to of-the-enemy satiety
donec Annibal diceret militi suo "parce ferro." Ducum
until Hannibal said to-the-soldier his-own spare the-steel of-the-leaders
fugit alter, alter occisus est; dubium, uter maiore animo:
fled one the-other killed was doubtful which with-greater spirit
Paulum puduit, Varro non desperavit.
Paulus was-ashamed Varro not despaired

22.18 Documenta cladis cruentus aliquandiu Aufidus, pons de
the-proofs of-the-disaster bloody for-some-time the-Aufidus a-bridge of
cadaveribus iussu ducis factus in torrente Vergello,
corpses at-the-order of-the-leader made over the-torrent Vergellus
modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi dignitasque equestris
pecks two of-rings to-Carthage sent and-the-dignity equestrian
taxata mensura.
assessed by-measure

22.19 Dubium deinde non erit quin ultimum illum diem
doubtful then not it-will-be that last that day
habitura fuerit Roma quintumque intra diem epulari Annibal
about-to-have was Rome and-the-fifth within day to-feast Hannibal
in Capitolio potuerit, si, quod Poenum illum dixisse
on the-Capitol could if what the-Carthaginian that to-have-said
Maharbalem Bomilcaris ferunt, Annibal quem ad modum
Maharbal son-of-Bomilcar they-report Hannibal in-what to manner
sciret vincere, sic uti victoria scisset.
he-knew to-conquer so to-use the-victory he-had-known

Sed tum quidem illum, ut dici volgo solet, aut fatum 22.20
but then indeed him as to-be-said commonly is-wont either the-fate
urbis imperaturae aut ipsius mens mala et aversi a
of-the-city about-to-rule or his-own mind evil and turned-away from
Carthagine di in diversum abstulerunt.
Carthage the-gods into a-different-direction carried-off
Cum victoria posset uti, frui maluit, relictaque Roma 22.21
when the-victory he-could use to-enjoy-it he-preferred and-leaving Rome
Campaniam Tarentumque perrexit; ubi mox et ipsius et
to-Campania and-Tarentum went-on where soon both his-own and
exercitus ardor elanguit, adeo ut vere dictum sit
the-army's ardor languished so-much that truly said it-has-been
Capuam Annibali Cannas fuisse.
Capua to-Hannibal Cannae to-have-been
Si quidem invictum Alpibus indomitumque armis Campani 22.22
since indeed unconquered by-the-Alps and-untamed by-arms the-Campanian
— quis crederet? — soles et tepentes fontibus Baiae
who would-believe suns and warm with-springs Baiae
subegerunt.
subdued
Permissum est interim respirare Romanis et quasi ab 22.23
permitted it-was meanwhile to-breathe for-the-Romans and as-if from
inferis emergere. Arma non erant: detracta sunt
the-underworld to-emerge arms not there-were taken-down they-were
templis. Deerat iuventus: in sacramentum liberata servitia.
from-the-temples was-lacking the-youth for the-oath freed the-slaves
Egebat aerarium: opes suas senatus in medium libens 22.24
was-in-need the-treasury the-wealth its-own the-senate into the-middle gladly
protulit, nec praeter quod in bullis singulisque anulis
brought-forth nor besides what in the-bullae and-single rings

erat quicquam sibi auri reliquerunt. Eques secutus
was anything for-themselves of-gold they-left the-knights followed
exemplum imitataeque equitem tribus.
the-example and-imitated the-knights the-tribes

22.25 Denique vix suffecere tabulae, vix scribarum manus
in-short scarcely sufficed the-tablets scarcely of-the-clerks the-hands
Laevino Marcelloque consulibus, cum privatorum opes
with-Laevinus and-Marcellus consuls when of-private-citizens the-wealth
in publicum referrentur.
into the-public were-being-brought

22.26 Quid autem? In eligendis magistratibus quae centuriarum
what however in choosing magistrates what of-the-centuries
sapientia, cum iuniores a senioribus consilium de creandis
wisdom when the-younger from the-elder advice on making
consulibus petiverunt. Quippe adversus hostem totiens
consuls sought for against an-enemy so-often
victorem, tam callidum, non virtute tantum, sed suis
victorious so cunning not by-valor only but by-their-own
etiam pugnare consiliis oportebat.
also to-fight counsels it-was-needful

22.27 Prima redeuntis et, ut ita dixerim, revivescentis imperii spes
the-first of-the-returning and as so I-might-say reviving empire hope
Fabius fuit, qui novam de Annibale victoriam commentus
Fabius was who a-new over Hannibal victory devised
est, non pugnare. Hinc illi cognomen novum et rei
has not to-fight hence to-him a-surname new and to-the-thing
publicae salutare Cunctator; hinc illud ex populo, ut
public saving the-Delayer hence that from the-people that
imperii scutum vocaretur.
of-the-empire the-shield he-was-called

Itaque per Samnium totum, per Falernos Gauranosque 22.28
and-so through Samnium all through the-Falernian and-Gauran
saltus sic maceravit Annibalem, ut, quia frangi virtute
passes so wore-down Hannibal that because to-be-broken by-valor
non poterat, mora comminueretur.
not he-could by-delay he-might-be-crushed
Inde Claudio Marcello duce etiam congredi ausus est: 22.29
thence with-Claudius Marcellus as-leader even to-engage dared he-has
comminus venit et perculit in Campania sua et ab
hand-to-hand he-came and struck in Campania his-own and from
obsidione Nolae urbis exclusit.
the-siege of-Nola the-city shut-him-out
Ausus et Sempronio Graccho duce per Lucaniam sequi et 22.30
he-dared also with-Sempronius Gracchus as-leader through Lucania to-follow and
premere terga cedentis, quamvis tum — o pudor! — servili
to-press the-back of-one-retreating although then oh the-shame with-a-slave
pugnaret exercitu; nam hucusque tot mala conpulerant. Sed
he-fought army for to-this-point so-many evils had-driven but
libertate donati fecerunt de servis se virtute Romanos.
with-liberty presented they-made from slaves themselves by-valor Romans
O horribilem in tot adversis fiduciam! O singularem 22.31
oh dreadful in so-many adversities confidence oh singular
animum ac spiritum populi Romani! Tam artis
spirit and courage of-the-people Roman so straitened
adflictisque rebus, ut de Italia sua dubitare debuisset,
and-afflicted affairs that about Italy its-own to-doubt it-ought-to-have
ausus tamen est in diversa respicere, cumque hostis
dared however it-has to opposite-quarters to-look and-when the-enemy
in iugulo per Campaniam Apuliamque volitaret mediaque
at its-throat through Campania and-Apulia was-flitting and-the-middle
de Italia Africam faceret, eodem tempore et hunc
out-of Italy an-Africa was-making at-the-same time both him

sustinebat et in Siciliam, Sardiniam, Hispaniam divisa
it-was-withstanding and into Sicily Sardinia Spain divided
per terrarum orbem arma mittebat.
through of-the-lands the-world arms it-was-sending

22.33 Sicilia mandata Marcello. Nec diu restitit; tota enim
Sicily entrusted to-Marcellus nor long did-it-resist the-whole for
insula in una urbe superata est. Grande illud et ante
island in one city overcome was great that and before
id tempus invictum caput, Syracusae, quamvis Archimedis
that time unconquered head Syracuse although by-Archimedes'
ingenio defenderentur, aliquando cesserunt.
genius they-were-defended at-length yielded

22.34 Longe illi triplex murus totidemque arces, portus ille
far-off-were for-it the-triple wall and-as-many citadels harbor that
marmoreus et fons celebratus Arethusae; nisi quod hactenus
marble and the-spring celebrated of-Arethusa except that thus-far
profuere, ut pulchritudini victae urbis parceretur.
they-profited that to-the-beauty of-the-conquered city there-was-sparing

22.35 Sardiniam Gracchus arripuit. Sed nihil illi gentium feritas
Sardinia Gracchus seized but nothing to-it of-the-races the-wildness
Insanorumque — nam sic vocantur — inmanitas
and-of-the-Insani for so they-are-called the-monstrousness
montium profuere. Saevitum in urbes urbemque
of-the-mountains availed savage-war-was-waged against the-cities and-the-city
urbium Caralim, ut gens contumax vilisque mortis saltem
of-cities Caralis that the-race stubborn and-cheap of-death at-least
desiderio patrii soli domaretur.
by-longing of-its-fathers' soil might-be-tamed

22.36 In Hispaniam missi Gnaeus et Publius Scipiones paene
into Spain sent Gnaeus and Publius the-Scipios nearly
totam Poenis eripuerant, sed insidiis Punicae
all from-the-Carthaginians had-wrested but by-the-ambushes of-Punic

fraudis oppressi rursum amiserant, magnis quidem illi proeliis
fraud overwhelmed again had-lost-it in-great indeed they battles
cum Punicas opes cecidissent. Sed Punicae insidiae alterum
when the-Punic forces they-had-cut-down but Punic ambushes one
ferro castra metantem, alterum, cum vix evasisset
with-the-steel the-camp measuring-out the-other when scarcely he-had-escaped
in turrem, cinctum facibus oppresserant.
into a-tower surrounded with-torches had-overwhelmed
Igitur in ultionem patris ac patrui missus cum exercitu 22.37
therefore for the-avenging of-his-father and uncle sent with an-army
Scipio, cui iam grande de Africa nomen fata
Scipio for-whom already a-great from Africa name the-fates
decreverant, bellatricem illam, viris armisque nobilem
had-decreed warlike that in-men and-arms famous
Hispaniam, illam seminarium hostilis exercitus, pusilli
Spain that the-seed-bed of-the-hostile army of-the-little
illam iam Annibalis eruditricem — incredibile dictu —
that already Hannibal the-teacher incredible to-tell
totam a Pyrenaeis montibus in Herculis columnas et
the-whole from the-Pyrenean mountains to of-Hercules the-pillars and
Oceanum recuperavit, nescias citius an felicius.
the-Ocean recovered you-would-not-know more-quickly or more-fortunately
Quam velociter, quattuor anni fatentur; quam facile, vel 22.39
how speedily four years confess how easily even
una civitas probat. Eodem quippe quo obsessa est die
one city proves on-the-same for on-which besieged it-was day
capta est, omenque Africanae victoriae fuit, quod tam facile
taken it-was and-an-omen of-the-African victory it-was that so easily
victa est Hispaniae Carthago.
conquered was of-Spain the-Carthage

22.40 Certum est tamen ad profligandam provinciam maxime
certain it-is however to finishing-off the-province most
profecisse singularem ducis sanctitatem, quippe qui
to-have-availed the-singular of-the-leader integrity since he-who
captivos pueros puellasque praecipuae pulchritudinis barbaris
the-captive boys and-girls of-outstanding beauty to-the-barbarians
restitueret, ne in conspectum suum quidem passus adduci,
restored not into the-sight his-own even allowed to-be-brought
ne quid de virginitatis integritate delibasse saltem
lest anything from of-virginity the-integrity to-have-plucked at-least
oculis videretur.
with-his-eyes he-should-seem

22.41 Haec in diversa terrarum populus Romanus, nec ideo
these-things in the-diverse-parts of-the-lands the-people Roman nor for-that
tamen visceribus Italiae inhaerentem summovere poterat
however from-the-vitals of-Italy clinging to-remove could
Annibalem. Pleraque ad hostem defecerant, et dux
Hannibal most to the-enemy had-defected and the-leader
acerrimus contra Romanos Italicis quoque viribus utebatur.
keenest against the-Romans the-Italian also forces was-using

22.42 Iam tamen eum plerisque oppidis et regionibus excusseramus,
now however him from-most towns and regions we-had-shaken-out
iam Tarentum ad nos redierat, iam et Capua, sedes domus
now Tarentum to us had-returned now also Capua the-seat the-home
et patria altera Annibalis, tenebatur, cuius amissio tantum
and fatherland second of-Hannibal was-held whose loss so-great
Poeno duci dolorem dedit, ut inde totis viribus
to-the-Carthaginian leader grief gave that thence with-all his-forces
Romam converteretur.
toward-Rome he-was-turned

O populum dignum orbis imperio dignumque omnium 22.43
oh people worthy of-the-world empire and-worthy of-all
favore et admiratione hominum ac deorum! Conpulsus
the-favor and admiration of-men and of-gods driven
ad ultimos metus ab incepto non destitit, et de
to the-last fears from what-it-had-begun not it-desisted and about
sua urbe sollicitus Capuam tamen non omisit; sed parte
its-own city anxious Capua however not it-let-go but part
exercitus sub Appio consule relicta, parte Flaccum in urbem
of-the-army under Appius the-consul left part Flaccus to the-city
secuta, absens simul praesensque pugnabat.
having-followed absent at-once and-present it-was-fighting
Quid ergo miramur moventi castra a tertio lapide 22.44
why then do-we-wonder moving camp from the-third milestone
Annibali iterum ipsos deos — deos inquam, nec fateri
Hannibal again the-very gods gods I-say nor to-confess
pudebit — restitisse?
will-it-shame to-have-withstood
Tanta enim ad singulos illius motus vis imbrium effusa 22.45
so-great for at every his movement a-force of-rains poured-out
est, tanta ventorum violentia coorta est, ut divinitus hostem
was so-great of-winds a-violence arose was that by-divine-will the-enemy
summoveri non a caelo, sed ab urbis ipsius moenibus
to-be-driven-off not by heaven but by of-the-city itself the-walls
et Capitolio videretur.
and the-Capitol it-seemed
Fugit et cessit et in ultimum se Italiae recepit sinum, 22.46
he-fled and yielded and into the-farthest himself of-Italy withdrew recess
cum urbem tantum non adoratam reliquisset.
when the-city all but worshiped he-had-left

22.47 Parva res dictu sed ad magnanimitatem populi Romani
a-small thing to-tell but for the-greatness-of-soul of-the-people Roman
probandam satis efficax, quod illis ipsis quibus obsidebatur
proving enough effective that on-those very in-which it-was-being-besieged
diebus ager, quem Annibal castris insederat, venalis
days the-land which Hannibal with-his-camp had-occupied for-sale
Romae fuit hastaeque subiectus invenit emptorem.
at-Rome was and-under-the-spear put found a-buyer

22.48 Voluit Annibal contra imitari fiduciam subiecitque
wished Hannibal in-turn to-imitate the-confidence and-put-up-for-sale
argentarias urbis tabernas; nec sector inventus est, ut
the-bankers' of-the-city shops nor a-bidder found was that
scias etiam praesagia fatis adfuisse.
you-may-know even presages to-the-fates to-have-attended

22.49 Nihil actum erat tanta virtute, tanto favore etiam deorum,
nothing done was by-so-great valor by-so-great favor even of-the-gods
si quidem ab Hispania Hasdrubal frater Annibalis cum
since indeed from Spain Hasdrubal the-brother of-Hannibal with
exercitu novo, novis viribus, nova belli mole veniebat.
an-army new with-new forces with-a-new of-war mass was-coming

22.50 Actum erat procul dubio, si vir ille se cum fratre
done-for it-was beyond doubt if man that himself with his-brother
iunxisset. Sed hunc quoque iam tum quom ab Alpe
had-joined but him too already then when from the-Alp
descenderat, apud Metaurum castra metantem Claudius
he-had-come-down by the-Metaurus the-camp measuring-out Claudius
Nero cum Livio Salinatore debellat.
Nero with Livius Salinator finishes-off

Nero in ultimum Italiae angulum summoverat Annibalem, 22.51
Nero into the-farthest of-Italy corner had-pushed-back Hannibal
Livius in diversissimam partem, id est in ipsas nascentis
Livius in the-most-opposite part that is into the-very of-rising
Italiae fauces signa converterat.
Italy jaws the-standards had-turned
Tanto, id est omni, qua longissima est Italia, solo interiacente, 22.52
so-great that is all by-which longest is Italy soil lying-between
quo consilio, qua celeritate consules castra coniunxerint,
with-what counsel with-what speed the-consuls their-camps joined
inopinatumque hostem conlatis signis oppresserint, neque
and-the-unsuspecting enemy with-joined standards crushed nor
id fieri Annibal senserit, difficile dictu est.
that to-be-done Hannibal perceived difficult to-tell it-is
Certe Annibal re cognita cum proiectum fratris 22.53
certainly Hannibal the-thing learned when thrown-down of-his-brother
caput ad sua castra vidisset, "agnosco" inquit "infelicitatem
the-head at his-own camp he-had-seen I-recognize he-said the-ill-fortune
Carthaginis." Haec fuit illius viri non sine praesagio
of-Carthage this was of-that man not without presage
quodam fati inminentis prima confessio.
a-certain of-fate impending the-first confession
Iam certum erat Annibalem etiam ipsius confessione posse 22.54
now certain it-was Hannibal even by-his-own confession to-be-able
vinci; sed tot rerum prosperarum fiducia plenus
to-be-conquered but of-so-many things prosperous with-confidence full
populus Romanus magni aestimabat asperrimum hostem in
the-people Roman greatly valued the-harshest enemy in
sua Africa debellare.
his-own Africa to-finish-off

22.55 Duce igitur Scipione in ipsam Africam tota mole
as-leader therefore Scipio into the-very Africa with-all its-mass
conversus imitari coepit Annibalem et Italiae suae clades
turned to-imitate it-began Hannibal and of-Italy its-own the-disasters
in Africa vindicare.
in Africa to-avenge

22.56 Quas ille, dii boni, Hasdrubalis copias fudit, quos Syphacis
what he good gods of-Hasdrubal forces routed what of-Syphax
Numidici regis equitatus! Quae quantaque utriusque castra
Numidian the-king cavalry what and-how-great of-each the-camps
facibus inlatis una nocte delevit! Denique iam non a
with-torches brought-in in-one night he-destroyed in-short now not from
tertio lapide, sed ipsas Carthaginis portas obsidione quatiebat.
the-third milestone but the-very of-Carthage gates with-siege he-was-shaking

22.57 Sic factum ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae
so done that clinging and lying-heavy on-Italy
extorqueret Annibalem.
he-wrenched-away Hannibal

22.58 Non fuit maior sub imperio Romano dies quam ille,
not was there-a-greater under the-empire Roman day than that
cum duo omnium et antea et postea ducum maximi duces,
when two of-all both before and after the-leaders greatest leaders
ille Italiae, hic Hispaniae victor, conlatis comminus
that-one of-Italy this-one of-Spain the-conqueror joined hand-to-hand
signis direxere aciem. Sed et conloquium fuit inter ipsos
standards drew-up the-line but also a-parley there-was between themselves
de legibus pacis, et steterunt diu mutua admiratione defixi.
about the-terms of-peace and they-stood long by-mutual admiration transfixed

22.59 Ubi de pace non convenit, signa cecinere.
when about peace not it-was-agreed the-trumpets sounded

Constat utriusque confessione nec melius instrui aciem 22.60
it-is-agreed by-each's confession neither better to-be-drawn-up a-line
nec acrius potuisse pugnari; hoc Scipio de Annibalis,
nor more-fiercely to-have-been-able to-be-fought this Scipio about Hannibal's
Annibal de Scipionis exercitu praedicaverunt.
Hannibal about Scipio's army declared
Sed tamen Annibal cessit, praemiumque victoriae Africa fuit 22.61
but however Hannibal yielded and-the-prize of-victory Africa was
et secutus Africam statim terrarum orbis.
and followed Africa at-once of-the-lands the-world

I.23–27 · MACEDONIA, ANTIOCHUS, AND THE EAST

Rome fights Philip of Macedon, wins at Cynoscephalae, and proclaims the freedom of Greece at the games. Antiochus, roused by the Aetolian Thoas and by Hannibal, idles in Euboea, flees at Thermopylae, loses his fleet, and is crushed by the Maeander under Mount Sipylus. The Aetolians, the Histri, and the Galatians follow; a captive Gallic queen brings her husband the head of the centurion who had abused her.

Post Carthaginem vinci neminem puduit. Statim 23.1
after Carthage to-be-conquered no-one was-ashamed at-once
Africam secutae sunt gentes, Macedonia, Graecia, Syria
Africa followed have the-races Macedonia Greece Syria
ceteraque omnia quodam quasi aestu et torrente fortunae, sed
and-the-other all by-a-certain as-it-were tide and torrent of-fortune but
primi omnium Macedones, adfectator quondam imperii populus.
first of-all the-Macedonians aspirant once to-empire a-people
Itaque quamvis tum Philippus regno praesideret, Romani 23.2
and-so although then Philip over-the-kingdom presided the-Romans
tamen dimicare sibi cum rege Alexandro videbantur.
however to-be-fighting to-themselves with king Alexander seemed

23.3 Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione
the-Macedonian war in-name greater than in-the-reckoning
gentis fuit.
of-the-race was

23.4 Causa coepit a foedere Philippi, quo rex iam pridem
the-cause began from the-treaty of-Philip by-which the-king now long-ago
dominantem in Italia Annibalem sibi socium iunxerat;
lording in Italy Hannibal to-himself as-ally had-joined
postea crevit inplorantibus Athenis auxilium contra regis
afterward it-grew imploring Athens help against the-king's
iniurias, cum ille ultra ius victoriae in templa et aras
wrongs when he beyond the-right of-victory against temples and altars
et sepulcra ipsa saeviret.
and tombs themselves raged

23.5 Placuit senatui opem tantis ferre supplicibus. Quippe iam
it-pleased the-senate help to-so-great to-bring suppliants for now
gentium reges, duces, populi, nationes, praesidia sibi
of-the-races kings leaders peoples nations protection for-themselves
ab hac urbe repetebant.
from this city sought

23.6 Primum igitur Laevino consule populus Romanus Ionium
first therefore with-Laevinus consul the-people Roman the-Ionian
mare ingressus, tota Graeciae litora velut triumphanti classe
sea entering all of-Greece the-shores as-if with-a-triumphing fleet
peragravit.
traversed

23.7 Spolia quippe Siciliae, Sardiniae, Hispaniae, Africae praeferebat,
the-spoils for of-Sicily of-Sardinia of-Spain of-Africa it-displayed
et manifestam victoriam nata in praetoria puppi laurus
and manifest victory sprung in the-flagship's stern a-laurel
pollicebatur.
promised

Aderat sponte in auxilium Attalus rex Pergamenorum, 23.8
was-at-hand of-his-own-accord to aid Attalus king of-the-Pergamenes
aderant Rhodii, nauticus populus, qui navibus a mari,
were-at-hand the-Rhodians a-seafaring people who with-ships from the-sea
consul a terris omnia equis virisque quatiebat.
the-consul from the-land everything with-horses and-men shook
Bis victus, bis fugatus rex, bis exutus castris, cum 23.9
twice beaten twice put-to-flight the-king twice stripped of-his-camp when
tamen nihil terribilius Macedonibus fuit ipso volnerum
however nothing more-terrible to-the-Macedonians was than-the-very of-the-wounds
aspectu, quae non spiculis nec sagittis nec ullo Graeculo
sight which not by-darts nor by-arrows nor by-any Greekling
ferro, sed ingentibus pilis nec minoribus adacta gladiis ultra
steel but by-huge javelins nor smaller driven by-swords beyond
mortem patebant.
death gaped
Enimvero Flaminino duce invios antea Chaonum 23.10
indeed with-Flamininus as-leader the-pathless before of-the-Chaones
montes Aoumque amnem per abrupta vadentem et ipsa
mountains and-the-Aous river through sheer-places going and the-very
Macedoniae claustra penetravimus.
of-Macedonia the-barriers we-penetrated
Introisse victoria fuit. Nam postea numquam ausus 23.11
to-have-entered victory was for afterward never having-dared
congredi rex ad tumulos, quos Cynocephalas vocant, uno
to-engage the-king at the-hills which Cynoscephalae they-call in-one
ac ne hoc quidem iusto proelio opprimitur.
and not this even regular battle is-crushed

23.12 Et illi quidem consul pacem dedit regnumque concessit,
and to-him indeed the-consul peace gave and-the-kingdom granted
mox, ne quid esset hostile, Thebas et Euboeam et
soon lest anything should-be hostile Thebes and Euboea and
grassantem sub Nabide tyranno suo Lacedaemona conpescuit.
raging under Nabis tyrant its-own Lacedaemon he-curbed
23.13 Graeciae vero veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus viveret
to-Greece indeed its-old condition he-restored that by-laws it-might-live
suis et avita libertate frueretur.
its-own and its-ancestral liberty might-enjoy
23.14 Quae gaudia, quae vociferationes fuerunt, cum hoc forte
what joys what shouts were-there when this by-chance
Nemeae in theatro quinquennalibus ludis a praecone
at-Nemea in the-theater at-the-five-yearly games by the-herald
caneretur! Quo certavere plausu!
was-proclaimed with-what they-vied applause
23.15 Quid florum in consulem profuderunt! Et iterum iterumque
what of-flowers on the-consul they-poured-out and again and-again
praeconem repetere vocem illam iubebant, qua libertas
the-herald to-repeat word that they-bade by-which the-liberty
Achaiae pronuntiabatur, nec aliter illa consulari sententia quam
of-Achaea was-proclaimed nor otherwise that consular sentence than
modulatissimo aliquo tibiarum aut fidium cantu fruebantur.
the-most-tuneful some of-flutes or of-strings song they-enjoyed
24.1 Macedoniam Asia statim et regem Philippum Antiochus excepit
Macedonia Asia at-once and king Philip Antiochus followed
quodam casu, quasi de industria sic adgubernante fortuna, ut
by-a-certain chance as-if on purpose so steering fortune that
quem ad modum ab Africa in Europam, sic ab Europa in
in-what to manner from Africa into Europe so from Europe into

Asiam ultro se suggerentibus causis imperium procederet,
Asia unbidden themselves offering causes the-empire proceeded
et cum terrarum orbis situ ipse ordo victoriarum navigaret.
and with of-the-lands the-world's lie the-very order of-victories sailed
Non aliud formidolosius fama bellum fuit; quippe cum 24.2
not other more-fearful in-report war was since when
Persas et orientem, Xerxen atque Darium cogitarent, quando
the-Persians and the-east Xerxes and Darius they-thought-of when
perfossi invii montes, quando velis opertum mare nuntiaretur.
pierced pathless mountains when with-sails covered the-sea was-reported
Ad hoc caelestes minae territabant, cum umore continuo 24.3
to this heavenly threats were-alarming when with-moisture constant
Cumanus Apollo sudaret; sed hic faventis Asiae suae
the-Cumaean Apollo sweated but this of-the-favoring Asia its-own
numinis timor erat.
divinity fear was
Nec sane viris opibus armisque quicquam copiosius Syria; 24.4
nor indeed in-men wealth and-arms anything more-abundant than-Syria
sed in manus tam ignavi regis inciderat, ut nihil fuerit
but into the-hands of-so cowardly a-king it-had-fallen that nothing was
in Antiocho speciosius quam quod a Romanis victus est.
in Antiochus more-splendid than that by the-Romans conquered be-was
Inpulere regem in id bellum illinc Thoas, Aetoliae 24.5
drove the-king into that war on-that-side Thoas of-Aetolia
princeps, inhonoratam apud Romanos querens adversus
the-leading-man unhonored by the-Romans complaining against
Macedonas militiae suae societatem, hinc Annibal,
the-Macedonians of-military-service his-own the-partnership on-this-side Hannibal
qui in Africa victus, profugus et pacis inpatiens hostem
who in Africa conquered a-fugitive and of-peace impatient an-enemy
populo Romano toto orbe quaerebat.
for-the-people Roman in-the-whole world was-seeking

24.6 Et quod illud fuisset periculum, si se consiliis eius
and what that would-have-been the-danger if himself to-the-counsels his
rex tradidisset, id est si Asiae viribus usus fuisset
the-king had-handed-over that is if of-Asia the-forces made-use had
miser Annibal? Sed rex suis opibus et nomine regio
wretched Hannibal but the-king on-his-own wealth and name royal
fretus satis habuit bellum movere.
relying enough held-it war to-stir-up

24.7 Europa iam dubio procul iure belli ad Romanos pertinebat.
Europe now doubt beyond by-the-law of-war to the-Romans belonged
Hic Lysimachiam, urbem in litore Thracio positam a
here Lysimachia the-city on the-shore Thracian placed by
maioribus suis, Antiochus ut hereditario iure repetebat.
ancestors his-own Antiochus as by-hereditary right was-claiming

24.8 Hoc velut sidere Asiatici belli mota tempestas. Sed maximus
by-this as-if star of-the-Asiatic war stirred the-storm but the-greatest
regum, contentus fortiter indixisse bellum, cum ingenti
of-kings content bravely to-have-declared war when with-huge
strepitu ac tumultu movisset ex Asia, occupatis statim insulis
din and uproar he-had-moved from Asia seized at-once the-islands
Graeciaeque litoribus otia et luxus quasi victor agitabat.
and-of-Greece the-shores leisure and luxury as-if a-victor he-was-pursuing

24.9 Euboan insulam continenti adhaerentem tenui freto
Euboea the-island to-the-mainland clinging by-a-narrow strait
reciprocantibus aquis Euripus abscindit. Hic ille positis
with-ebbing-and-flowing waters the-Euripus cuts-off here he set-up
aureis sericisque tentoriis sub ipso freti murmure, cum
golden and-silken tents under the-very of-the-strait murmur when
praefluentes aquae tibiis fidibusque concinerent, conlatis
flowing-past the-waters with-flutes and-strings sang-in-harmony brought-together
undique quamvis per hiemem rosis, ne non aliquo genere
from-everywhere although in winter roses lest not in-some kind

ducem agere videretur, virginum puerorumque dilectus
a-general to-play he-should-seem of-maidens and-of-boys levies
habebat.
he-was-holding
Talem ergo regem iam luxuria sua debellatum Acilio 24.10
such therefore a-king now by-luxury his-own finished-off with-Acilius
Glabrione consule populus Romanus in insula adgressus
Glabrio consul the-people Roman on the-island attacking
ipso statim adventus sui nuntio coëgit ab insula fugere.
by-the-very at-once of-arrival its-own news forced from the-island to-flee
Tum praecipitem apud Thermopylas adsecutus, locum 24.11
then headlong at Thermopylae overtaking a-place
trecentorum Laconum speciosa clade memorandum, ne
of-the-three-hundred Laconians by-the-splendid disaster memorable not
ibi quidem fiducia loci resistentem, mari ac terra
there even in-the-confidence of-the-place resisting by-sea and land
cedere coëgit.
to-yield forced
Statim et e vestigio itur in Syriam. Classis 24.12
at-once and from the-track the-march-goes into Syria the-fleet
regia Polyxenidae Annibalique commissa — nam rex
royal to-Polyxenidas and-Hannibal entrusted for the-king
proelium nec spectare poterat, — duce Aemilio Regillo,
a-battle not-even to-watch could as-leader with-Aemilius Regillus
adremigantibus Rhodiis tota laceratur.
rowing-up the-Rhodians whole is-torn-apart
Ne sibi placeant Athenae; in Antiocho vicimus Xerxen, in 24.13
lest themselves please Athens in Antiochus we-conquered Xerxes in
Aemilio Alcibiaden aequavimus, Epheso Salamina pensavimus.
Aemilius Alcibiades we-equaled at-Ephesus Salamis we-matched

24.14 Tum consule Scipione, cui frater, ille modo victor
then with-consul Scipio to-whom brother that just-now conqueror
Carthaginis Africanus, aderat voluntaria legatione, debellari
of-Carthage Africanus was-present on-a-voluntary embassy to-be-finished-off
regem placet. Et iam toto cesserat mari, sed nos
the-king it-is-resolved and already the-whole he-had-yielded sea but we
imus ulterius.
go further

24.15 Maeandrum ad amnem montemque Sipylum castra ponuntur.
the-Maeander by the-river and-the-mountain Sipylus the-camp is-pitched
Hic rex, incredibile dictu quibus auxiliis, quibus copiis
here the-king incredible to-tell with-what auxiliaries with-what forces
consederat.
had-encamped

24.16 Trecenta milia peditum, equitum falcatorumque curruum
three-hundred thousand of-infantry of-cavalry and-of-scythed chariots
non minor numerus. Elephantis ad hoc inmensae
not smaller a-number with-elephants in-addition to-this of-immense
magnitudinis, auro purpura argento et suo ebore
size with-gold purple silver and their-own ivory
fulgentibus, aciem utrimque vallaverat.
gleaming the-line on-both-sides he-had-walled

24.17 Sed haec omnia praepedita magnitudine sua, ad hoc
but these all hampered by-size their-own in-addition to-this
imbre, qui subito superfusus mira felicitate Persicos
by-the-rain which suddenly poured-over with-wondrous good-fortune the-Persian
arcus corruperat. Primum trepidatio, mox fuga, deinde
bows had-spoiled first alarm soon flight then
triumphus fuerunt.
triumph there-were

Victo et supplici pacem partemque regni dari 24.18
to-the-conquered and suppliant peace and-a-part of-his-kingdom to-be-given
placuit eo libentius, quod tam facile cessisset.
it-was-resolved so-much more-gladly because so easily he-had-yielded
Syriaco bello successit, et debebat, Aetolum. Victo quippe 25.1
the-Syrian war followed and ought-to the-Aetolian conquered for
Romanus Antiocho faces Asiatici belli persequebatur.
the-Roman Antiochus the-torches of-the-Asiatic war was-pursuing
Ergo Fulvio Nobiliori mandata ultio est.
therefore to-Fulvius Nobilior entrusted the-vengeance was
Hic protinus caput gentis Ambraciam, regiam Pyrrhi, 25.2
he forthwith the-head of-the-race Ambracia the-royal-seat of-Pyrrhus
machinis quatit. Secuta deditio est.
with-engines shakes followed the-surrender has
Aderant Aetolorum precibus Attici, Rhodii, et 25.3
were-at-hand to-the-Aetolians' prayers the-Athenians the-Rhodians and
memineramus auxilii:
we-remembered the-help
sic placuit ignoscere. Serpsit tamen latius in proximos 25.4
so it-was-resolved to-pardon crept however more-widely to the-nearest
bellum, omnisque late Cephallenia, Zacynthos et quidquid
the-war and-all widely Cephallenia Zacynthus and whatever
insularum in eo mari inter Ceraunios montes iugumque
of-islands in that sea between the-Ceraunian mountains and-the-ridge
Maleum Aetoli belli accessio fuerunt.
Malean of-the-Aetolian war an-addition were
Histri secuntur Aetolos; quippe bellantes eos nuper 26.1
the-Histri follow the-Aetolians for warring them lately
adiuverant.
they-had-helped

26.2 Et initia pugnae hosti prospera fuerunt, eademque exitii
and the-beginnings of-the-fight for-the-enemy favorable were and-the-same of-ruin
causa. Nam cum Gnaei Manlii castra cepissent opimaeque
the-cause for when of-Gnaeus Manlius the-camp they-had-taken and-on-rich
praedae incubarent, epulantes ac ludibundos plerosque, qui
booty they-were-brooding feasting and playing most who
aut ubi essent prae poculis nescientes, Appius Pulcher invadit.
or where they-were for cups not-knowing Appius Pulcher attacks
26.3 Sic cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere
so with blood and breath ill won they-vomited-up
victoriam. Ipse rex Aepulo equo inpositus, cum
the-victory himself the-king Aepulo on-a-horse put when
subinde crapula et capitis errore lapsaret, captum
again-and-again from-drunkenness and of-the-head giddiness he-slipped captured
sese vix et aegre, postquam expergefactus est, didicit.
himself scarcely and with-difficulty after awakened he-was learned
27.1 Gallograeciam quoque Syriaci belli ruina convolvit.
Gallograecia also of-the-Syrian war the-collapse rolled-in
27.2 Fuerint inter auxilia regis Antiochi, an fuisse
whether-they-were among the-auxiliaries of-king Antiochus or to-have-been
cupidus triumphi Manlius Vulso simulaverit, dubium;
greedy for-a-triumph Manlius Vulso pretended doubtful
27.3 at certe negatus est victori triumphus, quia causam
but certainly refused was to-the-victor the-triumph because the-cause
belli non adprobavit. Ceterum gens Gallograecorum, sicut
of-the-war not he-proved for-the-rest the-race of-the-Gallograeci as
ipsum nomen indicio est, mixta et adulterata est: reliquiae
its-very name evidence is mixed and adulterated is the-remnants
Gallorum, qui Brenno duce vastaverant Graeciam, orientem
of-the-Gauls who with-Brennus as-leader had-laid-waste Greece the-east
secuti, in media Asiae parte sederunt;
having-followed in the-middle of-Asia part settled

itaque, uti frugum semina mutato solo degenerant, sic illa 27.4
and-so as of-crops the-seeds changed the-soil degenerate so that
genuina feritas eorum Asiatica amoenitate mollita est.
native wildness their by-Asiatic pleasantness softened was
Duobus itaque proeliis fusi fugatique sunt, quamvis 27.5
in-two and-so battles routed and-put-to-flight they-were although
sub adventu hostis relictis sedibus in altissimos se
at the-coming of-the-enemy abandoned their-seats into the-highest themselves
montes recepissent. Tolostobogi Olympum, Tectosagi
mountains they-had-withdrawn the-Tolostobogi Olympus the-Tectosagi
Magabam insederant. Utrimque fundis sagittisque detracti
Magaba had-occupied on-both-sides by-slings and-arrows dragged-down
in perpetuam se pacem dediderunt.
into perpetual themselves peace they-surrendered
Sed alligati miraculo quidam fuere, cum catenas morsibus 27.6
but bound for-a-marvel some were when the-chains with-bites
et ore temptassent, cum offocandas invicem fauces
and mouth they-had-tried when to-be-throttled in-turn their-throats
praebuissent. Nam Orgiacontis regis uxor a centurione
they-had-offered for of-Orgiago the-king the-wife from a-centurion
stuprum passa memorabili exemplo custodiam evasit,
outrage having-suffered by-a-memorable example the-guard escaped
revolsumque adulteri hostis caput ad maritum reportavit.
and-torn-off of-the-adulterous enemy the-head to her-husband carried-back

Perseus, too afraid of Paulus to take the field, is beaten in his absence, flees to Samothrace, and is led in the triumph; the news of the victory is brought to Rome by twins washing at a spring. The Illyrians are subdued without delay, and the pretender Andriscus, who had beaten a praetor, is beaten by Metellus. Cato wants Carthage destroyed and Nasica wants it kept; the senate orders the city moved, and Carthage, its fleet given up and burned, resists to the end; it burns for seventeen days. Corinth is sacked by Mummius at once after, its statues melting into Corinthian bronze.

28.1 Dum aliae aliaeque gentes Syriaci belli secuntur ruinam,
while others and-others races of-the-Syrian war follow the-collapse
Macedonia rursus se erexit.
Macedonia again itself raised

28.2 Fortissimum populum memoria et recordatio suae
the-bravest people the-memory and recollection of-its-own
nobilitatis agitabat, et successerat Philippo filius Perses,
nobility stirred and had-succeeded to-Philip his-son Perseus
qui semel in perpetuum victam esse Macedoniam non
who once for all-time conquered to-have-been Macedonia not
putabat ex gentis dignitate.
thought from of-the-race the-dignity

28.3 Multo vehementius sub hoc Macedones quam sub patre
much more-vehemently under him the-Macedonians than under his-father
exurgunt. Quippe Thracas in res suas traxerant, atque
rise-up for the-Thracians into affairs their-own they-had-drawn and
ita industriam Macedonum viribus Thracum, ferociam
so the-industry of-the-Macedonians with-the-strength of-the-Thracians the-ferocity
Thracum disciplina Macedonica temperavere.
of-the-Thracians with-the-discipline Macedonian they-tempered

Accessit his consilium ducis, qui situm regionum suarum 28.4
was-added to-these the-counsel of-the-leader who the-lie of-regions his-own
a summo speculatus Haemo, positis per abrupta castris,
from the-top having-surveyed of-Haemus placed along sheer-places camps
ita Macedoniam suam armis ferroque vallaverat, ut non
so Macedonia his-own with-arms and-steel had-walled that not
reliquisse aditum nisi a caelo venturis hostibus videretur.
to-have-left an-approach except from heaven about-to-come enemies he-seemed
Tamen Marcio Philippo consule eam provinciam ingressus 28.5
however with-Marcius Philippus consul that province having-entered
populus Romanus, exploratis diligenter accessibus per
the-people Roman explored carefully the-approaches through
Ascurida paludem Perrhaebosque tumulos illa volucribus
the-Ascuris marsh and-the-Perrhaebian hills those to-birds
quoque, ut videbantur, invia accessit, regemque securum et
even as they-seemed pathless approached and-the-king carefree and
nihil tale metuentem subita belli inruptione deprehendit.
nothing such fearing by-a-sudden of-war irruption caught
Cuius tanta trepidatio fuit, ut pecuniam omnem in mare 28.6
whose so-great the-alarm was that the-money all into the-sea
iusserit mergi ne periret, et classem cremari ne
he-ordered to-be-sunk lest it-should-perish and the-fleet to-be-burned lest
incenderetur.
it-should-be-set-on-fire
Paulo consule, cum maiora et crebriora essent inposita 28.7
with-Paulus consul when greater and more-frequent were placed
praesidia, per alias vias Macedonia deprensa est, summa
garrisons by other ways Macedonia caught was with-the-highest
quidem arte et industria ducis, cum alia minatus
indeed art and industry of-the-leader when some-places having-threatened
alia inrupisset.
others he-had-burst-into

28.8 Cuius adventus ipse adeo terribilis regi fuit, ut interesse
whose arrival itself so terrible to-the-king was that to-be-present
non auderet, sed gerenda ducibus bella mandaverit.
not he-dared but to-be-waged to-his-generals the-wars he-entrusted
28.9 Absens ergo victus fugit in maria insulamque Samothracen,
absent therefore conquered he-fled into the-seas and-the-island Samothrace
fretus celebri religione, quasi templa et arae possent
relying on-its-famous sanctity as-if temples and altars could
defendere, quem nec montes sui nec arma potuissent.
defend whom neither mountains his-own nor arms had-been-able
28.10 Nemo regum diutius amissae fortunae conscientiam retinuit.
no-one of-kings longer of-lost fortune the-consciousness retained
Supplex cum scriberet ad imperatorem ab illo quo confugerat
a-suppliant when he-wrote to the-commander from that to-which he-had-fled
templo nomenque epistolae notaret suum, regem addidit.
temple and-the-name of-the-letter he-marked his-own king he-added
Sed nec reverentior captae maiestatis alius Paulo fuit.
but nor more-reverent of-captured majesty other than-Paulus was
28.11 Cum in conspectum venisset hostis, in tribunali recepit
when into his-sight had-come the-enemy on the-tribunal he-received-him
et conviviis adhibuit liberosque admonuit suos ut
and at-banquets admitted-him and-his-children warned his-own that
fortunam, cui tantum liceret, revererentur.
fortune to-which so-much was-allowed they-should-revere
28.12 Inter pulcherrimos hunc quoque populus Romanus de
among the-most-beautiful this too the-people Roman from
Macedonia duxit ac vidit triumphum, quippe cuius spectaculo
Macedonia led and saw triumph since by-whose spectacle
triduum impleverit.
three-days it-filled

Primus dies signa tabulasque, sequens arma pecuniam 28.13
the-first day the-statues and-paintings the-following arms money
transvexit, tertius captivos ipsumque regem adtonitum adhuc
carried-past the-third the-captives and-the-very king stunned still
tamquam subito malo et stupentem.
as-though by-a-sudden blow and dazed
Sed multo prius gaudium victoriae populus Romanus quam 28.14
but much earlier the-joy of-victory the-people Roman than
epistulis victoris praeceperat. Quippe eodem die, quo
from-the-letters of-the-victor had-anticipated for on-the-same day on-which
victus est Perses in Macedonia, Romae cognitum est, cum
conquered was Perseus in Macedonia at-Rome learned it-was when
duo iuvenes candidis equis apud Iuturnae lacum pulverem
two youths with-white horses at Juturna's pool the-dust
et cruorem abluebant.
and gore were-washing-off
Hi nuntiavere. Castorem et Pollucem fuisse creditum 28.15
these announced Castor and Pollux to-have-been it-was-believed
volgo, quod gemini fuissent; interfuisse bello, quod
commonly because twins they-had-been to-have-been-present at-the-war because
sanguine maderent; a Macedonia venire, quod adhuc
with-blood they-dripped from Macedonia to-come because still
anhelarent.
they-were-panting
Macedonici belli contagio traxit Illyrios; si quidem, ut 29.1
of-the-Macedonian war the-contagion drew-in the-Illyrians since indeed so-that
Romanum a tergo distringerent, a Perse rege conducti
the-Roman from the-rear they-might-distract by Perseus the-king hired
pecunia militaverunt.
for-money they-served

29.2 Sine mora ab Anicio praetore subiguntur. Scodram, caput
without delay by Anicius the-praetor they-are-subdued Scodra the-head
gentis, delesse suffecit; statim secuta deditio est. Denique
of-the-race to-have-destroyed sufficed at-once followed the-surrender has in-short
hoc bellum ante finitum est quam geri Romae nuntiaretur.
this war before finished was than to-be-waged at-Rome it-was-announced
30.1 Quodam fato, quasi ita convenisset inter Poenos et
by-a-certain fate as-if so it-had-been-agreed between the-Carthaginians and
Macedonas ut tertio quoque vincerentur, eodem
Macedonians that for-the-third-time also they-should-be-conquered at-the-same
tempore utrique arma moverunt.
time both arms moved
30.2 Sed prior iugum excutit Macedo, aliquanto quam ante
but first the-yoke shakes-off the-Macedonian somewhat than before
gravior, dum contemnitur.
heavier while he-is-despised
30.3 Causa belli prope erubescenda. Quippe regnum pariter et
the-cause of-the-war almost to-be-blushed-at for the-kingdom equally and
bellum vir ultimae sortis Andriscus invaserat, dubium liber
war a-man of-the-lowest lot Andriscus had-seized doubtful free
an servus, mercennarius certe; sed quia vulgo Philippus ex
or slave a-hireling certainly but because commonly Philip from
similitudine Philippi Persae filii vocabatur, regiam formam,
the-resemblance to-Philip of-Perseus son he-was-called royal form
regium nomen, animum quoque regis implevit.
royal name the-spirit too of-a-king be-filled
30.4 Igitur dum haec ipsa contemnit populus Romanus,
therefore while these very-things despises the-people Roman
Iuventio praetore contentus, virum non Macedonicis modo
with-Juventius the-praetor content a-man not with-Macedonian only
sed Thraciae quoque auxiliis ingentibus validum temere
but of-Thrace too with-auxiliaries huge strong rashly

temptavit, invictusque a veris regibus, ab illo imaginario
tried and-unconquered by true kings by that imaginary
et scaenico rege superatus est.
and stage king overcome was
Sed consul Metellus amissum cum legione praetorem 30.5
but the-consul Metellus lost with his-legion the-praetor
plenissime ultus est. Nam et Macedoniam servitute multavit
most-fully avenged has for both Macedonia with-slavery he-punished
et ducem belli, deditum ab eo ad quem confugerat
and the-leader of-the-war surrendered by him to whom he-had-fled
Thraciae regulo, in urbem in catenis reduxit, hoc quoque
of-Thrace the-petty-king to the-city in chains led-back this also
illi in malis suis indulgente fortuna, ut de eo populus
to-him in misfortunes his-own indulging fortune that over him the-people
Romanus quasi de rege vero triumpharet.
Roman as-if over a-king true triumphed
Tertium Punicum bellum et tempore exiguum (nam 31.1
the-third Punic war both in-time slight for
quadriennio patratum est) et in comparationem priorum
in-four-years accomplished it-was and in comparison with-the-former
minimum labore (non enim tam cum viris quam cum
least in-labor not for so-much with men as with
ipsa urbe pugnatum est) sed plane maximum eventu:
the-very city fought it-was but plainly the-greatest in-outcome
quippe tandem Carthago finita est.
since at-last Carthage finished was
Atquin si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, 31.2
and-yet if anyone of-the-three periods the-stages should-consider
primo commissum est Punicum bellum, profligatum secundo,
in-the-first begun was the-Punic war shattered in-the-second
tertio vero confectum est.
in-the-third indeed finished was

31.3 Sed huius causa belli, quod contra foederis legem adversus
but of-this the-cause of-war that against of-the-treaty the-law against
Numidas quidem, sed parassent classem et exercitum.
the-Numidians indeed but they-had-prepared a-fleet and an-army

31.4 Frequens autem Massinissa finis territabat; sed huic ut
often however Masinissa their-borders was-alarming but him as
bono socioque regi favebatur. Cum de bello sederet, de
a-good and-allied king they-favored when about war it-sat about
belli fine tractatum est. Cato inexpiabili odio delendam
of-the-war the-end discussed it-was Cato with-implacable hatred to-be-destroyed
esse Carthaginem, et cum de alio consuleretur,
to-be Carthage even when about another-matter he-was-consulted
pronuntiabat, Scipio Nasica servandam, ne metu ablato
declared Scipio Nasica to-be-preserved lest fear removed
aemulae urbis luxuriari felicitas inciperet; medium senatus
of-the-rival city to-run-riot prosperity should-begin a-middle-course the-senate
elegit, ut urbs tantum loco moveretur.
chose that the-city only from-its-place should-be-moved

31.6 Nihil enim speciosius videbatur quam esse Carthaginem,
nothing for more-splendid seemed than to-be a-Carthage
quae non timeretur.
which not was-feared

31.7 Igitur Manilio Censorinoque consulibus populus Romanus
therefore with-Manilius and-Censorinus consuls the-people Roman
adgressus Carthaginem spe pacis iniecta traditam a volentibus
attacking Carthage hope of-peace thrown-in surrendered by the-willing
classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit.
the-fleet under the-very mouth of-the-city burned

31.8 Tum evocatis principibus, si salvi esse vellent, ut migrarent
then summoned the-leading-men if safe to-be they-wished that they-should-move
finibus imperavit. Quod pro rei atrocitate adeo
from-their-borders it-ordered which for of-the-thing the-atrocity so-much

movit iras, ut extrema mallent. Comploratum igitur publice
stirred angers that the-extremes they-preferred lamented therefore publicly
statim et pari voce clamatum est "ad arma," seditque
at-once and with-one voice shouted was to arms and-settled
sententia quoquo modo rebellandum; non quia iam spes
the-resolve by-whatever means to-rebel-it-was not because now hope
ulla superesset, sed quia patriam suam mallent hostium
any remained but because fatherland their-own they-preferred by-the-enemy's
quam suis manibus everti.
than by-their-own hands to-be-overthrown
Qui rebellantium fuerit furor, vel hinc intellegi potest, quod 31.10
what of-the-rebels was the-fury even from-this understood can-be that
in usum novae classis tecta domuum resciderunt; in armorum
for the-use of-a-new fleet the-roofs of-their-houses they-cut-down in of-arms
officinis aurum et argentum pro aere ferroque conflatum
the-workshops gold and silver instead-of bronze and-iron melted
est, in tormentorum vincula crinis suos matronae contulerunt.
was into of-the-catapults the-cords hair their-own the-matrons contributed
Mancino deinde consule terra marique fervebat obsidio.
with-Mancinus then consul by-land and-sea seethed the-siege
Operti portus, nudatus est primus et sequens, iam et 31.11
closed-off the-harbors stripped was the-first and the-next now and
tertius murus, cum tamen Byrsa, quod nomen arci
the-third wall when however the-Byrsa which name for-the-citadel
fuit, quasi altera civitas resistebat.
was as-if a-second city was-resisting
Quamvis profligato urbis excidio tamen fatale Africae nomen 31.12
although shattered the-city's destruction however fated for-Africa the-name
Scipionum videbatur. Igitur in alium Scipionem conversa
of-the-Scipios seemed therefore to another Scipio turned
res publica finem belli reposcebat. Hunc Paulo
the-thing public the-end of-the-war was-demanding him from-Paulus

Macedonico procreatum Africani illius magni filius in decus
Macedonicus begotten of-Africanus that great the-son for the-glory
gentis adsumpserat, hoc scilicet fato, ut, quam urbem
of-the-family had-adopted by-this evidently fate that which city
concusserat avus, nepos eius everteret.
had-shaken the-grandfather the-grandson his should-overthrow

31.13 Sed quem ad modum maxime mortiferi morsus solent esse
but in-what to manner most deadly the-bites are-wont to-be
morientium bestiarum, sic plus negotii fuit cum semiruta
of-dying beasts so more of-business there-was with half-ruined
Carthagine quam cum integra.
Carthage than with whole

31.14 Conpulsis in unam arcem hostibus portum quoque mari
driven into one citadel the-enemy the-harbor also from-the-sea
Romanus obstruxerat. Illi alterum sibi portum ab alia
the-Roman had-blocked they another for-themselves harbor from another
urbis parte foderunt, nec ut fugerent; sed qua nemo illos
of-the-city part dug nor that they-might-flee but where no-one them
nec evadere posse credebat, inde quasi nata subito classis
not-even to-escape to-be-able believed thence as-if born suddenly a-fleet
erupit, cum interim iam diebus, iam noctibus nova aliqua
burst-out when meanwhile now by-days now by-nights new some
moles, nova machina, nova perditorum hominum manus quasi
mass new engine new of-desperate men a-band as-if
ex obruto incendio subita de cineribus flamma prodibat.
from a-buried fire a-sudden from the-ashes flame came-forth

31.16 Deploratis novissime rebus triginta sex milia virorum se
despaired-of finally affairs thirty six thousand of-men themselves
dediderunt, quo minus credas, duce Hasdrubale.
surrendered for-which the-less you-may-believe-it as-leader with-Hasdrubal

Quanto fortius femina et uxor ducis! Quae conprehensis 31.17
how-much more-bravely a-woman and wife of-the-leader who clasping
duobus liberis a culmine se domus in medium misit
two children from the-roof herself of-the-house into the-middle-of threw
incendium, imitata reginam quae Carthaginem condidit.
the-fire imitating the-queen who Carthage founded
Quanta urbs deleta sit, ut de ceteris taceam, de ignis 31.18
how-great a-city destroyed was that about the-rest I-may-be-silent from of-the-fire
mora probari potest. Quippe per continuos decem et septem
the-delay proved can-be for through continuous ten and seven
dies vix potuit incendium extingui quod domibus ac
days scarcely could the-fire be-put-out which into-the-houses and
templis suis sponte hostes inmiserant; ut, quatenus
temples their-own of-their-own-accord the-enemy had-set that since
urbs eripi Romanis non poterat, triumphus arderet.
the-city to-be-snatched from-the-Romans not could the-triumph should-burn
Quasi saeculum illud eversionibus urbium curreret, Carthaginis 32.1
as-if age that in-overthrows of-cities were-running of-Carthage
ruinam statim Corinthus excepit, Achaiae caput, Graeciae
the-ruin at-once Corinth followed of-Achaea the-head of-Greece
decus, inter duo maria, Ionium et Aegaeum, quasi
the-ornament between two seas the-Ionian and the-Aegean as-if
spectaculo exposita. Haec — facinus indignum — ante
for-a-spectacle set-out this a-deed unworthy before
oppressa est quam in numero certorum hostium referretur.
crushed was than into the-number of-declared enemies it-was-entered
Critolaus causa belli, qui libertate a Romanis data 32.2
Critolaus the-cause of-the-war who the-liberty by the-Romans given
adversus ipsos usus est legatosque Romanos, dubium an
against themselves used has and-the-envoys Roman doubtful whether
et manu, certe oratione violavit.
also by-hand certainly by-speech outraged

32.3 Igitur Metello ordinanti tum maxime Macedoniam mandata
therefore to-Metellus setting-in-order then most Macedonia entrusted
est ultio; et hinc Achaicum bellum. Ac primum Critolai
was the-vengeance and hence the-Achaean war and first of-Critolaus
manum Metellus consul per patentis Elidos campos toto
the-band Metellus the-consul through the-open of-Elis plains all-along
cecidit Alphio.
cut-down the-Alpheus

32.4 Et uno proelio peractum erat bellum; iam enim urbem
and in-one battle finished was the-war already for the-city
ipsam terrebat obsidio; sed — fata rerum — cum
itself was-alarming the-siege but the-fates of-things when
Metellus dimicasset, ad victoriam Mummius intervenit.
Metellus had-fought for the-victory Mummius intervened

32.5 Hic alterius ducis Diaei late exercitum sub ipsis Isthmi
he of-the-other leader Diaeus widely the-army under the-very of-the-Isthmus
faucibus fudit geminosque portus sanguine infecit. Tum ab
jaws routed and-the-twin harbors with-blood stained then by
incolis deserta civitas direpta primum, deinde tuba
the-inhabitants deserted the-city plundered first then the-trumpet
praecinente deleta est.
sounding-before destroyed was

32.6 Quid signorum, quid vestium quidve tabularum raptum
what of-statues what of-garments or-what of-paintings seized
incensumque atque proiectum est! Quantas opes et abstulerit
and-burned and thrown-away was how-great wealth both he-carried-off
et cremaverit, hinc scias, quod quidquid Corinthii aeris
and burned hence you-may-know that whatever of-Corinthian bronze
toto orbe laudatur incendio superfuisse comperimus.
in-the-whole world is-praised the-fire to-have-survived we-have-found

Nam et aeris notam pretiosiorem ipsa opulentissimae 32.7
for even of-the-bronze the-mark more-precious the-very of-the-richest
urbis fecit iniuria, quia incendio permixtis plurimis statuis atque
city made the-wrong because in-the-fire mixed very-many statues and
simulacris aeris auri argentique venae in commune fluxerunt.
images of-bronze of-gold and-of-silver the-veins into common flowed

I.33–34 · SPAIN AND NUMANTIA

Spain, never united against Rome, is won only in two hundred years: the Scipios, Africanus at Carthage in Spain and on to Gades, Cato, Gracchus, Metellus, Lucullus, and Brutus, who sees the sun sink into the Ocean. Viriathus, a hunter turned bandit and general, ravages Spain for fourteen years until he is murdered. Numantia, a small city without walls, defeats army after army until Scipio, Carthage's destroyer, restores discipline and starves it; its people kill themselves and burn their arms, and no Numantine walks in the triumph. Florus ends the age: a golden century of conquest, and an iron one of civil strife to come.

Ut Carthaginem Corinthus, ita Corinthum Numantia secuta 33.1
as Carthage Corinth so Corinth Numantia followed
est; nec deinde orbe toto quicquam intactum armis fuit.
has nor then in-the-world whole anything untouched by-arms was
Post illa duo clarissimarum urbium incendia late atque 33.2
after those two of-the-most-famous cities burnings widely and
passim, nec per vices, sed simul pariter quasi unum undique
everywhere nor by turns but at-once equally as-if one on-all-sides
bellum fuit; prorsus ut illae quasi agitantibus ventis
war there-was altogether so-that they as-if fanning winds
diffudisse quaedam belli incendia orbe toto viderentur.
to-have-spread certain of-war fires in-the-world whole seemed

33.3 Hispaniae numquam animus fuit adversum nos universae
for-Spain never the-mind was against us all
consurgere, numquam conferre vires suas libuit, neque
to-rise-up never to-join forces its-own it-pleased nor
aut imperium experiri aut libertatem tueri suam publice.
either empire to-try or liberty to-defend its-own publicly
Alioquin ita undique mari Pyrenaeoque vallata est, ut
otherwise so on-all-sides by-sea and-the-Pyrenees walled it-is that
ingenio situs ne adiri quidem potuerit.
by-the-nature of-its-site not to-be-approached even it-could
33.4 Sed ante a Romanis obsessa est quam se ipsa cognosceret,
but before by the-Romans besieged it-was than itself itself it-knew
et sola omnium provinciarum vires suas postquam victa
and alone of-all the-provinces strength its-own after conquered
est intellexit.
it-was understood
33.5 In hac prope ducentos per annos dimicatum est a primis
in this nearly two-hundred for years fought it-was from the-first
Scipionibus in primum Caesarem Augustum, non continuo
Scipios to the-first Caesar Augustus not continuously
nec cohaerenter, sed prout causae lacessierant, nec cum
nor coherently but as causes had-provoked nor with
Hispanis initio, sed cum Poenis in Hispania; inde
the-Spaniards at-the-beginning but with the-Carthaginians in Spain thence
contagium serpens causaeque bellorum.
the-contagion creeping and-the-causes of-wars
33.6 Prima per Pyrenaeum iugum signa Romana Publius et
the-first through the-Pyrenean ridge standards Roman Publius and
Gnaeus Scipiones intulerunt proeliisque ingentibus Annonem
Gnaeus the-Scipios carried-in and-in-battles huge Hanno
et Hasdrubalem fratres Annibalis ceciderunt; raptaque erat
and Hasdrubal the-brothers of-Hannibal cut-down and-seized had-been

impetu Hispania, nisi fortissimi viri in ipsa victoria sua
by-the-onset Spain unless the-bravest men in the-very victory their-own
oppressi Punica fraude cecidissent, terra marique victores.
crushed by-Punic fraud had-fallen by-land and-sea victors
Igitur quasi novam integramque provinciam ultor patris 33.7
therefore as-if a-new and-whole province the-avenger of-his-father
et patrui Scipio ille mox Africanus invasit, isque statim
and uncle Scipio that soon Africanus invaded and-he at-once
capta Carthagine et aliis urbibus, non contentus Poenos
taken Carthage and other cities not content the-Carthaginians
expulisse, stipendiariam nobis provinciam fecit, omnes
to-have-driven-out a-tributary to-us province made all
citra ultraque Hiberum subiecit imperio, primusque
on-this-side and-beyond the-Ebro he-subjected to-the-empire and-the-first
Romanorum ducum victor ad Gades et Oceani ora
of-Roman leaders a-victor at Gades and of-Ocean the-shore
pervenit. Plus est provinciam retinere quam facere.
arrived more it-is a-province to-keep than to-make
Itaque per partes iam huc, iam illuc missi duces, qui ferocissimas 33.8
and-so in parts now here now there sent leaders who the-fiercest
et in id tempus liberas gentes ideoque inpatientes iugi
and to that time free races and-therefore impatient of-the-yoke
multo labore nec incruentis certaminibus servire docuerunt.
with-much labor and not-bloodless contests to-serve taught
Cato ille censorius Celtiberos, id est robur Hispaniae, 33.9
Cato that censorial the-Celtiberians that is the-strength of-Spain
aliquot proeliis fregit. Gracchus, pater ille Gracchorum,
in-several battles broke Gracchus the-father that of-the-Gracchi
eosdem centum et quinquaginta urbium eversione multavit.
the-same a-hundred and fifty of-cities by-the-overthrow punished

33.10 Metellus ille, qui ex Macedonia cognomen meruerat, et
Metellus that who from Macedonia his-surname had-earned also
Celtibericus fieri meruit, cum et Contrebiam memorabili
Celtibericus to-become earned when both Contrebia by-a-memorable
cepisset exemplo et Nertobrigae maiore gloria pepercisset.
he-had-taken example and Nertobriga with-greater glory he-had-spared

33.11 Lucullus Turdulos atque Vaccaeos, de quibus ille Scipio
Lucullus the-Turduli and Vaccaei over whom that Scipio
posterior singulari certamine, cum rex fuisset provocator,
the-younger in-single combat when their-king had-been the-challenger
opima rettulerat.
the-spoils-of-honor had-brought-back

33.12 Decimus Brutus aliquanto latius Celticos Lusitanosque et
Decimus Brutus somewhat more-widely the-Celtici and-Lusitanians and
omnis Callaeciae populos formidatumque militibus flumen
all of-Callaecia the-peoples and-dreaded by-the-soldiers the-river
Oblivionis, peragratoque victor Oceani litore non prius signa
of-Oblivion and-traversed a-victor of-Ocean the-shore not before the-standards
convertit quam cadentem in maria solem obrutumque aquis
turned than falling into the-seas the-sun and-overwhelmed by-the-waters
ignem non sine quodam sacrilegii metu et horrore deprendit.
its-fire not without a-certain of-sacrilege fear and dread he-discovered

33.13 Sed tota certaminum moles cum Lusitanis fuit et
but the-whole of-the-contests mass with the-Lusitanians was and
Numantinis. Nec inmerito. Quippe solis gentium Hispaniae
the-Numantines nor undeservedly for to-them-alone of-the-races of-Spain
duces contigerunt. Fuisset et cum omnibus Celtiberis,
leaders fell-to-the-lot there-would-have-been also with all the-Celtiberians
nisi dux illius motus initio belli vi oppressus
unless the-leader of-that rising at-the-beginning of-the-war by-force crushed
esset, summi vir astus et audaciae, si processisset,
had-been of-the-highest a-man cunning and daring if he-had-gone-on

Olyndicus, qui hastam argenteam quatiens quasi caelo
Olyndicus who a-spear silver brandishing as-if from-heaven
missam vaticinanti similis omnium in se mentes converterat.
sent to-one-prophesying like of-all to himself the-minds had-turned
Sed cum pari temeritate sub nocte castra consulis 33.14
but when with-equal rashness under night the-camp of-the-consul
adisset, iuxta tentorium ipsum pilo vigilis exceptus
he-had-approached beside the-tent itself by-the-javelin of-a-sentry caught
est.
he-was
Ceterum Lusitanos Viriatus erexit, vir calliditatis acerrimae. 33.15
for-the-rest the-Lusitanians Viriathus raised-up a-man of-cunning keenest
Qui ex venatore latro, ex latrone subito dux atque
who from hunter brigand from brigand suddenly leader and
imperator et, si fortuna cessisset, Hispaniae Romulus, non
commander and if fortune had-yielded of-Spain the-Romulus not
contentus libertatem suorum defendere, per quattuordecim
content the-liberty of-his-own to-defend through fourteen
annos omnia citra ultraque Hiberum et Tagum igni
years all on-this-side and-beyond the-Ebro and the-Tagus with-fire
ferroque populatus, castra etiam praetorum et praesidia
and-steel having-ravaged the-camps even of-the-praetors and garrisons
adgressus, Claudium Unimanum paene ad internicionem
attacking Claudius Unimanus nearly to extermination
exercitus cecidit et insignia trabeis et fascibus nostris
of-his-army cut-down and the-insignia with-robes-of-state and fasces our
quae ceperat in montibus suis tropaea fixit.
which he-had-taken on mountains his-own as-trophies fixed
Tandem et eum Fabius Maximus consul oppresserat; sed 33.17
at-last also him Fabius Maximus the-consul had-crushed but
a successore Popilio violata victoria est. Quippe qui
by his-successor Popilius violated the-victory was for he-who

conficiendae rei cupidus, fractum ducem et extrema
of-finishing the-business eager the-broken leader and the-last
deditionis agitantem per fraudem et insidias et domesticos
of-surrender pondering through fraud and ambush and household
percussores adgressus, hanc hosti gloriam dedit, ut
assassins attacking this to-the-enemy glory gave that
videretur aliter vinci non posse.
he-seemed otherwise to-be-conquered not to-be-able

34.18.1 Numantia quantum Carthaginis, Capuae, Corinthi opibus
Numantia as-much-as of-Carthage of-Capua of-Corinth in-wealth
inferior, ita virtutis nomine et honore par omnibus,
inferior so in-valor's name and honor equal to-all
summumque, si vero aestimes, Hispaniae decus.
and-the-highest if truly you-reckon of-Spain the-glory

34.18.2 Quippe quae sine muro, sine turribus, modice edito in
for which without wall without towers moderately raised on
tumulo apud flumen sita, quattuor milibus Celtiberorum
a-mound by a-river situated with-four thousand of-Celtiberians
quadraginta exercitum per annos undecim sola sustinuit, nec
forty an-army for years eleven alone withstood nor
sustinuit modo, sed saevius aliquando perculit pudendisque
withstood only but more-savagely sometimes struck and-with-shameful
foederibus adfecit. Novissime, cum invictam esse constaret,
treaties afflicted at-last when unconquerable to-be it-was-agreed
opus fuit eo qui Carthaginem everterat.
need there-was of-him who Carthage had-overthrown

34.18.3 Non temere, si fateri licet, ullius causa belli iniustior.
not lightly if to-confess it-is-allowed of-any the-cause of-war more-unjust
Segidenses, socios et consanguineos suos, Romanorum
the-Segidenses allies and kinsmen their-own from-the-Romans'
manibus elapsos, exceperant.
hands slipped-away had-received

Habita pro his deprecatio nihil valuit. Cum se ab omni 34.18.4
held for them the-intercession nothing availed when themselves from all
bellorum contagione removerent, in legitimi foederis pretium
of-wars contagion they-kept-apart as of-a-lawful treaty the-price
iussi arma deponere. Hoc sic a barbaris acceptum, quasi
ordered their-arms to-lay-down this so by the-barbarians taken as-if
manus abscinderentur. Itaque statim Megaravico fortissimo
their-hands were-being-cut-off and-so at-once with-Megaravicus the-bravest
duce ad arma conversi. Pompeium proelio adgressi, foedus
as-leader to arms turned Pompeius in-battle attacking a-treaty
tamen maluerunt, cum debellare potuissent; Hostilium
however they-preferred when to-finish-the-war they-could-have Hostilius
deinde Mancinum: hunc quoque adsiduis caedibus ita
then Mancinus him also with-constant slaughters so
subegerunt, ut ne oculos quidem aut vocem Numantini viri
they-subdued that not the-eyes even or the-voice of-a-Numantine man
quisquam sustineret.
anyone could-bear
Tamen cum hoc quoque foedus maluere, contenti armorum 34.18.6
however with this-one also a-treaty they-preferred content of-arms
manubiis, cum ad internicionem saevire potuissent.
with-the-spoils when to extermination to-rage they-could-have
Sed non minus Numantini quam Caudini illius foederis 34.18.7
but not less of-the-Numantine than of-the-Caudine that treaty
flagrans ignominia aut pudore populus Romanus dedecus
burning with-ignominy or with-shame the-people Roman the-disgrace
quidem praesentis flagitii deditione Mancini expiavit,
indeed of-the-present outrage by-the-surrender of-Mancinus expiated
ceterum duce Scipione, Carthaginis incendiis ad excidium
for-the-rest as-leader with-Scipio by-Carthage's burnings to the-destruction
urbium inbuto, tandem etiam in ultionem excanduit.
of-cities trained at-last also into vengeance it-blazed-up

34.18.8 Sed tum acrius in castris quam in campo, nostro cum
but then more-fiercely in the-camp than on the-field with-our with
milite quam cum Numantino proeliandum fuit.
soldier than with the-Numantine to-be-fought it-was

34.18.10 Quippe adsiduis et iniustis et servilibus maxime operibus
for by-constant and unjust and servile most works
adtriti ferre plenius vallum, qui arma nescirent, luto
worn-down to-carry more-fully the-stake who arms knew-not with-mud
inquinari, quia sanguine nollent, iubebantur. Ad hoc
to-be-dirtied since with-blood they-would-not they-were-ordered in-addition to-this
scorta, calones, sarcinae nisi ad usum necessariae amputantur.
harlots camp-servants baggage unless for use necessary are-cut-off

34.18.11 Tanti esse exercitum quanti imperatorem vere proditum
of-as-much-worth to-be an-army as the-commander truly handed-down
est. Sic redacto in disciplinam milite commissa acies,
it-has-been so brought into discipline the-soldier joined the-line
quodque nemo visurum se umquam speraverat factum,
and-what no-one about-to-see himself ever had-hoped happened
ut fugientes Numantinos quisquam videret.
that the-fleeing Numantines anyone should-see

34.18.12 Dedere etiam se volebant, si toleranda viris imperarentur.
to-surrender even themselves they-wished if bearable to-men were-commanded
Sed cum Scipio veram vellet et sine exceptione victoriam,
but when Scipio true wished and without exception victory
eo necessitatum conpulsi primum ut destinata morte
to-that of-straits driven first that resolved-on death
in proelium ruerent, cum se prius epulis quasi
into battle they-rushed when themselves first with-feasting as-if
inferiis implevissent carnis semicrudae et caeliae; sic
with-funeral-offerings they-had-filled of-flesh half-raw and of-caelia so
vocant indigenam ex frumento potionem.
they-call a-native from grain drink

Intellectum ab imperatore consilium, itaque non est 34.18.13
understood by the-commander the-plan and-so not was
permissa pugna morituris. Cum fossa atque lorica
permitted battle to-men-about-to-die when by-a-trench and rampart
quattuorque castris circumdatos fames premeret, a duce
and-four camps surrounded hunger pressed-them from the-leader
orantes proelium, ut tamquam viros occideret, ubi non
begging battle that like men he-should-kill-them when not
impetrabant, placuit eruptio.
they-obtained-it it-was-resolved a-sally
Sic conserta manu plurimi occisi, et cum urgueret fames, 34.18.14
so joined hand very-many killed and when pressed hunger
aliquantisper inde vixerunt. Novissime consilium fugae sedit;
for-some-time thence they-lived finally a-plan of-flight settled
sed hoc quoque ruptis equorum cingulis uxores ademere,
but this too broken of-the-horses the-girths their-wives took-away
summo scelere per amorem.
with-the-highest crime through love
Itaque deplorato exitu in ultimam rabiem furoremque 34.18.15
and-so despaired-of the-outcome into the-last madness and-frenzy
conversi, postremo Rhoecogene duce se, suos, patriam
turned finally with-Rhoecogenes as-leader themselves their-own the-fatherland
ferro veneno, subiecto igne undique peregerunt.
with-steel with-poison put-under with-fire on-all-sides they-made-an-end-of
Macte fortissimam et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis 34.18.16
hail most-brave and in-my judgment most-blessed in the-very
malis civitatem. Adseruit cum fide socios, populum
misfortunes city it-championed with good-faith its-allies a-people
orbis terrarum viribus fultum tam parva manu aetate
by-the-world's of-the-lands strength propped-up with-so small a-band for-a-time

tam longa sustinuit. Novissime maximo duce oppressa
so long it-withstood at-last by-the-greatest leader crushed
civitas nullum de se gaudium hosti reliquit.
the-city no from itself joy to-the-enemy left
34.18.17 Unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit qui in catenis
one for man Numantine not there-was who in chains
duceretur; praeda, ut de pauperrimis, nulla: arma ipsi
might-be-led the-booty as from the-poorest none the-arms they-themselves
cremaverunt. Triumphus fuit tantum de nomine.
burned the-triumph was only over a-name
34.19.1 Hactenus populus Romanus pulcher, egregius, pius, sanctus
thus-far the-people Roman fair outstanding dutiful upright
atque magnificus; reliqua saeculi, ut grandia aeque, ita vel
and magnificent the-rest of-the-age as great equally so even
magis turbida et foeda, crescentibus cum ipsa magnitudine
more turbulent and foul growing with the-very greatness
imperii vitiis; adeo ut, si quis hanc tertiam eius
of-the-empire the-vices so-much that if anyone this third its
aetatem transmarinam, quam ducentorum annorum fecimus,
age overseas which of-two-hundred years we-have-made
dividat, centum hos priores, quibus Africam, Macedoniam,
should-divide hundred these first in-which Africa Macedonia
Siciliam, Hispaniam domuit, aureos, sicut poëtae canunt,
Sicily Spain it-tamed golden as the-poets sing
iure meritoque fateatur, centum sequentes ferreos plane et
rightly and-deservedly would-confess hundred following iron plainly and
cruentos et si quid immanius; quippe qui Iugurthinis,
bloody and if anything more-monstrous since they-who with-the-Jugurthine
Cimbricis, Mithridaticis, Parthicis, piraticis bellis, Gallicis
Cimbrian Mithridatic Parthian piratic wars Gallic
atque Germanicis, quibus caelum ipsum gloria ascendit,
and German by-which heaven itself its-glory climbed

Gracchanas Drusianasque caedes, ad hoc servilia bella
the-Gracchan and-Drusian slaughters in-addition to-this servile wars
miscuerint et, ne quid turpitudini desit, gladiatoria.
mingled and lest anything to-shame be-lacking gladiatorial
Denique in se ipse conversus Marianis atque Sullanis, 34.19.4
in-short against itself itself turned by-the-Marian and Sullan
novissime Pompei et Caesaris manibus, quasi per rabiem
lastly of-Pompey and of-Caesar hands as-if through madness
et furorem — nefas! — semet ipse laceravit.
and frenzy the-crime itself itself tore
Quae etsi iuncta inter se sunt omnia atque 34.19.5
which-things although joined among themselves they-are all and
confusa, tamen quo melius appareant, simul et ne
confused however that better they-may-appear at-the-same-time and lest
scelera virtutibus obstrepant, separatim referentur, priusque,
crimes to-virtues may-make-a-din separately will-be-related and-first
ut coepimus, iusta illa et pia cum exteris gentibus bella
as we-began just those and dutiful with foreign races wars
memorabimus, ut magnitudo crescentis in dies imperii
we-will-recount that the-greatness of-the-growing by days empire
appareat; tum ad illa civium scelera turpesque et inpias
may-appear then to those of-citizens crimes and-shameful and impious
pugnas revertemur.
battles we-will-return

Attalus leaves his kingdom to Rome; Aristonicus contests it and is put down, and Aquilius ends the war by poisoning wells. Jugurtha buys the senate and Roman generals, is pursued by Metellus and Marius, and is betrayed by Bocchus to Sulla. Rome beats the Allobroges and Arverni beyond the Alps. The Cimbri, Teutones, and Tigurini rout three Roman commanders; Marius waits, then destroys the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae and the Cimbri on the Raudine plain, where their women die by their own hands.

35.1 Victa ad occasum Hispania populus Romanus ad
conquered toward the-west Spain the-people Roman toward
orientem pacem agebat, nec pacem modo, sed inusitata et
the-east peace was-keeping nor peace only but by-unusual and
incognita quadam felicitate relictae regiis hereditatibus opes
unknown a-certain good-fortune left by-royal inheritances wealth
et tota insemel regna veniebant.
and whole at-once kingdoms were-coming

35.2 Attalus rex Pergamenorum, regis Eumenis filius, socii
Attalus king of-the-Pergamenes of-king Eumenes the-son of-the-ally
quondam commilitonisque nostri, testamentum reliquit:
once and-fellow-soldier our a-will left
"Populus Romanus bonorum meorum heres esto. In bonis
the-people Roman of-goods my heir let-it-be among the-goods
regiis haec fuerunt."
royal these-things were

35.3 Adita igitur hereditate provinciam populus Romanus non
entered therefore the-inheritance the-province the-people Roman not
quidem bello nec armis, sed, quod aequius, testamenti iure
indeed by-war nor by-arms but what is-fairer by-a-will's right
retinebat.
was-holding

Sed hanc difficile dictu est utrum facilius amiserit populus 35.4
but this difficult to-tell it-is whether more-easily lost-it the-people
Romanus an recuperaverit. Aristonicus, regii sanguinis ferox
Roman or recovered-it Aristonicus of-royal blood a-fierce
iuvenis, urbis regibus parere consuetas partim facile sollicitat,
young-man the-cities to-kings to-obey accustomed partly easily rouses
paucas resistentis, Myndon, Samon, Colophona vi recepit;
the-few resisting Myndus Samos Colophon by-force recovered
Crassi quoque praetoris cecidit exercitum ipsumque cepit.
of-Crassus also the-praetor he-cut-down the-army and-himself took
Sed ille memor et familiae et Romani nominis custodem 35.5
but he mindful both of-his-family and of-the-Roman name his-guard
barbarum virgula excaecat et in exitium sui, quod
barbarian with-a-switch blinds and to the-death his-own which
volebat, ita concitat.
he-wanted so incites
Mox a Perperna domitus et captus et per deditionem in 35.6
soon by Perperna tamed and taken and through surrender in
vinculis habitus.
chains held
Aquilius Asiatici belli reliquias confecit, mixtis — nefas 35.7
Aquilius of-the-Asiatic war the-remnants finished mixing the-crime
— veneno fontibus ad deditionem quarundam urbium,
with-poison the-springs toward the-surrender of-certain cities
Quae res ut maturam, ita infamem fecit victoriam, quippe
which thing as an-early so an-infamous made the-victory since
cum contra fas deum moresque maiorum medicaminibus
when against the-law of-the-gods and-the-ways of-the-ancestors with-drugs
inpuris in id tempus sacrosancta Romana arma violasset.
foul to that time inviolate Roman arms he-had-defiled

36.1 Haec ad orientem; sed non ad meridianam plagam
these-things toward the-east but not toward the-southern region
eadem quies. Quis speraret post Carthaginem aliquod in
the-same quiet who would-hope after Carthage some in
Africa bellum? Atquin non leviter se Numidia concussit,
Africa war and-yet not lightly itself Numidia shook
et fuit in Iugurtha quod post Annibalem timeretur.
and there-was in Jugurtha what after Hannibal might-be-feared

36.2 Quippe rex callidissimus populum Romanum armis invictum
for the-king most-cunning the-people Roman by-arms unconquered
opibus adgressus est; citra spem omnium fortuna cessit,
with-wealth attacked has beyond the-hope of-all fortune turned-out
ut rex fraude praecipuus fraude caperetur.
that a-king in-fraud preeminent by-fraud was-caught

36.3 Hic, Massinissa avo, Micipsa patre per adoptionem,
he with-Masinissa as-grandfather Micipsa as-father by adoption
cum interficere fratres statuisset agitatus regni
when to-kill his-brothers he-had-resolved driven of-the-kingdom
cupiditate, nec illos magis quam senatum populumque
by-desire nor them more than the-senate and-people
Romanum, quorum in fide et in clientela regnum erat,
Roman whose in faith and in clientship the-kingdom was
metueret, primum scelus mandat insidiis.
he-feared the-first crime he-entrusts to-ambush

36.4 Potitus Hiempsalis capite cum se in Adherbalem
having-gained of-Hiempsal the-head when himself against Adherbal
convertisset isque Romam profugisset, missa per legatos
he-had-turned and-he to-Rome had-fled sent through envoys
pecunia traxit in sententiam suam senatum.
money he-drew to view his-own the-senate

Et haec eius fuit de nobis prima victoria. Missos deinde, 36.5
and this his was over us the-first victory those-sent then
qui regnum inter illum Adherbalemque dividerent, similiter
who the-kingdom between him and-Adherbal should-divide likewise
adgressus, cum in Scauro ipsos Romani imperii mores
attacking when in Scaurus the-very of-the-Roman empire ways
expugnasset, inchoatum nefas perfecit audacia.
he-had-stormed the-begun crime he-completed by-boldness
Sed non diu latent scelera. Corruptae nefas legationis 36.6
but not long lie-hidden crimes of-the-corrupted the-wickedness embassy
erupit, placuitque persequi bello parricidam.
burst-out and-it-was-resolved to-pursue with-war the-kin-murderer
Primus in Numidiam Calpurnius Bestia consul inmittitur; 36.7
first into Numidia Calpurnius Bestia the-consul is-sent
sed rex, peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse
but the-king knowing stronger against the-Romans gold to-be
quam ferrum, pacem emit.
than steel peace bought
Cuius flagitii reus cum interveniente publica fide a senatu 36.8
for-which outrage accused when intervening the-public faith by the-senate
arcesseretur, pari audacia et venit et conpetitorem
he-was-summoned with-equal boldness both he-came and the-rival
imperii Massivam inmisso percussore confecit.
for-the-kingdom Massiva sent-in an-assassin he-finished-off
Haec altera contra regem causa belli fuit. Igitur sequens ultio 36.9
this second against the-king the-cause of-war was therefore the-following vengeance
mandatur Albino. Sed huius quoque — pro dedecus — frater
is-entrusted to-Albinus but of-this-one also oh the-disgrace the-brother
ita corrupit exercitum, ut voluntaria nostrorum fuga vinceret
so corrupted the-army that by-the-voluntary of-ours flight conquered

Numida castrisque poteretur, addito etiam turpi foedere
the-Numidian and-the-camp possessed added even a-shameful treaty
in pretium salutis, quo quos emerat dimisit exercitus.
as the-price of-safety by-which whom he-had-bought he-dismissed the-army

36.10 Tandem in ultionem non tam imperii Romani quam
at-last for the-avenging not so-much of-the-empire Roman as
pudoris Metellus adsurgit, qui callidissime hostem nunc
of-its-shame Metellus rises who most-cunningly the-enemy now
precibus nunc minis, iam simulata iam vera fuga
with-prayers now with-threats now with-feigned now with-true flight
eludentem artibus suis adgressus est.
eluding-him with-arts his-own attacked has

36.11 Agrorum atque vicorum populatione non contentus in
of-the-fields and of-the-villages with-the-ravaging not content against
ipsa Numidiae capita impetum fecit; et Zamam quidem
the-very of-Numidia capitals an-attack he-made and Zama indeed
frustra adsiluit, ceterum Thalam, gravem armis thensaurisque
in-vain assaulted but Thala heavy with-arms and-treasures
regiis, diripuit.
royal he-plundered

36.12 Tunc urbibus exutum regem et iam finium suorum
then of-his-cities stripped the-king and now from-borders his-own
regnique fugitivum per Mauros atque Gaetuliam
and-from-his-kingdom a-fugitive through the-Moors and Gaetulia
sequebatur.
he-was-pursuing

36.13 Postremo Marius auctis admodum copiis, cum pro
lastly Marius increased greatly the-forces when because-of
obscuritate generis sui capite censos sacramento adegisset,
the-obscurity of-birth his-own by-head counted by-oath he-had-bound

iam fusum et saucium regem adortus, non facilius tamen
now routed and wounded the-king attacking not more-easily however
vicit quam si integrum ac recentem.
he-conquered than if whole and fresh
Hic et urbem ab Hercule conditam Capsam, in media 36.14
he both the-city by Hercules founded Capsa in the-middle-of
Africa siti anguibus harenisque vallatam, mira quadam
Africa by-thirst snakes and-sands walled by-a-wondrous certain
felicitate superavit, et saxeo inditam monti Molucham
good-fortune overcame and on-a-rocky set mountain Molucha
urbem per Ligurem aditu arduo inaccessoque penetravit.
the-city through a-Ligurian by-an-approach steep and-inaccessible penetrated
Mox non ipsum modo, sed Bocchum quoque Mauretaniae 36.15
soon not himself only but Bocchus also of-Mauretania
regem, iure sanguinis Numidas vindicantem, apud
the-king by-the-right of-blood the-Numidians championing at
oppidum Cirtam graviter cecidit.
the-town Cirta heavily he-cut-down
Qui ubi diffisus rebus suis alienae cladis accessio fieri 36.16
who when distrusting affairs his-own of-another's disaster an-addition to-become
timet, pretium foederis atque amicitiae regem facit.
fears as-the-price of-a-treaty and of-friendship the-king makes
Sic fraudulentissimus regum fraude gener soceri 36.17
so the-most-fraudulent of-kings by-fraud the-son-in-law of-father-in-law
sui in insidias deductus Sullae in manum traditur,
his-own into an-ambush led-down of-Sulla into the-hand is-handed-over
tandemque opertum catenis Iugurtham in triumpho populus
and-at-last covered with-chains Jugurtha in the-triumph the-people
Romanus aspexit.
Roman beheld

36.18 Sed ille quoque, quamvis victus ac vinctus, vidit urbem, quam
but he also although conquered and bound saw the-city which
venalem et quandoque perituram, si habuisset emptorem,
for-sale and some-day about-to-perish if it-had-had a-buyer
frustra cecinerat. Iam, ut venalis fuisset, habuit emptorem;
in-vain he-had-sung now as for-sale it-had-been it-had a-buyer
cum illum evaserat, certum erat non esse perituram.
when him it-had-escaped certain it-was not to-be about-to-perish

37.1 Sic ad meridiem populus Romanus. Multo atrocius et
so toward the-south the-people Roman much more-savagely and
multipliciter magis a septentrione venientem ***.
manifoldly more from the-north coming (lacuna)

37.2 Nihil hac plaga infestius. Atrox caelum, perinde ingenia.
nothing than-this region more-hostile savage the-sky likewise the-temperaments
Omni igitur tractu violentus hostis, a dextris atque laevis
in-every therefore tract a-violent enemy from the-right and the-left
et a medio septentrionis erupit.
and from the-middle of-the-north burst-out

37.3 Prima trans Alpes arma nostra sensere Saluvii, cum de
first across the-Alps arms our felt the-Saluvii when about
eis fidissima atque amicissima civitas Massilia quereretur;
them the-most-loyal and most-friendly city Massilia complained

37.4 Allobroges deinde et Arveni, cum adversus eos similes
the-Allobroges then and Arverni when against them like
Haeduorum querellae opem et auxilium nostrum flagitarent:
of-the-Aedui complaints help and aid our demanded
utriusque victoriae testes Isara et Vindelicus amnes et
of-each victory the-witnesses the-Isara and Vindelicus rivers and
inpiger fluminum Rhodanus.
the-tireless of-rivers the-Rhone

Maximus barbaris terror elephanti fuere, inmanitati 37.5
the-greatest for-the-barbarians terror the-elephants were to-the-monstrousness
gentium pares. Nihil tam conspicuum in triumpho quam
of-the-races equal nothing so conspicuous in the-triumph as
rex ipse Bituitus discoloribus in armis argenteoque
the-king himself Bituitus in-many-colored in arms and-silver
carpento, qualis pugnaverat.
chariot such-as he-had-fought
Utriusque victoriae quod quantumque gaudium fuerit, vel 37.6
of-each victory what and-how-great the-joy was even
hinc aestimari potest, quod et Domitius Ahenobarbus et
from-this estimated can-be that both Domitius Ahenobarbus and
Fabius Maximus ipsis quibus dimicaverant locis saxeas
Fabius Maximus in-the-very where they-had-fought places stone
erexere turres, et desuper exornata armis hostilibus tropaea
raised towers and on-top adorned with-arms of-the-enemy trophies
fixerunt, cum hic mos inusitatus fuerit nostris. Numquam
fixed although this custom unusual was for-ours never
enim populus Romanus hostibus domitis victoriam exprobravit.
for the-people Roman to-its-enemies tamed the-victory reproached
Cimbri, Teutoni atque Tigurini ab extremis Galliae profugi, 38.1
the-Cimbri Teutones and Tigurini from the-farthest of-Gaul fugitives
cum terras eorum inundasset Oceanus, novas sedes toto
when the-lands their had-flooded Ocean new seats in-the-whole
orbe quaerebant, exclusique et Gallia et Hispania cum
world were-seeking and-shut-out both from-Gaul and from-Spain when
in Italiam demigrarent, misere legatos in castra Silani,
into Italy they-migrated they-sent envoys into the-camp of-Silanus
inde ad senatum, petentes ut Martius populus aliquid sibi
thence to the-senate asking that the-Martian people some to-them

terrae daret quasi stipendium, ceterum ut vellet manibus
of-land should-give as-if pay for-the-rest as it-wished hands
atque armis suis uteretur.
and arms their it-might-use

38.3 Sed quas daret terras populus Romanus agrariis legibus
but what was-to-give lands the-people Roman over-agrarian laws
inter se dimicaturus? Repulsi igitur, quod nequiverant
among itself about-to-fight repulsed therefore what they-had-been-unable
precibus, armis petere coeperunt.
by-prayers by-arms to-seek they-began

38.4 Sed nec primum impetum barbarorum Silanus, nec secundum
but neither the-first onset of-the-barbarians Silanus nor the-second
Manilius, nec tertium Caepio sustinere potuerunt; omnes
Manilius nor the-third Caepio to-withstand could all
fugati, exuti castris.
put-to-flight stripped of-their-camps

38.5 Actum erat, nisi Marius illi saeculo contigisset. Ille quoque
done-for it-was unless Marius to-that age had-fallen he too
non ausus congredi statim militem tenuit in castris, donec
not daring to-engage at-once the-soldier held in the-camp until
invicta illa rabies et impetus, quem pro virtute barbari
unconquered that frenzy and onset which for valor the-barbarians
habent, consenesceret.
have should-grow-old

38.6 Recessere igitur increpantes et — tanta erat capiendae
they-withdrew therefore taunting and so-great was of-taking
urbis fiducia — consulentes, si quid ad uxores suas
the-city the-confidence asking if anything to wives their-own
mandarent. Nec segnius quam minati fuerant tripertito
they-would-send nor more-slowly than threatened they-had in-a-threefold
agmine in Alpes, id est claustra Italiae, ferebantur.
column toward the-Alps that is the-barriers of-Italy they-were-borne

Marius mira statim velocitate occupatis compendiis 38.7
Marius with-wondrous at-once speed seizing the-short-cuts
praevenit hostem, prioresque Teutonas sub ipsis Alpium
outstripped the-enemy and-the-first the-Teutones under the-very of-the-Alps
radicibus adsecutus in loco quem Aquas Sextias vocant quo
roots overtaking in a-place which Aquae Sextiae they-call in-what
— fidem numinum — proelio oppressit! Vallem fluviumque
by-the-faith of-the-divinities battle crushed-them the-valley and-the-river
medium hostes tenebant, nostris aquarum nulla copia.
between the-enemy held for-ours of-water no supply
Consultone id egerit imperator, an errorem in consilium 38.8
whether-by-design this did the-commander or an-error into a-plan
verterit, dubium; certe necessitate acta virtus victoriae
turned doubtful certainly by-necessity driven valor of-the-victory
causa fuit.
the-cause was
Nam flagitante aquam exercitu, "Si viri estis," inquit "en, 38.9
for demanding water the-army if men you-are he-said look
illic habetis." Itaque tanto ardore pugnatum est, ea
there you-have-it and-so with-such ardor fought it-was such
caedes hostium fuit, ut victor Romanus cruento
the-slaughter of-the-enemy was that the-victorious Roman from-the-bloody
flumine non plus aquae biberit quam sanguinis barbarorum.
river not more of-water drank than of-the-blood of-the-barbarians
Certe rex ipse Teutobodus, quaternos senosque equos 38.10
certainly the-king himself Teutobodus four and-six horses
transilire solitus, vix unum, cum fugeret, ascendit, proximoque
to-leap-over accustomed scarcely one when he-fled mounted and-the-nearest
in saltu conprehensus insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit.
in forest caught a-notable spectacle of-the-triumph was
Quippe vir proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sua eminebat.
for a-man of-height exceptional above trophies his-own he-towered

38.11 Sublatis funditus Teutonis in Cimbros convertitur. Hi
removed utterly the-Teutones against the-Cimbri he-turns these
iam — quis crederet? — per hiemem, quae altius Alpes
now who would-believe through winter which higher the-Alps
levat, Tridentinis iugis in Italiam provoluti veluti ruina
lifts by-the-Tridentine ridges into Italy rolled-forward as-it-were a-landslide
descenderant.
had-descended

38.12 Atesim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed quadam
the-Adige river not by-a-bridge nor by-ships but with-a-certain
stoliditate barbarica primum corporibus adgressi, postquam
stupidity barbarian first with-their-bodies attacking after
retinere amnem manibus et clipeis frustra temptaverant,
to-hold-back the-river with-hands and shields in-vain they-had-tried
ingesta silva obrutum transiluere.
piled-in a-forest overwhelmed they-leapt-across

38.13 Si statim infesto agmine urbem petissent, grande discrimen;
if at-once in-hostile column the-city they-had-sought a-great crisis
sed in Venetia, quo fere tractu Italia mollissima est, ipsa
but in Venetia in-which about tract Italy softest is the-very
soli caelique clementia robur elanguit. Ad hoc
of-the-soil and-climate mildness their-strength languished in-addition to-this
panis usu carnisque coctae et dulcedine vini mitigatos
of-bread by-use and-of-meat cooked and by-the-sweetness of-wine softened
Marius in tempore adgressus est.
Marius in time attacked has

38.14 Venere ipsi — nam metus in barbaris nulla vestigia
came they-themselves for of-fear in barbarians no traces
— et diem pugnae a nostro imperatore petierunt; et sic
and the-day of-battle from our commander sought and so
proximum dedit. In patentissimo, quem Raudium vocant, campo
the-next he-gave on the-most-open which Raudian they-call plain

concurrere. Inde milia sexaginta quinque cecidere, hinc
they-clashed thence thousands sixty five fell on-this-side
trecentis minus; per omnem diem conciditur barbarus.
three-hundred less through the-whole day is-cut-down the-barbarian
Istic quoque imperator addiderat virtuti dolum, secutus 38.15
there also the-commander had-added to-valor guile following
Annibalem artemque Cannarum; primum nebulosum nanctus
Hannibal and-the-art of-Cannae first a-misty having-got
diem, ut hosti inopinatus occurreret, tum ventosum
day that on-the-enemy unexpected he-might-come then a-windy
quoque, ut pulvis in oculos et ora ferretur, tum
too that the-dust into the-eyes and faces might-be-borne then
acie conversa in orientem, ut, quod ex captivis mox
with-the-line turned toward the-east that as from the-captives soon
cognitum est, ex splendore galearum aere repercusso
learned was from the-gleam of-the-helmets by-the-bronze reflected
quasi ardere caelum videretur.
as-if to-be-ablaze the-sky seemed
Nec minor cum uxoribus eorum pugna quam cum ipsis 38.16
nor smaller with the-wives their a-fight than with themselves
fuit; cum obiectis undique plaustris atque carpentis altae
was when thrown-up on-all-sides wagons and carriages high
desuper securibus contisque pugnarent.
from-above with-axes and-poles they-fought
Perinde speciosa mors earum fuit quam pugna. Nam cum missa 38.17
equally splendid the-death their was as the-fight for when sent
ad Marium legatione libertatem ac sacerdotium non inpetrassent
to Marius an-embassy liberty and priesthood not they-had-obtained
(nec fas erat), suffocatis elisisque passim infantibus suis
nor right it-was with-strangled and-dashed everywhere infants their-own

aut mutuis concidere vulneribus aut vinculo e crinibus
either by-mutual they-fell wounds or with-a-noose from hair
suis facto ab arboribus iugisque plaustrorum pependerunt.
their-own made from trees and-the-yokes of-the-wagons they-hanged

38.18 Boiorix rex in prima acie dimicans inpigre nec inultus
Boiorix the-king in the-front line fighting vigorously nor unavenged
occiditur. Tertia Tigurinorum manus, quae quasi in subsidio
is-killed the-third of-the-Tigurini band which as-if in reserve
Noricos insederat Alpium tumulos, in diversa elapsa
the-Norican had-occupied of-the-Alps hills in different-directions slipping-away
fuga ignobili et latrociniis evanuit.
in-flight ignoble and in-brigandage vanished

38.19 Hunc tam laetum tamque felicem liberatae Italiae adsertique
this so glad and-so happy of-freed Italy and-of-the-claimed
imperii nuntium non per homines, ut solebat, populus
empire news not through men as was-wont the-people
Romanus accepit, sed per ipsos, si credere fas est, deos.
Roman received but through the-very if to-believe right it-is gods

38.20 Quippe eodem die quo gesta res est visi pro aede
for on-the-same day on-which done the-thing was seen before the-temple
Pollucis et Castoris iuvenes laureatas praetori litteras dare,
of-Pollux and Castor youths laureled to-the-praetor a-letter to-give
frequensque in spectaculo rumor victoriae Cimbricae. ***
and-frequent in the-theater the-rumor of-the-victory Cimbrian (lacuna)

38.21 "feliciter!" dixit. Quo quid admirabilius, quid insignius
happily said than-which what more-wonderful what more-remarkable
fieri potest? Quippe velut elata montibus suis Roma
to-happen can for as-if raised on-hills its-own Rome
spectaculo belli interesset, quod in gladiatorio munere
at-the-spectacle of-the-war were-present which in a-gladiatorial show

fieri solet, uno eodemque momento, cum in acie Cimbri
to-happen is-wont at-one and-the-same moment when in the-line the-Cimbri
succumberent, populus in urbe plaudebat.
were-succumbing the-people in the-city was-applauding

I.39–40 · THE THRACIANS AND MITHRIDATES

The Thracians and Scordisci, savage beyond all others, are fought down by a line of generals to the Danube and beyond. Mithridates of Pontus has all the Romans in Asia killed by a single edict and takes Greece; Sulla takes Athens and the Piraeus and beats his armies at Chaeronea and Orchomenus. The war revives; Lucullus relieves Cyzicus and routs him on land, a storm wrecks his fleet, and he stirs up the peoples of Armenia and the Caucasus; Pompey defeats him in a battle by moonlight, Mithridates dies at his son's betrayal, and Pompey settles Asia from the Caucasus to Jerusalem.

Post Macedonas, si dis placet, Thraces rebellant, illi 39.1
after the-Macedonians if to-the-gods it-is-pleasing the-Thracians rebel they
quondam tributarii Macedonum; nec in proximas modo
once tributaries of-the-Macedonians nor into the-nearest only
provincias contenti incurrere, Thessaliam atque Dalmatiam, in
provinces content to-run Thessaly and Dalmatia to
Adriaticum mare usque venerunt; eoque fine retenti, quasi
the-Adriatic sea as-far-as they-came and-by-that boundary held-back as-if
interveniente natura, contorta in ipsas aquas tela miserunt.
intervening nature hurled at the-very waters weapons they-sent
Nihil interim per id omne tempus residuum crudelitatis 39.2
nothing meanwhile through that whole time left of-cruelty
fuit in captivos saevientibus: litare dis sanguine
was against the-captives raging to-sacrifice to-the-gods with-blood
humano, bibere in ossibus capitum, cuiusque modi ludibriis
human to-drink from the-bones of-skulls with-every kind mockeries

foedare mortem tam igni quam fumo, partus quoque
to-defile death as-much by-fire as by-smoke the-offspring also
gravidarum mulierum extorquere tormentis.
of-pregnant women to-wrench-out by-tortures

39.3 Saevissimi omnium Thracum Scordisci fuere, sed calliditas
the-most-savage of-all the-Thracians the-Scordisci were but cunning
quoque ad robur accesserat:
also to strength had-been-added

39.4 silvarum et montium situs cum ingenio consentiebant.
of-the-forests and of-the-mountains the-sites with their-temper agreed
Itaque non fusus modo ab his aut fugatus, sed — simile
and-so not routed only by them or put-to-flight but like
prodigio — omnino totus interceptus exercitus quem duxerat
a-prodigy altogether wholly intercepted the-army which had-led
Cato.
Cato

39.5 Didius vagos et libera populatione diffusos intra suam
Didius the-roving and in-free plundering spread-abroad within his-own
reppulit Thraciam. Drusus ulterius egit et vetuit transire
drove-back Thrace Drusus further drove and forbade to-cross
Danuvium. Minucius toto vastavit Hebro, multis quidem
the-Danube Minucius all-along laid-waste the-Hebrus many indeed
amissis, dum per perfidum glacie flumen equitatur.
lost while along the-treacherous with-ice river was-ridden

39.6 Volso Rhodopen Caucasumque penetravit. Curio Dacia tenus
Vulso Rhodope and-the-Caucasus penetrated Curio to-Dacia as-far-as
venit, sed tenebras saltuum expavit. Appius in Sarmatas
came but the-darkness of-the-forests feared Appius into the-Sarmatians
usque pervenit, Lucullus ad terminum gentium Tanain
as-far-as reached Lucullus to the-boundary of-the-races the-Tanais
lacumque Maeotim.
and-the-lake Maeotis

Nec aliter cruentissimi hostium quam suis moribus 39.7
nor otherwise the-bloodiest of-enemies than by-their-own ways
domiti. Quippe in captivos igni ferroque saevitum est; sed
tamed for against the-captives with-fire and-steel raged it-was but
nihil barbaris atrocius visum est quam quod abscisis
nothing to-the-barbarians more-dreadful seemed it-was than that with-cut-off
manibus relicti vivere superstites poenae suae iubebantur.
hands left to-live survivors of-punishment their-own they-were-ordered
Ponticae gentes a septentrione in sinistrum iacent, a 40.1
the-Pontic races from the-north to the-left lie from
Pontico cognominatae mari. Harum gentium atque regionum
the-Pontic named sea of-these races and regions
rex antiquissimus Aeetas, post Artabazes, a septem
the-king most-ancient Aeetes after-him Artabazes from the-seven
Persis oriundus, inde Mithridates, omnium longe maximus.
Persians sprung thence Mithridates of-all by-far the-greatest
Quippe cum quattuor Pyrrho, tredecim anni Annibali 40.2
for when four for-Pyrrhus thirteen years for-Hannibal
suffecerint, ille per quadraginta annos restitit, donec tribus
sufficed he through forty years resisted until in-three
ingentibus bellis subactus felicitate Sullae, virtute
huge wars subdued by-the-good-fortune of-Sulla by-the-valor
Luculli, magnitudine Pompei consumeretur.
of-Lucullus by-the-greatness of-Pompey he-was-consumed
Causam quidem illius belli praetenderat apud Cassium 40.3
the-cause indeed of-that war he-had-alleged before Cassius
legatum, adtrectari terminos suos a Nicomede Bithyno;
the-legate to-be-encroached-on borders his-own by Nicomedes the-Bithynian
ceterum elatus animis ingentibus Asiae totius et, si posset,
for-the-rest raised in-spirit huge of-Asia whole and if he-could
Europae cupiditate flagrabat.
of-Europe with-desire he-was-burning

40.4 Spem ac fiduciam dabant nostra vitia. Quippe cum civilibus
hope and confidence gave our vices for when by-civil
bellis distringeremur, invitabat occasio, nudumque latus
wars we-were-distracted invited-him the-opportunity and-the-naked side
imperii ostendebant procul Marius, Sulla, Sertorius.
of-the-empire showed from-afar Marius Sulla Sertorius

40.5 Inter haec rei publicae vulnera et hos tumultus repente
amid these of-the-thing public wounds and these uproars suddenly
quasi captato tempore in lassos simul atque districtos
as-if seized the-moment upon the-weary at-the-same-time and distracted
subitus turbo Pontici belli ab ultima veluti specula
a-sudden whirlwind of-the-Pontic war from the-farthest as-it-were watchtower
septentrionis erupit.
of-the-north burst-out

40.6 Primus statim impetus belli Bithyniam rapuit, Asia inde
the-first at-once onset of-the-war Bithynia seized Asia thence
pari terrore correpta est, nec cunctanter ad regem ab
by-equal terror seized was nor hesitatingly to the-king from
urbibus nostris populisque descitum est.
cities our and-peoples defected it-was

40.7 Aderat, instabat, saevitia quasi virtute utebatur. Nam quid
he-was-at-hand he-pressed-on savagery as-if valor he-was-using for what
atrocius uno eius edicto, cum omnes qui in Asia forent
more-dreadful than-one his edict when all who in Asia were
Romanae civitatis homines interfici iussit? tum quidem domus,
of-Roman citizenship men to-be-killed he-ordered then indeed houses
templa et arae, humana omnia atque divina iura violata sunt.
temples and altars human all and divine rights violated were

40.8 Sed hic terror Asiae Europam quoque regi aperiebat.
but this terror of-Asia Europe also to-the-king was-opening
Itaque missis Archelao Neoptolemoque praefectis, excepta
and-so sent Archelaus and-Neoptolemus as-prefects excepted

Rhodo, quae pro nobis firmius stetit, ceterae Cyclades,
Rhodes which for us more-firmly stood the-other Cyclades
Delos, Euboea et ipsum Graeciae decus Athenae tenebantur.
Delos Euboea and the-very of-Greece ornament Athens were-held
Italiam iam ipsamque urbem Romam regius terror adflabat. 40.9
Italy now and-the-very city Rome the-royal terror was-blowing-upon
Itaque L. Sulla festinat, vir armis optimus, parique
and-so Lucius Sulla hastens a-man in-arms best and-with-equal
violentia ruentem ulterius hostem quadam quasi manu
violence rushing further the-enemy with-a-certain as-it-were hand
reppulit.
drove-back
Primumque Athenas urbem, — quis crederet? — frugum 40.10
and-first Athens the-city who would-believe of-crops
parentem, obsidione ac fame ad humanos cibos conpulit;
the-mother by-siege and hunger to human foods drove
mox subrutus Piraei portus sex aut amplius muris cinctus.
soon undermined of-Piraeus the-harbor with-six or more walls girded
Postquam domuerat ingratissimos hominum, tamen, ut ipse
after he-had-tamed the-most-ungrateful of-men however as he-himself
dixit, in honorem mortuorum sacris suis famaeque donavit.
said in honor of-the-dead to-the-rites their-own and-to-fame he-pardoned
Mox cum Euboea atque Boeotia praesidia regis depulisset, 40.11
soon when from-Euboea and Boeotia the-garrisons of-the-king he-had-driven
omnis copias uno apud Chaeroniam, apud Orchomenon
all the-forces in-one at Chaeronea at Orchomenus
altero bello dissipavit, statimque in Asiam transgressus
in-the-other war he-scattered and-at-once into Asia crossing
ipsum opprimit. Et debellatum foret, nisi de
himself he-crushes and finished-off-the-war would-have-been unless over
Mithridate triumphare cito quam vere maluisset.
Mithridates to-triumph quickly than truly he-had-preferred

40.12 Ac tum quidem hunc Asiae statum Sulla dederat. Ictum cum
and then indeed this for-Asia settlement Sulla had-given struck with
Ponticis foedus, recepit Bithyniam a rege Nicomedes,
the-Pontic-men a-treaty recovered Bithynia from the-king Nicomedes
Ariobarzanes Cappadociam, Asia rursus nostra, ut coeperat,
Ariobarzanes Cappadocia Asia again ours as it-had-begun
Mithridates tantum repulsus. Itaque non fregit ea res
Mithridates only repulsed and-so not broke that thing
Ponticos, sed incendit.
the-Pontic-men but inflamed-them

40.13 Quippe rex Asia et Europa quodam modo inescatus
for the-king with-Asia and Europe in-a-certain way baited
non iam quasi alienas, sed, quia amiserat, quasi raptas
not now as-if another's but because he-had-lost-them as-if seized
belli iure repetebat.
by-the-law of-war was-reclaiming

40.14 Igitur ut extincta parum fideliter incendia maiore flamma
therefore as put-out too-little faithfully fires with-greater flame
revivescunt, ita ille de integro, auctis maiorem in modum
revive so he from whole increased greater in manner
copiis, tota denique regni sui mole in Asiam
the-forces with-the-whole in-short of-kingdom his-own mass into Asia
rursus mari terra fluminibusque veniebat.
again by-sea by-land and-by-rivers was-coming

40.15 Cyzicus, nobilis civitas, arce, moenibus, portu turribusque
Cyzicus a-famous city with-its-citadel walls harbor and-towers
marmoreis Asiaticae plagae litora inlustrat. Hanc ille quasi
marble of-the-Asiatic region the-shores makes-illustrious this he as-if
alteram Romam toto invaserat bello.
a-second Rome with-whole had-attacked war

Sed fiduciam oppidanis resistendi nuntius fecit, docens 40.16
but confidence to-the-townspeople of-resisting a-messenger made informing
adventare Lucullum, qui — horribile dictu — per medias
to-be-approaching Lucullus who dreadful to-tell through the-middle-of
hostium naves utre suspensus et pedibus iter
of-the-enemy the-ships on-a-wineskin hung and with-his-feet the-course
gubernans, videntibus procul quasi marina pristis evaserat.
steering to-those-seeing from-afar as-if a-sea monster had-escaped
Mox clade conversa, cum ex mora obsidii regem 40.17
soon the-disaster turned when from the-delay of-the-siege the-king
fames et ex fame pestilentia urgueret, recedentem Lucullus
hunger and from hunger plague pressed retreating Lucullus
adsequitur adeoque cecidit, ut Granicus et Aesepus amnes
overtakes and-so-much cut-down that the-Granicus and Aesepus rivers
cruenti redderentur.
bloody were-rendered
Rex callidus Romanaeque avaritiae peritus spargi 40.18
the-king cunning and-of-Roman avarice knowing to-be-scattered
aurum a fugientibus et pecuniam iussit, qua sequentes
gold by the-fleeing and money ordered with-which the-pursuers
moraretur. Nec felicior in mari quam terra fuga.
he-might-delay nor more-fortunate on the-sea than on-land the-flight
Quippe centum amplius navium classem apparatu
for of-a-hundred more ships a-fleet with-the-equipment
belli gravem Pontico mari adgressa tempestas tam foeda
of-war heavy on-the-Pontic sea attacking a-storm with-so foul
strage laceravit, ut navalis belli instar efficeret, planeque
a-slaughter tore that of-a-naval war the-equal it-made and-plainly
ut Lucullus quodam cum fluctibus procellisque commercio
that Lucullus by-a-certain with the-waves and-gales partnership
debellandum tradidisse regem ventis videretur.
to-be-finished-off to-have-handed-over the-king to-the-winds seemed

40.20 Adtritae iam omnes validissimi regni vires erant, sed
worn-down now all of-the-most-powerful kingdom the-strength was but
animus malis augebatur.
his-spirit by-misfortunes was-increased

40.21 Itaque conversus ad proximas gentes totum paene orientem ac
and-so turned to the-nearest races the-whole almost east and
septentrionem ruina sua involvit. Hiberi, Caspii, Albani et
north in-ruin his-own he-entangled the-Iberians Caspians Albanians and
utraeque sollicitantur Armeniae, per quae omnia decus et
both are-stirred-up the-Armenias through which all glory and
nomen et titulos gloriae Pompeio suo Fortuna quaerebat.
name and titles of-renown for-Pompey her-own Fortune was-seeking

40.22 Qui ubi novis motibus ardere Asiam videt aliosque ex
who when with-new movements to-be-ablaze Asia he-sees and-others after
aliis prodire reges, nihil cunctandum ratus, priusquam
others to-come-forth kings nothing to-be-delayed thinking before
inter se gentium robora coirent, statim ponte
among themselves of-the-races the-strength should-combine at-once a-bridge
navibus facto omnium ante se primus transiit Euphratem
of-ships made of-all before himself first crossed the-Euphrates
regemque fugientem media nanctus Armenia — quanta
and-the-king fleeing in-the-middle-of having-caught Armenia how-great
felicitas viri — uno proelio confecit.
the-good-fortune of-the-man in-one battle finished

40.23 Nocturna ea dimicatio fuit et Luna in partibus. Quippe
by-night that fight was and the-Moon on the-side for
quasi commilitans cum dea a tergo se hostibus, a
as-if fighting-alongside when the-goddess from the-rear herself to-the-enemy from
facie Romanis praebuisset, Pontici per errorem longius
the-front to-the-Romans had-shown the-Pontic-men through error farther
cadentis umbras suas quasi hostium corpora petebant.
falling shadows their-own as-if of-the-enemy the-bodies attacked

Et Mithridates quidem nocte illa debellatus est. Nihil enim 40.24
and Mithridates indeed in-night that finished-off was nothing for
postea valuit, quamquam omnia expertus more anguium,
afterward could-he although everything having-tried in-the-manner of-snakes
qui optrito capite postremum cauda minantur.
which crushed the-head at-the-last with-the-tail threaten
Quippe cum effugisset hostem Colchis tenus, iungere 40.25
for when he-had-escaped the-enemy by-Colchis as-far to-join
Bosporon, inde per Thracen Macedoniamque et Graeciam
the-Bosporus thence through Thrace and-Macedonia and Greece
transilire, sic Italiam nec opinatus invadere — tantum
to-leap-across so Italy not expecting to-invade only
cogitavit.
he-planned
Sed defectione civium Pharnacisque filii scelere 40.26
but by-the-defection of-his-citizens and-of-Pharnaces his-son by-the-crime
praeventus male temptatum veneno spiritum ferro expulit.
forestalled badly attempted with-poison the-breath with-steel he-drove-out
Gnaeus interim Magnus rebellis Asiae reliquias sequens 40.27
Gnaeus meanwhile Magnus of-rebellious Asia the-remnants pursuing
per diversa gentium terrarumque volitabat. Nam sub
through different-parts of-races and-lands was-flitting for toward
orientem secutus Armenios, captis, ipso capite gentis,
the-east following the-Armenians taken the-very head of-the-race
Artaxatis, supplicem iussit regnare Tigranen.
Artaxata as-a-suppliant he-ordered to-reign Tigranes
At in septentrione Scythicum iter tamquam in mari stellis 40.28
but in the-north the-Scythian route as-if on the-sea by-the-stars
secutus Colchos cecidit, ignovit Hiberiae, pepercit Albanis.
following the-Colchians he-cut-down he-pardoned Iberia he-spared the-Albanians
Regem horum Oroden positis sub ipso Caucaso castris iussit
the-king of-these Oroeses pitched under the-very Caucasus camp he-ordered

in plana descendere, at Arthocen, qui Hiberis imperabat,
onto the-plain to-come-down but Artoces who the-Iberians ruled
obsides liberos dare; Oroden etiam muneravit, ultro
as-hostages his-children to-give Oroeses even he-rewarded of-his-own-accord
ab Albania sua lectum aureum et alia dona mittentem.
from Albania his-own a-couch golden and other gifts sending
40.29 Nec non in meridiem verso agmine Libanum Syriae
nor not toward the-south turned the-column Lebanon of-Syria
Damascumque transgressus per nemora illa odorata, per
and-Damascus crossing through groves those fragrant through
turis et balsami silvas Romana signa circumtulit.
of-incense and of-balsam forests Roman standards he-carried-round
40.30 Arabes, si quid imperaret, praesto fuere. Hierosolyma
the-Arabs if anything he-commanded ready were Jerusalem
defendere temptavere Iudaei; verum haec quoque et intravit
to-defend tried the-Jews but this too both he-entered
et vidit illud grande inpiae gentis arcanum patens, sub
and saw that great of-the-impious race secret open under
aurea vite caelum. Dissidentibusque de regno fratribus
a-golden vine the-sky and-disagreeing about the-kingdom brothers
arbiter factus regnare iussit Hyrcanum; Aristobolum, quia
arbiter made to-reign he-ordered Hyrcanus Aristobulus because
renovabat imperium, in catenas dedit.
he-was-renewing power into chains he-gave
40.31 Sic Pompeio duce populus Romanus totam, qua latissima
so with-Pompey as-leader the-people Roman the-whole where widest
est, Asiam pervagatus, quam extremam imperii habebat
it-is Asia having-roamed which the-farthest of-the-empire it-held
provinciam mediam fecit. Exceptis quippe Parthis, qui foedus
province the-middle made excepted for the-Parthians who a-treaty
maluerunt, et Indis, qui adhuc nos nec noverant, omnis
preferred and the-Indians who still us not-even knew all

Asia inter Rubrum et Caspium et Oceanum Pompeianis
Asia between the-Red and the-Caspian and the-Ocean by-Pompeian
domita vel oppressa signis tenebatur.
tamed or crushed standards was-held

I.41–45 · PIRATES, CRETE, THE BALEARES, CYPRUS, AND GAUL

The Cilician pirates close the seas; Servilius takes their towns, and Pompey sweeps the whole sea in forty days and settles them inland. Metellus takes Crete, his brother the Balearic islands, whose slingers learn from infancy; Cato brings home the treasure of Cyprus. Caesar subdues Gaul: the Helvetii, the Belgae, the Veneti at sea, Ariovistus and the Germans, the Rhine twice crossed, Britain twice invaded, and finally Vercingetorix, who throws down his arms at Caesar's knees.

Interim cum populus Romanus per diversa terrarum 41.1
meanwhile when the-people Roman through different-parts of-the-lands
districtus est, Cilices invaserant maria sublatisque
distracted was the-Cilicians had-invaded the-seas and-removed
commerciis, rupto foedere generis humani, sic maria bello
trade broken the-treaty of-the-race human so the-seas by-war
quasi tempestate praecluserant.
as-if by-a-storm they-had-closed
Audaciam perditis furiosisque latronibus dabat inquieta 41.2
boldness to-the-desperate and-raging robbers gave unquiet
Mithridaticis proeliis Asia, dum sub alieni belli tumultu
with-the-Mithridatic battles Asia while under of-another's war the-uproar
exterique regis invidia inpune grassantur.
and-of-a-foreign king the-odium unpunished they-roam

41.3 Ac primum duce Isidoro contenti proximo mari Cretam
and first as-leader with-Isidorus content with-the-nearest sea Crete
inter atque Cyrenas et Achaiam sinumque Maleum, quod
between and Cyrene and Achaea and-the-gulf of-Malea which
ab spoliis aureum ipsi vocavere, latrocinabantur.
from the-spoils golden they-themselves called they-plundered

41.4 Missusque in eos Publius Servilius, quamvis leves et
and-sent against them Publius Servilius although the-light and
fugaces myoparonas gravi et Martia classe turbaret,
fleeing pirate-skiffs with-a-heavy and martial fleet he-threw-into-confusion
non incruenta victoria superat.
not bloodless with-victory overcomes

41.5 Sed nec mari summovisse contentus, validissimas urbes
but nor from-the-sea to-have-removed-them content the-strongest cities
eorum et diutina praeda abundantes, Phaselim et
their and with-long-standing booty abounding Phaselis and
Olympum evertit Isaurosque ipsam arcem Ciliciae, unde
Olympus he-overthrew and-the-Isauri the-very citadel of-Cilicia whence
conscius sibi magni laboris Isaurici cognomen adamavit.
conscious to-himself of-great labor the-Isauricus surname he-loved

41.6 Non ideo tamen tot cladibus domiti terra se
not therefore however by-so-many disasters tamed on-land themselves
continere potuerunt; sed ut quaedam animalia, quibus aquam
to-keep they-could but as certain animals to-which water
terramque incolendi gemina natura est, sub ipso hostis
and-land of-inhabiting a-twin nature is under the-very of-the-enemy
recessu inpatientes soli in aquas suas resiluerunt,
withdrawal impatient of-the-ground into waters their-own they-leapt-back
et aliquanto latius quam prius Siciliae quoque litora
and somewhat more-widely than before of-Sicily too the-shores
et Campaniam nostram subito adventu terrere voluerunt.
and Campania our by-sudden arrival to-terrify they-wished

Sic Cilix dignus victoria Pompei visus est et 41.7
so the-Cilician worthy of-the-victory of-Pompey seemed was and
Mithridaticae provinciae factus accessio. Ille dispersam
of-the-Mithridatic province made an-addition he the-scattered
toto mari pestem semel et in perpetuum volens
over-the-whole sea plague once and for all-time wishing
extinguere divino quodam apparatu adgressus est.
to-put-out with-divine a-certain equipment attacked has
Quippe cum classibus et suis et socialibus Rhodiorum 41.8
for when in-fleets both his-own and allied of-the-Rhodians
abundaret, pluribus legatis atque praefectis utraque Ponti
he-abounded with-many legates and prefects both of-the-Pontus
et Oceani ora conplexus est.
and of-the-Ocean the-coast embraced he-has
Gellius Tusco mari inpositus, Plotius Siculo; Atilius 41.9
Gellius over-the-Tuscan sea placed Plotius over-the-Sicilian Atilius
Ligusticum sinum, Pomponius Gallicum obsedit, Torquatus
the-Ligurian gulf Pomponius the-Gallic blockaded Torquatus
Balearicum, Tiberius Nero Gaditanum fretum, qua primum
the-Balearic Tiberius Nero the-Gaditane strait where first
maris nostri limen aperitur; Lentulus Marcellinus
of-the-sea our the-threshold opens Lentulus Marcellinus
Libycum, Aegyptium, Pompei iuvenes Hadriaticum, Varro
the-Libyan the-Egyptian of-Pompey the-sons the-Adriatic Varro
Terentius Aegaeum et Ionicum, Pamphylium Metellus,
Terentius the-Aegean and Ionian the-Pamphylian Metellus
Asiaticum Caepio; ipsas Propontidos fauces Porcius Cato
the-Asiatic Caepio the-very of-the-Propontis jaws Porcius Cato
sic obditis navibus quasi porta observavit.
so with-placed-across ships as-if with-a-gate barred

41.11 Sic per omnis aequoris portus, sinus, latebras, recessus,
so through all of-the-sea harbors gulfs hiding-places recesses
promontoria, freta, paeninsulas quidquid piratarum fuit
headlands straits peninsulas whatever of-pirates there-was
quadam indagine inclusum est.
by-a-certain encircling shut-in was

41.12 Ipse Pompeius in originem fontemque belli Ciliciam;
himself Pompey against the-origin and-source of-the-war Cilicia
nec hostes detractavere certamen.
nor the-enemy refused the-contest

41.13 Non ex fiducia, sed quia oppressi erant, ausi videbantur;
not from confidence but because crushed they-were having-dared they-seemed
sed nihil tamen amplius, quam ut ad primum ictum
but nothing however more than that at the-first blow
concurrerent. Mox ubi circumfusa undique rostra viderunt,
they-should-clash soon when poured-round on-all-sides the-beaks they-saw
abiectis statim telis remisque plausu undique pari,
thrown-down at-once their-weapons and-oars with-clapping on-all-sides equal
quod supplicantium signum fuit, vitam petiverunt.
which of-suppliants the-sign was life they-sought

41.14 Non alia tam incruenta victoria usi umquam sumus, sed
not other so bloodless victory used ever we-have but
nec fidelior in posterum reperta gens ulla est; idque
nor more-faithful in the-future found race any was and-this
prospectum singulari consilio ducis, qui maritimum genus
foreseen by-the-singular counsel of-the-leader who the-seafaring race
a conspectu longe removit maris et mediterraneis agris
from the-sight far removed of-the-sea and to-inland fields
quasi obligavit, eodemque tempore et usum maris navibus
as-if bound and-at-the-same time both the-use of-the-sea for-ships
recuperavit et terrae homines suos reddidit.
recovered and to-the-land men its-own restored

Quid prius in hac mirere victoria? velocitatem? 41.15
what first in this would-you-admire victory the-speed
quadragensimo die parta est. An felicitatem? ne una quidem
on-the-fortieth day won it-was or the-good-fortune not one even
navis amissa est. An vero perpetuitatem? amplius piratae
ship lost was or indeed the-permanence more pirates
non fuerunt.
not there-were

Creticum bellum, si vera volumus, sola vincendi nobilem 42.1
the-Cretan war if the-truth we-wish only of-conquering the-famous
insulam cupiditas fecit. Favisse Mithridati videbatur; hoc
island the-desire made-it to-have-favored Mithridates it-seemed this
placuit armis vindicare.
it-was-resolved with-arms to-avenge

Primus invasit insulam Marcus Antonius cum ingenti quidem 42.2
first invaded the-island Marcus Antonius with huge indeed
victoriae spe atque fiducia, adeo ut pluris catenas in
of-victory hope and confidence so-much that more chains on
navibus quam arma portaret.
the-ships than arms he-carried

Dedit itaque poenas vaecordiae. Nam plerasque naves 42.3
he-paid therefore the-penalty for-his-madness for most ships
intercepit hostis, captivaque corpora religantes velis ac
intercepted the-enemy and-the-captive bodies binding to-the-sails and
funibus suspendere, ac sic velificantes triumphantium in
ropes they-hung and so sailing of-triumphers in
modum Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt.
the-manner the-Cretans to-harbors their-own rowed-back

42.4 Metellus deinde totam insulam igni ferroque populatus
Metellus then the-whole island with-fire and-steel having-ravaged
intra castella et urbes redegit, Cnoson Eleuthernan et, ut
within forts and cities drove-back Cnossus Eleutherna and as
Graeci dicere solent, urbium matrem Cydoneam;
the-Greeks to-say are-wont of-cities the-mother Cydonia
42.5 adeoque saeve in captivos consulebatur, ut veneno se
and-so savagely against the-captives it-was-decided that with-poison themselves
plerique conficerent, alii deditionem suam ad Pompeium
most finished-off others surrender their-own to Pompey
absentem mitterent.
absent sent
42.6 Et cum ille res in Asia gerens eo quoque praefectum
and when he affairs in Asia conducting thither too a-prefect
misisset Antonium in alienam provinciam, inritus fuit,
had-sent Antonius in another's province vain was
eoque infestior Metellus in hostes ius victoris
and-thereby more-hostile Metellus against the-enemy the-right of-the-victor
exercuit, victisque Lasthene et Panare, Cydoneae ducibus,
exercised and-conquered Lasthenes and Panares of-Cydonia the-leaders
victor rediit. Nec quicquam tamen amplius de tam famosa
a-victor returned nor anything however more from so famous
victoria quam cognomen Creticum reportavit.
a-victory than the-surname Creticus brought-back
43.1 Quatenus Metelli Macedonici domus bellicis agnominibus
since of-Metellus Macedonicus the-house to-war surnames
adsueverat, altero ex liberis eius Cretico facto mora non
had-grown-accustomed one of children his Creticus made delay not
fuit quin alter quoque Balearicus vocaretur.
there-was but-that the-other too Balearicus should-be-called

Baleares per id tempus insulae piratica rabie maria 43.2
the-Balearic through that time islands with-piratical frenzy the-seas
corruperant. Homines feros atque silvestres mireris
had-corrupted men fierce and wild you-would-wonder
ausos a scopulis suis saltem maria prospicere.
having-dared from rocks their-own at-least the-seas to-look-out-on
Ascendere etiam inconditas rates et praeternavigantes 43.3
they-boarded even crude rafts and those-sailing-past
subinde inopinato impetu terruere.
now-and-then with-unexpected onset terrified
Sed cum venientem ab alto Romanam classem prospexissent, 43.4
but when coming from the-deep the-Roman fleet they-had-seen
praedam putantes, ausi etiam occurrere, et primo impetu
booty thinking-it they-dared even to-go-against-it and at-the-first onset
ingenti lapidum saxorumque nimbo classem operuerunt.
with-a-huge of-stones and-rocks cloud the-fleet covered
Tribus quisque fundis proeliantur. Certos esse quis miretur 43.5
with-three each slings they-fight sure to-be who would-wonder
ictus, cum haec sola genti arma sint, id unum ab
their-blows when these alone to-the-race the-arms are this one from
infantia studium? cibum puer a matre non accipit, nisi
infancy the-pursuit food a-boy from his-mother not receives except
quem ipsa monstrante percusserit. Sed non diu lapidatione
what she-herself pointing-out he-has-struck but not long by-stoning
Romanos terruere.
the-Romans they-terrified
Nam postquam comminus ventum est expertique rostra 43.6
for after at-close-quarters come it-was and-having-felt the-beaks
et pila venientia, pecudum in morem clamore sublato
and javelins coming of-cattle in the-manner a-shout raised

petiverunt fuga litora, dilapsique in proximos tumulos
sought in-flight the-shores and-scattering into the-nearest hills
quaerendi fuerunt ut vincerentur.
to-be-sought-out they-were that they-might-be-conquered

44.1 Aderat fatum insularum. Igitur et Cypros recepta sine
was-at-hand the-fate of-the-islands therefore also Cyprus was-received without
bello.
war

44.2 Insulam veteribus divitiis abundantem et ob hoc Veneri
the-island with-old riches abounding and for this to-Venus
sacram Ptolemaeus regebat.
sacred Ptolemy was-ruling

44.3 Sed divitiarum tanta erat fama, nec falso, ut victor
but of-riches so-great was the-fame nor falsely that the-conqueror
gentium populus et donare regna consuetus, P. Clodio
of-races people and to-give kingdoms accustomed with-Publius Clodius
tribuno plebis duce, socii vivique regis confiscationem
tribune of-the-commons as-leader of-an-ally and-living king the-confiscation
mandaverit.
it-ordered

44.4 Et ille quidem ad rei famam veneno fata praecepit.
and he indeed at of-the-thing the-report by-poison his-fate anticipated

44.5 Ceterum Porcius Cato Cyprias opes Liburnis per
for-the-rest Porcius Cato the-Cyprian wealth in-Liburnian-galleys through
Tiberinum ostium invexit. Quae res latius aerarium
the-Tiber mouth brought-in which thing more-amply the-treasury
populi Romani quam ullus triumphus implevit.
of-the-people Roman than any triumph filled

45.1 Asia Pompei manibus subacta reliqua, quae restabant in
Asia by-Pompey's hands subdued the-rest which remained in
Europa, Fortuna in Caesarem transtulit.
Europe Fortune onto Caesar transferred

Restabant autem inmanissimi gentium Galli atque Germani 45.2
there-remained however the-most-monstrous of-races the-Gauls and Germans
et quamvis toto orbe divisi, tamen quia vincere libuit,
and although by-the-whole world divided however because to-conquer it-pleased
Britanni. Primus Galliae motus ab Helvetiis coepit, qui
the-Britons the-first of-Gaul rising from the-Helvetii began who
Rhodanum inter et Rhenum siti, non sufficientibus terris
the-Rhone between and the-Rhine situated not sufficing lands
venere sedem petitum, incensis moenibus suis;
came a-seat to-seek burned walls their-own
hoc sacramentum fuit, ne redirent. Sed petito 45.3
this the-oath was that-they-should-not return but asked
tempore ad deliberandum, cum inter moras Caesar Rhodani
time for deliberating when amid the-delays Caesar of-the-Rhone
ponte rescisso fugam abstulisset, statim bellicosissimam
the-bridge cut-down their-flight had-removed at-once the-most-warlike
gentem sic in sedes suas, quasi greges in stabulum pastor,
race so into seats its-own as-if flocks into the-fold a-shepherd
reduxit.
led-back
Sequens longe longeque cruentior pugna Belgarum, quippe 45.4
the-following far and-far bloodier battle of-the-Belgae since
pro libertate pugnantium. Hic cum multa Romanorum
for liberty fighting here when many of-Roman
militum insignia, tum illud egregium ipsius ducis, quod,
soldiers distinctions then that outstanding of-the-leader himself that
nutante in fugam exercitu, rapto fugientis e manu scuto
wavering into flight the-army snatched of-one-fleeing from the-hand a-shield
in primam volitans aciem manu proelium restituit.
into the-front flying line with-his-hand the-battle he-restored

45.5 Inde cum Venetis etiam navale bellum, sed maior cum
thence with the-Veneti even a-naval war but greater with
Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa. Quippe illae rudes
the-Ocean than with the-very ships the-brawl for those crude
et informes et statim naufragae, cum rostra sensissent; sed
and shapeless and at-once shipwrecked when the-beaks they-had-felt but
haerebat in vadis pugna, cum aestibus solitis in ipso
was-sticking in the-shallows the-fight when by-the-tides customary in the-very
certamine subductus Oceanus intercedere bello videretur.
contest withdrawn the-Ocean to-intervene in-the-war seemed
45.6 Illae quoque accessere diversitates pro gentium locorumque
those also were-added differences according-to of-the-races and-of-the-places
natura. Aquitani, callidum genus, in speluncas se
the-nature the-Aquitani a-cunning race into caves themselves
recipiebant: iussit includi; Morini dilabebantur in silvas:
were-retreating he-ordered them-to-be-shut-in the-Morini were-slipping-away into the-forests
iussit incendi. Nemo tantum feroces dixerit Gallos:
he-ordered them-to-be-burned no-one only fierce would-say the-Gauls
45.7 fraudibus agunt. Indutiomarus Treveros, Ambiorix concitavit
by-frauds they-act Indutiomarus the-Treveri Ambiorix roused
Eburones. Utrique, absente Caesare coniuratione facta, invasere
the-Eburones both absent Caesar a-conspiracy made attacked
legatos.
the-legates
45.8 Sed ille fortiter a Dolabella summotus est, relatumque regis
but he bravely by Dolabella driven-off was and-brought-back the-king's
caput; hic insidiis in valle dispositis dolo perculit.
head this-one with-an-ambush in the-valley laid by-guile struck
Itaque et castra direpta sunt et Aurunculeium Cottam
and-so both the-camp plundered was and Aurunculeius Cotta

cum Titurio Sabino legatos amisimus. Nec ulla de rege
with Titurius Sabinus the-legates we-lost nor any on the-king
mox ultio; quippe perpetua trans Rhenum fuga latuit.
soon vengeance for in-perpetual across the-Rhine flight he-lay-hid
Nec Rhenus ergo inmunis; nec enim fas erat ut liber 45.9
nor the-Rhine therefore immune nor for right it-was that free
esset receptator hostium atque defensor.
should-be the-harborer of-enemies and defender
Et prima contra Germanos illius pugna iustissimis quidem 45.10
and the-first against the-Germans his battle the-justest indeed
ex causis. Haedui de incursionibus eorum querebantur.
from causes the-Aedui about the-incursions their were-complaining
Quae Ariovisti regis superbia! cui cum legati dicerent 45.11
what of-Ariovistus the-king arrogance to-whom when the-envoys said
"veni ad Caesarem," et "quis est Caesar?" et "si vult,
come to Caesar and who is Caesar and if he-wishes
veniat" inquit, et "quid ad illum, quid agat nostra
let-him-come he-said and what to him what does our
Germania? num ego me interpono Romanis?"
Germany surely-not I myself interpose with-the-Romans
Itaque tantus gentis novae terror in castris, ut testamenta 45.12
and-so so-great of-the-race new the-terror in the-camp that wills
passim etiam in principiis scriberentur. Sed illa inmania
everywhere even at headquarters were-written but those huge
corpora quo maiora erant, eo magis gladiis
bodies by-how-much greater they-were by-so-much the-more to-swords
ferroque patuerunt.
and-steel lay-open
Qui calor in proeliando militum fuerit, nullo magis 45.13
what heat in fighting of-the-soldiers there-was by-nothing more
exprimi potest quam quod, elatis super caput scutis cum
expressed can-be than that raised above the-head shields when

se testudine barbarus tegeret, super ipsa Romani scuta
himself with-a-tortoise the-barbarian covered over the-very the-Romans shields
salierunt, et inde in iugulos gladiis descendebant.
leapt and thence into throats with-swords came-down
45.14 Iterum de Germano Tencteri querebantur. Hic vero iam
again about the-German the-Tencteri were-complaining here indeed now
Caesar ultro Mosellam navali ponte transgreditur
Caesar of-his-own-accord the-Moselle by-a-ship bridge crosses
ipsumque Rhenum et Hercyniis hostem quaerit in silvis;
and-the-very Rhine and in-the-Hercynian the-enemy seeks in forests
sed in saltus ac paludes gens omnis diffugerat.
but into the-woodland-passes and marshes the-race whole had-scattered
Tantum pavoris incussit intra ripam subito Romanus visus.
so-much of-panic struck within the-bank suddenly the-Roman seen
45.15 Nec semel Rhenus, sed iterum quoque, et quidem ponte
nor once the-Rhine but a-second-time also and indeed a-bridge
facto penetratus est. Maior aliquanto trepidatio. Quippe cum
made penetrated was greater somewhat the-alarm for when
Rhenum suum sic ponte quasi iugo captum viderent,
Rhine their-own so by-a-bridge as-if by-a-yoke captured they-saw
fuga rursus in silvas et paludes, et, quod acerbissimum
flight again into forests and marshes and what most-bitter
Caesari fuit, non fuere qui vincerentur.
to-Caesar was not there-were who might-be-conquered
45.16 Omnibus terra marique peragratis respexit Oceanum et,
all by-land and-sea traversed he-looked-back-at the-Ocean and
quasi hic Romanis orbis non sufficeret, alterum cogitavit.
as-if this for-the-Romans world not sufficed another he-thought-of
Classe igitur conparata Britanniam transit mira celeritate;
with-a-fleet therefore prepared to-Britain he-crosses with-wondrous speed

quippe qui tertia vigilia cum Morinorum solvisset a
since he-who in-the-third watch when of-the-Morini he-had-set-sail from
portu, minus quam medio die insulam ingressus est.
the-harbor less than at-mid day the-island entered has
Plena erant tumultu hostico litora, et trepidantia ad 45.17
full were with-hostile uproar the-shores and alarmed at
conspectum rei novae carpenta volitabant. Itaque
the-sight of-a-thing new chariots were-flying-about and-so
trepidatio pro victoria fuit. Arma et obsides accepit a
the-alarm for victory was arms and hostages he-received from
trepidis, et ulterius isset, nisi inprobam classem
the-alarmed and further he-would-have-gone unless the-presumptuous fleet
naufragio castigasset Oceanus.
with-shipwreck had-chastised the-Ocean
Reversus igitur in Galliam, classe maiore auctisque copiis 45.18
returned therefore into Gaul with-a-fleet greater and-increased forces
in eundem rursus Oceanum eosdemque rursus Britannos.
into the-same again Ocean and-the-same again Britons
Caledonas secutus in silvas unum quoque e regibus
the-Caledonians following into the-forests one also of the-kings
Casuellanum in vincla dedit.
Cassivellaunus into chains he-gave
Contentus his (non enim provinciae, sed nomini 45.19
content with-these not for a-province but a-name
studebatur) cum maiore quam prius praeda revectus est,
was-being-sought with greater than before booty sailed-back he-has
ipso quoque Oceano tranquillo magis et propitio, quasi
the-very also Ocean calm more and favorable as-if
inparem ei se fateretur.
unequal to-him itself it-confessed

45.20 Sed maxima omnium eademque novissima coniuratio fuit
but the-greatest of-all and-the-same the-last conspiracy was
Galliarum, cum omnis pariter Arvernos atque Biturigas,
of-the-Gauls when all equally the-Arverni and Bituriges
Carnuntas simul Sequanosque contraxit corpore armis
the-Carnutes at-once and-the-Sequani drew-together in-body arms
spirituque terribilis, nomine etiam quasi ad terrorem
and-spirit terrible in-name even as-if for terror
conposito, Vercingetorix.
composed Vercingetorix

45.21 Ille festis diebus et conciliabulis, cum frequentissimos in
he on-festal days and at-gatherings when very-many in
lucis haberet, ferocibus dictis ad ius pristinum libertatis
the-groves he-had with-fierce words to the-right ancient of-liberty
erexit.
roused-them

45.22 Aberat tunc Caesar Ravennae dilectum agens, et hieme
was-away then Caesar at-Ravenna a-levy holding and in-winter
creverant Alpes: sic interclusum putabant iter. Sed ille
had-grown the-Alps so cut-off they-thought the-way but he
qualis erat ad nuntium rei felicissima temeritate
such-as he-was at the-news of-the-thing with-most-fortunate rashness
per invios ad id tempus montium tumulos, per
through pathless to that time of-the-mountains heights through
intactas vias et nives, expedita manu emensus
untouched ways and snows with-an-unencumbered band having-traversed
Galliam, et ex distantibus hibernis castra contraxit, et
Gaul both from distant winter-quarters the-camps drew-together and
ante in media Gallia fuit, quam ab ultima timeretur.
before in the-middle-of Gaul was than from its-farthest-part he-was-feared

Tum ipsa capita belli adgressus urbes, Avaricum 45.23
then the-very heads of-the-war attacking the-cities Avaricum
quadraginta milium propugnantium, Alesiam ducentorum
of-forty thousand defenders Alesia of-two-hundred
quinquaginta milium iuventute subnixam flammis adaequavit.
fifty thousand by-youth propped with-flames leveled
Circa Gergoviam Avernorum tota belli moles fuit. 45.24
around Gergovia of-the-Arverni the-whole of-the-war mass was
Quippe cum octoginta milia muro et arce et abruptis
for when eighty thousand with-wall and citadel and sheer
ripis defenderent maximam civitatem, vallo sudibus et
banks defended the-greatest city with-a-rampart with-stakes and
fossa inductoque fossae flumine, ad hoc decem et
a-trench and-led-in to-the-trench a-river in-addition to-this with-ten and
octo castellis ingentique lorica circumdatam primum fame
eight forts and-huge breastwork surrounded first by-hunger
domuit, mox audentem eruptiones in vallo sudibusque
he-tamed soon daring sallies on the-rampart and-stakes
concidit, novissime in deditionem redegit.
he-cut-down finally into surrender he-brought
Ipse ille rex, maximum victoriae decus, supplex cum 45.26
himself that king the-greatest of-the-victory ornament as-a-suppliant when
in castra venisset, equum et phaleras et sua arma ante
into the-camp he-had-come his-horse and trappings and his-own arms before
Caesaris genua proiecit. “Habe,” inquit, “fortem virum, vir
Caesar's knees threw-down have-them he-said a-brave man O-man
fortissime, vicisti.”
most-brave you-have-conquered

Crassus, greedy for Parthian gold and heedless of omens, is led into the desert, surrounded at Carrhae, and killed; his son dies too, and molten gold is poured into his dead mouth. Florus sums up the third age: a hundred years of upright conquest and a hundred of conquest corrupted by wealth, from which came the Gracchi, the Social War, the slave and gladiator wars, Marius, Sulla, Catiline, Caesar, and Pompey. He turns now to the civil wars.

46.1 Dum Gallos per Caesarem in septentrione debellat, ipse
while the-Gauls through Caesar in the-north it-finishes-off itself
interim ad orientem grave volnus a Parthis populus
meanwhile toward the-east a-heavy wound from the-Parthians the-people
Romanus accepit. Nec de fortuna queri possumus;
Roman received nor about fortune to-complain can-we
46.2 caret solacio clades. Adversis et dis et hominibus
lacks consolation the-disaster against both gods and men
cupiditas consulis Crassi, dum Parthico inhiat auro, undecim
the-greed of-the-consul Crassus while for-Parthian it-gapes gold eleven
strage legionum et ipsius capite multata est.
by-the-slaughter of-legions and by-his-own head punished was
46.3 Et tribunus plebi Metellus exeuntem ducem hostilibus
both the-tribune of-the-commons Metellus the-departing leader with-hostile
diris devoverat, et cum Zeugma transisset exercitus, rapta
curses had-devoted and when Zeugma had-crossed the-army snatched
subitis signa turbinibus hausit Euphrates, et cum apud
by-sudden the-standards whirlwinds swallowed the-Euphrates and when at
Nicephorium castra posuisset, missi ab Orode rege legati
Nicephorium camp he-had-pitched sent by Orodes the-king envoys
nuntiavere, percussorum cum Pompeio foederum Sullaque
bade-him of-the-struck with Pompey of-treaties and-Sulla
meminisset.
to-remember

Regiis inhians ille thensauris, nihil ne imaginario quidem 46.5
for-royal gaping he treasures nothing not by-imaginary even
iure, sed Seleuciae se responsurum esse respondit.
right but at-Seleucia himself about-to-answer to-be answered
Itaque dii foederum ultores nec insidiis nec virtuti 46.6
and-so the-gods of-treaties avengers neither to-the-ambushes nor to-the-valor
hostium defuerunt. Iam primum, qui solus et subvehere
of-the-enemy were-lacking now first which alone both to-bring-up
commeatus et munire poterat a tergo, relictus Euphrates,
supplies and to-protect could from the-rear left the-Euphrates
dum simulato transfugae cuidam Mazarae Syro creditur.
while to-feigned a-deserter a-certain Mazares a-Syrian trust-is-given
Tum in mediam camporum vastitatem eodem duce ductus 46.7
then into the-middle-of of-the-plains vastness by-the-same guide led
exercitus, ut undique hosti exponeretur.
the-army that on-all-sides to-the-enemy it-might-be-exposed
Itaque vixdum venerat Carrhas, cum undique praefecti 46.8
and-so scarcely he-had-come to-Carrhae when on-all-sides the-prefects
regis Silaces et Surenas ostendere signa auro sericisque
of-the-king Silaces and Surenas showed standards with-gold and-silken
vexillis vibrantia. Tunc sine mora circumfusi undique
banners quivering then without delay poured-round on-all-sides
equitatus in modum grandinis atque nimborum densa pariter
the-cavalry in the-manner of-hail and storm-clouds thick equally
tela fuderunt. Sic miserabili strage deletus exercitus.
weapons poured so by-a-pitiable slaughter destroyed the-army
Ipse in conloquium sollicitatus, signo dato vivus hostium 46.9
he-himself into a-parley lured a-signal given alive of-the-enemy
in manus incidisset, nisi tribunis reluctantibus fugam
into the-hands would-have-fallen unless the-tribunes resisting the-flight
ducis barbari ferro occupassent.
of-the-leader the-barbarians with-steel had-forestalled

46.10 Filium ducis paene in conspectu patris idem telis
the-son of-the-leader almost in the-sight of-his-father the-same with-weapons
operuerunt. Reliquiae infelicis exercitus, quo quemque
covered the-remnants of-the-unhappy army where each
rapuit fuga, in Armeniam, Ciliciam Syriamque distractae,
snatched flight into Armenia Cilicia and-Syria scattered
vix nuntium cladis rettulerunt. Caput eius recisum
scarcely the-news of-the-disaster brought-back the-head his cut-off
cum dextera manu ad regem reportatum ludibrio fuit, neque
with the-right hand to the-king carried-back a-mockery was nor
indigno. Aurum enim liquidum in rictum oris
an-undeserved-one gold for liquid into the-gape of-the-mouth
infusum est, ut cuius animus arserat auri cupiditate,
poured was that whose spirit had-burned with-gold's desire
eius etiam mortuum et exsangue corpus auro ureretur.
his even dead and bloodless body with-gold might-be-burned
47.1 Haec est illa tertia aetas populi Romani transmarina, qua
this is that third age of-the-people Roman overseas in-which
Italia progredi ausus orbe toto arma circumtulit.
from-Italy to-go-forth having-dared in-the-world whole arms it-carried-round
47.2 Cuius aetatis superiores centum anni sancti, pii et, ut diximus,
of-which age the-earlier hundred years upright dutiful and as we-said
aurei, sine flagitio, sine scelere, dum sincera adhuc et
golden without outrage without crime while pure still and
innoxia pastoriae illius sectae integritas, dumque Poenorum
harmless of-shepherd of-that sect the-integrity and-while of-the-Carthaginians
hostium inminens metus disciplinam veterem continebat.
enemies the-impending fear the-discipline old held-together
47.3 Posteri centum, quos a Carthaginis, Corinthi Numantiaeque
the-later hundred which from of-Carthage of-Corinth and-of-Numantia
excidiis et Attali regis Asiatica hereditate deduximus
the-destructions and of-Attalus the-king Asiatic inheritance we-have-brought-down

in Caesarem et Pompeium secutumque hos, de quo
to Caesar and Pompey and-following these about whom
dicemus, Augustum, ut claritate rerum bellicarum magnifici,
we-shall-speak Augustus as in-the-renown of-deeds warlike magnificent
ita domesticis cladibus miseri et erubescendi.
so in-domestic disasters wretched and to-be-blushed-at
Quippe sicut Galliam, Thraciam, Ciliciam, Cappadociam, 47.4
for as Gaul Thrace Cilicia Cappadocia
uberrimas validissimasque provincias, Armenios etiam et
the-most-fertile and-strongest provinces the-Armenians also and
Britannos, ut non in usum, ita ad imperii speciem magna
Britons as not for use so for of-empire the-show great
nomina adquisisse pulchrum ac decorum: ita eodem tempore
names to-have-acquired fine and seemly so at-the-same time
dimicasse domi cum civibus, sociis, mancipiis, gladiatoribus
to-have-fought at-home with citizens allies slaves gladiators
totoque inter se senatu turpe atque miserandum.
and-the-whole among itself senate shameful and pitiable
Ac nescio an satius fuerit populo Romano 47.6
and I-know-not whether better it-would-have-been for-the-people Roman
Sicilia et Africa contento fuisse, aut his etiam ipsis
with-Sicily and Africa content to-have-been or these even themselves
carere dominanti in Italia sua, quam eo magnitudinis
to-lack lording in Italy its-own than to-that of-greatness
crescere, ut viribus suis conficeretur.
to-grow that by-strength its-own it-should-be-consumed
Quae enim res alia civiles furores peperit quam nimiae 47.7
what for thing other the-civil furies begot than excessive
felicitates? Syria prima nos victa corrupit, mox Asiatica
prosperities Syria first us conquered corrupted soon the-Asiatic
Pergameni regis hereditas.
of-the-Pergamene king inheritance

47.8 Illae opes atque divitiae adflixere saeculi mores, mersamque
that wealth and riches struck-down of-the-age the-morals and-sunk
vitiis suis quasi sentina rem publicam pessum dedere.
by-vices its-own as-if in-bilge the-thing public to-the-bottom sent
Unde enim populus Romanus a tribunis agros et cibaria
whence for the-people Roman from the-tribunes lands and food
flagitaret nisi per famem quam luxus fecerat? Hinc ergo
would-demand except through hunger which luxury had-made hence therefore
Gracchanae prima et secunda et illa tertia Apuleiana seditio.
the-Gracchan first and second and that third Apuleian sedition
47.9 Unde iudiciariis legibus divulsus ab senatu eques nisi ex
whence by-the-judiciary laws torn-away from the-senate the-knight except from
avaritia, ut vectigalia rei publicae atque ipsa iudicia
avarice that the-revenues of-the-thing public and the-very courts
in quaestu haberentur? Hinc Drusus et promissa civitas
as gain might-be-held hence Drusus and the-promised citizenship
Latio et per hoc arma sociorum.
to-Latium and through this the-arms of-the-allies
47.10 Quid autem? Bella servilia unde nobis nisi ex abundantia
what however the-wars servile whence on-us except from the-abundance
familiarum? Unde gladiatorii adversum dominos suos
of-slave-households whence gladiatorial against masters their-own
exercitus, nisi ad conciliandum plebis favorem effusa
armies except for winning of-the-commons the-favor poured-out
largitio, dum spectaculis indulget, supplicia quondam
largess while to-the-shows it-indulges the-punishments once
hostium artem faceret?
of-enemies an-art it-made

Iam ut speciosiora vitia tangamus, nonne ambitus honorum 47.11
now that more-specious vices we-may-touch is-not the-canvassing for-offices
ab isdem divitiis concitatus? Atquin inde Mariana, inde
by the-same riches roused and-yet thence the-Marian thence
Sullana tempestas.
the-Sullan storm
Aut magnificus apparatus conviviorum et sumptuosa largitio 47.12
or the-magnificent equipment of-banquets and costly largess
non ab opulentia paritura mox egestatem? Haec Catilinam
not from wealth about-to-bear soon need this Catiline
patriae suae inpegit.
on-fatherland his-own thrust
Denique illa ipsa principatus et dominandi cupido unde nisi 47.13
in-short that very of-the-principate and of-ruling desire whence except
ex nimiis opibus venit? Atquin haec Caesarem atque Pompeium
from excessive wealth came and-yet this Caesar and Pompey
furialibus in exitium rei publicae facibus armavit.
with-frenzied for the-destruction of-the-thing public torches armed
Hos igitur omnis domesticos motus separatos ab externis 47.14
these therefore all domestic upheavals separated from the-foreign
iustisque bellis ex ordine persequemur.
and-just wars in order we-shall-pursue

BOOK II

II.1–6 · THE GRACCHI, SATURNINUS, DRUSUS, AND THE SOCIAL WAR

The tribunes' power, meant to protect the commons, became the cause of every sedition. Tiberius Gracchus' land law ends in his murder on the Capitol; his brother Gaius, no less fierce, seizes the Capitol and is killed on the Aventine. Saturninus rules by force until he is stoned in the senate house. Livius Drusus promises the allies citizenship and dies; the allies rise in the Social War, ravage Italy, and are put down by Cato, Sulla, and Pompeius Strabo, who razes Asculum.

Seditionum omnium causas tribunicia potestas excitavit, 1.1
of-seditions all the-causes the-tribunician power roused
quae specie quidem plebis tuendae, cuius in auxilium
which in-appearance indeed of-the-commons protecting whose for aid
comparata est, re autem dominationem sibi adquirens,
established it-was in-reality however domination for-itself acquiring
studium populi ac favorem agrariis, frumentariis, iudiciariis
the-zeal of-the-people and favor by-agrarian grain judiciary
legibus aucupabatur. Inerat omnibus species aequitatis.
laws was-hunting-for there-was-in all an-appearance of-fairness
Quid tam iustum enim quam recipere plebem sua a 1.2
what so just for than to-recover the-commons their-own from
patribus, ne populus gentium victor orbisque possessor
the-fathers lest the-people of-races the-conqueror and-of-the-world the-possessor
extorris aris ac focis ageret?
banished from-its-altars and hearths should-live
Quid tam aequum quam inopem populum vivere ex aerario 1.3
what so fair than a-needy people to-live from treasury
suo?
its-own

1.4 Quid ad ius libertatis aequandae magis efficax quam
what toward the-right of-liberty to-be-equalized more effective than
ut senatu regente provincias ordinis equestris auctoritas
that with-the-senate ruling the-provinces of-the-order equestrian the-authority
saltem iudiciorum regno niteretur? Sed haec ipsa in
at-least by-the-courts' dominion should-rest but these very-things to
perniciem redibant, et misera res publica in exitium
ruin were-returning and the-wretched thing public for the-destruction
sui merces erat.
of-itself the-price was

1.6 Nam et a senatu in equitem translata iudiciorum potestas
for both from the-senate to the-knight transferred of-the-courts the-power
vectigalia, id est imperii patrimonium, subprimebat, et
the-revenues that is of-the-empire the-patrimony was-suppressing and
emptio frumenti ipsos rei publicae nervos exhauriebat,
the-purchase of-grain the-very of-the-thing public sinews was-draining
aerarium; et reduci plebs in agros unde poterat sine
the-treasury and to-be-led-back the-commons into the-fields how could-it without
possidentium eversione, qui ipsi pars populi erant, et iam
of-the-possessors the-overthrow who themselves part of-the-people were and now
relictas sibi a maioribus sedes aetate quasi iure possidebant?
left to-them by their-ancestors the-seats by-age as-if by-right possessed

2.1 Primam certaminum facem Ti. Gracchus accendit, genere,
the-first of-the-contests torch Tiberius Gracchus lit in-birth
forma, eloquentia facile princeps.
in-beauty in-eloquence easily the-first

2.2 Sed hic, sive Mancinianae deditionis, quia sponsor foederis
but he whether of-the-Mancinian surrender because guarantor of-the-treaty
fuerat, contagium timens et inde popularis, sive aequo
he-had-been the-contagion fearing and thence of-the-people's-party or by-the-fair

et bono ductus, quia depulsam agris suis plebem
and good led because driven from-lands its-own the-commons
miseratus est, quacumque mente rem ausus ingentem est.
pitied has with-whatever mind a-thing dared huge he-has
Postquam rogationis dies aderat, ingenti stipatus agmine 2.4
after of-the-bill the-day was-at-hand by-a-huge surrounded column
rostra conscendit, nec deerat obvia manu tota inde
the-rostra he-mounted nor was-lacking with-a-hostile band the-whole thence
nobilitas; et tribuni in partibus. Sed ubi intercedentem
nobility and the-tribunes on the-sides but when interposing-his-veto
legibus suis C. Octavium videt Gracchus, contra fas
to-laws his-own Gaius Octavius he-sees Gracchus against the-right
collegii, ius potestatis, iniecta manu depulit rostris,
of-the-college the-right of-the-office laid-on a-hand drove-him-off the-rostra
adeoque praesenti metu mortis exterruit, ut abdicare se
and-so by-present fear of-death terrified-him that to-resign himself
magistratu cogeretur.
the-magistracy he-was-forced
Sic triumvir creatus dividendis agris, cum ad perpetranda 2.6
so triumvir created for-dividing lands when for carrying-through
coepta die comitiorum prorogari sibi vellet
his-undertakings on-the-day of-the-elections to-be-prolonged for-himself he-wished
imperium, obvia nobilitas manu eorum, quos agris
his-power hostile the-nobility with-the-hand of-those whom from-their-lands
moverat.
he-had-moved
Caedes a foro coepit; inde cum in Capitolium 2.7
the-slaughter from the-forum began then when to the-Capitol
profugisset plebemque ad defensionem salutis suae manu
he-had-fled and-the-commons to the-defense of-safety his-own with-his-hand
caput tangens hortaretur, praebuit speciem regnum sibi
his-head touching he-was-urging he-presented the-appearance kingship for-himself

et diadema poscentis, atque ita duce Scipione Nasica,
and a-diadem demanding and so as-leader with-Scipio Nasica
concitato in arma populo, quasi iure oppressus est.
roused to arms the-people as-if by-right crushed he-was
3.1 Statim et mortis et legum fratris sui vindex non
at-once both of-the-death and of-the-laws of-brother his-own the-avenger with-not
minore impetu incaluit C. Gracchus.
smaller impetus grew-hot Gaius Gracchus
3.2 Qui cum pari tumultu atque terrore plebem in
who when with-equal uproar and terror the-commons to
avitos agros arcesseret, et recentem Attali hereditatem
their-grandfathers' fields he-summoned and the-recent of-Attalus inheritance
in alimenta populo polliceretur, iamque nimius et inpotens
for the-sustenance of-the-people he-promised and-now excessive and uncontrolled
altero tribunatu secunda plebe volitaret, obrogare
in-a-second tribunate with-favorable commons he-was-flitting to-repeal
auso legibus suis Minucio tribuno, fretus comitum
having-dared laws his-own Minucius the-tribune relying on-his-companions'
manu fatale familiae suae Capitolium invasit.
band the-fatal to-family his-own Capitol he-invaded
3.5 Inde proximorum caede depulsus cum se in Aventinum
thence by-the-slaughter of-those-nearest driven-off when himself to the-Aventine
recepisset, inde quoque obvia senatus manu ab Opimio
he-had-withdrawn thence also by-the-hostile of-the-senate band by Opimius
consule oppressus est.
the-consul crushed he-was
3.6 Insultatum quoque mortis reliquiis, et illud sacrosanctum
insulted-was also of-his-death the-remains and that inviolable
caput tribuni plebis percussoribus auro repensatum.
head of-the-tribune of-the-commons to-the-assassins in-gold paid-for

Nihilo minus Apuleius Saturninus Gracchanas adserere 4.1
by-nothing less Apuleius Saturninus the-Gracchan to-champion
leges non destitit. Tantum animorum viro Marius dabat,
laws not desisted so-much of-spirit to-the-man Marius gave
nobilitati semper inimicus, consulatu suo praeterea confisus.
to-the-nobility always hostile in-consulship his-own besides trusting
Occiso palam comitiis A. Ninnio conpetitore tribunatus,
killed openly at-the-elections Aulus Ninnius his-rival for-the-tribunate
subrogare conatus est in eius locum C. Gracchum,
to-substitute tried he-has in his place Gaius Gracchus
hominem sine tribu, sine notore, sine nomine; sed
a-man without a-tribe without a-voucher without a-name but
subdito titulo in familiam ipse se adoptabat.
by-a-false title into the-family he-himself himself adopted
Cum tot tantisque ludibriis exultaret inpune, rogandis 4.2
when in-so-many and-so-great mockeries he-exulted unpunished to-proposing
Gracchorum legibus ita vehementer incubuit, ut senatum
of-the-Gracchi the-laws so vehemently he-applied-himself that the-senate
quoque cogeret in verba iurare, cum abnuentibus aqua
also he-forced into the-words to-swear since to-the-refusing from-water
et igni interdicturum minaretur.
and fire he-would-bar he-threatened
Unus tamen extitit, qui mallet exilium. Igitur post Metelli 4.3
one however stood-out who preferred exile therefore after of-Metellus
fugam omni nobilitate perculsa cum iam tertium annum
the-flight with-all the-nobility struck when now the-third year
dominaretur, eo vesaniae progressus est, ut consularia
he-was-lording to-that of-madness advanced he-has that the-consular
quoque comitia nova caede turbaret.
also elections with-new slaughter he-disturbed

4.4 Quippe ut satellitem furoris sui Glauciam consulem
for so-that the-attendant of-frenzy his-own Glaucia consul
faceret, C. Memmium conpetitorem interfici iussit, et
he-might-make Gaius Memmius the-rival to-be-killed he-ordered and
in eo tumultu regem se a satellitibus suis appellatum
in that uproar king himself by attendants his-own called
laetus accepit.
gladly he-accepted

4.5 Tum vero iam conspiratione senatus, ipso quoque iam
then indeed now by-the-conspiracy of-the-senate with-the-very also now
Mario consule, quia tueri non poterat, adverso, directae
Marius consul since to-protect-him not he-could hostile drawn-up
in foro acies;
in the-forum the-lines

4.6 pulsus inde Capitolium invasit. Sed cum abruptis fistulis
driven thence the-Capitol he-seized but when cut the-water-pipes
obsideretur senatuique per legatos paenitentiae fidem
he-was-besieged and-to-the-senate through envoys of-repentance assurance
faceret, ab arce degressus cum ducibus factionis receptus
he-gave from the-citadel come-down with the-leaders of-the-faction received
in curiam est. Ibi eum facta inruptione populus
into the-senate-house he-was there him made an-irruption the-people
fustibus saxisque opertum in ipsa quoque morte laceravit.
with-clubs and-stones covered in the-very also death tore

5.1 Postremo Livius Drusus non tribunatus modo viribus,
lastly Livius Drusus not by-the-tribunate only by-the-strength
sed ipsius etiam senatus auctoritate totiusque Italiae
but of-the-very also senate by-the-authority and-of-whole Italy
consensu easdem leges adserere conatus, dum alium captat
by-the-consent the-same laws to-champion trying while one he-courts
ex alio, tantum conflavit incendium, ut nec primam
from another so-great he-kindled a-blaze that not-even the-first

illius flammam posset sustinere et subita morte correptus
its flame he-could withstand and by-sudden death seized
hereditarium in posteros suos bellum propagaret.
a-hereditary on descendants his-own war he-propagated
Iudiciaria lege Gracchi diviserant populum Romanum et 5.3
by-the-judiciary law the-Gracchi had-divided the-people Roman and
bicipitem ex una fecerant civitatem. Equites Romani tanta
two-headed from one had-made the-state the-knights Roman by-so-great
potestate subnixi, ut qui fata fortunasque principum
power propped that they-who the-fates and-fortunes of-the-leading-men
haberent in manu, interceptis vectigalibus peculabantur suo
held in hand intercepting the-revenues were-embezzling by-their-own
iure rem publicam; senatus exilio Metelli, damnatione
right the-thing public the-senate by-the-exile of-Metellus by-the-condemnation
Rutili debilitatus omne decus maiestatis amiserat.
of-Rutilius weakened every ornament of-majesty had-lost
In hoc statu rerum pares opibus animis dignitate (unde 5.4
in this condition of-affairs equal in-wealth in-spirit in-dignity whence
et nata Livio Druso aemulatio) equitem Servilius Caepio,
also was-born to-Livius Drusus the-rivalry the-knight Servilius Caepio
senatum Livius Drusus adserere.
the-senate Livius Drusus to-champion
Signa, aquilae et vexilla deerant: ceterum sic urbe in 5.5
standards eagles and banners were-lacking for-the-rest so city in
una quasi in binis castris dissidebatur. Prior Caepio in
one as-if in two camps there-was-dissension the-first Caepio against
senatum impetu facto reos ambitus Scaurum et
the-senate an-attack made as-defendants for-canvassing Scaurus and
Philippum principes nobilitatis elegit.
Philippus the-leading-men of-the-nobility chose

5.6 His ut motibus resisteret, Drusus plebem ad se Gracchanis
these that movements he-might-resist Drusus the-commons to himself by-the-Gracchan
legibus, isdemque socios ad plebem spe civitatis erexit.
laws and-by-the-same the-allies to the-commons by-hope of-citizenship raised
Extat vox ipsius, nihil se ad largitionem ulli
there-survives a-saying his nothing he for largess to-anyone
reliquisse, nisi si quis aut caenum dividere vellet aut caelum.
to-have-left except if anyone either the-mud to-divide wished or the-sky

5.7 Aderat promulgandi dies, cum subito tanta vis hominum
was-at-hand of-promulgating the-day when suddenly so-great a-mass of-men
undique apparuit, ut hostium adventu obsessa civitas
from-all-sides appeared that by-the-enemy's arrival besieged the-city
videretur.
seemed

5.8 Ausus tamen obrogare legibus consul Philippus, sed
having-dared however to-oppose the-laws the-consul Philippus but
adprehensum faucibus viator non ante dimisit quam
seized by-the-throat the-summoner not before let-go than
sanguis in os et oculos redundaret.
the-blood into his-mouth and eyes overflowed

5.9 Sic per vim latae iussaeque leges. Et pretium rogationis
so by force carried and-passed the-laws and the-price of-the-bill
statim socii flagitare, cum inparem Drusum aegrumque
at-once the-allies to-demand when unequal Drusus and-sick
rerum temere motarum matura, ut in tali discrimine, mors
of-things rashly stirred an-early as in such a-crisis death
abstulit. Nec ideo socii promissa Drusi a populo
carried-off nor for-that the-allies the-promises of-Drusus from the-people
Romano reposcere armis desierunt.
Roman to-reclaim with-arms ceased

Sociale bellum vocetur licet, ut extenuemus invidiam, 6.1
the-Social war let-it-be-called it-is-allowed that we-may-lessen the-odium
si verum tamen volumus, illud civile bellum fuit. Quippe
if the-truth however we-wish that a-civil war was for
cum populus Romanus Etruscos, Latinos Sabinosque sibi
when the-people Roman the-Etruscans Latins and-Sabines with-itself
miscuerit et unum ex omnibus sanguinem ducat, corpus
has-mingled and one from all blood draws a-body
fecit ex membris et ex omnibus unus est;
it-made out-of limbs and from all one it-is
nec minore flagitio socii intra Italiam quam intra urbem 6.2
nor with-smaller outrage the-allies within Italy than within the-city
cives rebellabant.
citizens rebelled
Itaque cum ius civitatis, quam viribus auxerant, 6.3
and-so when the-right of-citizenship which by-their-strength they-had-increased
socii iustissime postularent, quam in spem eos cupidine
the-allies most-justly demanded which into hope them from-desire
dominationis Drusus erexerat, postquam ille domestico scelere
of-domination Drusus had-raised after he by-domestic crime
oppressus est, eadem fax, quae illum cremavit, socios in
crushed was the-same torch which him burned the-allies to
arma et expugnationem urbis accendit.
arms and the-storming of-the-city kindled
Quid hac clade tristius? Quid calamitosius? Cum omne 6.5
what than-this disaster sadder what more-calamitous when all
Latium atque Picenum, Etruria omnis atque Campania,
Latium and Picenum Etruria all and Campania
postremo Italia contra matrem suam ac parentem
lastly Italy against mother its-own and parent
urbem consurgeret; cum omne robur fortissimorum
city rose-up when all the-strength of-the-bravest

fidelissimorumque sociorum sub suis quisque signis
and-most-loyal allies under their-own each standards
haberent municipalia illa prodigia, Poppaedius Marsos et
they-had municipal those portents Poppaedius the-Marsi and
Paelignos, Latinos Afranius, Umbros Plotius, Egnatius
the-Paeligni the-Latins Afranius the-Umbrians Plotius Egnatius
Etruscos, Samnium Lucaniamque Telesinus; cum regum et
the-Etruscans Samnium and-Lucania Telesinus when of-kings and
gentium arbiter populus ipsum se regere non posset, et
of-races the-arbiter the-people itself itself to-rule not could and
victrix Asiae et Europae a Corfinio Roma adpeteretur.
the-victress of-Asia and of-Europe from Corfinium Rome was-assailed

6.8 Primum fuit belli consilium, ut in Albano monte festo
the-first was of-the-war the-plan that on the-Alban mount on-the-festal
die Latinarum Iulius Caesar et Marcius Philippus consules
day of-the-Latin-games Julius Caesar and Marcius Philippus the-consuls
inter sacra et aras immolarentur.
amid the-rites and altars should-be-sacrificed

6.9 Postquam id nefas proditione discussum est, Asculo furor
after that crime by-betrayal shattered was at-Asculum the-fury
omnis erupit, in ipsa quidem ludorum frequentia trucidatis
all burst-out at the-very indeed of-the-games crowd butchered
qui tunc aderant ab urbe legatis.
who then were-present from the-city the-legates

6.10 Hoc fuit inpii belli sacramentum. Inde iam passim ab
this was of-the-impious war the-oath thence now everywhere from
omni parte Italiae, duce et auctore belli discursante
every part of-Italy the-leader and author of-the-war running-about
Poppaedio, diversa per populos et urbes signa cecinere.
Poppaedius different through peoples and cities standards sounded

Nec Annibalis nec Pyrrhi fuit tanta vastatio. Ecce 6.11
neither of-Hannibal nor of-Pyrrhus was so-great the-devastation look
Ocriculum, ecce Grumentum, ecce Faesulae, ecce Carseoli,
Ocriculum look Grumentum look Faesulae look Carseoli
Aesernia, Nuceria, Picentia penitus ferro et igne vastantur.
Aesernia Nuceria Picentia utterly with-steel and fire are-laid-waste
Fusae Rutili copiae, fusae Caepionis.
routed of-Rutilius the-forces routed of-Caepio
Nam ipse Iulius Caesar, exercitu amisso, cum in urbem 6.12
for himself Julius Caesar his-army lost when into the-city
cruentus referretur, miserabili funere mediam per urbem
bloody he-was-carried-back with-a-pitiable funeral the-middle through the-city
viam fecit.
a-way made
Sed magna populi Romani fortuna, et semper in malis 6.13
but the-great of-the-people Roman fortune and always in misfortunes
maior, totis denuo viribus consurrexit; adgressique singulos
greater with-all again strength rose-up and-attacking the-single
populos Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, Carbo
peoples Cato scatters the-Etruscans Gabinius the-Marsi Carbo
Lucanos, Sulla Samnites; Pompeius vero Strabo omnia flammis
the-Lucanians Sulla the-Samnites Pompeius indeed Strabo everything with-flames
ferroque populatus non prius finem caedium fecit, quam
and-steel having-ravaged not before an-end of-slaughter made than
Asculi eversione manibus tot exercituum, consulum
by-Asculum's overthrow to-the-shades of-so-many armies of-consuls
direptarumque urbium dis litaretur utcumque.
and-of-plundered cities to-the-gods atonement-was-made somehow

Slaves in Sicily rise twice, under the fire-breathing Eunus and under Athenio, and capture praetors' camps before Perperna and Aquilius crush them. Spartacus and his gladiators break out of Capua, arm themselves from the slave prisons, and beat consuls until Crassus corners them in Bruttium, where Spartacus dies fighting. Marius' greed for the command against Mithridates brings Sulla's army into Rome; Marius and Cinna return with slaughter; Sulla comes back, wins at the Colline gate, and proscribes.

7.1 Etsi cum sociis — nefas — cum liberis tamen et
although with allies the-crime with free however and
ingenuis dimicatum est: quis aequo animo ferat in
freeborn fought it-was who with-even mind would-bear in
principe populo bella servorum? Primum servile bellum inter
the-leading people wars of-slaves the-first servile war amid
initia urbis Herdonio duce Sabino in ipsa urbe
the-beginnings of-the-city with-Herdonius as-leader a-Sabine in the-very city
temptatum est, cum occupata tribuniciis seditionibus civitate
tried was when seized by-tribunician seditions the-city
Capitolium obsessum est et a consule receptum;
the-Capitol besieged was and by the-consul recovered
7.2 sed hic tumultus magis fuit quam bellum. Mox imperio
but this an-uproar rather was than a-war soon with-the-empire
per diversa terrarum occupato, quis crederet Siciliam
through diverse-parts of-the-lands occupied who would-believe Sicily
multo cruentius servili quam Punico bello esse
much more-bloodily in-the-servile than in-the-Punic war to-have-been
vastatam? Terra frugum ferax et quodam modo suburbana
laid-waste a-land of-crops fertile and in-a-certain way suburban
provincia latifundiis civium Romanorum tenebatur.
province by-the-large-estates of-citizens Roman was-held

Hic ad cultum agri frequentia ergastula catenatique 7.3
here for the-tilling of-the-field crowded slave-prisons and-chained
cultores materiam bello praebuere.
cultivators material for-war supplied
Syrus quidam nomine Eunus — magnitudo cladium 7.4
a-Syrian certain by-name Eunus the-greatness of-the-disasters
facit, ut meminerimus — fanatico furore simulato, dum
makes that we-remember-it with-fanatical frenzy feigned while
Syriae deae comas iactat, ad libertatem et arma servos
of-the-Syrian goddess his-hair he-tosses to liberty and arms the-slaves
quasi numinum imperio concitavit;
as-if of-divinities by-the-command roused
idque ut divinitus fieri probaret, in ore abdita nuce 7.5
and-this that by-divine-will to-happen he-might-prove in his-mouth hidden a-nut
quam sulphure et igni stipaverat, leniter inspirans flammam
which with-sulfur and fire he-had-packed gently breathing a-flame
inter verba fundebat.
among his-words he-poured-out
Hoc miraculum primo duo milia ex obviis, mox 7.6
this miracle at-first two thousand of those-met-with soon
iure belli refractis ergastulis sexaginta amplius milium
by-the-right of-war broken-open the-slave-prisons of-sixty more thousand
fecit exercitum; regisque, ne quid mali deesset, decoratus
made an-army and-of-a-king lest anything of-evil be-lacking adorned
insignibus castella, vicos, oppida miserabili direptione vastavit.
with-the-insignia forts villages towns with-pitiable plundering laid-waste
Quin, illud quoque ultimum dedecus belli, capta sunt 7.7
nay that also the-last disgrace of-the-war captured were
castra praetorum — nec nominare ipsos pudebit —
the-camps of-praetors nor to-name them will-it-shame
castra Manlii, Lentuli, Pisonis, Hypsaei. Itaque qui per
the-camps of-Manlius of-Lentulus of-Piso of-Hypsaeus and-so who by

fugitivarios abstrahi debuissent, praetorios duces profugos
slave-catchers to-be-dragged-off ought-to-have praetorian leaders fugitive
proelio ipsi sequebantur. Tandem Perperna imperatore
from-battle they-themselves pursued at-last with-Perperna as-commander
supplicium de eis sumptum est.
punishment on them taken was

7.8 Hic enim victos et apud Hennam novissime obsessos cum
he for conquered and at Henna finally besieged when
fame quasi pestilentia consumpsisset, reliquias latronum
by-hunger as-if by-plague he-had-consumed the-remnants of-the-brigands
compedibus, catenis crucibusque punivit; fuitque de servis
with-fetters chains and-crosses punished and-was over slaves
ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphi servili
with-an-ovation content lest the-dignity of-a-triumph by-a-servile
inscriptione violaret.
inscription he-should-violate

7.9 Vixdum respiraverat insula, cum statim Servilio praetore
scarcely had-breathed-again the-island when at-once with-Servilius praetor
a Syro reditur ad Cilicem. Athenio pastor interfecto
from the-Syrian a-return-is-made to the-Cilician Athenio a-shepherd killed
domino familiam ergastulo liberatam sub signis ordinat.
his-master the-household from-the-slave-prison freed under standards arrays

7.10 Ipse veste purpurea argenteoque baculo et regium in
he-himself in-garb purple and-with-a-silver staff and royal in
morem fronte redimita non minorem quam ille fanaticus
manner on-the-brow wreathed not smaller than that fanatic
prior conflavit exercitum, acriusque multo, quasi et illum
former gathered an-army and-more-fiercely much as-if also him
vindicaret, vicos, oppida, castella diripiens, in servos
he-were-avenging villages towns forts plundering against the-slaves
infestius quam in dominos quasi in transfugas, saeviebat.
more-hostilely than against the-masters as-if against deserters he-raged

Ab hoc quoque praetorii exercitus fusi, capta Servili 7.11
by him also praetorian armies routed captured of-Servilius
castra, capta Luculli. Sed Titus Aquilius Perpernae usus
the-camp captured of-Lucullus but Titus Aquilius of-Perperna using
exemplo, interclusum hostem commeatibus ad extrema
the-example cut-off the-enemy from-supplies to the-extremes
conpulit comminutasque copias fame armis facile delevit;
drove and-the-weakened forces by-hunger by-arms easily destroyed
dedidissentque se, nisi suppliciorum metu
and-they-would-have-surrendered themselves unless of-punishments through-fear
voluntariam mortem praetulissent.
a-voluntary death they-had-preferred
Ac ne de duce quidem supplicium exigi potuit, quamvis 7.12
and not on the-leader even punishment to-be-exacted could although
vivus in manus venerit; quippe dum circa adprehendendum
alive into the-hands he-came for while about seizing
eum a multitudine contenditur, inter rixantium manus
him by the-multitude it-is-contended amid of-the-brawlers the-hands
praeda lacerata est.
the-prey torn was
Enimvero et servilium armorum dedecus feras; nam 8.1
indeed even of-servile arms the-disgrace you-may-bear for
etsi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii, tamen quasi
although through fortune to all-things subject however as-if
secundum hominum genus sunt et in bona libertatis
a-second of-men race they-are and into the-goods of-liberty
nostrae adoptantur: bellum Spartaco duce concitatum
our are-adopted the-war with-Spartacus as-leader stirred
quo nomine appellem nescio;
by-what name I-should-call-it I-know-not

8.2 quippe cum servi militaverint, gladiatores imperaverint, illi
for when slaves served gladiators commanded those
infimae sortis homines, hi pessumae auxere ludibriis
of-the-lowest lot men these of-the-worst increased with-mockeries
calamitatem Romanam.
the-calamity Roman

8.3 Spartacus, Crixus, Oenomaus effracto Lentuli ludo cum
Spartacus Crixus Oenomaus broken-open of-Lentulus the-school with
triginta aut amplius eiusdem fortunae viris erupere Capua;
thirty or more of-the-same fortune men burst-out from-Capua
servisque ad vexillum vocatis cum statim decem milia
and-the-slaves to the-banner called when at-once ten thousand
amplius coissent, homines modo effugisse contenti, iam
more had-gathered men just to-have-escaped content now
et vindicari volebant.
also to-be-avenged wished

8.4 Prima sedes velut rabidis beluis mons Vesuvius placuit. Ibi
the-first seat as-if for-raging beasts mount Vesuvius pleased there
cum obsiderentur a Clodio Glabro, per fauces cavi
when they-were-besieged by Clodius Glaber through the-jaws of-the-hollow
montis vitineis delapsi vinculis ad imas eius descendere
mountain by-vine slipping-down ropes to the-lowest of-it they-descended
radices et exitu inviso nihil tale opinantis ducis subito
roots and by-an-exit unseen nothing such expecting of-the-leader with-a-sudden
impetu castra rapuerunt; inde alia castra, Vareniana, deinceps
onset the-camp seized thence another camp of-Varenius then
Thorani; totamque pervagantur Campaniam. Nec villarum
of-Thoranius and-the-whole they-roam Campania nor of-villas
atque vicorum vastatione contenti Nolam atque Nuceriam,
and of-villages with-the-laying-waste content Nola and Nuceria
Thurios atque Metapontum terribili strage populantur.
Thurii and Metapontum with-terrible slaughter they-ravage

Adfluentibus in diem copiis cum iam esset iustus exercitus, 8.6
flowing-in by days forces when now there-was a-regular army
e viminibus pecudumque tegumentis inconditos sibi
from osiers and-of-cattle hides rough for-themselves
clipeos et ferro ergastulorum recocto gladios ac tela
shields and from-the-iron of-the-slave-prisons reforged swords and weapons
fecerunt.
they-made
Ac ne quod decus iusto deesset exercitui, domitis obviis 8.7
and lest any ornament to-a-regular be-lacking army tamed met-with
etiam gregibus paratur equitatus, captaque de praetoribus
too herds is-prepared cavalry and-captured from the-praetors
insignia et fasces ad ducem detulere.
the-insignia and fasces to their-leader they-brought
Nec abnuit ille de stipendiario Thrace miles, de milite 8.8
nor refused-them he from a-stipendiary Thracian a-soldier from soldier
desertor, inde latro, deinde in honorem virium gladiator.
a-deserter thence a-brigand then for honor of-his-strength a-gladiator
Quin defunctorum quoque proelio ducum funera 8.9
nay of-those-dead too in-battle of-the-leaders the-funerals
imperatoriis celebravit exsequiis, captivosque circa rogum
with-a-commander's he-celebrated obsequies and-the-captives around the-pyre
iussit armis depugnare, quasi plane expiaturus omne
he-ordered with-arms to-fight-it-out as-if plainly about-to-expiate all
praeteritum dedecus, si de gladiatore munerarius fuisset.
past disgrace if from gladiator giver-of-games he-had-become
Inde iam consulares quoque adgressus in Appenino Lentuli 8.10
thence now consular-armies too attacking in the-Apennines of-Lentulus
exercitum cecidit, apud Mutinam Publi Crassi castra
the-army he-cut-down at Mutina of-Publius Crassus the-camp
delevit.
he-destroyed

8.11 Quibus elatus victoriis de invadenda urbe Romana —
by-which elated victories about invading the-city Roman
quod satis est turpitudini nostrae — deliberavit.
which enough is for-shame our be-deliberated

8.12 Tandem enim totis imperii viribus contra myrmillonem
at-last for with-all of-the-empire strength against a-myrmillo
consurgitur pudoremque Romanum Licinius Crassus adseruit;
one-rises and-the-shame Roman Licinius Crassus vindicated
a quo pulsi fugatique — pudet dicere — hostes in
by whom driven and-put-to-flight it-shames to-say the-enemy into
extrema Italiae refugerunt.
the-extremities of-Italy fled

8.13 Ibi circa Brittium angulum clusi, cum fugam in Siciliam
there around the-Bruttian corner shut-in when flight into Sicily
pararent neque navigia suppeterent, ratesque ex trabibus
they-were-preparing and-not ships were-available and-rafts of beams
et dolia conexa virgultis rapidissimo freto frustra experirentur,
and casks bound with-withies in-the-most-rapid strait in-vain they-tried
tandem eruptione facta digna viris obiere morte et, quod
at-last a-sally made worthy of-men they-met death and what
sub gladiatore duce oportuit, sine missione pugnatum est.
under a-gladiator leader was-fitting without discharge fought it-was

8.14 Spartacus ipse in primo agmine fortissime dimicans quasi
Spartacus himself in the-front column most-bravely fighting as-if
imperator occisus est.
a-commander killed was

9.1 Hoc deerat unum populi Romani malis, ut iam
this was-lacking alone of-the-people Roman to-the-misfortunes that now
ipse intra se parricidale telum domi stringeret, et in
itself within itself the-kin-murdering weapon at-home it-should-draw and in

urbe media ac foro quasi harena cives cum civibus
the-city's middle and forum as-if in-an-arena citizens with citizens
suis gladiatorio more concurrerent.
their-own in-gladiatorial fashion should-clash
Aequiore animo utcumque ferrem, si plebei duces aut, 9.2
with-more-even mind somehow I-would-bear-it if plebeian leaders or
si nobiles, mali saltem ducatum sceleri praebuissent. Tum
if nobles evil at-least the-leadership to-crime had-supplied then
vero — pro facinus — qui viri! qui imperatores! decora et
indeed oh the-crime what men what commanders the-glories and
ornamenta saeculi sui, Marius et Sulla, pessimo facinori
ornaments of-age their-own Marius and Sulla to-the-worst crime
suam etiam dignitatem praebuerunt.
their-own even dignity supplied
Bellum civile Marianum sive Sullanum tribus, ut sic dixerim, 9.3
the-war civil Marian or Sullan by-three as so I-might-say
sideribus agitatum est. Primum levi et modico tumultu
stars driven was first by-a-slight and moderate uproar
magis quam bello, intra ipsos dumtaxat armorum duces
rather than war within the-very only of-arms the-leaders
subsistente saevitia; mox atrocius et cruentius, per ipsius
stopping the-savagery soon more-savagely and more-bloodily through the-very
viscera senatus grassante victoria; ultimo non civicam modo,
vitals of-the-senate raging victory last not civic only
sed hostilem quoque rabiem supergressum est, cum armorum
but hostile also rage surpassed it-has when of-arms
furor totius Italiae viribus niteretur, eo usque odiis
the-fury of-whole Italy on-the-strength rested to-that point with-hatreds
saevientibus, donec deessent qui occiderentur.
raging until there-were-lacking who could-be-killed

9.6 Initium et causa belli inexplebilis honorum Marii
the-beginning and cause of-the-war the-insatiable for-offices of-Marius
fames, dum decretam Sullae provinciam Sulpicia lege
hunger while the-decreed to-Sulla province by-the-Sulpician law
sollicitat. Sed inpatiens iniuriae statim Sulla legiones
he-tampers-with but impatient of-wrong at-once Sulla the-legions
circumegit, dilatoque Mithridate Esquilina Collinaque porta
wheeled-round and-postponing Mithridates by-the-Esquiline and-Colline gate
geminum urbi agmen infudit.
a-twin into-the-city column poured

9.7 Inde cum consules Sulpicius et Albinovanus obiecissent
thence when the-consuls Sulpicius and Albinovanus had-thrown-against-him
catervas suas, et saxa undique a moenibus ac tela
bands their-own and stones from-all-sides from the-walls and weapons
iacerentur, ipse quoque iaculatus incendia viam fecit
were-hurled he-himself also hurling fires a-way made
arcemque Capitolii, quae Poenos quoque, quae Gallos
and-the-citadel of-the-Capitol which the-Carthaginians too which the-Gauls
etiam Senonas evaserat, quasi captivam victor insedit.
even Senones had-escaped as-if captive a-victor occupied

9.8 Tum ex consulto senatus adversariis hostibus iudicatis
then by decree of-the-senate his-opponents enemies judged
in praesentem tribunum aliosque diversae factionis iure
against the-present tribune and-others of-the-opposite faction by-right
saevitum est; Marium servilis fuga exemit, immo fortuna
raged it-was Marius a-slave's flight rescued nay fortune
alteri bello reservavit.
for-a-second war reserved

9.9 Cornelio Cinna Gnaeo Octavio consulibus male obrutum
with-Cornelius Cinna Gnaeus Octavius consuls badly smothered
resurrexit incendium, et quidem ab ipsorum discordia,
rose-again the-fire and indeed from of-themselves the-discord

quom de revocandis quos senatus hostes iudicaverat ad
when about recalling whom the-senate enemies had-judged to
populum referretur;
the-people it-was-referred
cincta quidem gladiis contione, sed vincentibus quibus pax 9.10
girded indeed with-swords the-assembly but winning those-to-whom peace
et quies potior, profugus patria sua Cinna confugit ad
and quiet preferable an-exile from-fatherland his-own Cinna fled to
partes. Rediit ab Africa Marius clade maior; si quidem
the-faction returned from Africa Marius by-disaster greater since indeed
carcer catenae, fuga exilium horrificaverant dignitatem.
prison chains flight exile had-made-dreadful his-dignity
Itaque ad nomen tanti viri late concurritur, servitia 9.11
and-so at the-name of-so-great a-man widely there-is-a-rush slaves
— pro nefas — et ergastula armantur, et facile invenit
oh the-crime and slave-prisons are-armed and easily finds
exercitum imperator.
an-army the-commander
Itaque vi patriam reposcens, unde vi fuerat expulsus, 9.12
and-so by-force fatherland reclaiming whence by-force he-had-been driven
poterat videri iure agere, nisi causam suam saevitia
he-could seem by-right to-act unless the-cause his-own savagery
corrumperet. Sed cum dis hominibusque infestus rediret,
spoiled but since to-gods and-men hostile he-returned
statim primo impetu cliens et alumna urbis Ostia
at-once at-the-first onset the-client and nursling of-the-city Ostia
nefanda strage diripitur.
with-unspeakable slaughter is-plundered
Mox in urbem quadruplici agmine intratur. Divisere copias 9.13
soon into the-city in-a-fourfold column there-is-entry they-divided the-forces
Cinna, Marius, Carbo, Sertorius. Hic postquam manus omnis
Cinna Marius Carbo Sertorius here after the-band all

Octavi depulsa Ianiculo est, statim ad principum
of-Octavius driven from-the-Janiculum was at-once for the-slaughter
caedem signo dato aliquanto saevius quam vel in
of-the-leading-men a-signal given somewhat more-savagely than even in
Punica urbe saevitur.
a-Punic city savagery-is-shown

9.14 Octavi consulis caput pro rostris exponitur, Antonii
of-Octavius the-consul the-head before the-rostra is-exposed of-Antonius
consularis in Mari ipsius mensis. Caesar et Fimbria in
the-ex-consul on of-Marius himself tables Caesar and Fimbria in
penatibus domuum suarum trucidantur, Crassi pater
the-household-shrines of-houses their-own are-butchered the-Crassi the-father
et filius in mutuo alter alterius aspectu. Baebium atque
and the-son in mutual one of-the-other sight Baebius and
Numitorium per medium forum unci traxere carnificum.
Numitorius through the-middle-of the-forum the-hooks dragged of-the-executioners

9.15 Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit.
Catulus himself by-fire's drinking-in from-mockery of-the-enemy removed

9.16 Merula flamen Dialis in Capitolio Iovis ipsius oculos
Merula the-flamen of-Jupiter on the-Capitol of-Jupiter himself the-eyes
venarum cruore respersit. Ancharius ipso vidente Mario
with-his-veins' gore spattered Ancharius with-the-very looking-on Marius
confossus est, quia fatalem illam scilicet manum non
run-through was because fatal that of-course hand not
porrexerat salutanti.
he-had-held-out to-him-greeting

9.17 Haec tot senatus funera intra kalendas et idus Ianuarii
these so-many of-the-senate funerals between the-kalends and ides of-January
mensis septima illa Marii purpura dedit. Quid futurum
month the-seventh that of-Marius purple gave what about-to-be
fuit, si annum consulatus implesset?
was if the-year of-his-consulship he-had-filled

Scipione Norbanoque consulibus tertius ille turbo civilis 9.18
with-Scipio and-Norbanus consuls the-third that whirlwind of-civil
insaniae toto furore detonuit, quippe cum hinc octo
madness with-whole fury thundered-forth for when on-this-side eight
legiones, quingentae cohortes starent in armis, inde ab
legions five-hundred cohorts stood in arms on-that from
Asia cum victore exercitu Sulla properaret.
Asia with a-victorious army Sulla was-hastening
Et sane cum tam ferox in Sullanos Marius fuisset, quanta 9.19
and truly when so fierce against the-Sullans Marius had-been how-great
saevitia opus erat, ut Sulla de Mario vindicaretur? Primum
savagery needful was that Sulla on Marius should-be-avenged first
apud Capuam sub amne Vulturno signa concurrunt,
at Capua by the-river Volturnus the-standards clash
et statim omnis Norbani fusus exercitus, statim Scipionis
and at-once all of-Norbanus routed the-army at-once Scipio's
copiae ostentata spe pacis oppressae.
forces displayed hope of-peace crushed
Tum Marius iuvenis et Carbo consules quasi desperata 9.20
then Marius the-younger and Carbo consuls as-if despaired-of
victoria, ne inulti perirent, in antecessum sanguine
victory lest unavenged they-should-perish in advance with-the-blood
senatus sibi parentabant, obsessaque curia sic de
of-the-senate to-themselves made-offerings and-besieged the-senate-house so from
senatu quasi de carcere qui iugularentur educti.
the-senate as-if from prison who were-to-be-butchered were-led-out
Quantum funerum in foro, in circo, in penitis templis! 9.21
how-many funerals in the-forum in the-circus in the-innermost temples
nam Mucius Scaevola pontifex Vestalis amplexus aras tantum
for Mucius Scaevola the-pontiff the-Vestal's embracing altars all
non eodem igne sepelitur.
but in-the-same fire is-buried

9.22 Lamponius atque Telesinus, Samnitum duces, atrocius
Lamponius and Telesinus of-the-Samnites the-leaders more-savagely
Pyrrho et Annibale Campaniam Etruriamque populantur,
than-Pyrrhus and Hannibal Campania and-Etruria ravage
et sub specie partium se vindicant.
and under the-pretext of-the-faction themselves avenge
9.23 Apud Sacriportum Collinamque portam debellatae omnes
at Sacriportus and-the-Colline gate finished-off all
hostium copiae; ibi Marius, hic Telesinus oppressi. Nec
of-the-enemy the-forces there Marius here Telesinus crushed nor
idem tamen caedium qui belli finis fuit. Stricti enim
the-same however of-slaughters which of-the-war the-end was drawn for
et in pace gladii, animadversumque in eos, qui se
even in peace the-swords and-punishment-was-inflicted on those who themselves
sponte dediderant. Minus est, quod apud Sacriportum,
of-their-own-accord had-surrendered less it-is that at Sacriportus
apud Collinam septuaginta milia amplius Sulla concidit:
at the-Colline seventy thousand more Sulla cut-down
bellum erat. Quattuor milia deditorum inermium civium
war it-was four thousand of-surrendered unarmed citizens
in Villa Publica interfici iussit:
in the-Villa Publica to-be-killed he-ordered
9.25 isti tot in pace non plures sunt? Quis autem illos
these so-many in peace not more are who however those
potest conputare, quos in urbe passim quisquis voluit
can count whom in the-city everywhere whoever wished
occidit? Donec admonente Fufidio vivere aliquos debere, ut
killed until advising Fufidius to-live some ought that
essent quibus imperaret, proposita est ingens illa
there-might-be-those whom he-might-command set-up was huge that

tabula, et ex ipso equestris ordinis flore ac senatu duo
tablet and from the-very of-the-equestrian order flower and senate two
milia electi, qui mori iuberentur: novi generis edictum.
thousand chosen who to-die were-ordered of-a-new kind an-edict
Longum post haec referre ludibrio habita fata Carbonis, 9.26
long after these-things to-relate in-mockery held the-fate of-Carbo
fata Sorani, Plaetorios atque Venuleios, Baebium sine ferro
the-fate of-Soranus the-Plaetorii and Venuleii Baebius without steel
ritu ferarum inter manus laniatum, Marium, ducis
in-the-fashion of-beasts between hands torn Marius of-the-leader
ipsius fratrem, apud Catuli sepulcrum oculis effossis, manibus
himself the-brother at Catulus' tomb with-eyes gouged-out with-hands
cruribusque effractis servatum aliquandiu, ut per singula
and-legs broken kept for-some-time that through single
membra moreretur.
limbs he-might-die
Possis singulorum hominum ferre poenas: municipia Italiae 9.27
you-could of-single men bear the-punishments the-towns of-Italy
splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Spoletium, Interamnium,
most-splendid under the-spear were-sold Spoletium Interamnium
Praeneste, Florentia.
Praeneste Florentia
Nam Sulmonem, vetus oppidum socium atque amicum — 9.28
for Sulmo an-old town allied and friendly
facinus indignum — non expugnat aut obsidet iure
a-deed unworthy not he-storms or besieges by-the-right
belli; sed quo modo morte damnati duci iubentur, sic
of-war but in-what manner to-death condemned to-be-led-out are-ordered so
damnatam civitatem iussit Sulla deleri.
the-condemned city ordered Sulla to-be-destroyed

Sertorius, an exile from the proscriptions, arms Spain and holds Metellus and Pompey at bay until his own officers kill him. The consul Lepidus tries to undo Sulla's acts, marches on Rome, and is driven off to die in Sardinia. Catiline gathers nobles in a conspiracy to kill the senate and burn the city; Cicero exposes it, the conspirators in Rome are strangled, and Catiline, marching from Etruria, dies fighting Antonius' army.

10.1 Bellum Sertorianum quid amplius quam Sullanae proscriptionis
the-war Sertorian what more than of-the-Sullan proscription
hereditas fuit? Hostile potius an civile dixerim nescio,
the-inheritance was hostile rather or civil I-should-call-it I-know-not
quippe quod Lusitani Celtiberique Romano gesserint duce.
since which the-Lusitanians and-Celtiberians with-a-Roman waged leader

10.2 Exul et profugus feralis illius tabulae, vir summae
an-exile and fugitive of-the-deadly that list a-man of-the-highest
quidem sed calamitosae virtutis malis suis maria
indeed but calamitous valor with-misfortunes his-own seas
terrasque permiscuit; et iam Africae, iam Balearibus
and-lands threw-into-confusion and now in-Africa now in-the-Balearic
insulis fortunam expertus usque in Oceanum Fortunatasque
islands fortune having-tried even into the-Ocean and-the-Fortunate
Insulas penetravit consiliis, tandem Hispaniam armavit.
Isles he-penetrated with-counsels at-last Spain he-armed

10.3 Viro cum viris facile convenit. Nec alias magis apparuit
for-a-man with men easily it-is-agreed nor elsewhere more appeared
Hispani militis vigor quam Romano duce.
of-the-Spanish soldier the-vigor than with-a-Roman leader

10.4 Quamquam ille non contentus Hispania ad Mithridatem
although he not content with-Spain to Mithridates
quoque Ponticosque respexit regemque classe iuvit.
also and-the-Pontic-men looked and-the-king with-a-fleet helped

Et quid futurum fuit satis tanto hosti, cui uno 10.5
and what about-to-be was enough to-so-great an-enemy whom with-one
imperatore resistere res Romana non potuit? additus
commander to-resist the-state Roman not could added
Metello Gnaeus Pompeius.
to-Metellus Gnaeus Pompey
Hi copias adtrivere viri, prope tota Hispania persecuti. 10.6
these the-forces wore-down men nearly the-whole Spain pursued
Diu et ancipiti semper acie pugnatum est; nec tamen
long and with-doubtful always line fought it-was nor however
prius bello quam suorum scelere et insidiis extinctus
before by-war than by-his-own-men's crime and ambush put-out
est. Prima per legatos habita certamina, cum hinc
he-was the-first through legates held contests when on-this-side
Domitius et Thorius, inde Hirtulei proluderent;
Domitius and Thorius on-that the-Hirtulei skirmished
mox his apud Segoviam, illis apud Anam flumen oppressis, 10.7
soon these at Segovia those at the-Anas river crushed
ipsi duces comminus invicem experti apud Lauronem
the-very leaders hand-to-hand in-turn having-tried at Lauro
atque Sucronem aequavere clades. Tum illis ad populationes
and Sucro equaled their-disasters then those to the-ravaging
agrorum, his ad urbium excidia conversis, misera inter
of-the-fields these to of-cities the-destruction turned wretched between
Romanos duces Hispania discordiae poenas dabat; donec
Roman leaders Spain of-discord penalties was-paying until
oppresso domestica fraude Sertorio, victo deditoque
crushed by-domestic fraud Sertorius conquered and-surrendered
Perperna, ipsae quoque in Romanam fidem venere urbes
Perperna the-very also into Roman allegiance came cities
Osca, Termes, Ulia, Valentia, Auxuma et in fame nihil
Osca Termes Ulia Valentia Auxuma and in hunger nothing

non experta Calagurris. Sic recepta in pacem Hispania.
not having-tried Calagurris so received into peace Spain
Victores duces externum id magis quam civile bellum
the-victorious leaders a-foreign that more than a-civil war
videri voluerunt, ut triumpharent.
to-seem wished that they-might-triumph

11.1 Marco Lepido Quinto Catulo consulibus civile bellum paene
with-Marcus Lepidus Quintus Catulus consuls a-civil war almost
citius oppressum est quam inciperet: sed quantulacumque
more-quickly crushed was than it-began but however-small
fax illius motus ab ipso Sullae rogo exarsit.
the-torch of-that rising from the-very of-Sulla pyre blazed-up

11.2 Cupidus rerum novarum per insolentiam Lepidus acta
eager for-things new through insolence Lepidus the-acts
tanti viri rescindere parabat; nec inmerito, si tamen
of-so-great a-man to-rescind was-preparing nor undeservedly if however
posset sine magna clade rei publicae.
he-could without great disaster to-the-thing public

11.3 Nam cum iure belli Sulla dictator proscripsisset inimicos,
for when by-the-right of-war Sulla dictator had-proscribed his-enemies
qui supererant revocante Lepido quid aliud quam ad bellum
those-who survived with-recalling Lepidus what else than to war
vocabantur? Cumque damnatorum civium bona addicente
were-they-called and-when of-condemned citizens the-goods with-adjudging
Sulla quamvis male capta iure tamen tenerentur, repetitio
Sulla although ill taken by-right however were-held the-reclaiming
eorum procul dubio labefactabat compositae civitatis statum.
of-them beyond doubt was-shaking of-the-settled state the-condition

Expediebat ergo quasi aegrae sauciaeque rei publicae 11.4
it-was-expedient therefore as-if for-the-sick and-wounded thing public
quiescere quomodocumque, ne volnera curatione ipsa
to-rest in-whatever-way lest the-wounds by-the-healing itself
rescinderentur.
should-be-reopened
Ergo cum turbidis contionibus velut classico civitatem 11.5
therefore when by-turbulent harangues as-if by-a-trumpet-signal the-city
terruisset, profectus in Etruriam arma inde et exercitum
he-had-terrified setting-out into Etruria arms thence and an-army
urbi admovebat.
to-the-city he-was-moving
Sed iam Mulvium pontem collemque Ianiculum Lutatius 11.6
but already the-Mulvian bridge and-the-hill Janiculum Lutatius
Catulus Gnaeusque Pompeius, Sullanae dominationis duces
Catulus and-Gnaeus Pompey of-the-Sullan domination leaders
atque signiferi, alio exercitu insederant.
and standard-bearers with-another army had-occupied
A quibus primo statim impetu retro pulsus hostisque a 11.7
by whom at-the-first at-once onset back driven and-enemy by
senatu iudicatus incruenta fuga Etruriam, inde Sardiniam
the-senate judged in-bloodless flight to-Etruria thence to-Sardinia
recessit, ibique morbo et paenitentia interiit.
he-withdrew and-there by-disease and remorse perished
Victores quoque, quod non temere alias in civilibus bellis, 11.8
the-victors too which not lightly elsewhere in civil wars
pace contenti fuerunt.
with-peace content were
Catilinam luxuria primum, tum hinc conflata egestas 12.1
Catiline luxury first then from-this gathered the-need
rei familiaris, simul occasio, quod in extremis
of-the-thing family at-the-same-time the-opportunity that in the-farthest

finibus mundi arma Romana peregrinabantur, in nefaria
bounds of-the-world arms Roman were-abroad into wicked
consilia opprimendae patriae suae conpulere.
plans of-crushing fatherland his-own drove

12.2 Senatum confodere, consules trucidare, distringere incendiis
the-senate to-stab-through the-consuls to-butcher to-tear-apart with-fires
urbem, diripere aerarium, totam denique rem publicam
the-city to-plunder the-treasury the-whole in-short thing public
funditus tollere et quidquid nec Annibal videretur
utterly to-remove and whatever not-even Hannibal seemed
optasse, quibus — o nefas — sociis adgressus est!
to-have-wished with-what oh the-crime allies attempted he-has

12.3 Ipse patricius; sed hoc minus est: Curii, Porcii, Sullae,
himself a-patrician but this less is the-Curii the-Porcii the-Sullae
Cethegi, Autronii, Varguntei atque Longini, quae familiae!
the-Cethegi the-Autronii the-Varguntei and the-Longini what families
quae senatus insignia! Lentulus quoque tum cum maxime
what of-the-senate ornaments Lentulus too then when most
praetor. Hos omnis inmanissimi facinoris satellites habuit.
a-praetor these all of-the-most-monstrous crime as-attendants he-had

12.4 Additum est pignus coniurationis sanguis humanus, quem
added was as-a-pledge of-the-conspiracy blood human which
circumlatum pateris bibere: summum nefas, ni amplius
carried-round in-bowls they-drank the-highest crime unless greater
esset, propter quod biberunt.
it-were on-account-of which they-drank

12.5 Actum erat de pulcherrimo imperio, nisi illa coniuratio in
done-for it-was about the-most-beautiful empire unless that conspiracy on
Ciceronem et Antonium consules incidisset, quorum alter
Cicero and Antonius consuls had-fallen of-whom the-one
industria rem patefecit, alter manu oppressit.
by-diligence the-thing laid-open the-other by-hand crushed

Tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit, vilissimum 12.6
of-so-great a-crime the-information through Fulvia emerged a-most-worthless
scortum, sed patriciis innocentius.
harlot but than-the-patricians more-innocent
Consul habito senatu in praesentem reum peroravit; sed 12.7
the-consul holding the-senate against the-present defendant made-his-speech but
non amplius profectum, quam ut hostis evaderet seque
not more accomplished than that the-enemy escaped and-himself
tum palam ac professe incendium suum restincturum ruina
then openly and avowedly fire his-own about-to-extinguish with-ruin
minaretur.
threatened
Et ille quidem ad praeparatum a Manlio in Etruria 12.8
and he indeed to the-prepared by Manlius in Etruria
exercitum proficiscitur signa inlaturus urbi. Lentulus,
army sets-out the-standards about-to-carry-against the-city Lentulus
destinatum familiae suae Sibyllinis versibus regnum sibi
the-destined to-family his-own in-the-Sibylline verses kingship for-himself
vaticinans, ad praestitutum a Catilina diem urbe tota
prophesying for the-appointed by Catiline day in-the-city whole
viros, faces, tela disponit.
men torches weapons posts
Nec civili conspiratione contentus legatos Allobrogum, qui 12.9
nor with-civil conspiracy content the-envoys of-the-Allobroges who
tum forte aderant, in arma sollicitat. Isset ultra
then by-chance were-present to arms he-tampers-with it-would-have-gone beyond
Alpes furor, nisi altera proditione Volturci praetoris litterae
the-Alps the-fury unless by-another betrayal of-Volturcius of-the-praetor letters
tenerentur. Statim Ciceronis imperio iniecta est barbaris
were-held at-once by-Cicero's command laid was on-the-barbarians
manus; palam praetor in senatu convincitur.
a-hand openly the-praetor in the-senate is-convicted

12.10 De supplicio agentibus, Caesar parcendum dignitati, Cato
about the-punishment to-those-debating Caesar to-be-spared to-their-rank Cato
animadvertendum pro scelere censebant.
to-be-punished in-accordance-with the-crime voted

12.11 Quam sententiam secutis omnibus in carcere parricidae
which opinion having-followed all in the-prison the-kin-murderers
strangulantur. Quamvis parte coniurationis oppressa, tamen ab
are-strangled although part of-the-conspiracy crushed however from
incepto Catilina non destitit; infestis ab Etruria signis
what-he-had-begun Catiline not desisted with-hostile from Etruria standards
patriam petens obvio Antonii exercitu opprimitur.
fatherland attacking by-the-confronting of-Antonius army he-is-crushed

12.12 Quam atrociter dimicatum sit, exitus docuit. Nemo
how savagely fought it-was the-outcome showed no-one
hostium bello superfuit; quem quis in pugnando ceperat
of-the-enemy the-war survived which anyone in fighting had-taken
locum, eum amissa anima corpore tegebat. Catilina longe
place that lost his-life with-his-body he-covered Catiline far
a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, pulcherrima
from his-own among of-the-enemy the-corpses found was by-a-most-beautiful
morte, si pro patria sic concidisset.
death if for fatherland so he-had-fallen

Florus sets the war of Caesar and Pompey above all others in scale. The partnership of Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar breaks with the deaths of Crassus and Julia; Caesar opens the war at Ariminum, takes Italy and the treasury, and wins in Spain and at Massilia. After Dyrrachium he defeats Pompey at Pharsalus; Pompey is murdered in Egypt, and Caesar fights there, then beats Pharnaces in a single battle. He crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus, Cato kills himself at Utica, and the last battle is Munda. He triumphs four times, is loaded with honors, and is killed in the senate with twenty-three wounds.

Iam toto orbe paene pacato maius erat imperium 13.1
now the-whole world almost pacified greater was the-empire
Romanum, quam ut ullis exteris viribus opprimi posset.
Roman than that by-any foreign strength to-be-crushed it-could
Itaque invidens fortuna principi gentium populo ipsum illum
and-so envying fortune the-leading of-races people itself it
in exitium sui armavit.
for the-destruction of-itself armed
Ac Mariana quidem Cinnanaque rabies iam intra urbem 13.2
and the-Marian indeed and-Cinnan frenzy already within the-city
praeluserat, quasi si experiretur. Sullana tempestas latius,
had-rehearsed as-if if it-were-testing the-Sullan storm more-widely
intra Italiam tamen, detonuerat.
within Italy however had-thundered
Caesaris furor atque Pompei urbem Italiam, gentes nationes, 13.3
of-Caesar the-fury and of-Pompey the-city Italy races nations
totum denique qua patebat imperium quodam quasi diluvio
the-whole in-short where it-extended empire by-a-certain as-if flood
et inflammatione corripuit, adeo ut non recte tantum civile
and conflagration seized so-far that not rightly only civil

dicatur, ac ne sociale quidem, sed nec externum, sed
it-may-be-called and not social even but nor foreign but
potius commune quoddam ex omnibus et plus quam bellum.
rather common a-certain from all and more than a-war
13.5 Quippe si duces eius inspicias, totus senatus in partibus;
for if the-leaders of-it you-inspect the-whole senate on the-sides
si exercitus, hinc undecim legiones, inde decem
if the-armies on-this-side eleven legions on-that ten
et octo, flos omnis et robur Italici sanguinis; si
and eight the-flower all and strength of-Italian blood if
auxilia sociorum, hinc Gallici Germanique dilectus,
the-auxiliaries of-the-allies on-this-side Gallic and-German levies
inde Deiotarus, Ariobarzanes, Tarcondimotus, Cotys et
on-that Deiotarus Ariobarzanes Tarcondimotus Cotys and
Rhascypolis, omne Thraciae, Cappadociae, Macedoniae, Ciliciae,
Rhascypolis all of-Thrace of-Cappadocia of-Macedonia of-Cilicia
Graeciae totiusque robur orientis; si moram belli,
of-Greece and-of-the-whole the-strength of-the-east if the-length of-the-war
quattuor anni, sed pro clade rerum breves; si locum et
four years but for the-disaster of-affairs short if the-place and
spatium, commissum est intra Italiam, inde se in Galliam
space begun it-was within Italy thence itself into Gaul
Hispaniamque deflexit reversumque ab occasu totis viribus
and-Spain it-turned and-returned from the-west with-all strength
in Epiro Thessaliaque consedit; hinc in Aegyptum subito
in Epirus and-Thessaly settled from-here into Egypt suddenly
transiluit, inde respexit Asiam, Africae incubuit, postremo
leapt thence looked-back-at Asia on-Africa brooded lastly
in Hispaniam regyravit et ibi aliquando defecit.
into Spain wheeled-back and there at-length failed

Sed non et odia partium finita cum bello. Non enim prius 13.7
but not also the-hatreds of-the-parties ended with the-war not for before
quieverunt, quam in ipsa urbe medio senatu eorum, qui
they-rested than in the-very city in-the-midst-of the-senate of-those who
victi erant, odia victoris se caede satiarent.
conquered had-been the-hatreds of-the-victor themselves with-the-slaughter sated
Causa tantae calamitatis eadem quae omnium, nimia felicitas. 13.8
the-cause of-so-great a-calamity the-same which of-all excessive prosperity
Si quidem Quinto Metello Lucio Afranio consulibus cum
since indeed with-Quintus Metellus Lucius Afranius consuls when
Romana maiestas toto orbe polleret recentesque victorias,
Roman majesty in-the-whole world was-strong and-the-recent victories
Ponticos et Armenios triumphos, in Pompeianis theatris
the-Pontic and Armenian triumphs in the-Pompeian theaters
Roma cantaret, nimia Pompei potentia apud otiosos, ut
Rome was-singing the-excessive of-Pompey power among idle as
solet, cives movit invidiam.
is-wont citizens stirred envy
Metellus ob inminutum Cretae triumphum, Cato adversus 13.9
Metellus because-of diminished of-Crete his-triumph Cato against
potentes semper obliquus detrectare Pompeio actisque eius
the-powerful always hostile to-disparage Pompey and-acts his
obstrepere. Hic dolor transversum egit et ad praesidia
to-clamor-against this resentment sideways drove and to defenses
dignitati paranda inpulit.
for-his-dignity to-be-prepared impelled
Forte tunc Crassus genere, divitiis, dignitate florebat, 13.10
by-chance then Crassus in-birth wealth rank was-flourishing
ut vellet tamen auctioris opes; C. Caesar eloquentia
so-that he-wished however ampler wealth Gaius Caesar by-eloquence

et spiritu, ecce iam et consulatu adlevabatur; Pompeius
and spirit look now also by-the-consulship was-being-raised Pompey
tamen inter utrumque eminebat.
however between each stood-out

13.11 Sic igitur Caesare dignitatem conparare, Crasso augere,
so therefore with-Caesar rank to-acquire Crassus to-increase
Pompeio retinere cupientibus, omnibusque pariter potentiae
Pompey to-keep desiring and-all equally of-power
cupidis de invadenda re publica facile convenit.
desirous about seizing the-thing public easily it-was-agreed

13.12 Ergo cum mutuis viribus in suum quisque decus
therefore when with-mutual strength toward his-own each honor
niterentur, Galliam Caesar invadit, Crassus Asiam, Pompeius
they-strove Gaul Caesar invades Crassus Asia Pompey
Hispaniam: tres maximi exercitus, et in his orbis
Spain three very-great armies and in these the-world's
imperium societate trium principum occupatur.
empire by-the-partnership of-three leading-men is-seized

13.13 Decem annos traxit ista dominatio ex fide, quia mutuo
ten years drew-out that domination in good-faith because by-mutual
metu tenebantur. Crassi morte apud Parthos, morte Iuliae
fear they-were-held by-Crassus' death among the-Parthians by-the-death of-Julia
Caesaris filiae, quae nupta Pompeio generi socerique
Caesar's daughter who married to-Pompey of-son-in-law and-father-in-law
concordiam matrimonii foedere continebat, statim aemulatio
the-concord by-marriage's bond held-together at-once rivalry
erupit.
burst-out

13.14 Iam Pompeio suspectae Caesaris opes et Caesari Pompeiana
now to-Pompey suspect Caesar's wealth and to-Caesar the-Pompeian
dignitas gravis. Nec ille ferebat parem, nec hic
dignity burdensome nor he would-bear an-equal nor this-one

superiorem. Pro nefas! Sic de principatu laborabant, tamquam
a-superior oh the-crime so for the-principate they-labored as-though
duos tanti imperii fortuna non caperet.
two so-great of-an-empire the-fortune not could-hold
Ergo Lentulo Marcelloque consulibus rupta primum 13.15
therefore with-Lentulus and-Marcellus consuls broken first
coniurationis fides. De successione Caesaris senatus, id
of-the-conspiracy the-faith about the-succession of-Caesar the-senate that
est Pompeius, agitabat, nec ille abnuebat, si ratio sui
is Pompey was-deliberating nor he refused if account of-him
proximis comitiis haberetur.
at-the-next elections were-held
Ut daretur consulatus absenti, quem decem tribuni 13.16
that there-be-given the-consulship to-one-absent which ten tribunes
favente Pompeio nuper decreverant, dissimulante eodem
with-favoring Pompey lately had-decreed dissembling the-same
negabatur: veniret et peteret more maiorum.
was-denied let-him-come and stand in-the-manner of-the-ancestors
Ille contra flagitare decreta, ac, nisi fides permaneret, 13.17
he on-the-other-hand to-demand the-decrees and unless the-faith remained
non remittere exercitum. Ergo ut in hostem decernitur. His
not to-send-back the-army therefore as against an-enemy it-is-decreed by-these
Caesar agitatus statuit praemia armorum armis defendere.
Caesar driven resolved the-rewards of-arms with-arms to-defend
Prima civilis belli harena Italia fuit, cuius arces levibus 13.18
the-first of-the-civil war arena Italy was whose strongholds with-light
praesidiis Pompeius insederat; sed omnia subito Caesaris
garrisons Pompey had-occupied but all suddenly by-Caesar's
impetu oppressa sunt.
onset crushed were

13.19 Prima Arimino signa cecinerunt. Tum pulsus Etruria
first at-Ariminum the-trumpets sounded then driven from-Etruria
Libo, Umbria Thermus, Domitius Corfinio. Et peractum
Libo from-Umbria Thermus Domitius from-Corfinium and finished
erat bellum sine sanguine, si Pompeium Brundisii
had-been the-war without blood if Pompey at-Brundisium
opprimere potuisset.
to-crush he-had-been-able

13.20 Et ceperat; sed ille per obsessi claustra portus
and he-had-caught-him but he through of-the-besieged the-barriers harbor
nocturna fuga evasit. Turpe dictu: modo princeps patrum,
in-nocturnal flight escaped shameful to-say lately the-leader of-the-fathers
pacis bellique moderator, per triumphatum a se mare
of-peace and-of-war the-director over the-triumphed-over by himself sea
lacera et paene inermi nave fugiebat.
in-a-shattered and almost unarmed ship was-fleeing

13.21 Nec Pompei ab Italia quam senatus ab urbe fuga turpior:
nor Pompey's from Italy than the-senate's from the-city flight more-shameful
quam paene vacuam, metu Caesar ingressus consulem
which almost empty from-fear Caesar entering consul
se ipse fecit. Aerarium quoque sanctum, quod quia
himself he-himself made the-treasury also sacred which because
tardius aperiebant tribuni iussit effringi, censumque et
too-slowly were-opening the-tribunes he-ordered to-be-broken-open and-the-revenue and
patrimonium populi Romani ante rapuit quam imperium.
patrimony of-the-people Roman before he-seized than the-empire

13.22 Pulso fugatoque Pompeio maluit prius ordinare provincias
driven and-put-to-flight Pompey he-preferred first to-set-in-order the-provinces
quam ipsum sequi. Siciliam et Sardiniam, annonae
than himself to-follow Sicily and Sardinia of-the-grain-supply
pignera, per legatos habet.
the-pledges through legates he-holds

Nihil hostile erat in Gallia; pacem ipse fecerat. Sed ad 13.23
nothing hostile was in Gaul peace he-himself had-made but to
Hispanienses Pompei exercitus transeunti per eam duci
the-Spanish of-Pompey armies to-him-crossing through it the-leader
portas claudere ausa Massilia est. Misera dum cupit pacem,
the-gates to-shut dared Massilia has wretched while it-desires peace
belli metu in bellum incidit; sed quia tuta muris erat,
from-war's fear into war it-falls but because safe in-its-walls it-was
vinci eam sibi iussit absenti.
to-be-conquered it for-himself he-ordered absent
Graecula civitas non pro mollitia nominis et 13.24
a-Greekling city not in-accordance-with the-softness of-its-name both
vallum rumpere et incendere machinas ausa, etiam congredi
the-rampart to-break and to-burn the-engines dared even to-engage
navibus;
with-ships
sed Brutus, cui mandatum erat bellum, victos terra 13.25
but Brutus to-whom entrusted was the-war the-conquered by-land
marique perdomuit. Mox dedentibus se omnia
and-sea thoroughly-tamed soon to-them-surrendering themselves everything
ablata praeter quam potiorem omnibus habebant libertatem.
taken-away except which more-precious than-all they-held liberty
Anceps variumque sed incruentum in Hispania bellum cum 13.26
doubtful and-varied but bloodless in Spain the-war with
legatis Gnaei Pompei, Petreio et Afranio, quos Ilerdae
the-legates of-Gnaeus Pompey Petreius and Afranius whom at-Ilerda
castra habentes apud Sicorim amnem obsidere et ab oppido
a-camp holding by the-Sicoris river to-besiege and from the-town
intercludere adgreditur.
to-cut-off he-sets-about

13.27 Interim abundatio verni fluminis commeatibus prohibebat:
meanwhile the-overflowing of-the-spring river from-supplies was-cutting-him-off
sic fame castra temptata sunt, obsessorque ipse quasi
so by-hunger the-camp tried was and-the-besieger himself as-if
obsidebatur.
was-being-besieged

13.28 Sed ubi pax fluminis redit, et populationibus et pugnae
but when the-peace of-the-river returned and to-ravagings and to-battle
campos aperuit, iterum ferox instat et cedentes ad
the-plains opened again fierce he-presses and those-retreating to
Celtiberiam consecutus aggere et vallo et per haec
Celtiberia overtaking with-a-mound and rampart and through these
siti ad deditionem conpulit.
by-thirst to surrender drove

13.29 Sic citerior Hispania recepta est, nec ulterior moram fecit.
so nearer Spain recovered was nor the-further delay made
Quid enim una post quinque legiones? Itaque ultro
what for one after five legions and-so of-his-own-accord
cedente Varrone Gades, fretum, Oceanus, omnia felicitatem
yielding Varro Gades the-strait the-Ocean all-things the-good-fortune
Caesaris sequebantur.
of-Caesar followed

13.30 Aliquid tamen adversus absentem ducem ausa Fortuna est
something however against the-absent leader dared Fortune has
circa Illyricum et Africam, quasi de industria prospera eius
around Illyricum and Africa as-if on purpose the-successes his
adversis radiaret;
by-reverses she-might-make-shine

13.31 quippe cum fauces Adriani maris iussi occupare Dolabella
for when the-jaws of-the-Adriatic sea ordered to-seize Dolabella
et Antonius, ille Illyrico, hic Curictico litore castra
and Antonius the-one on-the-Illyrian the-other on-the-Curictan shore camps

posuissent, iam maria late tenente Pompeio, repente legatus
had-pitched already the-seas widely holding Pompey suddenly his-legate
eius Octavius Libo ingentibus copiis classicorum utrumque
his Octavius Libo with-huge forces of-marines each
circumvenit.
surrounded
Deditionem fames extorsit Antonio. Missae quoque a Basilo 13.32
surrender hunger wrested-from Antonius sent also by Basilus
in auxilium eius rates, quales inopia navium fecerat, nova
to the-aid of-him rafts such-as for-lack of-ships he-had-made by-a-new
Pompeianorum arte Cilicum actis sub mari funibus
of-the-Pompeians art of-the-Cilicians with-driven under the-sea ropes
captae quasi per indaginem.
were-caught as-if by encircling-nets
Duas tamen aestus explicuit. Una, quae Opiterginos ferebat, 13.33
two however the-tide freed one which the-Opitergians was-carrying
in vadis haesit memorandumque posteris exemplum dedit.
in the-shallows stuck and-a-memorable to-posterity example gave
Quippe vix mille iuvenum manus circumfusi undique
for scarcely of-a-thousand youths a-band of-an-encircling on-all-sides
exercitus per totum diem tela sustinuit, et cum exitum
army through the-whole day the-weapons withstood and when an-outlet
virtus non haberet, tandem, ne in deditionem veniret,
valor not had at-last lest into surrender it-should-come
hortante tribuno Vulteio mutuis ictibus inter se concurrit.
urging the-tribune Vulteius with-mutual blows among themselves it-clashed
In Africa quoque par et virtus et calamitas Curionis fuit, 13.34
in Africa also equal both the-valor and the-calamity of-Curio was
qui ad recipiendam provinciam missus, pulso fugatoque
who for recovering the-province sent driven and-put-to-flight
Varo superbus, subitum Iubae regis adventum equitatumque
Varus proud the-sudden of-Juba the-king arrival and-cavalry

Maurorum sustinere non potuit. Patebat victo fuga;
of-the-Moors to-withstand not could lay-open to-the-conquered flight
sed pudor suasit, ut amissum sua temeritate exercitum
but shame persuaded that the-lost by-his-own rashness army
morte sequeretur.
in-death he-should-follow
13.35 Sed iam debitum par Fortuna flagitante sedem bello
but now the-owed match Fortune demanding as-the-seat for-the-war
Pompeius Epiron elegerat; nec Caesar morabatur.
Pompey Epirus had-chosen nor Caesar was-delaying
13.36 Quippe ordinatis a tergo omnibus, quamvis hiemps media
for set-in-order in the-rear all-things although winter mid
prohiberet tempestate, ad bellum navigavit;
forbade in-storm to the-war he-sailed
13.37 positisque ad Oricum castris, cum pars exercitus ob inopiam
and-pitched at Oricum the-camp when part of-the-army for lack
navium cum Antonio relicta Brundisii moram faceret, adeo
of-ships with Antonius left at-Brundisium delay was-making so
inpatiens erat, ut ad arcessendos eos ardente ventis mari,
impatient he-was that for fetching them blazing with-winds the-sea
nocte concubia, speculatorio navigio solus ire temptaverit.
at-night dead in-a-scouting vessel alone to-go he-attempted
Extat ad trepidum tanto discrimine gubernatorem vox
there-survives to the-frightened in-such a-crisis helmsman a-saying
ipsius, “Quid times? Caesarem vehis.”
his what do-you-fear Caesar you-carry
13.38 Contractis in unum undique omnibus copiis positisque
drawn-together into one from-all-sides all the-forces and-pitched
comminus castris diversa erant ducum consilia. Caesar
at-close-quarters the-camps different were of-the-leaders the-plans Caesar
pro natura ferox et conficiendae rei cupidus ostentare
according-to his-nature fierce and of-finishing the-business eager to-display

aciem, provocare, lacessere; nunc obsidione castrorum, quae
his-line to-challenge to-provoke now by-the-siege of-the-camp which
sedecim milium vallo obduxerat — sed quid iis
of-sixteen miles with-a-rampart he-had-drawn-round but what to-them
obesset obsidio, qui patente mari omnibus copiis abundarent?
would-harm a-siege who with-open sea in-all supplies abounded
— nunc expugnatione Dyrrachi inrita, quippe quam vel situs
now by-the-storming of-Dyrrachium vain since which even its-site
inexpugnabilem faceret; ad hoc adsiduis in eruptione
impregnable would-make in-addition to-this by-constant in the-sally
hostium proeliis, quo tempore egregia virtus Scaevolae
of-the-enemy battles at-which time the-outstanding valor of-Scaevola
centurionis emicuit, cuius in scuto centum atque viginti tela
the-centurion shone-forth whose on shield a-hundred and twenty weapons
sederunt; iam vero urbium direptione sociarum, cum
sat now indeed by-the-plundering of-cities allied when
Oricum et Gomphos et alia castella Thessaliae vastaret.
Oricum and Gomphi and other forts of-Thessaly he-laid-waste
Pompeius adversus haec nectere moras, tergiversari, sic 13.42
Pompey against these-things to-weave delays to-evade so
hostem interclusum undique inopia commeatuum terere,
the-enemy cut-off on-all-sides by-lack of-supplies to-wear-down
usque dum ardentissimi ducis consenesceret impetus.
up until of-the-most-ardent leader should-grow-old the-onset
Nec diutius profuit ducis salutare consilium. Miles otium, 13.43
nor longer availed the-leader's saving counsel the-soldier idleness
socii moram, principes ambitum ducis increpabant.
the-allies delay the-leading-men the-ambition of-the-leader were-reproaching
Sic praecipitantibus fatis proelio sumpta Thessalia est, et
so with-hurrying fates for-battle taken Thessaly was and

Philippicis campis urbis, imperii, generis humani fata
to-the-Philippian plains of-the-city of-the-empire of-the-race human the-fates
commissa sunt.
entrusted were

13.44 Numquam ullo loco tantum virium populi Romani,
never in-any place so-much of-strength of-the-people Roman
tantum dignitatis Fortuna respexit: trecenta amplius milia
so-much of-dignity Fortune beheld three-hundred more thousands
hinc vel illinc praeter auxilia, reges et senatum.
on-this-side or that besides the-auxiliaries the-kings and the-senate

13.45 Numquam inminentis ruinae manifestiora prodigia: fuga
never of-impending ruin more-manifest portents the-flight
victimarum, examina in signis, interdiu tenebrae. Dux
of-the-victims swarms on the-standards by-day darkness the-leader
ipse in nocturna imagine plausu theatri sui in
himself in a-nocturnal vision with-the-applause of-theater his-own in
modum planctus circumsonatus et mane cum pullo
the-manner of-lamentation resounded-round and in-the-morning with a-dark
pallio — nefas — apud principia conspectus est.
cloak the-crime at headquarters seen was

13.46 Numquam acrior neque alacrior exercitus Caesaris fuit; inde
never fiercer nor more-eager the-army of-Caesar was thence
classica prius, inde tela. Adnotatum quoque committentis
the-trumpets first thence the-weapons noted also of-the-one-beginning
aciem Crastini pilum, qui mox adacto in os gladio
the-battle of-Crastinus the-javelin who soon driven into his-mouth a-sword
— sic inter cadavera repertus est — libidinem ac rabiem
so among the-corpses found was the-lust and frenzy
qua pugnaverat ipsa novitate volneris praeferebat.
with-which he-had-fought by-the-very strangeness of-the-wound displayed

Sed nec minus admirabilior illius exitus belli. Quippe 13.47
but nor less more-admirable that outcome of-the-war for
cum Pompeius adeo equitum copia abundaret, ut facile
when Pompey so-much in-cavalry supply abounded that easily
circumventurus sibi Caesarem videretur, circumventus
about-to-surround for-himself Caesar he-seemed surrounded
ipse est.
he-himself was

Nam cum diu aequo Marte contenderent, iussuque Pompei 13.48
for when long with-equal Mars they-contended and-at-the-order of-Pompey
fusus a cornu erupisset equitatus, repente hinc signo
poured from the-wing had-burst-out the-cavalry suddenly on-this-side a-signal
dato Germanorum cohortes tantum in effusos equites fecere
given of-the-Germans the-cohorts such on the-scattered horsemen made
impetum, ut illi esse pedites, hi venire in equis viderentur.
an-onset that those to-be foot-soldiers these to-come on horses seemed

Hanc stragem fugientis equitatus levis armaturae ruina 13.49
this slaughter of-the-fleeing cavalry of-light armament the-collapse
comitata est; tunc terrore latius dato, turbantibus
accompanied has then terror more-widely given throwing-into-confusion
invicem copiis, reliqua strages quasi una manu facta est; nec
in-turn the-forces the-rest slaughter as-if by-one hand done was nor
ulla res magis exitio fuit quam ipsa exercitus magnitudo.
any thing more for-ruin was than the-very of-the-army greatness

Multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit mediusque inter imperatorem 13.50
much in that battle Caesar was and-midway between commander
et militem. Voces quoque obequitantis acceptae, altera cruenta,
and soldier words also of-him-riding-up were-caught one bloody
sed docta et ad victoriam efficax “miles faciem feri!” altera
but skilled and toward victory effective soldier the-face strike the-other
ad iactationem conposita “parce civibus!” cum ipse sequeretur
for boasting composed spare the-citizens when himself was-pursuing

felicem utcumque in malis Pompeium, si eadem ipsum
fortunate somehow in misfortunes Pompey if the-same him
quae exercitum eius fortuna traxisset. Superstes dignitatis
which the-army his fortune had-dragged-off a-survivor of-dignity
suae vixit, ut cum maiore dedecore per Thessalica Tempe
his-own he-lived that with greater disgrace through the-Thessalian Tempe
equo fugeret, ut una navicula Lesbon applicaret, ut
on-horseback he-might-flee that in-one small-boat to-Lesbos he-might-put-in that
Syedris in deserto Ciliciae scopulo fugam in Parthos, Africam
at-Syedra on a-deserted of-Cilicia rock flight to the-Parthians Africa
vel Aegyptum agitaret, ut denique Pelusio litore
or Egypt he-might-ponder that in-short on-the-Pelusian shore
imperio vilissimi regis, consiliis spadonum et, ne
at-the-command of-a-most-worthless king by-the-counsels of-eunuchs and lest
quid malis desit, Septimii desertoris sui gladio
anything to-his-misfortunes be-lacking of-Septimius deserter his-own by-the-sword
trucidatus sub oculis uxoris suae liberorumque moreretur.
butchered under the-eyes of-wife his-own and-children he-should-die

13.53 Quis non peractum esse cum Pompeio crederet? Atquin
who not finished to-be with Pompey would-believe and-yet
acrius multo atque vehementius Thessalici incendii cineres
more-fiercely much and more-vehemently of-the-Thessalian fire the-ashes
recaluerunt.
grew-hot-again

13.54 Et in Aegypto quidem adversus Caesarem sine partibus
and in Egypt indeed against Caesar without parties
bellum.
a-war

13.55 Quippe cum Ptolemaeus, rex Alexandriae, summum civilis
for when Ptolemy the-king of-Alexandria the-highest of-civil
belli scelus peregisset et foedus amicitiae cum Caesare
war crime had-accomplished and the-treaty of-friendship with Caesar

medio Pompei capite sanxisset, ultionem clarissimi
by-the-intervening of-Pompey head had-ratified vengeance of-the-most-famous
viri manibus quaerente Fortuna causa non defuit.
man for-the-shades seeking Fortune a-cause not was-lacking
Cleopatra, regis soror, adfusa Caesaris genibus partem 13.56
Cleopatra the-king's sister prostrate at-Caesar's knees a-part
regni reposcebat. Aderat puellae forma, quae
of-the-kingdom was-reclaiming there-was-on-her-side to-the-girl beauty which
duplicaretur ex illo, quod talis passa videbatur
was-doubled from that that such-a-one to-have-suffered she-seemed
iniuriam, et odium ipsius regis, qui Pompei caedem
a-wrong and the-hatred of-the-very king who Pompey's slaughter
partium fato, non Caesari dederat, haud dubie idem
of-the-party to-the-fate not to-Caesar had-given without doubt the-same
in ipsum ausurus, si fuisset occasio.
against himself about-to-dare if there-had-been an-opportunity
Quam ubi Caesar restitui iussit in regnum, statim ab isdem 13.58
whom when Caesar to-be-restored ordered to the-kingdom at-once by the-same
percussoribus Pompei obsessus in regia quamvis exigua
assassins of-Pompey besieged in the-palace although with-a-small
manu ingentis exercitus molem mira virtute sustinuit.
band of-a-huge army the-mass with-wondrous valor withstood
Ac primum proximorum aedificiorum atque navalium incendio 13.59
and first of-the-nearest buildings and dockyards by-burning
infestorum hostium tela summovit, mox in paeninsulam
of-the-hostile enemy the-weapons he-kept-off soon onto the-peninsula
Pharon subitus evasit; inde depulsus in maria mira
Pharos suddenly escaped thence driven-off into the-seas with-wondrous
felicitate ad proximam classem enatavit, relicto quidem in
good-fortune to the-nearest fleet swam-out left indeed in

fluctibus paludamento seu fato seu consilio, ut illud
the-waves his-cloak whether by-fate or by-design that it
ingruentibus hostium telis saxisque peteretur.
by-the-pressing-on of-the-enemy weapons and-stones should-be-attacked
13.60 Tunc receptus a classicis suis, undique simul hostes adortus
then received by the-marines his-own on-all-sides at-once the-enemy attacking
de inbelli ac perfida gente iusta generi manibus dedit.
on the-unwarlike and treacherous race dues to-his-son-in-law's shades gave
Quippe et Theodotus magister auctorque totius belli, et ne
for both Theodotus the-teacher and-author of-the-whole war and not
virilia quidem portenta, Pothinus atque Ganymedes diversa per
manly even portents Pothinus and Ganymedes different over
mare et terras fuga morte consumpti. Regis ipsius corpus
sea and lands in-flight in-death were-consumed of-the-king himself the-body
obrutum limo repertum est in aureae loricae honore.
overwhelmed with-mud found was in of-a-golden breastplate the-honor
13.61 In Asia quoque novus rerum motus a Ponto, plane
in Asia also a-new of-affairs upheaval from Pontus plainly
quasi de industria captante fortuna hunc Mithridatico regno
as-if on purpose aiming-at fortune this for-the-Mithridatic kingdom
exitum, ut a Pompeio pater, a Caesare filius vinceretur.
outcome that by Pompey the-father by Caesar the-son should-be-conquered
13.62 Rex Pharnaces magis discordiae nostrae fiducia quam
the-king Pharnaces more of-discord our from-confidence than
suae virtutis infesto in Cappadociam agmine ruebat.
of-his-own valor in-hostile into Cappadocia column was-rushing
13.63 Sed hunc Caesar adgressus uno et, ut sic dixerim,
but him Caesar attacking with-one and as so I-might-say
non toto proelio obtrivit, more fulminis, quod uno
not whole battle crushed in-the-manner of-a-thunderbolt which in-one
eodemque momento venit, percussit, abscessit. Nec vana de
and-the-same moment came struck went-away nor vain about

se praedicatio est Caesaris, ante hostem victum esse
himself the-boast is of-Caesar before the-enemy conquered to-have-been
quam visum.
than seen
Sic cum exteris; at in Africa cum civibus multo atrocius quam 13.64
so with foreigners but in Africa with citizens much more-savagely than
in Pharsalia. Hic reliquias partium naufragarum quidam fugae
at Pharsalus here the-remnants of-the-party shipwrecked a-certain of-flight
aestus expulerat; nec reliquias diceres, sed integrum bellum.
tide had-thrown-out nor remnants you-would-say but a-whole war
Sparsae magis quam oppressae vires erant; auxerat 13.65
scattered rather than crushed the-strength was had-increased
sacramentum ipsa clades imperatoris, nec degenerabat
the-oath the-very disaster of-the-commander nor was-degenerate
ducum successio. Quippe satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani
of-the-leaders the-succession for enough amply sounded into of-the-Pompeian
nominis locum Cato et Scipio. Accessit copiis Mauretaniae
name the-place Cato and Scipio was-added to-the-forces of-Mauretania
rex Iuba, videlicet ut latius vinceret Caesar.
the-king Juba evidently that more-widely might-conquer Caesar
Nihil ergo inter Pharsaliam et Thapson, nisi quod amplior; 13.66
nothing therefore between Pharsalus and Thapsus except that ampler
eoque acrior Caesareanorum impetus fuit, indignantium post
and-by-that fiercer of-the-Caesarians the-onset was indignant after
Pompeium crevisse bellum; denique, quod alias numquam,
Pompey to-have-grown the-war in-short that otherwise never
ante imperium ducis sua sponte signa cecinerunt.
before the-command of-the-leader of-their-own accord the-trumpets sounded
Strages a Iuba coepit, cuius elephanti bellorum rudes et 13.67
the-slaughter with Juba began whose elephants to-wars untrained and
nuperi a silva consternati subito clangore lituorum
lately from the-forest panicked by-the-sudden blare of-the-trumpets

in suos sese circumegere. Statim exercitus in fugam,
onto their-own themselves wheeled at-once the-army into flight
nec duces fortiores quam ut effugerent. Non inconspicua
nor the-leaders braver than that they-might-escape not inconspicuous
tamen mors omnium.
however the-death of-all

13.68 Iam Scipio nave fugiebat; sed adsecutis hostibus gladium
now Scipio by-ship was-fleeing but having-overtaken with-the-enemy a-sword
per viscera exegit et, ubi esset quodam requirente,
through his-vitals he-drove and where he-was a-certain-one asking
respondit hoc ipsum, "Bene se habet imperator."
he-answered this very-thing well itself has the-commander

13.69 Iuba cum se recepisset in regiam, magnifice epulatus est
Juba when himself he-had-withdrawn into the-palace magnificently feasted has
postero die cum Petreio fugae comite superque mensas
on-the-next day with Petreius of-his-flight the-companion and-over tables
et pocula interficiendum se ei praebuit. Ille et regi
and cups to-be-killed himself to-him offered he both for-the-king
suffecit et sibi, cum interim semesi in medio cibi et
sufficed and for-himself when meanwhile half-eaten in the-middle the-foods and
parentalia fercula regio simul Romanoque sanguine madebant.
funeral dishes with-royal at-once and-Roman blood were-wet

13.70 Cato non interfuit bello. Positis apud Bagradam castris
Cato not was-present at-the-war pitched by the-Bagradas the-camp
Uticam veluti altera Africae claustra servabat. Sed accepta
Utica as-if the-second of-Africa barrier he-was-guarding but received
partium clade nihil cunctatus, ut sapiente dignum erat,
of-the-party the-disaster nothing hesitating as of-a-wise-man worthy it-was
mortem sibi etiam laetus accivit.
death on-himself even glad he-summoned

Nam postquam filium comitesque ab amplexu dimisit, 13.71
for after his-son and-companions from his-embrace he-sent-away
in noctem lecto ad lucernam Platonis libro, qui
into the-night having-read by the-lamp of-Plato the-book which
inmortalitatem animae docet, paulum quieti dedit;
the-immortality of-the-soul teaches a-little to-rest he-gave
tunc circa primam vigiliam stricto gladio revelatum pectus 13.72
then about the-first watch drawn his-sword the-bared chest
semel iterumque percussit. Ausi post hoc virum medici
once and-again he-struck having-dared after this the-man the-physicians
violare fomentis. Ille passus, dum abscederent, rescidit
to-violate with-dressings he endured-it until they-withdrew tore-open
plagas secutaque vi sanguinis moribundas manus in
the-wounds and-following with-the-force of-the-blood his-dying hands in
ipso volnere reliquit, quod ipse bis fecerat.
the-very wound he-left which he-himself twice had-made
Quasi numquam esset dimicatum, sic arma rursus et 13.73
as-if never there-had-been fighting so arms again and
partes, quantoque Africa supra Thessaliam fuit, tanto
parties and-by-how-much Africa above Thessaly was by-so-much
Africam superabat Hispania.
Africa was-surpassing Spain
Plurimum quantum favoris partibus dabat fraternitas ducum 13.74
most how-much of-favor to-the-party gave the-brotherhood of-the-leaders
et pro uno duos stare Pompeios.
and instead-of one two to-stand Pompeys
Itaque nusquam atrocius nec tam ancipiti Marte concursum 13.75
and-so nowhere more-savagely nor with-so doubtful Mars clashed
est. Primum in ipso ostio Oceani Varus Didiusque
it-was first at the-very mouth of-the-Ocean Varus and-Didius
legati conflixere. Sed acrius fuit cum ipso mari quam
the-legates fought but more-fiercely was with the-very sea than

inter se navibus bellum, siquidem, quasi furorem civicum
among themselves with-ships war since as-if the-fury civic
castigaret, Oceanus utramque classem naufragio cecidit.
were-chastising the-Ocean each fleet with-shipwreck it-cut-down
13.76 Quinam ille horror, cum eodem tempore fluctus, procellae,
what that horror when at-the-same time waves gales
viri, naves, armamenta confligerent! Adde situs ipsius
men ships tackle clashed add of-the-site itself
formidinem, vergentia in unum hinc Hispaniae, inde
the-dread converging into one on-this-side of-Spain on-that
Mauritaniae litora, mare et intestinum et externum
of-Mauretania the-shores the-sea both inner and outer
inminentesque Herculis speculas, cum omnia undique simul
and-overhanging of-Hercules the-watchtowers when all-things on-all-sides at-once
proelio et tempestate saevirent.
with-battle and storm raged
13.77 Mox circa obsidionem urbium utrimque discursum est,
soon around the-siege of-cities on-both-sides running-about there-was
quae miserae inter hos atque illos duces societatis Romanae
which wretched between these and those leaders of-alliance Roman
poenas dabant. Omnium postrema certaminum Munda.
penalties were-paying of-all the-last of-the-contests Munda
13.78 Hic non pro cetera felicitate, sed anceps et diu triste
here not in-keeping-with the-rest good-fortune but a-doubtful and long gloomy
proelium, ut plane videretur nescio quid deliberare
battle so-that plainly she-seemed I-know-not what to-be-deliberating
Fortuna.
Fortune
13.79 Sane et ipse ante aciem maestior non ex more Caesar,
truly also himself before the-line sadder not according-to custom Caesar
sive respectu fragilitatis humanae, sive nimiam prosperorum
whether from-regard of-frailty human or the-excessive of-successes

suspectam habens continuationem, vel eadem timens, postquam
suspect holding the-continuation or the-same fearing after
idem esse coeperat quod Pompeius; et in ipso proelio,
the-same to-be he-had-begun as Pompey and in the-very battle
quod nemo umquam meminerat, cum diu pari Marte
what no-one ever remembered when long with-equal Mars
acies nihil amplius quam occiderent, in medio ardore
the-lines nothing more than they-killed in the-middle-of the-heat
pugnantium subito ingens inter utrosque silentium, quasi
of-the-fighters suddenly a-huge between both silence as-if
convenisset et hic omnium sensus esset, "quo usque illud?"
it-had-been-agreed and this of-all the-feeling were how far that
Novissime inusitatum Caesaris oculis nefas: post quattuordecim 13.80
lastly unprecedented to-Caesar's eyes a-horror after fourteen
annos probata veteranorum manus gradum retro dedit, quos,
years proved of-veterans the-band a-step back gave who
etsi nondum fugerant apparuit tamen pudore magis quam
although not-yet they-had-fled it-was-clear however by-shame more than
virtute resistere.
by-valor to-be-resisting
Itaque ille ablegato equo similis furenti primam in aciem 13.82
and-so he sent-away his-horse like a-madman the-front into line
procurrit. Ibi prensare fugientis, confirmare signiferos,
ran-forward there to-seize the-fleeing to-steady the-standard-bearers
orare hortari increpare, per totum denique agmen oculis
to-beg to-urge to-reproach through the-whole in-short column with-eyes
manibus clamore volitare.
hands shouting to-fly-about
Dicitur in illa perturbatione et de extremis agitasse 13.83
he-is-said in that confusion even about the-last-things to-have-pondered
secum manifestoque voltu fuisse, quasi occupare mortem
with-himself and-with-manifest face to-have-been as-if to-seize death

manu vellet; nisi cohortes hostium quinque per
by-his-hand he-wished unless the-cohorts of-the-enemy five across
transversam aciem actae, quas Labienus periclitantibus castris
the-transverse line driven which Labienus to-the-imperiled camp
praesidio miserat, speciem fugae praebuissent.
as-protection had-sent the-appearance of-flight had-offered

13.84 Hoc aut et ipse credidit aut dux callidus arripuit in
this either also he-himself believed or the-leader cunning seized as
occasionem, et quasi in fugientes et iam victos simul
an-opportunity and as-if against the-fleeing and now conquered at-once
et suorum erexit animos et hostis perculit. Nam et hi,
both of-his-own raised the-spirits and the-enemy struck for both these
dum se putant vincere, fortius sequi, et Pompeiani,
while themselves they-think to-conquer more-bravely to-follow and the-Pompeians
dum fugere credunt suos, fugere coeperunt.
while to-flee they-believe their-own to-flee began

13.85 Quanta fuerit hostibus caedendis ira rabiesque victoribus,
how-great was for-the-enemy to-be-slain the-anger and-frenzy for-the-victors
sic aestimare posses, quod a proelio profugi cum se
so to-estimate you-could that from the-battle the-fugitives when themselves
Mundam recepissent, et Caesar obsideri statim victos
into-Munda they-had-withdrawn and Caesar to-be-besieged at-once the-conquered
imperasset, congestis cadaveribus agger effectus est, quae
had-ordered from-heaped corpses a-mound made was which
pilis tragulisque confixa inter se tenebantur, —
by-javelins and-darts pierced among themselves were-held-together
foedum etiam in barbaros.
foul even among barbarians

13.86 Sed videlicet victoriam desperantibus Pompei liberis, Gnaeum
but evidently of-victory despairing of-Pompey the-children Gnaeus
proelio profugum, crure saucium, deserta et avia
from-the-battle a-fugitive in-the-leg wounded deserted and pathless

petentem Caesonius apud Lauronem oppidum consecutus,
seeking Caesonius at Lauro the-town overtaking
pugnantem — adeo nondum desperabat — interfecit;
fighting so-much not-yet did-he-despair killed
Sextum fortuna in Celtiberia interim abscondit aliisque 13.87
Sextus fortune in Celtiberia meanwhile hid and-for-other
post Caesarem bellis servavit.
after Caesar wars kept
Caesar in patriam victor invehitur, primum de Gallia 13.88
Caesar into his-fatherland a-victor rides first over Gaul
triumphum trahens: hic erat Rhenus et Rhodanus et ex auro
a-triumph drawing here was the-Rhine and the-Rhone and of gold
captivus Oceanus. Altera laurus Aegyptia: tunc in ferculis
a-captive Ocean the-second laurel Egyptian then on the-litters
Nilus, Arsinoe et ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharos.
the-Nile Arsinoe and to the-likeness of-fires burning Pharos
Tertius de Pharnace currus et Ponto. Quartus Iubam 13.89
the-third over Pharnaces the-chariot and Pontus the-fourth Juba
et Mauretaniam et bis subactam ostendebat Hispaniam.
and Mauretania and twice subdued displayed Spain
Pharsalia et Thapsos et Munda nusquam. Et quanto
Pharsalus and Thapsus and Munda nowhere and how-much
maiora erant, de quibus non triumphabat!
greater were-those over which not he-triumphed
Hic aliquando finis armis fuit; reliqua pax incruenta 13.90
here at-last an-end to-arms there-was the-rest peace bloodless
pensatumque clementia bellum. Nemo caesus imperio praeter
and-made-good by-clemency the-war no-one slain by-command except
Afranium (satis ignoverat semel) et Faustum Sullam
Afranius enough he-had-pardoned once and Faustus Sulla

(docuerat generos timere Pompeius) filiamque Pompei cum
had-taught sons-in-law to-fear Pompey and-the-daughter of-Pompey with
parvulis ex Sulla (hic posteris cavebatur).
her-little-ones by Sulla here for-posterity it-was-guarded

13.91 Itaque non ingratis civibus omnes in principem congesti
and-so not ungrateful the-citizens all on the-leading-man heaped
honores: circa templa imagines, in theatro distincta radiis
honors around the-temples images in the-theater distinguished with-rays
corona, suggestus in curia, fastigium in domo, mensis
a-crown a-raised-seat in the-senate-house a-pediment on his-house a-month
in caelo, ad hoc pater ipse patriae perpetuusque
in the-sky in-addition to-this father himself of-the-fatherland and-perpetual
dictator, novissime, dubium an ipso volente, oblata
dictator lastly doubtful whether with-himself willing offered
pro rostris ab Antonio consule regni insignia.
before the-rostra by Antonius the-consul of-kingship the-insignia

13.92 Quae omnia velut infulae in destinatam morti victimam
which all as-if fillets on the-destined for-death victim
congerebantur. Quippe clementiam principis vicit invidia,
were-heaped for the-clemency of-the-leading-man conquered envy
gravisque erat liberis ipsa beneficiorum potentia.
and-grievous was to-free-men the-very of-the-benefits power

13.93 Nec diutius lata dominatio est, sed Brutus et Cassius
nor longer endured the-domination was but Brutus and Cassius
aliique patres consensere in caedem principis.
and-other fathers agreed on the-slaughter of-the-leading-man

13.94 Quanta vis fati! Manaverat late coniuratio, libellus etiam
how-great the-force of-fate had-spread widely the-conspiracy a-paper even
Caesari datus eodem die, nec perlitare centum
to-Caesar given on-the-same day nor to-obtain-good-omens with-a-hundred

victimis potuerat. Venit in curiam tamen expeditionem
victims he-had-been-able he-came into the-senate-house however an-expedition
Parthicam meditans.
Parthian planning
Ibi in curuli sedentem eum senatus invasit, tribusque 13.95
there on the-curule-chair sitting him the-senate attacked and-with-three
et viginti volneribus ad terram datus est. Sic ille, qui
and twenty wounds to the-ground brought was so he who
terrarum orbem civili sanguine impleverat, tandem ipse
of-the-lands the-world with-civil blood had-filled at-last himself
sanguine suo curiam implevit.
with-blood his-own the-senate-house filled

II.14–17 · THE YOUNG CAESAR, ANTONIUS, BRUTUS, AND CASSIUS

Florus says the state would have recovered its liberty but for Antonius, Pompey's sons, and Caesar's heir, and calls it lucky that power came to Augustus. Octavius, still a youth, rescues Decimus Brutus at Mutina; Fulvia's war over the veterans' land ends in famine at Perusia; the triumvirs proscribe, and Cicero's head is set on the rostra. Brutus and Cassius are defeated on the ground that was fatal to Pompey, after evil omens; Cassius, taking his own horsemen for fugitives, has an attendant kill him, and Brutus dies the same way.

Populus Romanus Caesare et Pompeio trucidatis redisse 14.1
the-people Roman with-Caesar and Pompey butchered to-have-returned
in statum pristinum libertatis videbatur. Et redierat,
to the-condition old of-liberty seemed and it-would-have-returned
nisi aut Pompeius liberos aut Caesar heredem reliquisset,
unless either Pompey children or Caesar an-heir had-left
vel, quod utroque perniciosius fuit, si non collega quondam,
or what than-each more-ruinous was if not a-colleague once

mox aemulus Caesareanae potentiae, fax et turbo
soon a-rival of-Caesarian power the-torch and whirlwind
sequentis saeculi superfuisset Antonius.
of-the-following age had-survived Antonius
14.3 Quippe dum Sextus paterna repetit, trepidatum toto
for while Sextus his-father's-things reclaims alarm-was-felt over-the-whole
mari; dum Octavius mortem patris ulciscitur, iterum
sea while Octavius the-death of-his-father avenges again
fuit movenda Thessalia; dum Antonius vario ingenio
was to-be-stirred Thessaly while Antonius with-varying temper
aut successorem Caesaris indignatur Octavium aut amore
either the-successor of-Caesar resents Octavius or from-love
Cleopatrae desciscit in regem ∗∗∗. Nam aliter salvus esse
of-Cleopatra goes-over to a-king (lacuna) for otherwise safe to-be
non potuit, nisi confugisset ad servitutem.
not it-could unless it-had-fled to slavery
14.5 Gratulandum tamen ut in tanta perturbatione est, quod
to-be-congratulated however as in so-great a-confusion it-is that
potissimum ad Octavium Caesarem Augustum summa rerum
above-all to Octavius Caesar Augustus the-sum of-affairs
redit, qui sapientia sua atque sollertia perculsum undique
returns who by-wisdom his-own and skill struck on-all-sides
ac perturbatum ordinavit imperii corpus, quod haud dubie
and confused set-in-order of-the-empire the-body which without doubt
numquam coire et consentire potuisset, nisi unius praesidis
never to-cohere and to-agree could-have unless of-one guardian
nutu quasi anima et mente regeretur.
by-the-nod as-if by-a-soul and mind it-were-ruled
14.7 Marco Antonio Publio Dolabella consulibus imperium
with-Marcus Antonius Publius Dolabella consuls the-empire
Romanum iam ad Caesarem transferente fortuna varius et
Roman now to Caesar transferring fortune varied and

multiplex motus civitatis fuit. Quodque in annua caeli
manifold the-upheaval of-the-state was and-what in the-yearly of-the-heaven
conversione fieri solet, ut mota sidera tonent ac suos
revolution to-happen is-wont that moved the-stars thunder and their-own
flexus tempestate significent, sic tum Romanae dominationis,
turnings by-storm signify so then of-Roman domination
id est humani generis, conversione penitus intremuit omnique
that is of-the-human race by-the-revolution deeply it-trembled and-in-every
genere discriminum, civilibus, externis, servilibus terrestribus
kind of-crises civil foreign servile land
ac navalibus bellis omne imperii corpus agitatum est.
and naval wars all of-the-empire the-body shaken was
Prima civilium motuum causa testamentum Caesaris fuit, 15.1
the-first of-civil upheavals the-cause the-will of-Caesar was
cuius secundus heres Antonius, praelatum sibi Octavium
whose second heir Antonius preferred to-himself Octavius
furens, inexpiabile contra adoptionem acerrimi iuvenis
raging an-implacable against the-adoption of-a-most-vigorous young-man
susceperat bellum.
had-undertaken war
Quippe cum intra octavum decimum annum tenerum 15.2
for when within eighth tenth the-year tender
et obnoxium et opportunum iniuriae iuvenem videret,
and exposed and open to-wrong the-young-man he-saw
se plenae ex commilitio Caesaris dignitatis, lacerare
himself of-full from comradeship of-Caesar dignity to-tear
furtis hereditatem, ipsum insectari probris, cunctis
with-thefts the-inheritance him to-assail with-insults by-all
artibus cooptationem Iuliae gentis inhibere, denique ad
arts the-co-option into-the-Julian clan to-check in-short for
opprimendum iuvenem palam arma moliri, et iam
crushing the-young-man openly arms to-set-in-motion and now

parato exercitu in Cisalpina Gallia resistentem motibus suis
prepared an-army in Cisalpine Gaul resisting movements his-own
Decimum Brutum obsidere.
Decimus Brutus to-besiege

15.4 At Octavius Caesar, et aetate et iniuria favorabilis et
but Octavius Caesar both by-age and by-wrong deserving-favor and
nominis maiestate quod sibi induerat, revocatis ad arma
by-the-name's majesty which on-himself he-had-put recalled to arms
veteranis, privatus — quis crederet? — consulem adgreditur,
the-veterans a-private-man who would-believe the-consul attacks
obsidione Mutinae liberat Brutum, Antonium exuit castris.
from-the-siege of-Mutina frees Brutus Antonius strips of-his-camp

15.5 Tunc quidem etiam manu pulcher apparuit. Nam cruentus
then indeed even in-hand fine he-appeared for bloody
et saucius aquilam a moriente signifero traditam suis
and wounded the-eagle from a-dying standard-bearer handed-over on-his-own
umeris in castra referebat.
shoulders into the-camp he-was-carrying-back

16.1 Alterum bellum concitavit agrorum divisio, quod Caesar
the-second war roused of-the-lands the-division which Caesar
veteranis patris pretium militiae persolvebat. Semper
to-the-veterans of-his-father as-the-price of-service was-paying always
alias Antonii pessimum ingenium Fulvia tum gladio
otherwise of-Antonius the-worst temper Fulvia then with-a-sword
cincta virilis militiae uxor agitabat.
girded of-manly service a-wife was-stirring

16.2 Ergo depulsos agris colonos incitando iterum arma
therefore the-driven from-their-lands settlers by-inciting again arms
cierat.
she-had-roused

Hic vero iam non privatis, sed totius senatus suffragiis 16.3
here indeed now not by-private but of-the-whole senate by-votes
iudicatum hostem Caesar adgressus intra Perusiae muros
judged an-enemy Caesar attacking within Perusia's walls
redegit conpulitque ad extrema deditionis turpi et nihil
drove and-forced to the-extremes of-surrender by-a-shameful and nothing
non experta fame.
not having-tried hunger

Cum solus etiam gravis paci, gravis rei publicae 16a.1
when alone even burdensome to-peace burdensome to-the-thing public
esset Antonius, quasi ignis incendio Lepidus accessit. Quid
was Antonius as-if fire to-a-blaze Lepidus was-added what
contra duos consules, duos exercitus? Necesse fuit venire
against two consuls two armies needful it-was to-come
in cruentissimi foederis societatem. Diversa omnium vota,
into of-a-most-bloody treaty partnership different of-all the-wishes
ut ingenia.
as their-temperaments

Lepidum divitiarum cupido, quarum spes erat ex 16a.2
Lepidus of-riches the-desire of-which the-hope was from
perturbatione rei publicae, Antonium ultionis de his
the-confusion of-the-thing public Antonius of-vengeance on those
qui se hostem iudicassent, Caesarem inultus pater et
who him an-enemy had-judged Caesar unavenged his-father and
manibus eius graves Cassius et Brutus agitabant.
to-shades his grievous Cassius and Brutus were-driving

In hoc velut foedus pax inter tres duces conponitur. Apud 16a.3
on this as-it-were treaty peace among the-three leaders is-composed at
Confluentes inter Perusiam et Bononiam iungunt manus,
Confluentes between Perusia and Bononia they-join hands
et exercitus consalutant. Nullo bono more triumviratus
and the-armies salute-each-other in-no good way the-triumvirate

invaditur, oppressaque armis re publica redit Sullana
is-seized and-crushed by-arms the-thing public returns the-Sullan
proscriptio, cuius atrocitas nihil insignius habet quam
proscription whose savagery nothing more-notable has than
numerum centum et quadraginta senatorum.
the-number of-a-hundred and forty senators

16a.4 Exitus foedi, truces, miserabiles toto terrarum orbe
the-deaths foul savage pitiable over-the-whole of-the-lands world
fugientium. Quis pro indignitate ingemescat, cum Antonius
of-the-fleeing who for the-indignity would-groan when Antonius
Lucium Caesarem avunculum suum, Lepidus Lucium Paulum
Lucius Caesar uncle his-own Lepidus Lucius Paulus
fratrem suum proscripserint?
brother his-own proscribed

16a.5 Romae capita caesorum proponere in rostris iam usitatum
at-Rome the-heads of-the-slain to-set-out on the-rostra now customary
erat; verum sic quoque civitas lacrimas tenere non potuit, cum
was but so also the-city its-tears to-hold not could when
recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris videret, nec aliter
cut-off of-Cicero the-head on those his-own rostra it-saw nor otherwise
ad videndum eum, quam solebat ad audiendum, concurreretur.
to seeing him than it-used-to to hearing there-was-a-rush

16a.6 Haec scelera in Antonii Lepidique tabulis: Caesar percussoribus
these crimes in of-Antonius and-of-Lepidus the-lists Caesar with-the-assassins
patris contentus fuit, ideo ne, si inulta fuisset, etiam
of-his-father content was for-this lest if unavenged it-had-been even
iusta eius caedes haberetur.
just his slaughter should-be-held

Brutus et Cassius sic Caesarem quasi Tarquinium regem 17.1
Brutus and Cassius so Caesar as-if Tarquinius the-king
depulisse regno videbantur, sed libertatem, quam
to-have-driven from-the-kingship seemed but liberty which
maxime restitutam voluerunt, illo ipso parricidio perdiderunt.
most restored they-wished by-that very kin-murder they-destroyed
Igitur caede perfecta cum veteranos Caesaris, nec inmerito, 17.2
therefore the-slaughter completed when the-veterans of-Caesar not undeservedly
timerent, statim e curia in Capitolium confugerant.
they-feared at-once from the-senate-house to the-Capitol they-had-fled
Nec illis ad ultionem deerat animus, sed ducem nondum
nor to-them for vengeance was-lacking spirit but a-leader not-yet
habebant.
they-had
Igitur cum appareret, quae strages rei publicae inmineret, 17.3
therefore when it-appeared what slaughter for-the-thing public impended
displicuit ultio, cum caedes inprobaretur.
displeased vengeance though the-slaughter was-disapproved
Igitur Ciceronis consiliis abolitione decreta, ne tamen publici 17.4
therefore by-Cicero's counsels an-amnesty decreed lest however of-the-public
doloris oculos ferirent, in provincias ab illo ipso quem
grief the-eyes they-should-strike to the-provinces by that very whom
occiderant Caesare datas, Syriam et Macedoniam concesserant.
they-had-killed Caesar given Syria and Macedonia they-had-withdrawn
Sic vindicta Caesaris dilata potius quam oppressa est.
so the-vengeance for-Caesar deferred rather than crushed was
Igitur iam ordinata magis ut poterat quam ut debebat inter 17.5
therefore now arranged rather as it-could than as it-ought among
triumviros re publica, relicto ad urbis praesidium Lepido,
the-triumvirs the-thing public left for the-city's protection Lepidus
Caesar cum Antonio in Cassium Brutumque succingitur.
Caesar with Antonius against Cassius and-Brutus girds-himself

17.6 Illi comparatis ingentibus copiis eandem illam, quae fatalis
they having-gathered huge forces the-same that which fatal
Gnaeo Pompeio fuit, harenam insederant. Sed nec tum
to-Gnaeus Pompey was arena had-occupied but nor then
inminentia cladis destinatae signa latuerunt.
the-impending of-a-disaster destined signs lay-hidden

17.7 Nam et signis insedit examen et adsuetae cadaverum
for both on-the-standards settled a-swarm and accustomed of-corpses
pabulo volucres castra quasi iam sua circumvolabant,
to-the-food birds the-camp as-if already their-own flew-round
et in aciem prodeuntibus obvius Aethiops nimis aperte
and into the-line those-going-out meeting-them an-Ethiopian too openly
ferale signum fuit.
a-deadly sign was

17.8 Ipsique Bruto per noctem, cum inlato lumine ex
and-to-himself to-Brutus during the-night when a-lamp brought-in according-to
more aliqua secum agitaret, atra quaedam imago
custom some-things with-himself he-was-pondering a-dark certain shape
se obtulit et, quae esset interrogata, "Tuus" inquit "malus
itself presented and what it-was asked your it-said evil
genius," ac sub oculis mirantis evanuit.
genius and under the-eyes of-him-wondering vanished

17.9 Pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia
with-equal toward better-things presage in Caesar's camp everything
aves victimaeque promiserant. Sed nihil illo praestantius,
the-birds and-the-victims had-promised but nothing than-that more-remarkable
quod Caesaris medicus somnio admonitus est, ut Caesar
that Caesar's physician by-a-dream warned was that Caesar
castris excederet, quibus capi inminebat; ut factum est.
from-the-camp should-go-out which to-be-taken was-impending as happened it-has

Acie namque commissa cum pari ardore aliquandiu 17.10
the-line for joined when with-equal ardor for-some-time
dimicatum foret, et quamvis duces inde praesentes
fought it-had-been and although the-leaders on-that-side present
adessent, hinc alterum corporis aegritudo, illum metus et
were-at-hand on-this one of-the-body sickness the-other fear and
ignavia subduxissent, stabat tamen pro partibus invicta
cowardice had-withdrawn there-stood however for the-party unconquered
fortuna et ultoris et qui vindicabatur, ut exitus
the-fortune both of-the-avenger and of-him-who was-being-avenged as the-outcome
proelii docuit. Primum adeo anceps fuit, ut — par utrimque
of-the-battle showed at-first so doubtful it-was that equal on-both-sides
discrimen — capta sint hinc Caesaris castra, inde Cassi.
the-hazard taken were on-this-side Caesar's camp on-that Cassius'
Sed quanto efficacior est fortuna, quam virtus! Et quam verum 17.11
but how-much more-effective is fortune than valor and how true
est, quod moriens Brutus efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo
is-it what dying Brutus breathed-out not in reality but in word
tantum esse virtutem! Victoriam illi proelio error dedit.
only to-be valor victory in-that battle an-error gave
Cassius, inclinato cornu suorum, cum captis Caesaris castris 17.12
Cassius bent-back the-wing of-his-own when on-capture of-Caesar camp
rapido impetu recipientes se equites videret, fugere
in-swift onset withdrawing themselves the-horsemen he-saw to-flee
arbitratus evadit in tumulum.
thinking-them goes-out onto a-mound
Inde pulvere et strepitu, etiam nocte vicina eximentibus 17.13
thence with-dust and din also with-night near taking-away
gestae rei sensum, cum speculator quoque in id missus
of-the-done thing the-perception when the-scout too to that sent

tardius nuntiaret, transactum de partibus ratus uni ex
too-slowly reported finished about the-party thinking-it to-one of
proximis auferendum praebuit caput.
those-nearest to-be-taken-off offered his-head

17.14 Brutus cum in Cassio etiam suum animum perdidisset,
Brutus when in Cassius also his-own spirit he-had-lost
ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, (ita enim non
lest anything from of-the-agreement the-faith he-should-unseal so for not
superesse bello convenerat) ipse quoque uni comitum
to-survive the-war it-had-been-agreed himself also to-one of-companions
suorum confodiendum praebuit latus.
his-own to-be-run-through offered his-side

17.15 Quis sapientissimos ac fortissimos viros non miretur ad
who the-wisest and bravest men not would-wonder at-the
ultimum non suis manibus usos? Nisi hoc quoque ex
last not their-own hands to-have-used unless this also from
persuasione sectae fuit, ne violarent manus, sed in
the-persuasion of-their-sect was lest they-should-violate their-hands but in
amolitione fortissimarum piissimarumque animarum iudicio
the-removal of-the-bravest and-most-dutiful souls by-judgment
suo, scelere alieno uterentur.
their-own by-crime another's they-should-use

Sextus Pompey turns pirate, sacrifices to Neptune, and is beaten in the Sicilian strait. Ventidius avenges Crassus by killing Pacorus; Antonius' rash invasion of Parthia costs him two legions in an ambush and two-thirds of his army on the retreat. Antonius, lost to Cleopatra, dresses as a king; at Actium the light ships of Caesar beat his towering fleet, and the two flee to Egypt, where Antonius kills himself and Cleopatra dies by the serpents she sets to her veins. The northern races rise next.

Sublatis percussoribus Caesaris supererat Pompei domus. 18.1
removed the-assassins of-Caesar there-remained Pompey's house
Alter iuvenum in Hispania occiderat, alter fuga
one of-the-young-men in Spain had-fallen the-other by-flight
evaserat contractisque infelicis belli reliquiis, cum insuper
had-escaped and-gathered of-the-unhappy war the-remnants when besides
ergastula armasset, Siciliam Sardiniamque habebat; iam et
the-slave-prisons he-had-armed Sicily and-Sardinia he-held now also
classe medium mare insederat.
with-a-fleet the-middle sea had-occupied
O quam diversus a patre! Ille Cilicas extinxerat, 18.2
oh how different from his-father he the-Cilicians had-wiped-out
hic se piratica tuebatur. Puteolos, Formias, Vulturnum,
this-one himself by-piracy protected Puteoli Formiae Volturnum
totam denique Campaniam, Pontias et Aenariam, ipsa
the-whole in-short Campania Pontiae and Aenaria the-very
Tiberini fluminis ora populatus est. Subinde congressus
of-the-Tiber river mouth ravaged he-has repeatedly engaging
Caesaris naves et incendit et demersit; nec ipse tantum,
Caesar's ships both he-burned and sank nor he-himself only
sed Menas et Menecrates, foeda servitia, quos classi
but Menas and Menecrates foul slaves whom over-the-fleet
praefecerat, praedabundi per litora cuncta volitabant.
he-had-set plundering along shores all were-flitting

18.3 Ob haec tot prospera centum bubus auratis Peloro
for these so-many successes with-a-hundred oxen gilded at-Pelorus
litavit spirantemque equum cum auro in fretum misit, dona
he-sacrificed and-breathing a-horse with gold into the-strait sent as-gifts
Neptuno, ut se maris rector in suo mari regnare pateretur.
to-Neptune that him of-the-sea the-ruler in his-own sea to-reign might-allow
Eo denique discriminum ventum est, ut foedus et pax cum
to-that in-short of-crises come it-was that a-treaty and peace with
hoste — si modo hostis Pompei filius — tamen feriretur.
the-enemy if only an-enemy Pompey's son however was-struck
18.4 Quantum id, sed breve gaudium fuit, cum in Baiani
how-great this but brief joy was when on of-the-Baian
litoris mole de reditu eius et bonorum restitutione
shore the-mole about the-return his and of-his-goods the-restoration
convenit, cumque invitante ipso in navem discubitum est,
it-was-agreed and-when with-inviting himself on the-ship reclined-at-table it-was
et ille sortem suam increpitans "hae sunt" inquit "carinae
and he lot his-own reproaching these are he-said the-Carinae
meae"; haud incomiter, quod, cum in celeberrima parte
my not unwittily since when in the-most-crowded part
urbis Carinis pater eius habitasset, ipsius domus et
of-the-city on-the-Carinae father his had-lived his-own house and
penates in navi penderent.
household-gods on a-ship hung
18.5 Sed inportunitate Antonii, et Pompeianorum bonorum, quorum
but by-the-ruthlessness of-Antonius and of-the-Pompeian goods of-which
sector ille fuerat, praeda devorata, possessio manere non
bidder he had-been as-booty devoured the-possession to-remain not
poterat; detrectare coepit foederis pactum. Itaque itum
could to-disparage he-began of-the-treaty the-pact and-so there-was-going

ad arma rursus, et iam totis imperii viribus classis in
to arms again and now with-all of-the-empire strength a-fleet against
iuvenem conparata est, cuius molitio ipsa magnifica.
the-young-man prepared was whose building itself magnificent
Quippe interciso Herculanae viae limite refossisque litoribus 18.6
for cut of-the-Herculean road the-track and-dug-out the-shores
Lucrinus lacus mutatus in portum eique interrupto medio
the-Lucrine lake changed into a-harbor and-to-it broken-through the-middle
additus est Avernus, ut in illa aquarum quiete classis
added was Avernus that in that of-waters calm the-fleet
exercita imaginem belli navalis agitaret.
exercised the-image of-a-war naval might-act
Tanta mole belli petitus in Siculo freto iuvenis 18.7
with-so-great a-mass of-war attacked in the-Sicilian strait the-young-man
oppressus est, magnique famam ducis ad inferos secum
crushed was and-of-a-great the-fame leader to the-underworld with-himself
tulisset, si nihil temptasset ulterius; nisi quod
he-would-have-carried if nothing he-had-tried further except that
magnae indolis signum est sperare semper.
of-a-great nature a-sign it-is to-hope always
Perditis enim rebus profugit Asiamque velis petit, venturus 18.8
lost for his-affairs he-fled and-Asia with-sails seeks about-to-come
ibi in manus hostium et catenas et, quod miserrimum est
there into the-hands of-the-enemy and chains and what most-wretched is
fortibus viris, ad hostium arbitrium sub percussore moriturus.
for-brave men at of-the-enemy the-will under an-assassin about-to-die
Non alia post Xerxen miserabilior fuga. Quippe modo 18.9
not other after Xerxes more-pitiable flight for lately
trecentarum quinquaginta navium dominus cum sex septemve
of-three-hundred fifty ships the-master with six or-seven
fugiebat extincto praetoriae navis lumine, anulis in mare
was-fleeing put-out of-the-flagship ship the-light rings into the-sea

abiectis, pavens atque respectans, et tamen non timens nisi
thrown fearing and looking-back and however not fearing except
ne periret.
lest he-should-perish

19.1 Quamvis in Cassio et Bruto partes sustulisset, in Pompeio
although in Cassius and Brutus the-party he-had-removed in Pompey
totum partium nomen abolevisset, nondum tamen ad pacis
the-whole of-the-party name had-abolished not-yet however to of-peace
stabilitatem profecerat Caesar, cum scopulus et nodus et
stability had-advanced Caesar since the-reef and knot and
mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius.
delay of-public security survived Antonius

19.2 Nec ille defuit vitiis quin periret, immo omnia
nor he was-wanting to-his-vices that-he-should-not perish nay all-things
expertus ambitu et luxuria primum hostes, deinde cives,
having-tried by-ambition and luxury first the-enemy then the-citizens
tandem etiam saeculum terrore liberavit.
at-last even the-age from-terror he-freed

19.3 Parthi clade Crassiana altius animos erexerant civilesque
the-Parthians by-the-disaster Crassian higher their-spirits had-raised and-the-civil
populi Romani discordias laeti acceperant. Itaque ut prima
of-the-people Roman discords glad had-received and-so when first
adfulsit occasio, non dubitaverunt erumpere, ultro quidem
shone the-opportunity not they-hesitated to-burst-out unbidden indeed
invitante Labieno, qui missus a Cassio Brutoque — qui
inviting Labienus who sent by Cassius and-Brutus what
furor scelerum — sollicitaverat hostes in auxilium.
fury of-crimes had-incited the-enemy to aid

Et illi Pacoro duce, regio iuvene, dispulerant Antoniana 19.4
and they with-Pacorus as-leader the-royal young-man had-scattered the-Antonian
praesidia; Saxa legatus ne veniret in potestatem
garrisons Saxa the-legate that-he-might-not come into their-power
gladio impetravit.
with-the-sword obtained
Denique ablata Syria emanabat latius malum, hostibus 19.5
in-short taken-away Syria was-spreading more-widely the-evil with-the-enemy
sub auxilii specie sibi vincentibus, nisi Ventidius,
under of-aid the-pretense for-themselves conquering unless Ventidius
et hic legatus Antonii, incredibili felicitate et Labieni
also this-one the-legate of-Antonius with-incredible good-fortune both of-Labienus
copias ipsumque Pacorum et omnem Parthicum equitatum
the-forces and-himself Pacorus and all the-Parthian cavalry
toto inter Oronten et Euphraten sinu late cecidisset.
over-the-whole between the-Orontes and the-Euphrates region widely had-cut-down
Viginti amplius milium fuit. Nec sine consilio ducis, qui 19.6
of-twenty more thousand it-was nor without the-counsel of-the-leader who
simulato metu adeo passus est hostem castris succedere,
feigned fear so-far allowed has the-enemy to-the-camp to-come-up
donec absumpto iactus spatio adimeret usum sagittarum.
until used-up for-a-shot the-space he-took-away the-use of-arrows
Rex fortissime dimicans cecidit. Mox circumlato eius per 19.7
the-king most-bravely fighting fell soon carried-round his through
urbes, quae desciverant, capite Syria sine bello recepta. Sic
the-cities which had-revolted head Syria without war recovered so
Crassianam cladem Pacori caede pensavimus.
the-Crassian disaster with-Pacorus' slaughter we-made-good
Expertis invicem Parthis atque Romanis, cum Crassus et 20.1
having-tried in-turn the-Parthians and the-Romans when Crassus and
Pacorus utrimque virium mutuarum documenta fecissent,
Pacorus on-both-sides of-strength mutual proofs had-made

pari rursus reverentia integrata amicitia, et quidem ab
with-equal again respect renewed the-friendship and indeed by
ipso foedus Antonio cum rege percussum.
himself a-treaty Antonius with the-king struck

20.2 Sed — inmensa vanitas hominis — dum titulorum cupidine
but boundless the-vanity of-the-man while of-titles from-desire
Araxen et Euphraten sub imaginibus suis legi concupiscit,
the-Araxes and Euphrates under images his-own to-be-read he-covets
neque causa neque consilio ac ne imaginaria quidem
neither with-cause nor with-counsel and not with-imaginary even
belli indictione, quasi hoc quoque ex arte ducis esset
of-war declaration as-if this too from the-art of-a-general were
obrepere, relicta repente Syria in Parthos impetum facit.
to-creep-up-unawares left suddenly Syria on the-Parthians an-attack he-makes

20.3 Gens praeter armorum fiduciam callida simulat trepidationem
the-race besides of-arms confidence cunning feigns alarm
et in campos fugam. Et hic statim quasi victor sequebatur,
and into the-plains flight and he at-once as-if a-victor was-following
cum subito nec magna manus ex inproviso et iam in
when suddenly not great a-band from the-unforeseen and now on
fessos via sub vespere velut nimbus erupit. Missis
the-weary from-the-march toward evening as-if a-storm-cloud burst-out sent
undique sagittis duas legiones operuerunt.
from-all-sides arrows two legions they-covered

20.4 Nihil acciderat in comparationem cladis, quae in
nothing had-happened in comparison with-the-disaster which on
posterum diem inminebat, nisi intervenisset deum miseratio.
the-following day was-impending unless had-intervened of-the-gods the-pity
Unus ex clade Crassiana Parthico habitu castris adequitat
one from the-disaster Crassian in-Parthian dress to-the-camp rides-up
et salute Latine data, cum fidem ipso sermone fecisset,
and greeting in-Latin given when trust by-the-very speech he-had-made

quid inmineret edocuit; iam adfuturum cum omnibus
what was-impending he-informed-them now about-to-be-present with all
copiis regem; irent retro peterentque montis: sic
his-forces the-king they-should-go back and-should-make-for the-mountains so
quoque hostem fortasse non defore. Atque ita secuta est
even the-enemy perhaps not to-be-lacking and so followed has
minor vis hostium quam inminebat; adfuit tamen.
a-smaller force of-the-enemy than was-impending it-was-present however
Deletae reliquae copiae forent, nisi urguentibus telis 20.6
destroyed the-remaining forces would-have-been unless with-pressing weapons
in modum grandinis quidam forte quasi docti procubuissent
in the-manner of-hail some by-chance as-if taught had-fallen-down
in genua milites, et elatis supra capita scutis caesorum
on their-knees the-soldiers and raised above their-heads the-shields of-the-slain
speciem praebuissent.
the-appearance had-presented
Tunc Parthus arcus inhibuit. Dein rursus cum se Romani 20.7
then the-Parthian the-bows checked then again when themselves the-Romans
extulissent, adeo res miraculo fuit, ut unus ex barbaris
had-raised so-much the-thing a-marvel was that one of the-barbarians
miserit vocem "Ite et bene valete, Romani! Merito vos victores
sent a-cry go and well farewell Romans deservedly you as-victors
fama gentium loquitur, qui Parthorum tela fugistis." Non
the-fame of-the-races speaks who of-the-Parthians the-weapons have-escaped not
minor ex via postea quam ab hostibus accepta clades.
smaller from the-march afterward that from the-enemy received the-disaster
Infesta primum siti regio, tum quibusdam salmacidae 20.8
hostile first with-thirst the-region then for-some the-brackish-waters
infestiores, novissime quae iam ab invalidis et avide
more-hostile lastly those-which now by the-weak and greedily
hauriebantur noxiae etiam dulces fuere.
were-drunk harmful even sweet were

20.9 Mox et ardores per Armeniam et nives per Cappadociam
soon both the-heats through Armenia and the-snows through Cappadocia
et utriusque caeli subita mutatio pro pestilentia fuit.
and of-each climate the-sudden change as plague was
20.10 Sic vix tertia parte de sedecim legionibus reliqua, cum
so scarcely a-third part of sixteen legions left when
argentum eius passim dolabris concideretur, et subinde inter
the-silver his everywhere with-axes was-cut-up and repeatedly amid
moras mortem ab gladiatore suo flagitasset egregius
the-delays death from gladiator his-own he-had-demanded the-excellent
imperator, tandem perfugit in Syriam, ubi incredibili
commander at-last fled into Syria where by-incredible
quadam mentis vaecordia ferocior aliquanto factus est, quasi
a-certain of-mind madness fiercer somewhat become he-has as-if
vicisset, quia evaserat.
he-had-conquered because he-had-escaped
21.11.1 Furor Antonii quatenus per ambitum non poterat interire,
the-fury of-Antonius since through ambition not it-could perish
luxu et libidine extinctus est. Quippe cum post Parthos
by-luxury and lust extinguished was for when after the-Parthians
exosus arma in otio ageret, captus amore Cleopatrae
hating arms in idleness he-was-living captured by-love of-Cleopatra
quasi bene gestis rebus in regio se sinu reficiebat.
as-if well done his-affairs in the-royal himself lap he-was-refreshing
21.11.2 Hinc mulier Aegyptia ab ebrio imperatore pretium
hence the-woman Egyptian from the-drunken commander as-the-price
libidinum Romanum imperium petit; et promisit Antonius,
of-her-lusts the-Roman empire seeks and promised-it Antonius
quasi facilior esset Partho Romanus.
as-if easier were than-the-Parthian the-Roman

Igitur coepit non sibi dominationem parare nec tacite, 21.11.3
therefore he-began not for-himself domination to-prepare nor quietly
sed patriae, nominis, togae, fascium oblitus totus in
but of-fatherland of-name of-toga of-fasces forgetful wholly to
monstrum illud ut mente, ita amictu quoque cultuque
monster that as in-mind so in-dress too and-style
desciverat. Aureum in manu baculum, in latere acinaces,
he-had-gone-over golden in his-hand a-staff at his-side a-scimitar
purpurea vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis: diadema deerat,
purple garment with-huge fastened gems a-diadem was-lacking
ut regina rex et ipse frueretur.
that the-queen as-king he too might-enjoy
Ad primam novorum motuum famam Caesar a Brundisio 21.11.4
at the-first of-new upheavals rumor Caesar from Brundisium
traiecerat, ut venienti bello occurreret, positisque castris in
had-crossed that the-coming war he-might-meet and-pitched his-camp in
Epiro omne litus Actiacum, Leucada insulam montemque
Epirus the-whole shore Actian the-Leucadian island and-mount
Leucaten et Ambracii sinus cornua infesta classe succinxerat.
Leucates and of-the-Ambracian gulf the-horns with-hostile fleet he-had-girded
Nobis quadringentae amplius naves, ducentae minus hostium; 21.11.5
we-had four-hundred more ships two-hundred fewer of-the-enemy
sed numerum magnitudo pensabat. Quippe a senis in
but the-number their-size made-up-for for from six to
novenos remorum ordines, ad hoc turribus atque
nine of-oars banks in-addition to-this by-towers and
tabulatis adlevatae castellorum vel urbium specie, non sine
decks raised in-the-likeness of-forts or of-cities not without
gemitu maris et labore ventorum ferebantur;
groaning of-the-sea and labor of-the-winds they-were-borne

21.11.6 quae quidem ipsa moles exitio fuit. Caesaris naves a
which indeed the-very mass for-ruin was Caesar's ships from
binis remigum in senos nec amplius ordines creverant;
two of-rowers to six nor more banks had-grown
itaque habiles in omnia quae usus posceret, ad impetus
and-so handy for all-things which use might-demand for onsets
et recursus flexusque capiendos, illas graves et ad omnia
and retreats and-turns to-make those heavy and for everything
praepeditas singulas plures adortae missilibus, simul rostris,
hampered single several attacking with-missiles at-once with-beaks
ad hoc ignibus iactis ad arbitrium dissipavere.
in-addition to-this with-fires thrown at will scattered

21.11.7 Nec ulla re magis hostilium copiarum apparuit magnitudo
nor by-any thing more of-the-hostile forces appeared the-greatness
quam post victoriam. Quippe inmensae classis naufragium
than after the-victory for of-the-immense fleet the-wreckage
bello factum toto mari fluitabat, Arabumque et
by-the-war made over-the-whole sea was-floating and-of-the-Arabs and
Sabaeorum et mille Asiae gentium spolia purpura
of-the-Sabaeans and of-a-thousand of-Asia races the-spoils with-purple
auroque inlita adsidue mota ventis maria revomebant.
and-gold smeared constantly moved by-winds the-seas were-vomiting-up

21.11.8 Prima dux fugae regina cum aurea puppe veloque purpureo
first leader of-the-flight the-queen with golden stern and-sail purple
in altum dedit. Mox secutus Antonius, sed instare vestigiis
to the-deep gave soon followed Antonius but to-press-on his-tracks
Caesar.
Caesar

21.11.9 Itaque nec praeparata in Oceanum fuga nec munita praesidiis
and-so neither the-prepared to the-Ocean flight nor fortified with-garrisons
utraque Aegypti cornua, Paraetonium atque Pelusium, profuere:
both of-Egypt horns Paraetonium and Pelusium availed

prope manu tenebantur. Prior ferrum occupavit Antonius, regina
nearly by-hand they-were-held first the-steel seized Antonius the-queen
ad pedes Caesaris provoluta temptavit oculos ducis. Frustra
at the-feet of-Caesar prostrated tried the-eyes of-the-leader in-vain
quidem; nam pulchritudo infra pudicitiam principis fuit.
indeed for her-beauty beneath the-chastity of-the-leading-man was
Nec illa de vita, quae offerebatur, sed de parte regni 21.11.10
nor she about life which was-offered but about a-part of-the-kingdom
laborabat. Quod ubi desperavit a principe servarique
was-laboring which when she-despaired-of from the-leading-man and-to-be-kept
se triumpho vidit, incautiorem nancta custodiam in
herself for-the-triumph she-saw more-careless having-got guard into
mausoleum se (sepulchra regum sic vocant) recepit.
the-mausoleum herself the-tombs of-kings so they-call withdrew
Ibi maximos, ut solebat, induta cultus in referto odoribus 21.11.11
there in-the-greatest as she-was-wont dressed finery in a-filled with-perfumes
solio iuxta suum se conlocavit Antonium, admotisque ad
coffin beside her-own herself she-placed Antonius and-applied to
venas serpentibus sic morte quasi somno soluta est.
her-veins serpents so in-death as-if in-sleep released she-was
Hic finis armorum civilium: reliqua adversus exteras gentes, 21.12.1
this the-end of-arms civil the-rest against foreign races
quae districto circa mala sua imperio diversis orbis
which with-distracted about evils its-own the-empire in-different-parts of-the-world
emicabant.
were-flaring-up
Nova quippe pax, necdum adsuetae frenis servitutis 21.12.2
new for the-peace and-not-yet accustomed to-the-reins of-slavery
tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices ab inposito nuper iugo
the-swollen of-the-races and-puffed-up necks from the-imposed lately yoke
resiliebant.
were-springing-back

21.12.3 Ad septentrionem conversa ferme plaga ferocius agebat,
toward the-north turned mostly the-region more-fiercely was-acting
Norici, Illyrii, Pannonii, Delmatae, Moesi, Thraces et Daci,
the-Norici Illyrians Pannonians Dalmatians Moesians Thracians and Dacians
Sarmatae atque Germani.
Sarmatians and Germans

II.22–34 · THE WARS OF AUGUSTUS

Augustus subdues the Alpine peoples through Drusus and leads the Illyrian campaign himself, wounded at a bridge; his generals reduce the Pannonians, Dalmatians, Moesians, Thracians, Dacians, and Sarmatians. Drusus conquers Germany to the Elbe, but Varus' harsh rule provokes Arminius, and three legions are destroyed in the forest. In the south, the east, and Spain, where Augustus himself campaigns against the Cantabrians and Carisius crushes the Asturians, the empire is pacified; embassies come from Scythia, India, and the Seres, and the Parthians return the standards. Augustus closes Janus' temple and is named Augustus as more sacred than Romulus.

22.4 Noricis animos Alpes dabant, quasi in rupes et nives
to-the-Norici courage the-Alps gave as-if into rocks and snows
bellum non posset ascendere; sed omnes illius cardinis
war not could climb but all of-that quarter
populos, Breunos, Ucennos atque Vindelicos, per privignum
the-peoples the-Breuni Ucenni and Vindelici through stepson
suum Claudium Drusum pacavit.
his-own Claudius Drusus he-pacified

22.5 Quae fuerit Alpinarum gentium feritas, facile est vel per
what was of-the-Alpine races the-wildness easy it-is even through
mulieres ostendere, quae deficientibus telis infantes suos
the-women to-show who failing weapons infants their-own
adflictos humi in ora militum adversa miserunt.
dashed on-the-ground into the-faces of-the-soldiers facing-them threw

Illyrii quoque sub Alpibus agunt imasque valles earum 23.6
the-Illyrians too under the-Alps dwell and-the-lowest valleys of-them
et quaedam quasi claustra custodiunt abruptis torrentibus
and certain as-if barriers guard with-sheer torrents
inplicata. In hos expeditionem ipse sumpsit fierique
entangled against these an-expedition he-himself undertook and-to-be-made
pontes imperavit.
bridges ordered
Hic et aquis et hoste turbantibus, cunctanti ad 23.7
here both by-the-waters and the-enemy disturbing to-the-hesitating at
ascensum militi scutum de manu rapuit et viam
the-ascent soldier a-shield from his-hand he-snatched and the-way
primus ingressus est. Tum agmine secuto cum subrutus
first entered he-has then with-the-column following when undermined
multitudine pons succidisset, saucius manibus et cruribus,
by-the-multitude the-bridge had-collapsed wounded in-hands and legs
speciosior sanguine et ipso periculo augustior terga
more-splendid with-blood and by-the-very danger more-august the-backs
hostium percecidit.
of-the-enemy he-cut-to-pieces
Pannonii duobus acribus fluviis, Dravo Savoque vallantur. 24.8
the-Pannonians by-two swift rivers the-Drave and-the-Save are-walled
Populati proximos intra ripas se recipiebant. In
having-ravaged their-neighbors within their-banks themselves they-withdrew to
hos domandos Vinnium misit. Caesi sunt in utrisque
these to-be-tamed Vinnius he-sent slain they-were in both
fluminibus.
rivers

24.9 Arma victorum non ex more belli cremata, sed
the-arms of-the-conquered not according-to the-custom of-war burned but
rupta sunt et in profluentem data, ut Caesaris nomen
broken were and into the-current given that Caesar's name
eis qui resistebant sic nuntiaretur.
to-those who were-resisting so might-be-announced

25.10 Delmatae plerumque sub silvis agebant; unde in latrocinia
the-Dalmatians mostly under forests lived whence for brigandage
promptissimi.
most-ready

25.11 Hos iam pridem Marcius consul incensa urbe Delminio
these now long-ago Marcius the-consul with-burned the-city Delminium
quasi detruncaverat, postea Asinius Pollio gregibus, armis,
as-if had-lopped afterward Asinius Pollio of-herds arms
agris multaverat — hic secundus orator — sed Augustus
fields had-deprived this-one the-second orator but Augustus
perdomandos Vibio mandat, qui efferum genus fodere
to-be-thoroughly-tamed to-Vibius entrusts who the-savage race to-dig
terras coegit aurumque venis repurgare;
the-earth forced and-gold from-the-veins to-purify

25.12 quod alioquin gens omnium stupidissima eo studio,
which otherwise the-race of-all most-stupid with-such zeal
ea diligentia anquirit, ut illud in usus suos eruere
such diligence seeks-out that it for uses their-own to-be-digging-out
videantur.
they-seem

26.13 Moesi quam feri, quam truces fuerint, quam ipsorum
the-Moesians how fierce how savage they-were how of-the-very
etiam barbari barbarorum horribile dictu est.
even barbarous barbarians dreadful to-tell it-is

Unus ducum ante aciem postulato silentio "qui vos 26.14
one of-the-leaders before the-line having-demanded silence who you
estis?" inquit. Responsum invicem "Romani gentium domini."
are he-said the-answer in-turn Romans of-the-races the-lords
Et ille "ita" inquit "fiet, si nos viceritis." Accepit 26.15
and he so he-said it-will-be if us you-have-conquered accepted
omen Marcus Crassus. Illi statim ante aciem inmolato
the-omen Marcus Crassus they at-once before the-line sacrificed
equo concepere votum, ut caesorum extis ducum et
a-horse conceived a-vow that of-the-slain the-entrails of-the-leaders both
litarent et vescerentur.
they-should-sacrifice and should-eat
Deos audisse crediderim: nec tubas sustinere potuerunt. 26.16
the-gods to-have-heard I-should-believe not-even the-trumpets to-withstand could-they
Non minimum terroris incussit barbaris Cornidius centurio
not least of-terror struck-into the-barbarians Cornidius a-centurion
satis barbarae, efficacis tamen apud tales homines stoliditatis,
of-rather barbarous effective however among such men stupidity
qui foculum gerens super cassidem, agitatum motu
who a-brazier carrying on his-helmet stirred by-the-movement
corporis, flammam velut ardenti capite funditabat.
of-his-body the-flame as-if from-a-burning head poured-out
Thraces antea saepe, tum maxime Rhoemetalce rege 27.17
the-Thracians before often then most with-Rhoemetalces as-king
desciverant. Ille barbaros et signis militaribus et disciplina,
had-revolted he the-barbarians both to-standards military and to-discipline
armis etiam Romanis adsueverat; sed a Pisone perdomiti
to-arms too Roman had-accustomed but by Piso thoroughly-tamed
in ipsa captivitate rabiem ostendere. Quippe cum catenas
in the-very captivity frenzy they-showed for when their-chains
morsibus temptarent, feritatem suam ipsi puniebant.
with-bites they-tried wildness their-own they-themselves were-punishing

28.18 Daci montibus inhaerent. Inde Cotisonis regis imperio,
the-Dacians to-the-mountains cling thence of-Cotiso the-king at-the-command
quotiens concretus gelu Danuvius iunxerat ripas, decurrere
whenever frozen with-ice the-Danube had-joined its-banks to-run-down
solebant et vicina populari.
they-were-wont and the-neighboring-lands to-ravage

28.19 Visum est Caesari Augusto gentem aditu difficillimam
seemed-good it-was to-Caesar Augustus the-race in-approach most-difficult
summovere. Misso igitur Lentulo ultra ulteriorem perpulit
to-remove sent therefore Lentulus beyond the-further he-drove
ripam; citra praesidia constituta. Sic tum Dacia non
bank on-this-side garrisons established so then Dacia not
victa, sed summota atque dilata est.
conquered but removed and put-off was

29.20 Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant. Et hos per
the-Sarmatians the-open plains ride and these through
eundem Lentulum prohibere Danuvio satis fuit. Nihil
the-same Lentulus to-keep-off from-the-Danube enough it-was nothing
praeter nives pruinasque et silvas habent. Tanta barbaria
except snows and-frosts and forests they-have so-great barbarism
est, ut nec intellegant pacem.
there-is that not-even do-they-understand peace

30.21 Germaniam quoque utinam vincere tanti non putasset!
Germany also would-that to-conquer of-such-worth not he-had-thought
Magis turpiter amissa est quam gloriose adquisita.
more shamefully lost it-was than gloriously acquired

30.22 Sed quatenus sciebat patrem suum C. Caesarem bis
but since he-knew father his-own Gaius Caesar twice
transvectum ponte Rhenum quaesisse bellum, in illius
carried-across by-a-bridge the-Rhine to-have-sought war in his
honorem concupierat facere provinciam; et factum
honor he-had-desired to-make-it a-province and done

erat, si barbari tam vitia nostra quam imperia
it-would-have-been if the-barbarians as our vices as commands
ferre potuissent.
to-bear had-been-able
Missus in eam provinciam Drusus primos domuit Usipetes, 30.23
sent into that province Drusus first tamed the-Usipetes
inde Tencteros percurrit et Catthos. Nam Marcomannorum
thence the-Tencteri he-overran and the-Chatti for of-the-Marcomanni
spoliis et insignibus quendam editum tumulum in
with-the-spoils and insignia a-certain raised mound in
tropaei modum excoluit.
of-a-trophy the-manner he-adorned
Inde validissimas nationes Cheruscos Suebosque et Sicambros 30.24
thence the-strongest nations the-Cherusci and-Suebi and Sicambri
pariter adgressus est, qui viginti centurionibus in crucem
equally attacked he-has who twenty centurions onto the-cross
actis hoc velut sacramento sumpserant bellum, adeo certa
driven by-this as-if oath had-taken-up the-war so sure
victoriae spe, ut praedam in anticessum pactione diviserint.
of-victory in-hope that the-booty in advance by-agreement they-divided
Cherusci equos, Suebi aurum et argentum, Sicambri captivos
the-Cherusci the-horses the-Suebi the-gold and silver the-Sicambri the-captives
elegerant; sed omnia retrorsum.
had-chosen but all-things backward
Victor namque Drusus equos, pecora, torques eorum 30.25
the-victor for Drusus the-horses cattle torques their
ipsosque praedam divisit et vendidit;
and-themselves as-booty divided and sold
et praeterea in tutelam provinciae praesidia atque custodias 30.26
and besides for the-protection of-the-province garrisons and guards
ubique disposuit per Mosam flumen, per Albin, per Visurgin.
everywhere he-posted along the-Meuse river along the-Elbe along the-Weser

In Rheni quidem ripa quinquaginta amplius castella direxit.
on the-Rhine's indeed bank fifty more forts he-laid-out
Bormam et Gesoriacum pontibus iunxit classibusque firmavit.
Borma and Gesoriacum with-bridges joined and-with-fleets strengthened
30.27 Invisum atque inaccessum in id tempus Hercynium saltum
hated and inaccessible to that time the-Hercynian forest
patefecit. Ea denique in Germania pax erat, ut mutati homines,
he-opened such in-short in Germany peace was that changed the-men
alia terra, caelum ipsum mitius molliusque solito videretur.
different the-land the-sky itself milder and-softer than-usual seemed
30.28 Denique non per adulationem, sed ex meritis, defuncto
in-short not through flattery but from merits having-died
ibi fortissimo iuvene, ipse, quod numquam alias, senatus
there the-bravest young-man itself what never otherwise the-senate
cognomen ex provincia dedit.
a-surname from a-province gave
30.29 Sed difficilius est provincias obtinere quam facere; viribus
but more-difficult it-is provinces to-hold than to-make by-strength
parantur, iure retinentur. Igitur breve id gaudium.
they-are-acquired by-right they-are-retained therefore brief that joy
Quippe Germani victi magis quam domiti erant, moresque
for the-Germans conquered rather than tamed were and-the-ways
nostros magis quam arma sub imperatore Druso suspiciebant;
our more than the-arms under the-commander Drusus they-looked-up-to
30.31 postquam ille defunctus est, Vari Quintilli libidinem ac
after he died has of-Varus Quintilius the-lust and
superbiam haud secus quam saevitiam odisse coeperunt.
arrogance no otherwise than the-savagery to-hate they-began
Ausus ille agere conventum, et in Catthos edixerat,
having-dared he to-hold an-assembly and against the-Chatti had-proclaimed-it

quasi violentiam barbarorum lictoris virgis et praeconis
as-if the-violence of-the-barbarians with-the-lictor's rods and the-herald's
voce posset inhibere.
voice he-could restrain
At illi, qui iam pridem robigine obsitos enses inertesque 30.32
but they who now long-ago with-rust covered swords and-idle
maererent equos, ut primum togas et saeviora armis
were-grieving horses when first the-togas and harsher than-arms
iura viderunt, duce Armenio arma corripiunt; cum interim
laws they-saw as-leader with-Arminius arms seize when meanwhile
tanta erat Varo pacis fiducia, ut ne prodita quidem per
so-great was in-Varus of-peace the-confidence that not betrayed even by
Segestem unum principum coniuratione commoveretur.
Segestes one of-the-leading-men by-the-conspiracy he-was-moved
Itaque inprovidum et nihil tale metuentem ex inproviso 30.34
and-so improvident and nothing such fearing from the-unforeseen
adorti, cum ille — o securitas — ad tribunal citaret,
attacking when he oh the-security to the-tribunal was-summoning-them
undique invadunt; castra rapiuntur, tres legiones opprimuntur.
from-all-sides they-invade the-camp is-seized three legions are-crushed
Varus perditas res eodem quo Cannensem diem Paulus 30.35
Varus lost affairs on-the-same on-which the-Cannae day Paulus
et fato est et animo secutus.
both in-fate has and in-spirit followed
Nihil illa caede per paludes perque silvas cruentius, 30.36
nothing than-that slaughter through marshes and-through forests bloodier
nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerabilius, praecipue tamen
nothing than-the-insolence of-the-barbarians more-intolerable especially however
in causarum patronos.
against of-cases the-pleaders

30.37 Aliis oculos, aliis manus amputabant, uni os obsutum,
of-some the-eyes of-others the-hands they-cut-off of-one the-mouth sewn-up
recisa prius lingua, quam in manu tenens barbarus "tandem"
cut-out first the-tongue which in his-hand holding a-barbarian at-last
ait "vipera sibilare desisti."
says viper to-hiss you-have-ceased

30.38 Ipsius quoque consulis corpus, quod militum pietas
of-the-very also consul the-body which of-the-soldiers the-devotion
humi abdiderat, effossum. Signa et aquilas duas
in-the-ground had-hidden dug-up the-standards and eagles two
adhuc barbari possident, tertiam signifer, prius quam
still the-barbarians possess the-third the-standard-bearer before than
in manus hostium veniret, evolsit mersamque intra baltei
into the-hands of-the-enemy it-came tore-off and-sunk within of-belt
sui latebras gerens in cruenta palude sic latuit. Hac
his-own the-hiding-places carrying in the-bloody marsh so lay-hidden by-this
clade factum, ut imperium, quod in litore Oceani non
disaster it-came-about that the-empire which on the-shore of-Ocean not
steterat, in ripa Rheni fluminis staret.
had-stood on the-bank of-the-Rhine river stood

31.40 Haec ad septentrionem: sub meridiano tumultuatum
these-things toward the-north under the-south uproar
magis quam bellatum est. Musulamos atque Gaetulos,
rather than war there-was the-Musulami and Gaetuli
accolas Syrtium, Cosso duce compescuit; unde illi
the-dwellers-by the-Syrtes with-Cossus as-leader he-checked whence to-him
Gaetulici nomen latius quam ipsa victoria.
of-Gaetulicus the-name more-widely-known than itself the-victory

Marmaridas atque Garamantes Quirinio subigendos dedit. 31.41
the-Marmaridae and Garamantes to-Quirinius to-be-subdued he-gave
Potuit et ille redire Marmaricus, sed modestior in aestimanda
could also he return as-Marmaricus but more-modest in reckoning
victoria fuit.
victory he-was
Ad orientem plus negotii cum Armeniis. Huc alterum 32.42
toward the-east more of-business with the-Armenians thither one
ex Caesaribus, nepotibus suis, misit. Ambo fato breves,
of the-Caesars grandsons his-own he-sent both by-fate short-lived
sed alter inglorius. Massiliae quippe morbo Lucius solvitur,
but one inglorious at-Massilia for by-disease Lucius is-released
in Syria Gaius ex volnere occubuit, cum Armeniam ad
in Syria Gaius from a-wound fell when Armenia to
Parthos se subtrahentem in ius recepit.
the-Parthians itself withdrawing into allegiance he-received
Armenios victo rege Tigrane in hoc unum servitutis genus 32.43
the-Armenians conquered king Tigranes to this one of-servitude kind
Pompeius adsueverat, ut rectores a nobis acciperent.
Pompey had-accustomed that rulers from us they-should-receive
Intermissum ergo ius per hunc recuperatum non
interrupted therefore the-right through him recovered not
incruento, nec multo tamen certamine.
bloodless nor great however in-a-contest
Quippe Dones, quem rex Artageris praefecerat, simulata 32.44
for Dones whom the-king at-Artagera had-put-in-charge feigned
proditione adortus virum intentum libello, quem ut
betrayal attacking the-man intent on-a-document which as
thensaurorum rationes continentem ipse porrexerat, stricto
of-the-treasures the-accounts containing he-himself had-held-out with-drawn

repente ferro subiit. Et tunc quidem Caesar recreatus est
suddenly steel came-on and then indeed Caesar recovered was
ex volnere in tempus, sed ∗∗∗.
from the-wound for a-time but (lacuna)

32.45 Ceterum barbarus undique infesto exercitu oppressus gladio
for-the-rest the-barbarian on-all-sides by-a-hostile army crushed by-the-sword
et pyra, in quam se percussus inmisit, superstiti etiam
and the-pyre into which himself wounded he-threw to-the-surviving even
nunc Caesari satisfecit.
now Caesar gave-satisfaction

33.46 Sub occasu pacata erat fere omnis Hispania, nisi quam
under the-west pacified was nearly all Spain except which
Pyrenaei desinentis scopulis inhaerentem citerior adluebat
of-the-Pyrenees ending to-the-crags clinging the-nearer washed
Oceanus. Hic duae validissimae gentes, Cantabri et Astures,
Ocean here two most-powerful races the-Cantabri and Astures
inmunes imperii agitabant.
free of-the-empire were-living

33.47 Cantabrorum et prior et acrior et magis pertinax in
of-the-Cantabri both the-earlier and fiercer and more stubborn in
rebellando animus fuit, qui non contenti libertatem suam
rebelling spirit was who not content liberty their-own
defendere proximis etiam imperitare temptabant Vaccaeosque
to-defend over-the-nearest also to-rule tried and-the-Vaccaei
et Turmogos et Autrigonas crebris incursionibus fatigabant.
and the-Turmogi and the-Autrigones with-frequent incursions were-wearing

33.48 In hos igitur, quia vehementius agere nuntiabatur, non
against these therefore because more-violently to-act they-were-reported not
est mandata expeditio, sed sumpta. Ipse venit Segisamam,
was entrusted the-expedition but taken-up he-himself came to-Segisama
castra posuit, inde tripertito exercitu totam Cantabriam
camp pitched thence with-a-threefold army the-whole Cantabria

amplexus efferam gentem ritu ferarum quasi quadam
embracing the-savage race in-the-manner of-beasts as-if with-a-certain
cogebat indagine.
he-was-driving encircling-net
Nec ab Oceano quies, cum infesta classe ipsa quoque 33.49
nor from the-Ocean rest when with-a-hostile fleet the-very also
terga hostium caederentur. Primum adversus Cantabros
backs of-the-enemy were-cut first against the-Cantabri
sub moenibus Bergidae proeliatum. Hinc statim fuga in
under the-walls of-Bergida it-was-fought hence at-once flight onto
eminentissimum Vindium montem, quo maria prius Oceani
the-most-towering Vindius mount to-which the-seas sooner of-Ocean
quam arma Romana ascensura esse crediderant.
than the-arms Roman about-to-climb to-be they-had-believed
Tertio Aracelium oppidum magna vi repugnat; captum 33.50
thirdly Aracelium the-town with-great force resists taken
tamen. Postremo fuit Medulli montis obsidio, quem
however lastly was of-the-Medullian mount the-siege which
perpetua decem et octo milium fossa conprehensum
by-a-continuous of-ten and eight miles trench enclosed
undique simul adeunte Romano postquam extrema barbari
on-all-sides at-once approaching the-Roman after the-extremity the-barbarians
vident, certatim igne, ferro inter epulas venenoque,
see vying with-fire with-steel amid feasts and-by-poison
quod ibi volgo taxo exprimitur, praecepere mortem,
which there commonly from-the-yew is-pressed they-anticipated death
seque pars maior a captivitate, quae morte gravior
and-themselves the-greater part from captivity which than-death heavier
ad id tempus indomitis videbatur, vindicaverunt.
to that time to-the-untamed seemed freed

33.51 Haec per Antistium Furniumque legatos et Agrippam
these-things through Antistius and-Furnius the-legates and Agrippa
hibernans in Tarraconis maritimis Caesar accepit.
wintering in the-Tarraconian coastlands Caesar received

33.52 Mox ipse praesens hos deduxit montibus, hos obsidibus
soon himself present these he-led-down from-the-mountains these by-hostages
astrinxit, hos sub corona iure belli venundedit.
he-bound these under the-wreath by-the-right of-war he-sold

33.53 Digna res lauro, digna curru senatui visa est; sed
worthy the-thing of-the-laurel worthy of-the-chariot to-the-senate seemed it-was but
iam tantus erat Caesar, ut triumpho augeri contemneret.
now so-great was Caesar that by-a-triumph to-be-increased he-disdained

33.54 Astures per id tempus ingenti agmine a montibus niveis
the-Astures during that time in-a-huge column from the-mountains snowy
descenderant. Nec temere sumptus barbaris videbatur hic
had-come-down nor rashly taken-up by-the-barbarians seemed this
impetus; sed positis castris apud Asturam flumen trifariam
onset but pitched a-camp by the-Astura river in-three
diviso agmine tria simul Romanorum adgredi parant castra.
divided the-column three at-once of-the-Romans to-attack they-prepare camps

33.55 Fuissetque anceps et cruentum et utinam mutua
and-it-would-have-been doubtful and bloody and would-that with-mutual
clade certamen cum tam fortibus, tam subito, tam cum
disaster a-contest with so brave so suddenly so with
consilio venientibus, nisi Brigaecini prodidissent, a quibus
planning men-coming unless the-Brigaecini had-betrayed-them by whom
praemonitus Carisius cum exercitu advenit.
forewarned Carisius with an-army arrived

33.56 Pro victoria fuit oppressisse consilia, sic quoque non
as victory it-was to-have-crushed the-plans so even not
incruento certamine.
in-a-bloodless contest

Reliquias fusi exercitus validissima civitas Lancea excipit, 33.57
the-remnants of-the-routed army the-very-strong city Lancia receives
ubi cum locis adeo certatum est, ut, cum in captam
where with the-places so-much contended it-was that when against the-captured
urbem faces poscerentur, aegre dux impetraverit
city torches were-demanded with-difficulty the-leader obtained
veniam, ut victoriae Romanae stans potius esset quam
pardon that of-the-victory Roman standing rather it-should-be than
incensa monumentum.
burned the-monument
Hic finis Augusto bellicorum certaminum fuit, idem rebellandi 33.59
this the-end for-Augustus of-warlike contests was the-same of-rebelling
finis Hispaniae. Certa mox fides et aeterna pax, cum
the-end for-Spain sure soon loyalty and eternal peace both
ipsorum ingenio in pacis artes promptiore, tum consilio
by-their-own temper toward of-peace the-arts readier and by-the-counsel
Caesaris, qui fiduciam montium timens in quos se
of-Caesar who the-confidence in-the-mountains fearing into which themselves
recipiebant, castra sua, quia in plano erant, habitare et
they-were-withdrawing the-camp his-own because on the-plain it-was to-live and
incolere iussit; ibi gentis esse concilium, illud observari caput.
to-dwell ordered there of-the-race to-be the-council that to-be-observed as-capital
Favebat consilio natura regionis; circa enim omnis aurifera est 33.60
favored the-counsel the-nature of-the-region around for all gold-bearing it-is
et chrysocollae miniique et aliorum colorum ferax. Itaque
and of-chrysocolla and-of-vermilion and of-other pigments fertile and-so
exerceri solum iussit. Sic Astures nitentes in profundo opes
to-be-worked the-soil he-ordered so the-Astures straining in the-depths wealth
suas atque divitias, dum aliis quaerunt, nosse coeperunt.
their-own and riches while for-others they-seek to-know began

34.61 Omnibus ad occasum et meridiem pacatis gentibus,
all toward the-west and south pacified the-races
ad septentrionem quoque, dum taxat intra Rhenum
toward the-north too as-far as-that within the-Rhine
atque Danuvium, item ad orientem intra Cyrum et
and Danube likewise toward the-east within the-Cyrus and
Euphraten, illi quoque reliqui, qui inmunes imperii
Euphrates those too the-rest who free of-the-empire
erant, sentiebant tamen magnitudinem et victorem gentium
were felt however its-greatness and the-conqueror of-races
populum Romanum reverebantur.
the-people Roman revered

34.62 Nam et Scythae misere legatos et Sarmatae amicitiam
for both the-Scythians sent envoys and the-Sarmatians friendship
petentes. Seres etiam habitantesque sub ipso sole Indi,
seeking the-Seres too and-dwelling under the-very sun the-Indians
cum gemmis et margaritis elephantos quoque inter munera
with gems and pearls elephants too among the-gifts
trahentes, nihil magis quam longinquitatem viae inputabant
dragging nothing more than the-length of-the-way pleaded
— quadriennium inpleverant; et iam ipse hominum color
four-years they-had-filled and now the-very of-the-men color
ab alio venire caelo fatebatur.
from another to-come sky confessed

34.63 Parthi quoque, quasi victoriae paeniteret, rapta clade
the-Parthians too as-if of-victory they-repented taken in-the-disaster
Crassiana signa ultro rettulere.
Crassian the-standards of-their-own-accord brought-back

34.64 Sic ubique certa atque continua totius generis humani aut
so everywhere sure and continuous of-the-whole race human either
pax fuit aut pactio, aususque tandem Caesar Augustus
peace was or a-pact and-having-dared at-last Caesar Augustus

septingentesimo ab urbe condita anno Ianum geminum
in-the-seven-hundredth from the-city founded year Janus twin
cludere, bis ante se clusum sub Numa rege et victa
to-close twice before himself closed under Numa the-king and conquered
primum Carthagine.
first Carthage
Hinc conversus ad pacem pronum in omnia mala et in 34.65
hence turned to peace prone to all evils and to
luxuriam fluens saeculum gravibus severisque legibus multis
luxury flowing the-age with-heavy and-severe laws many
coercuit, ob haec tot facta ingentia dictus imperator
he-restrained for these so-many deeds huge called commander
perpetuus et pater patriae.
perpetual and father of-the-fatherland
Tractatum etiam in senatu, an, quia condidisset imperium, 34.66
it-was-debated even in the-senate whether because he-had-founded the-empire
Romulus vocaretur; sed sanctius et reverentius visum est
Romulus he-should-be-called but more-sacred and more-reverent seemed was
nomen Augusti, ut scilicet iam tum, dum colit terras,
the-name of-Augustus that of-course already then while he-dwells-on the-earth
ipso nomine et titulo consecraretur.
by-the-very name and title he-might-be-consecrated

EUTROPIUS

Breviarium ab Urbe Condita

Abridgment of Roman History

EUTROPIUS

BOOK I · FROM ROMULUS TO THE GALLIC SACK

Eutropius dedicates his short history to the emperor Valens. Romulus founds Rome, takes the Sabine women, and vanishes; Numa, Tullus, Ancus, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus follow, until Lucretia's death ends the kingship. Consuls are made, the dictatorship and tribunate created, Quintus Marcius turns on Rome, the Fabii die, Cincinnatus is called from the plow, and the decemvirs fall over Virginius' daughter. Camillus takes Veii, is exiled, and returns to drive the Gauls from Rome.

Res Romanas ex voluntate mansuetudinis tuae ab
the-affairs Roman according-to the-wish of-clemency your from
urbe condita ad nostram memoriam quae in negotiis vel
the-city founded to our memory which in business either
bellicis vel civilibus eminebant per ordinem temporum brevi
of-war or civil stood-out through the-order of-times in-brief
narratione collegi strictim, additis etiam his quae in
narrative I-have-collected briefly added also those-things which in
principum vita egregia extiterunt, ut tranquillitatis tuae possit
of-the-emperors life outstanding stood-out that of-tranquility your may
mens divina laetari prius se inlustrium virorum facta in
the-mind divine rejoice before itself of-illustrious men the-deeds in
administrando imperio secutam quam cognosceret lectione.
administering the-empire to-have-followed than it-learned-of-them by-reading
Romanum imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere 1.1
the-Roman empire than-which neither from its-beginning any nearly
minus neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana
smaller nor in-its-increases in-the-whole world greater human
potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet, qui
can memory recall from Romulus its-beginning has who

Reae Silviae Vestalis virginis filius et quantum putatus est
of-Rea Silvia a-Vestal virgin the-son and as-far-as thought he-was
Martis cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is cum
of-Mars with Remus his-brother at-one birth born was he when
inter pastores latrocinaretur, decem et octo annos natus
among shepherds he-was-plundering ten and eight years old
urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, XI
a-city small on the-Palatine hill founded on-the-eleventh
Kal. Maias, Olympiadis sextae anno tertio, post
before-the-Kalends of-May of-the-Olympiad sixth in-the-year third after
Troiae excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt,
Troy's fall as those-who the-most and-the-least report
anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.
in-the-year three-hundredth ninetieth fourth

1.2 Condita civitate quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit
founded the-city which from name his-own Rome he-called
haec fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem
these-things roughly he-did a-multitude of-neighbors into the-city
recepit, centum ex senioribus legit, quorum consilio omnia
he-received a-hundred from the-elders he-chose by-whose counsel everything
ageret, quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Cum
he-might-do whom senators he-named because-of their-age when
uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad
wives he-himself and people his-own not had he-invited to
spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbis Romae nationes atque
the-spectacle of-games the-neighboring of-the-city of-Rome nations and
earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum
their maidens seized stirred-up wars on-account-of of-the-seized-women
iniuriam Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos,
the-wrong the-Caeninenses he-conquered the-Antemnates Crustumini
Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes. Haec omnia oppida urbem
Sabines Fidenates Veientes these all towns the-city

cingunt. Et cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset,
surround and when arising suddenly a-storm not he-had-appeared
anno regni tricesimo septimo ad deos transisse creditus
in-the-year of-his-reign thirtieth seventh to the-gods to-have-passed believed
est. Deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt
he-was then at-Rome for five-each days the-senators ruled
et his regnantibus unus annus completus est.
and with-these reigning one year completed was
Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum quidem 1.3
afterward Numa Pompilius king made was who war indeed
nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati quam Romulus profuit.
none waged but not less to-the-state than Romulus he-profited
Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine
for both laws for-the-Romans and-customs he-established who by-the-habit
proeliorum iam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur, et annum
of-battles already brigands and half-barbarians were-thought and the-year
descripsit in decem menses prius sine aliqua supputatione
he-divided into ten months before without any reckoning
confusum et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit.
confused and countless at-Rome rites and temples he-established
Morbo decessit quadragesimo et tertio imperii anno.
of-disease he-died in-the-fortieth and third of-his-rule year
Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos 1.4
him succeeded Tullus Hostilius he wars renewed the-Albans
vicit qui ab urbe Roma duodecimo miliario sunt,
he-conquered who from the-city Rome at-the-twelfth milestone are
Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario absunt
the-Veientes and Fidenates of-whom some at-the-sixth milestone are-distant
ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit.
from the-city Rome others at-the-eighth tenth in-war he-overcame

Urbem ampliavit adiecto Caelio monte. Cum triginta et
the-city he-enlarged added the-Caelian hill when thirty and
duos annos regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.
two years he-had-reigned by-lightning struck with house his-own he-burned
1.5 Post hunc Ancus Marcius Numae ex filia nepos suscepit
after him Ancus Marcius of-Numa from his-daughter the-grandson took-up
imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit, Aventinum montem
the-rule against the-Latins he-fought the-Aventine hill
civitati adiecit et Ianiculum, apud ostium Tiberis Ostiam
to-the-city he-added and the-Janiculum at the-mouth of-the-Tiber Ostia
civitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma
a-city above the-sea at-the-sixth tenth milestone from the-city Rome
condidit. Vicesimo et quarto anno imperii morbo periit.
he-founded in-the-twentieth and fourth year of-his-rule of-disease he-perished
1.6 Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum
then the-kingship Priscus Tarquinius received he the-number
senatorum duplicavit, circum Romae aedificavit, ludos Romanos
of-senators doubled a-circus at-Rome built games Roman
instituit qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit
instituted which to our memory endure he-conquered
idem etiam Sabinos et non parum agrorum sublatum
the-same-man also the-Sabines and not a-little of-land taken
isdem urbis Romae territorio iunxit primusque
from-the-same of-the-city of-Rome to-the-territory he-joined and-first
triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas,
triumphing the-city entered walls he-made and sewers
Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per
the-Capitol he-began in-the-thirtieth eighth of-his-rule year by
Anci filios occisus est regis eius cui ipse successerat.
Ancus' sons killed he-was of-the-king that whom he-himself had-succeeded

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex 1.7
after him Servius Tullius took-up the-rule born of
nobili femina, captiva tamen et ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos
a-noble woman captive however and a-slave-girl he too the-Sabines
subegit, montes tres Quirinalem Viminalem Esquilinum
subdued hills three the-Quirinal Viminal Esquiline
urbi adiunxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus
to-the-city he-joined ditches around the-wall he-drew first
omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum
of-all the-census he-arranged which till-then through the-world of-the-lands
incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma omnibus in censum delatis
unknown was under him Rome with-all into the-census entered
habuit capita LXXXIII milia civium Romanorum cum his
had heads eighty-three thousand of-citizens Roman with those
qui in agris erant. Occisus est scelere generi sui
who in the-fields were killed he-was by-the-crime of-son-in-law his-own
Tarquini Superbi, filii eius regis cui ipse successerat,
of-Tarquinius Superbus of-the-son of-that king whom he-himself had-succeeded
et filiae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.
and of-his-daughter whom Tarquinius had as-wife
Lucius Tarquinius Superbus septimus atque ultimus regum 1.8
Lucius Tarquinius Superbus the-seventh and last of-the-kings
Volscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab urbe
the-Volsci which race to Campania for-those-going not far from the-city
est, vicit, Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit,
is he-conquered Gabii the-city and Suessa Pometia he-subdued
cum Tuscis pacem fecit et templum Iovi in Capitolio
with the-Etruscans peace he-made and a-temple to-Jupiter on the-Capitol
aedificavit. Postea Ardeam obpugnans in octavo decimo miliario
built afterward Ardea attacking at the-eighth tenth milestone
ab urbe Roma positam civitatem imperium perdidit. Nam cum
from the-city Rome situated a-city the-rule he-lost for when

filius eius et ipse Tarquinius nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam
son his and himself Tarquinius a-most-noble woman Lucretia
eandemque pudicissimam Collatini uxorem stuprasset eaque de
and-the-same most-chaste of-Collatinus the-wife had-violated and-she about
iniuria marito et patri et amicis questa fuisset, in
the-wrong to-her-husband and to-her-father and to-friends complained had in
omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter quam causam Brutus
of-all sight herself she-killed for which cause Brutus
parens et ipse Tarquini populum concitavit et Tarquinio
a-kinsman and himself of-Tarquinius the-people roused and from-Tarquinius
ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem
took-away the-rule soon the-army also him which the-city
Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit; veniensque ad
Ardea with the-very king was-attacking abandoned and-coming to
urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est, cumque imperasset
the-city the-king with-the-gates shut shut-out was and-when he-had-ruled
annos quattuor et viginti, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.
years four and twenty with wife and children his-own he-fled
Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis
so at-Rome reigned it-was through seven kings for-years two-hundred
quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma ubi plurimum vix
forty three while still Rome where most scarcely
usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret.
up to the-fifth tenth milestone possessed

1.9 Hinc consules coepere, pro uno rege duo hac causa
hence consuls began instead-of one king two for-this reason
creati, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum habens
made that if one bad to-be had-wished the-other him having
potestatem similem coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium
power like should-restrain and it-was-resolved that-not the-power
longius quam annuum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem
longer than annual they-should-have lest through the-long-duration

potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper
of-power more-insolent they-should-be-made but citizenlike always
essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos.
they-should-be who themselves after a-year knew about-to-be to-be private-men
Fuerunt igitur anno primo expulsis regibus consules
were therefore in-the-year first with-the-kings expelled consuls
Lucius Iunius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius
Lucius Junius Brutus who most had-worked that Tarquinius
pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus maritus Lucretiae.
should-be-driven-out and Tarquinius Collatinus the-husband of-Lucretia
Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata est dignitas.
but from-Tarquinius Collatinus at-once taken-away was the-office
Placuerat enim ne quisquam in urbe maneret qui
it-had-been-resolved for that-not anyone in the-city should-remain who
Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo accepto omni patrimonio suo
Tarquinius was-called therefore receiving all patrimony his-own
ex urbe migravit et loco ipsius factus est Lucius
from the-city he-moved and in-the-place of-him made was Lucius
Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi
Valerius Publicola consul stirred however war against-the-city
Romae rex Tarquinius qui fuerat expulsus et collectis
of-Rome the-king Tarquinius who had-been driven-out and gathering
multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit.
many races that into the-kingship he-might be-restored he-fought
In prima pugna Brutus consul et Arruns Tarquini filius 1.10
in the-first battle Brutus the-consul and Arruns Tarquinius' son
in vicem se occiderunt, Romani tamen ex ea pugna
in turn each-other killed the-Romans however from that battle
victores recesserunt. Brutum matronae Romanae defensorem
victors withdrew Brutus the-matrons Roman the-defender
pudicitiae suae quasi communem patrem per annum
of-chastity their-own as-if a-common father for a-year

luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum
mourned Valerius Publicola Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus
collegam sibi fecit Lucretiae patrem, quo morbo mortuo
colleague to-himself made Lucretia's father who of-disease dead
iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita
again Horatius Pulvillus as-colleague for-himself took so
primus annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius
the-first year five consuls had since Tarquinius
Collatinus propter nomen urbe cessisset, Brutus in
Collatinus because-of his-name from-the-city had-withdrawn Brutus in
proelio perisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.
battle had-perished Spurius Lucretius of-disease dead had-been
1.11 Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius ut reciperetur
in-the-second also year again Tarquinius that he-might-be-received
in regnum bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente
into the-kingship war on-the-Romans brought aid to-him bringing
Porsenna Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. Verum
Porsenna of-Etruria king and Rome almost took but
tum quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos
then too conquered he-was in-the-third year after the-kings driven-out
Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum neque
Tarquinius when to-be-taken-up not he-could into the-kingship nor
ei Porsenna, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, praestaret
to-him Porsenna who peace with the-Romans had-made gave
auxilium, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe
aid to-Tusculum himself betook which city not far
ab urbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annos privatus
from the-city is and there through fourteen years a-private-man
cum uxore consenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos
with his-wife grew-old in-the-fourth year after the-kings driven-out
cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt et
when the-Sabines on-the-Romans war had-brought conquered they-were and

de is triumphatum est. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius, ille
over them triumphed it-was in-the-fifth year Lucius Valerius that
Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo
of-Brutus colleague and four-times consul by-fate died has so
pauper ut collatis a populo nummis sumptum habuerit
poor that collected by the-people coins the-expense he-had
sepulturae. Quem matronae sicuti Brutum annum luxerunt.
of-burial whom the-matrons just-as Brutus a-year mourned
Nono anno post reges exactos cum gener Tarquini 1.12
in-the-ninth year after the-kings driven-out when the-son-in-law of-Tarquinius
ad iniuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset
for the-wrong of-his-father-in-law to-be-avenged a-huge had-gathered
exercitum, nova Romae dignitas est creata, quae dictatura
army a-new at-Rome office was created which dictatorship
appellatur, maior quam consulatus. Eodem anno etiam
is-called greater than the-consulship in-the-same year also
magister equitum factus est qui dictatori obsequeretur. Neque
a-master of-the-horse made was who the-dictator should-obey nor
quicquam similius potest dici quam dictatura antiqua
anything more-like can be-said than the-dictatorship ancient
huic imperii potestati quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet,
to-this of-empire power which now tranquility your has
maxime cum Augustus quoque Octavius, de quo postea
especially since Augustus too Octavius about whom later
dicemus, et ante eum Gaius Caesar sub dictaturae nomine
we-shall-speak and before him Gaius Caesar under of-the-dictatorship the-name
atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romae primus fuit
and honor reigned the-dictator however at-Rome first was
Larcius, magister equitum primus Spurius Cassius.
Larcius the-master of-the-horse first Spurius Cassius

1.13 Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos seditionem populus
in-the-sixth tenth year after the-kings driven-out a-sedition the-people
Romae fecit, tamquam a senatu atque consulibus premeretur.
at-Rome made as-though by the-senate and the-consuls it-were-oppressed
Tum et ipse sibi tribunos plebi quasi proprios
then also itself for-itself tribunes of-the-commons as-if its-own
iudices et defensores creavit, per quos contra senatum
judges and defenders created through whom against the-senate
et consules tutus esse posset.
and the-consuls safe to-be it-could

1.14 Sequenti anno Volsci bellum reparaverunt et victi acie
in-the-following year the-Volsci war renewed and conquered in-battle
etiam Coriolos civitatem quam habebant optimam perdiderunt.
also Corioli the-city which they-had best lost

1.15 Octavo decimo anno postquam reges eiecti erant, expulsus
in-the-eighth tenth year after the-kings expelled had-been driven-out
ex urbe Quintus Marcius, dux Romanus qui Coriolos
from the-city Quintus Marcius a-leader Roman who Corioli
ceperat Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit
had-taken of-the-Volsci the-city to the-very Volsci went
iratus et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos saepe
angry and auxiliaries against the-Romans received the-Romans often
vicit, usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessit,
he-conquered up to the-fifth milestone of-the-city he-approached
obpugnaturus etiam patriam, legatis qui pacem petebant
about-to-attack even his-fatherland the-envoys who peace were-seeking
repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia
rejected unless to him his-mother Veturia and wife Volumnia
ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus
from the-city had-come by-whose weeping and entreaty overcome

removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium
he-withdrew his-army and this-man the-second after Tarquinius
fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.
was who a-leader against fatherland his-own was
Gaio Fabio et Lucio Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles 1.16
with-Gaius Fabius and Lucius Virginius consuls three-hundred noble
homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum
men who from the-Fabian family were against the-Veientes the-war
soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per
alone undertook promising to-the-senate and to-the-people through
se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes
themselves the-whole contest to-be-fulfilled and-so setting-out all
nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse
the-nobles and who singly of-great armies leaders to-be
deberent in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superavit ex
ought in battle fell one altogether survived from
tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat
so-great a-family who because-of his-age boyish to-be-led not had-been-able
ad pugnam. Post haec census in urbe habitus est et
to the-fight after these-things a-census in the-city held was and
inventa sunt civium capita CXVII milia CCCXVIIII.
found were of-citizens heads a-hundred-seventeen thousand three-hundred-nineteen
Sequenti anno cum in Algido monte ab urbe duodecimo 1.17
in-the-following year when on the-Algidus mount from the-city at-the-twelfth
fere miliario Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius
about milestone the-Roman was-being-besieged army Lucius Quintius
Cincinnatus dictator est factus, qui agrum quattuor iugerum
Cincinnatus dictator was made who a-field of-four iugera
possidens manibus suis colebat. Is cum in opere et arans
possessing with-hands his-own tilled he when at work and plowing

esset inventus, sudore deterso togam praetextam accepit et
he-was found the-sweat wiped-off the-toga bordered received and
caesis hostibus liberavit exercitum.
slain the-enemy freed the-army

1.18 Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe condita imperium
in-the-year three-hundredth and second from the-city founded the-power
consulare cessavit et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt,
consular ceased and instead-of two consuls ten made were
qui summam potestatem haberent, decemviri nominati. Sed
who the-highest power should-have decemvirs named but
cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex is Appius
when in-the-first year well they-had-acted in-the-second one of them Appius
Claudius Virgini cuiusdam, qui honestis iam stipendiis
Claudius of-Virginius a-certain who with-honorable already campaigns
contra Latinos in monte Algido militabat, filiam virginem
against the-Latins on the-mount Algidus was-serving the-daughter a-maiden
corrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a
to-corrupt wished whom her-father killed lest violation from
decemviro sustineret, et regressus ad milites movit tumultum.
a-decemvir she-should-suffer and returning to the-soldiers stirred an-uproar
Sublata est decemviris potestas ipsique damnati sunt.
taken-away was from-the-decemvirs the-power and-they-themselves condemned were

1.19 Anno trecentesimo et quinto decimo ab urbe condita
in-the-year three-hundredth and fifth tenth from the-city founded
Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium his
the-Fidenates against the-Romans rebelled aid to-them
praestabant Veientes et rex Veientium Tolumnius, quae
were-giving the-Veientes and the-king of-the-Veientes Tolumnius which
ambae civitates tam vicinae urbi sunt, ut Fidenae sexto,
both cities so near to-the-city are that Fidenae at-the-sixth
Veii octavo decimo miliario absint. Coniunxerunt se
Veii at-the-eighth tenth milestone are-distant joined themselves

his et Volsci. Sed Mamerco Aemilio dictatore et Lucio
to-them also the-Volsci but with-Mamercus Aemilius dictator and Lucius
Quintio Cincinnato magistro equitum victi etiam regem
Quintius Cincinnatus master of-the-horse conquered even their-king
perdiderunt. Fidenae captae et excisae.
they-lost Fidenae taken and destroyed
Post viginti annos Veientani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra 1.20
after twenty years the-Veientanes rebelled as-dictator against
ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit
them sent was Furius Camillus who first them conquered
acie, mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit antiquissimam
in-battle soon also the-city long besieging took the-most-ancient
Italiae atque ditissimam. Post eam cepit et Faliscos, non
of-Italy and richest after it he-took also the-Falisci not
minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia,
less noble a-city but stirred was against-him envy
quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam
as-if the-booty badly he-had-divided and-condemned for that cause
et expulsus civitate. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem
and driven from-the-state at-once the-Gauls Senones to the-city
venerunt et victos Romanos undecimo miliario a Roma
came and the-conquered Romans at-the-eleventh milestone from Rome
apud flumen Alliam secuti etiam urbem occupaverunt.
by the-river Allia having-pursued also the-city occupied
Neque defendi quicquam nisi Capitolium potuit, quod cum
nor to-be-defended anything except the-Capitol could which when
diu obsedissent et iam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo
long they-had-besieged and now the-Romans with-hunger were-laboring by Camillus
qui in vicina civitate exulabat Gallis superventum est
who in a-neighboring city was-in-exile on-the-Gauls come-upon it-was
gravissimeque victi sunt. Postea tamen etiam accepto
and-most-heavily conquered they-were afterward however also received

auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt, sed secutus
gold that-not the-Capitol they-should-besiege they-withdrew but following
eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum quod is datum
them Camillus so cut-them-down that both the-gold which to-them given
fuerat et omnia quae ceperant militaria signa revocaret.
had-been and all which they-had-taken military standards he-recovered
Ita tertio triumphans urbem ingressus est et appellatus
so a-third-time triumphing the-city entered he-has and was-called
secundus Romulus quasi et ipse patriae conditor.
a-second Romulus as-if also himself of-the-fatherland the-founder

BOOK II · FROM CAMILLUS TO THE FIRST PUNIC WAR

Military tribunes replace the consuls; Manlius wins the torque, Valerius the raven's name, and the Latins and Samnites are fought down, though the Samnites once send a Roman army under the yoke. Pyrrhus comes to help Tarentum, wins with his elephants, admires Fabricius, and is driven out by Curius. Rome fights Carthage in Sicily and Africa: Duillius wins the first sea battle, Regulus is captured in Africa, urges the senate against peace, and goes back to die, and Catulus ends the war off Lilybaeum.

2.1 Anno trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe condita,
in-the-year three-hundredth sixtieth fifth from the-city founded
post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro
after captured however first the-offices changed were and instead-of
duobus consulibus facti tribuni militares consulari potestate.
two consuls were-made tribunes military with-consular power
Hinc iam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo
from-here now began the-Roman state to-grow for Camillus in-that
anno Volscorum civitatem quae per septuaginta annos bellum
year of-the-Volsci the-state which through seventy years war

gesserat vicit et Aequorum urbem et Sutrinorum atque
had-waged conquered and of-the-Aequi the-city and of-the-Sutrini and
omnibus deletis earundem exercitibus tres simul triumphos egit.
all destroyed of-the-same armies three at-once triumphs held
Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Praenestinos qui usque 2.2
Titus also Quintius Cincinnatus the-Praenestines who right
ad urbis Romae portas cum bello venerant persecutus ad
to of-the-city of-Rome the-gates with war had-come pursuing at
flumen Alliam vicit, octo civitates quae sub ipsis agebant
the-river Allia conquered eight cities which under them lived
Romanis adiunxit, ipsam Praeneste adgressus in deditionem
to-the-Romans he-joined itself Praeneste attacking into surrender
accepit. Quae omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus,
he-received which-things all by him done were in-twenty days
triumphusque ipsi decretus.
and-a-triumph to-him decreed
Verum dignitas tribunorum militarium non diu perseveravit. 2.3
but the-office of-the-tribunes military not long lasted
Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri, et
for after some-time none it-was-resolved to-be-made and
quadriennium in urbe ita fluxit, ut potestates ibi maiores
a-four-year-period in the-city so flowed that powers there greater
non essent. Resumpserunt tamen tribuni militares consulari
not there-were they-took-up-again however the-tribunes military with-consular
potestate iterum dignitatem et triennium perseveraverunt;
power again the-office and for-three-years lasted
rursus consules facti.
again consuls were-made
Lucio Genucio et Quinto Servilio consulibus mortuus est 2.4
with-Lucius Genucius and Quintus Servilius consuls died has
Camillus. Honor ei post Romulum secundus delatus est.
Camillus an-honor to-him after Romulus second conferred was

2.5 Titus Quintius dictator adversus Gallos qui ad Italiam venerant
Titus Quintius as-dictator against the-Gauls who to Italy had-come
missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto miliario trans Anienem
sent was these from the-city at-the-fourth milestone across the-Anio
fluvium consederant. Ibi nobilissimus de senatoribus iuvenis
river had-encamped there the-most-noble of the-senators a-young-man
Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen progressus
Manlius challenging a-Gaul to single combat going-forward
occidit et sublato torque aureo colloque suo inposito in
killed and having-taken the-torque golden and-on-neck his-own placed for
perpetuum Torquati et sibi et posteris cognomen accepit.
ever of-Torquatus both for-himself and for-his-posterity the-surname received
Galli fugati sunt, mox per Gaium Sulpicium dictatorem
the-Gauls put-to-flight were soon through Gaius Sulpicius dictator
etiam victi. Non multo post a Gaio Marcio Tusci victi
even conquered not much later by Gaius Marcius the-Etruscans conquered
sunt et octo milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducta.
were and eight thousand of-captives from them in triumph led
2.6 Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini qui a Romanis
a-census again held was and when the-Latins who by the-Romans
subacti erant milites praestare nollent, ex Romanis tantum
subdued had-been soldiers to-furnish refused from the-Romans only
tirones lecti sunt, factaeque legiones decem, qui modus
recruits chosen were and-made legions ten which measure
sexaginta vel amplius armatorum milia efficiebat. Parvis
sixty or more of-armed-men thousands amounted-to small
adhuc Romanis rebus tanta tamen in re militari virtus
still Roman affairs so-great however in matters military the-valor
erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversum Gallos duce
was which when set-out they-had against the-Gauls as-leader
Lucio Furio, quidam ex Gallis unum ex Romanis qui
Lucius Furius a-certain-one of the-Gauls one of the-Romans who

esset optimus provocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius tribunus
was the-best challenged then himself Marcus Valerius a-tribune
militum obtulit, et cum processisset armatus, corvus ei
of-the-soldiers offered and when he-had-advanced armed a-raven on-his
supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox commissa adversum
above the-right arm sat soon joined against
Gallum pugna idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli
the-Gaul the-fight the-same raven with-wings and claws of-the-Gaul
oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset aspicere. Ita a tribuno
the-eyes beat that-not straight he-could look so by the-tribune
Valerio interfectus non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen
Valerius killed not only victory to-him but also a-name
dedit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus. Ac propter
it-gave for afterward the-same Corvinus was called and for
hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.
this merit of-years three and twenty consul he-was made
Latini qui noluerant milites dare hoc quoque a Romanis 2.7
the-Latins who had-refused soldiers to-give this also from the-Romans
exigere coeperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex
to-demand began that one consul from their the-other from
Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum,
the-Romans' people should-be-made which when it-had-been refused
bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugna superati
war against them undertaken was and in-a-huge battle overcome
sunt; ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuae
they-were and over them thoroughly-tamed triumphed it-was statues
consulibus ob meritum victoriae in rostris positae sunt. Eo
to-the-consuls for the-merit of-the-victory on the-rostra placed were in-that
anno etiam Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.
year also Alexandria by Alexander the-Macedonian founded was

2.8 Iam Romani potentes esse coeperunt. Bellum enim in
now the-Romans powerful to-be began war for at
centesimo et tricesimo fere miliario ab urbe apud Samnitas
the-hundredth and thirtieth about milestone from the-city among the-Samnites
gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum Campaniam
was-being-waged who midway are between Picenum Campania
Apuliam. Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris ad
Apulia Lucius Papirius Cursor with the-office of-dictator to
id bellum profectus est. Qui cum Romam redisset, Quinto
that war set-out has he when to-Rome he-had-returned Quintus
Fabio Maximo magistro equitum quem apud exercitum reliquit
Fabius Maximus the-master of-the-horse whom with the-army he-left
praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille occasione
instructed that-not with-himself absent he-should-fight he an-opportunity
reperta felicissime dimicavit et Samnitas delevit. Ob quam rem
found most-successfully fought and the-Samnites destroyed for which thing
a dictatore capitis damnatus, quod se vetante pugnasset,
by the-dictator to-death condemned because with-himself forbidding he-had-fought
ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est, tanta
by-the-huge favor of-the-soldiers and of-the-people freed he-was so-great
Papirio seditione commota, ut paene ipse interficeretur.
against-Papirius a-sedition stirred that almost he-himself was-killed

2.9 Postea Samnites Romanos Tito Veturio et Spurio
afterward the-Samnites the-Romans with-Titus Veturius and Spurius
Postumio consulibus ingenti dedecore vicerunt et sub iugum
Postumius consuls with-huge disgrace conquered and under the-yoke
miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu et populo soluta est, quae
sent the-peace however by the-senate and the-people dissolved was which
cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites
with them because-of necessity made had-been afterward the-Samnites
victi sunt a Lucio Papirio consule, septem milia eorum
conquered were by Lucius Papirius the-consul seven thousand of-them

sub iugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo
under the-yoke sent Papirius over the-Samnites triumphed at-that
tempore Appius Claudius censor aquam Claudiam induxit
time Appius Claudius the-censor the-water Claudian brought-in
et viam Appiam stravit. Samnites reparato bello Quintum
and the-road Appian paved the-Samnites renewed the-war Quintus
Fabium Maximum vicerunt tribus milibus hominum occisis.
Fabius Maximus conquered three thousand of-men killed
Postea cum pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus fuisset,
afterward when the-father to-him Fabius Maximus as-legate had-been
et Samnitas vicit et plurima ipsorum oppida cepit.
both the-Samnites he-conquered and very-many of-their towns took
Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Marcus Curius Dentatus,
then Publius Cornelius Rufinus Marcus Curius Dentatus
ambo consules, contra Samnitas missi ingentibus proeliis
both consuls against the-Samnites sent in-huge battles
eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos
them finished then the-war with the-Samnites through years
quadraginta novem actum sustulerunt. Neque ullus hostis
forty nine waged they-removed nor any enemy
fuit intra Italiam qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.
was within Italy who Roman valor more wearied
Interiectis aliquot annis iterum se Gallorum copiae contra 2.10
put-between some years again themselves of-the-Gauls the-forces against
Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque iunxerunt, sed cum
the-Romans to-the-Etruscans and-Samnites joined but when
Romam tenderent, a Gnaeo Cornelio Dolabella consule
toward-Rome they-were-making by Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella the-consul
deletae sunt.
destroyed they-were

2.11 Eodem tempore Tarentinis qui iam in ultima Italia sunt
at-the-same time on-the-Tarentines who now in farthest Italy are
bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum iniuriam
war declared was because to-the-envoys of-the-Romans wrong
fecissent. Ii Pyrrum Epiri regem contra Romanos auxilium
they-had-done they Pyrrhus of-Epirus the-king against the-Romans as-aid
poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox
demanded who from the-race of-Achilles his-origin drew he soon
ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino
to Italy came and-then first the-Romans with an-overseas
hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul Publius
enemy fought sent was against him the-consul Publius
Valerius Laevinus, qui cum exploratores Pyrri cepisset, iussit
Valerius Laevinus who when the-scouts of-Pyrrhus he-had-caught ordered
eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum tumque
them through the-camp to-be-led to-be-shown the-whole army and-then
dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrro quaecumque a Romanis
to-be-sent-away that they-might-report to-Pyrrhus whatever by the-Romans
agerentur. Commissa mox pugna cum iam Pyrrus fugeret,
was-being-done joined soon the-battle when already Pyrrhus was-fleeing
elephantorum auxilio vicit quos incognitos Romani
of-the-elephants by-the-aid he-conquered which unknown the-Romans
expaverunt. Sed nox proelio finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per
took-fright-at but night to-the-battle an-end gave Laevinus however during
noctem fugit. Pyrrus Romanos mille octingentos cepit et eos
the-night fled Pyrrhus Romans a-thousand eight-hundred took and them
summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso
with-the-highest honor treated the-slain he-buried whom when with-frontal
vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos iacere vidisset, tulisse
wound and fierce look even dead to-lie he-had-seen to-have-raised

ad caelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: se totius orbis
to heaven his-hands he-is-said with this saying himself of-the-whole world
dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.
the-master to-be to-have-been-able if such to-himself soldiers had-fallen
Postea Pyrrus coniunctis sibi Samnitibus Lucanis Brittiis 2.12
afterward Pyrrhus joined to-himself the-Samnites Lucanians Bruttians
Romam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam
toward-Rome went-on everything with-steel and-fire he-laid-waste Campania
populatus est atque ad Praeneste venit miliario ab urbe
ravaged he-has and to Praeneste came at-the-milestone from the-city
octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus qui eum cum consule
eighth tenth soon from-fear of-the-army which him with the-consul
sequebatur in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrum
was-following into Campania himself withdrew envoys to Pyrrhus
de redimendis captivis missi ab eo honorifice suscepti
about ransoming the-captives sent by him honorably received
sunt. Captivos sine pretio Romam misit, unum ex legatis
were the-captives without price to-Rome he-sent one of the-envoys
Romanorum Fabricium sic admiratus, cum eum pauperem esse
of-the-Romans Fabricius so admiring when him poor to-be
cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare
he-had-learned that with-a-fourth part of-his-kingdom promised to-tempt-him
voluerit ut ad se transiret, contemptusque est a
he-wished that to him he-should-cross-over and-scorned he-was by
Fabricio. Quare cum Pyrrus Romanorum ingenti admiratione
Fabricius wherefore when Pyrrhus for-the-Romans by-huge admiration
teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem aequis condicionibus
was-held an-envoy he-sent who peace on-equal terms
peteret, praecipuum virum Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrus
should-seek an-outstanding man Cineas by-name so that Pyrrhus
partem Italiae quam iam armis occupaverat obtineret.
the-part of-Italy which already by-arms he-had-occupied should-keep

2.13 Pax displicuit: remandatum Pyrro a senatu eum cum
the-peace displeased it-was-sent-back to-Pyrrhus by the-senate him with
Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse.
the-Romans unless from Italy he-had-withdrawn peace to-have not to-be-able
Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes quos Pyrrus reddiderat
then the-Romans ordered the-captives all whom Pyrrhus had-returned
infames haberi, quod armati capti fuissent, nec ante eos ad
in-disgrace to-be-held because armed captured they-had-been nor before them to
veterem statum reverti, quam si binorum hostium occisorum
the-old status to-return than if of-two enemies killed
spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrri reversus est. A quo
the-spoils they-had-brought-back so the-envoy of-Pyrrhus returned has from whom
cum quaereret Pyrrus qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit,
when asked Pyrrhus what-sort-of Rome he-had-found Cineas said
regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic fere omnes
of-kings himself the-fatherland to-have-seen evidently such there nearly all
esse, qualis unus Pyrrus apud Epirum et reliquam Graeciam
to-be as one Pyrrhus in Epirus and the-rest-of Greece
putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrum duces Publius Sulpicius
was-thought sent were against Pyrrhus as-leaders Publius Sulpicius
et Decius consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrus vulneratus
and Decius the-consuls the-contest joined Pyrrhus wounded
est, elephanti interfecti, viginti milia caesa hostium, et ex
was the-elephants killed twenty thousand slain of-the-enemy and of
Romanis tantum quinque milia: Pyrrus Tarentum fugatus.
the-Romans only five thousand Pyrrhus to-Tarentum put-to-flight
2.14 Interiecto anno contra Pyrrum Fabricius est missus, qui prius
put-between a-year against Pyrrhus Fabricius was sent who before
inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat quarta regni parte
among the-envoys to-be-tempted not had-been-able with-a-fourth of-the-kingdom part
promissa. Tum cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent,
promised then when neighboring camps he-himself and the-king had

medicus Pyrri nocte ad eum venit promittens veneno
the-physician of-Pyrrhus at-night to him came promising with-poison
se Pyrrum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur. Quem
himself Pyrrhus about-to-kill if to-himself something he-would-promise whom
Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum Pyrroque
Fabricius bound to-be-led-back ordered to his-master and-to-Pyrrhus
dici quae contra caput eius medicus spopondisset. Tum
to-be-told what against life his the-physician had-pledged then
rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: Ille est Fabricius, qui
the-king admiring him to-have-said is-reported that is Fabricius who
difficilius ab honestate quam sol a cursu suo averti
with-more-difficulty from honor than the-sun from course its-own turned-aside
potest. Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius victis
can then the-king to Sicily set-out has Fabricius conquered
Lucanis et Samnitibus triumphavit. Consules deinde Marcus
the-Lucanians and Samnites triumphed the-consuls then Marcus
Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrum
Curius Dentatus and Cornelius Lentulus against Pyrrhus
missi sunt. Curius contra eum pugnavit, exercitum eius cecidit,
sent were Curius against him fought the-army his cut-down
ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa hostium
him to-Tarentum put-to-flight his-camp took on-that day slain of-the-enemy
viginti tria milia. Curius in consulatu triumphavit. Primus
twenty three thousand Curius in his-consulship triumphed first
Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. Pyrrus etiam a Tarento
to-Rome elephants four he-led Pyrrhus also from Tarentum
mox recessit et apud Argos Graeciae civitatem occisus est.
soon withdrew and at Argos of-Greece a-city killed was
Gaio Fabio Licinio, Gaio Claudio Canina consulibus 2.15
with-Gaius Fabius Licinius Gaius Claudius Canina consuls
anno urbis conditae quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo
in-the-year of-the-city founded four-hundredth sixtieth first

legati Alexandrini a Ptolemaeo missi Romam venere et a
envoys Alexandrian by Ptolemy sent to-Rome came and from
Romanis amicitiam quam petierant obtinuerunt.
the-Romans the-friendship which they-had-sought obtained

2.16 Quinto Ogulnio, Gaio Fabio Pictore consulibus Picentes
with-Quintus Ogulnius Gaius Fabius Pictor consuls the-Picentes
bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus Publio
war stirred and by the-following consuls Publius
Sempronio, Appio Claudio victi sunt; et de is
Sempronius Appius Claudius conquered were and over them
triumphatum est. Conditae a Romanis civitates Ariminus
triumphed it-was founded by the-Romans cities Ariminum
in Gallia et Beneventum in Samnio.
in Gaul and Beneventum in Samnium

2.17 Marco Atilio Regulo, Lucio Iunio Libone consulibus
with-Marcus Atilius Regulus Lucius Junius Libo consuls
Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est, captique sunt cum
on-the-Sallentini in Apulia war declared was and-captured were with
civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.
the-city at-the-same-time the-Brundisians and over them triumphed it-was

2.18 Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo cum iam
in-the-year four-hundredth seventieth seventh when already
clarum urbis Romae nomen esset, arma tamen extra
famous of-the-city of-Rome the-name was arms however outside
Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur quae
Italy moved not had-been that therefore it-might-be-known what
copiae Romanorum essent, census est habitus: inventa sunt
the-forces of-the-Romans were a-census was held found were
civium capita ducenta nonaginta duo milia trecenta
of-citizens heads two-hundred ninety two thousand three-hundred
triginta quattuor, quamquam a condita urbe numquam
thirty four although from founded the-city never

bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est
wars had-ceased and against the-Africans war undertaken was
primum Appio Claudio, Quinto Fulvio consulibus. In
first with-Appius Claudius Quintus Fulvius consuls in
Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est et Appius Claudius de
Sicily against them fought it-was and Appius Claudius over
Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.
the-Africans and the-king of-Sicily Hiero triumphed
Insequenti anno Valerio Marco et Otacilio consulibus in Sicilia 2.19
in-the-following year with-Valerius Marcus and Otacilius consuls in Sicily
a Romanis res magnae gestae sunt. Tauromenitani Catinenses
by the-Romans things great done were the-Tauromenitani the-Catinenses
et praeterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptae.
and besides fifty cities into allegiance received
Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum paratum
in-the-third year in Sicily against Hiero a-war prepared
est. Cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis
was with all the-nobility of-the-Syracusans peace from the-Romans
impetravit deditque argenti ducenta talenta. Afri in Sicilia
he-obtained and-gave of-silver two-hundred talents the-Africans in Sicily
victi sunt, et de his secundo Romae triumphatum est.
conquered were and over them a-second-time at-Rome triumphed it-was
Quinto anno Punici belli quod contra Afros gerebatur 2.20
in-the-fifth year of-the-Punic war which against the-Africans was-being-waged
primum Romani Gaio Duillio et Gnaeo Cornelio Asina
first the-Romans with-Gaius Duillius and Gnaeus Cornelius Asina
consulibus in mari dimicaverunt paratis navibus rostratis
consuls on the-sea fought prepared ships beaked
quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus
which Liburnians they-call the-consul Cornelius by-fraud deceived
est. Duillius commisso proelio Carthaginiensium ducem
was Duillius joined battle of-the-Carthaginians the-leader

vicit, triginta et unam navem cepit, quattuordecim mersit,
conquered thirty and one ship took fourteen sank
septem milia hostium cepit, tria milia occidit. Neque ulla
seven thousand of-the-enemy took three thousand killed nor any
victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod invicti terra iam
victory to-the-Romans more-welcome was because unconquered on-land already
etiam mari plurimum possent. Gaio Aquilio Floro, Lucio
also on-sea very-much they-could with-Gaius Aquilius Florus Lucius
Scipione consulibus Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit,
Scipio consuls Scipio Corsica and Sardinia laid-waste
multa milia inde captivorum adduxit, triumphum egit.
many thousands thence of-captives brought a-triumph held
2.21 Lucio Manlio Vulsone, Marco Atilio Regulo consulibus
with-Lucius Manlius Vulso Marcus Atilius Regulus consuls
bellum in Africam translatum est. Contra Hamilcarem
the-war into Africa transferred was against Hamilcar
Carthaginiensium ducem in mari pugnatum, victusque est.
of-the-Carthaginians the-leader on the-sea it-was-fought and-conquered he-was
Nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus retro se recepit.
for lost sixty four ships back himself he-withdrew
Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Sed cum in Africam transissent,
the-Romans twenty two lost but when into Africa they-had-crossed
primam Clypeam Africae civitatem in deditionem acceperunt.
first Clupea of-Africa a-city into surrender they-received
Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque
the-consuls right to Carthage advanced and-many-places
vastatis Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem milia
laid-waste Manlius a-victor to-Rome returned and twenty seven thousand
captivorum reduxit, Atilius Regulus in Africa remansit. Is
of-captives brought-back Atilius Regulus in Africa remained he
contra Afros aciem instruxit. Contra tres Carthaginiensium
against the-Africans a-line drew-up against three of-the-Carthaginians

duces dimicans victor fuit, decem et octo milia hostium
leaders fighting victor he-was ten and eight thousand of-the-enemy
cecidit, quinque milia cum decem et octo elephantis cepit,
he-cut-down five thousand with ten and eight elephants he-took
septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi
seventy four cities into allegiance received then conquered
Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petiverunt. Quam cum
the-Carthaginians peace from the-Romans sought which when
Regulus nollet nisi durissimis condicionibus dare, Afri
Regulus would-not except on-the-harshest terms grant the-Africans
auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Et duce Xanthippo
aid from the-Lacedaemonians sought and as-leader Xanthippus
qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat Romanorum dux Regulus
who by the-Lacedaemonians sent had-been of-the-Romans the-leader Regulus
victus est ultima pernicie. Nam duo milia tantum ex omni
conquered was with-utmost ruin for two thousand only from the-whole
exercitu refugerunt, quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti
army fled-back five-hundred with the-commander Regulus captured
sunt, triginta milia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.
were thirty thousand killed Regulus himself into chains thrown
Marco Aemilio Paulo, Servio Fulvio Nobiliore consulibus ambo 2.22
with-Marcus Aemilius Paulus Servius Fulvius Nobilior consuls both
Romani consules ad Africam profecti sunt cum trecentarum
Roman consuls to Africa set-out have with of-three-hundred
navium classe. Primum Afros navali certamine superant.
ships a-fleet first the-Africans in-a-naval contest they-overcome
Aemilius consul centum et quattuor naves hostium demersit,
Aemilius the-consul a-hundred and four ships of-the-enemy sank
triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim milia hostium
thirty with their-fighters took fifteen thousand of-the-enemy
aut occidit aut cepit, militem suum ingenti praeda ditavit. Et
either killed or took soldier his-own with-huge booty enriched and

subacta Africa tunc fuisset, nisi quod tanta fames erat, ut
subdued Africa then would-have-been except that so-great a-famine was that
diutius exercitus exspectare non posset. Consules cum victrici
longer the-army to-wait not could the-consuls with the-victorious
classe redeuntes circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt. Et
fleet returning around Sicily shipwreck suffered have and
tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quattuor
so-great the-storm was that out-of four-hundred sixty four
navibus octoginta servari potuerint, neque ullo tempore tanta
ships eighty to-be-saved could nor at-any time so-great
maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas
a-maritime storm heard-of was the-Romans however at-once two-hundred
naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus is infractus fuit.
ships repaired nor in any-man courage that broken was

2.23 Gnaeus Servilius Caepio, Gaius Sempronius Blaesus consules
Gnaeus Servilius Caepio Gaius Sempronius Blaesus consuls
cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt.
with two-hundred sixty ships to Africa set-out have
Aliquot civitates ceperunt. Praedam ingentem reducentes
some cities they-took booty huge bringing-back
naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae calamitates
shipwreck suffered have and-so when continuous calamities
Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut a maritimis
to-the-Romans displeased decreed the-senate that from maritime
proeliis recederetur et tantum sexaginta naves ad
battles there-should-be-a-withdrawal and only sixty ships for
praesidium Italiae salvae essent.
the-protection of-Italy safe should-be

2.24 Lucio Caecilio Metello, Gaio Furio Placido consulibus Metellus
with-Lucius Caecilius Metellus Gaius Furius Placidus consuls Metellus
in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum CXXX elephantis et
in Sicily of-the-Africans the-leader with a-hundred-thirty elephants and

magnis copiis venientem superavit, XX milia hostium cecidit,
great forces coming overcame twenty thousand of-the-enemy cut-down
sex et viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas
six and twenty elephants took the-rest wandering through the-Numidians
quos in auxilium habebat collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti
whom as aid he-had he-collected and to-Rome brought-down with-huge
pompa, cum elephantorum numerus omnia itinera conpleret.
procession since of-the-elephants the-number all the-roads filled
Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem quem
after these misfortunes the-Carthaginians Regulus the-leader whom
ceperant petiverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur et pacem
they-had-taken asked that to-Rome he-should-set-out and peace
a Romanis obtineret ac permutationem captivorum faceret.
from the-Romans obtain and an-exchange of-captives make
Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil quasi 2.25
he to-Rome when he-had-come led into the-senate nothing as-if
Romanus egit dixitque se ex illa die qua in potestatem
Roman did and-said himself from that day on-which into the-power
Afrorum venisset Romanum esse desisse. Itaque et
of-the-Africans he-had-come a-Roman to-be to-have-ceased and-so both
uxorem a conplexu removit et senatui suasit ne pax cum
his-wife from his-embrace he-removed and the-senate urged that-not peace with
Poenis fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus
the-Carthaginians should-be-made them for broken by-so-many misfortunes
spem nullam habere; tanti non esse, ut tot milia
hope none to-have of-so-much-worth not to-be that so-many thousands
captivorum propter unum se et senem et paucos, qui
of-captives on-account-of one himself both an-old-man and few who
ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur. Itaque obtinuit. Nam
from the-Romans captured had-been should-be-returned and-so he-prevailed for
Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit. Ipse Carthaginem
the-Africans peace seeking no-one admitted he-himself to-Carthage

rediit offerentibusque Romanis ut eum Romae tenerent
returned and-with-offering Romans that him at-Rome they-should-keep
negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua postquam Afris
he-denied himself in that city about-to-remain in which after to-the-Africans
servierat dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset.
he-had-been-a-slave the-dignity of-an-honorable citizen to-have not he-could
Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciis extinctus est.
returned therefore to Africa by-all tortures put-to-death he-was

2.26 Publio Claudio Pulchro, Gaio Iunio consulibus Claudius
with-Publius Claudius Pulcher Gaius Junius consuls Claudius
contra auspicia pugnavit et a Carthaginiensibus victus est.
against the-auspices fought and by the-Carthaginians conquered was
Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta fugit,
for out-of two-hundred and twenty ships with thirty he-fled
nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt, demersae ceterae.
ninety with their-fighters taken were sunk the-rest
Alius quoque consul naufragio classem amisit, exercitum
the-other also consul by-shipwreck his-fleet lost the-army
tamen salvum habuit, quia vicina litora erant.
however safe he-had because near the-shores were

2.27 Gaio Lutatio Catulo, Aulo Postumio Albino consulibus
with-Gaius Lutatius Catulus Aulus Postumius Albinus consuls
anno belli Punici vicesimo et tertio Catulo bellum
in-the-year of-the-war Punic twentieth and third to-Catulus the-war
contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis
against the-Africans entrusted was set-out he-has with three-hundred
navibus in Siciliam, Afri contra ipsum quadringentas
ships to Sicily the-Africans against him four-hundred
paraverunt. Numquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est.
prepared never on the-sea with-so-great forces fought it-was
Lutatius Catulus navem aeger ascendit. Vulneratus enim in
Lutatius Catulus the-ship sick boarded wounded for in

pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum civitatem Siciliae
the-battle former he-had-been against Lilybaeum a-city of-Sicily
pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum. Nam LXIII
fought it-was with-huge valor of-the-Romans for sixty-three
Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt, CXXV demersae,
of-the-Carthaginians ships taken were a-hundred-twenty-five sunk
XXXII milia hostium capta, XIII milia occisa, infinitum
thirty-two thousand of-the-enemy taken thirteen thousand killed boundless
auri argenti praedae in potestatem Romanorum redactum.
of-gold of-silver of-booty into the-power of-the-Romans brought
Ex classe Romana XII naves demersae. Pugnatum est
from the-fleet Roman twelve ships sunk fought it-was
VI Idus Martias. Statim pacem Carthaginienses
on-the-sixth before-the-Ides of-March at-once peace the-Carthaginians
petiverunt, tributaque est eis pax. Captivi Romanorum
sought and-granted was to-them peace the-captives of-the-Romans
qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Etiam
who were-held by the-Carthaginians returned were also
Carthaginienses petiverunt, ut redimi eos captivos
the-Carthaginians asked that to-be-ransomed those captives
liceret quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus
it-might-be-allowed whom of the-Africans the-Romans held the-senate
iussit sine pretio dari qui in publica custodia essent;
ordered without price to-be-given who in public custody were
qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut pretio dominis
who however by private-citizens were-held that the-price to-their-masters
reddito Carthaginem redirent atque id pretium ex
returned to-Carthage they-should-return and that price from
fisco magis quam a Carthaginiensibus solveretur.
the-treasury rather than by the-Carthaginians should-be-paid

2.28 Quintus Lutatius, Aulus Manlius consules creati bellum
Quintus Lutatius Aulus Manlius consuls made war
Faliscis intulerunt, quae civitas Italiae opulenta quondam
on-the-Falisci brought which city of-Italy wealthy once
fuit, quod ambo consules intra sex dies quam venerant
was which both consuls within six days after they-had-come
transegerunt XV milibus hostium caesis, ceteris pace
finished fifteen thousand of-the-enemy slain to-the-rest peace
concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.
granted the-land however from the-half taken-away

BOOK III · THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

After wars with the Ligurians, Sardinians, Gauls, Illyrians, and Histri, Hannibal takes Saguntum and crosses the Alps. Rome loses to him in a first battle, at the Trebia, in Etruria, and at Cannae, but refuses to ransom its captives or speak of peace. Marcellus takes Syracuse, the young Scipio takes New Carthage and Spain, and Hasdrubal falls near Sena. Scipio crosses to Africa, Hannibal is recalled, and after a parley Scipio defeats him and is named Africanus.

3.1 Finito igitur Punico bello quod per XXIII annos
finished therefore the-Punic war which through twenty-three years
tractum est Romani iam clarissima gloria noti legatos ad
drawn-out was the-Romans now by-most-brilliant glory known envoys to
Ptolemaeum Aegypti regem miserunt auxilia promittentes,
Ptolemy of-Egypt the-king sent aid promising
quia rex Syriae Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille
because the-king of-Syria Antiochus on-him war had-brought he
gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit. Iam enim fuerat
thanks to-the-Romans gave the-aid not he-accepted already for had-been
pugna transacta. Eodem tempore potentissimus rex Siciliae
the-battle finished at-the-same time the-most-powerful king of-Sicily

Hiero Romam venit ad ludos spectandos et ducenta
Hiero to-Rome came for the-games to-be-watched and two-hundred
milia modiorum tritici populo donum exhibuit.
thousand of-measures of-wheat to-the-people as-a-gift presented
Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco consulibus, quibus 3.2
with-Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Fulvius Flaccus consuls in-whose-term
Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam
Hiero to-Rome had-come also against the-Ligurians within Italy
bellum gestum est et de his triumphatum. Carthaginienses
war waged was and over them triumphed the-Carthaginians
tum bellum reparare temptabant, Sardinienses qui ex
then war to-renew were-trying the-Sardinians who by
condicione pacis Romanis parere debebant ad rebellandum
the-terms of-the-peace the-Romans to-obey ought to rebelling
inpellentes. Venit tamen Romam legatio Carthaginiensium
driving came however to-Rome an-embassy of-the-Carthaginians
et pacem impetravit.
and peace obtained
Tito Manlio Torquato, Gaio Atilio Bulco consulibus de 3.3
with-Titus Manlius Torquatus Gaius Atilius Bulco consuls over
Sardis triumphatum est, et pace omnibus locis facta
the-Sardinians triumphed it-was and peace in-all places made
Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod is post Romam
the-Romans no war had which to-them after Rome
conditam semel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat.
founded once only with-Numa Pompilius reigning had-happened
Lucius Postumius Albinus, Gnaeus Fulvius Centumalus 3.4
Lucius Postumius Albinus Gnaeus Fulvius Centumalus
consules bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt et multis
consuls war against the-Illyrians waged and many

civitatibus captis etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt. Ac
cities taken also the-kings into surrender received and
tum primum ex Illyriis triumphatum est.
then first over the-Illyrians triumphed it-was
3.5 Lucio Aemilio consule ingentes Gallorum copiae Alpes
with-Lucius Aemilius consul huge of-the-Gauls forces the-Alps
transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit,
crossed but for the-Romans the-whole Italy agreed
traditumque est a Fabio historico qui ei bello interfuit
and-handed-down it-was by Fabius the-historian who in-that war took-part
DCCC milia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse. Sed
eight-hundred thousand of-men prepared for that war to-have-been but
res per consulem tantum prospere gesta est. XL milia
the-thing through the-consul alone successfully done was forty thousand
hostium interfecta sunt et triumphus Aemilio decretus.
of-the-enemy killed were and a-triumph to-Aemilius decreed
3.6 Aliquot deinde annis post contra Gallos intra Italiam
some then years after against the-Gauls within Italy
pugnatum est, finitumque bellum Marco Claudio Marcello
fought it-was and-finished the-war with-Marcus Claudius Marcellus
et Gnaeo Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus
and Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio consuls then Marcellus
cum parva manu equitum dimicavit et regem Gallorum
with a-small band of-horsemen fought and the-king of-the-Gauls
Viridomarum nomine manu sua occidit. Postea cum
Viridomarus by-name with-hand his-own killed afterward with
collega ingentes copias Gallorum peremit, Mediolanum
his-colleague huge forces of-the-Gauls he-destroyed Mediolanum
expugnavit, grandem praedam Romam pertulit. Ac triumphans
he-stormed great booty to-Rome he-carried and triumphing
Marcellus spolia Galli stipiti inposita umeris suis vexit.
Marcellus the-spoils of-the-Gaul on-a-stake placed on-shoulders his-own carried

Marco Minucio Rufo, Publio Cornelio consulibus Histris 3.7
with-Marcus Minucius Rufus Publius Cornelius consuls on-the-Histri
bellum inlatum est, quia latrocinati navibus Romanorum
war brought was because plundered the-ships of-the-Romans
fuerant quae frumenta exhibebant, perdomitique sunt omnes.
they-had which grain were-supplying and-thoroughly-tamed were all
Eodem anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis inlatum
in-the-same year the-war Punic second on-the-Romans brought
est per Hannibalem Carthaginiensium ducem, qui Saguntum
was through Hannibal of-the-Carthaginians the-leader who Saguntum
Hispaniae civitatem Romanis amicam obpugnare adgressus est,
of-Spain a-city to-the-Romans friendly to-attack undertook has
annum agens vicesimum aetatis, copiis congregatis centum
the-year passing twentieth of-his-age with-forces gathered of-a-hundred
quinquaginta milium. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt
fifty thousand to-him the-Romans through envoys announced
ut bello abstineret. Is legatos admittere noluit. Romani
that from-war he-should-abstain he the-envoys to-admit refused the-Romans
etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali ne
also to-Carthage sent that it-should-be-ordered to-Hannibal that-not
bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa
war against the-allies of-the-people Roman he-should-wage harsh answers
a Carthaginiensibus data. Saguntini interea fame victi
by the-Carthaginians given the-Saguntines meanwhile by-hunger conquered
sunt, captique ab Hannibale ultimis poenis adficiuntur.
were and-captured by Hannibal with-the-utmost penalties are-visited
Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hispaniam 3.8
then Publius Cornelius Scipio with an-army into Spain
profectus est, Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam. Bellum
set-out has Tiberius Sempronius into Sicily war
Carthaginiensibus indictum est. Hannibal relicto in Hispania
on-the-Carthaginians declared was Hannibal left in Spain

fratre Hasdrubale Pyrenaeum transiit. Alpes tum ea parte
his-brother Hasdrubal the-Pyrenees crossed the-Alps then in-that part
invias sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam LXXX milia
pathless for-himself opened he-is-reported to Italy eighty thousand
peditum, X milia equitum, septem et XXX elephantos
of-foot ten thousand of-horse seven and thirty elephants
adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali se
to-have-brought meanwhile many Ligurians and Gauls to-Hannibal themselves
coniunxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus cognito ad Italiam
joined Sempronius Gracchus learned toward Italy
Hannibalis adventu ex Sicilia exercitum Ariminum transvexit.
Hannibal's coming from Sicily his-army to-Ariminum carried-across
3.9 Publius Cornelius Scipio Hannibali primus occurrit. Commisso
Publius Cornelius Scipio Hannibal first met joined
proelio fugatis suis ipse vulneratus in castra rediit.
the-battle put-to-flight his-own himself wounded to the-camp returned
Sempronius Gracchus et ipse confligit apud Trebiam amnem.
Sempronius Gracchus also himself clashes at the-Trebia river
Is quoque vincitur. Hannibali multi se in Italia dediderunt.
he too is-conquered to-Hannibal many themselves in Italy surrendered
Inde ad Tusciam veniens Hannibal Flaminio consuli occurrit.
thence to Etruria coming Hannibal Flaminius the-consul meets
Ipsum Flaminium interemit. Romanorum XXV milia caesa
himself Flaminius he-destroyed of-the-Romans twenty-five thousand slain
sunt, ceteri diffugerunt. Missus adversus Hannibalem postea
were the-rest scattered sent against Hannibal afterward
a Romanis Quintus Fabius Maximus. Is eum differendo
by the-Romans Quintus Fabius Maximus he him by-delaying
pugnam ab impetu fregit, mox inventa occasione vicit.
battle from his-onset broke soon found an-opportunity he-conquered

Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno a condita urbe Lucius 3.10
in-the-five-hundredth and fortieth year from the-founded city Lucius
Aemilius Paulus, Publius Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem
Aemilius Paulus Publius Terentius Varro against Hannibal
mittuntur Fabioque succedunt, qui Fabius ambo consules
are-sent and-Fabius succeed which Fabius both consuls
monuit ut Hannibalem calidum et inpatientem ducem non
warned that Hannibal a-hot and impatient leader not
aliter vincerent quam proelium differendo. Verum cum
otherwise they-should-conquer than battle by-delaying but when
inpatientia Varronis consulis contradicente altero consule
by-the-impatience of-Varro the-consul objecting with-the-other consul
apud vicum qui Cannae appellatur in Apulia pugnatum esset,
at the-village which Cannae is-called in Apulia fought had-been
ambo consules ab Hannibale vincuntur. In ea pugna tria milia
both consuls by Hannibal are-conquered in that battle three thousand
Afrorum pereunt, magna pars de exercitu Hannibalis sauciatur.
of-the-Africans perish a-great part of the-army of-Hannibal is-wounded
Nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti sunt. Periit
in-no however Punic war the-Romans more-heavily handled were perished
enim in eo consul Aemilius Paulus, consulares et praetorii XX,
for in it the-consul Aemilius Paulus ex-consuls and ex-praetors twenty
senatores capti aut occisi XXX, nobiles viri CCC, militum
senators captured or killed thirty noble men three-hundred of-soldiers
XL milia, equitum III milia et quingenti. In quibus malis
forty thousand of-horsemen three thousand and five-hundred in which misfortunes
nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est.
no-one however of-the-Romans of-peace mention to-make deigned has
Servi, quod numquam ante, manumissi et milites facti sunt.
slaves which never before freed and soldiers made were

3.11 Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates quae Romanis
after that battle many of-Italy cities which the-Romans
paruerant se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal
had-obeyed themselves to Hannibal transferred Hannibal
Romanis obtulit ut captivos redimerent, responsumque est
to-the-Romans offered that the-captives they-might-ransom and-answered it-was
a senatu eos cives non necessarios, qui cum armati essent,
by the-senate those citizens not needful who when armed they-were
capi potuissent. Ille omnes postea variis suppliciis
to-be-captured could-have he all afterward with-various punishments
interfecit et tres modios anulorum aureorum Carthaginem
killed and three pecks of-rings golden to-Carthage
misit, quos ex manibus equitum Romanorum senatorum
sent which from the-hands of-knights Roman of-senators
et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispania, ubi frater
and of-soldiers he-had-drawn-off meanwhile in Spain where the-brother
Hannibalis Hasdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut
of-Hannibal Hasdrubal had-remained with a-great army that
eam totam Afris subigeret, a duobus Scipionibus
it whole for-the-Africans he-might-subdue by the-two Scipios
Romanis ducibus vincitur. Perdit in pugna XXXV milia
Roman leaders he-is-conquered he-loses in the-battle thirty-five thousand
hominum: ex his capiuntur X milia, occiduntur XXV.
of-men of these are-captured ten thousand are-killed twenty-five
Mittuntur ei a Carthaginiensibus ad reparandas vires
are-sent to-him by the-Carthaginians for restoring his-strength
XII milia peditum, IIII milia equitum, XX elephanti.
twelve thousand of-foot four thousand of-horse twenty elephants

3.12 Anno quarto postquam ad Italiam Hannibal venit, Marcus
in-the-year fourth after to Italy Hannibal came Marcus
Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam civitatem Campaniae
Claudius Marcellus the-consul at Nola a-city of-Campania

contra Hannibalem bene pugnavit. Hannibal multas civitates
against Hannibal well fought Hannibal many cities
Romanorum per Apuliam Calabriam Brittios occupavit.
of-the-Romans through Apulia Calabria the-Bruttii occupied
Quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniae Philippus ad eum
at-which time also the-king of-Macedonia Philip to him
legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos sub hac
envoys sent promising aid against the-Romans on this
condicione ut deletis Romanis ipse quoque contra Graecos
condition that destroyed the-Romans himself also against the-Greeks
ab Hannibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi
from Hannibal aid should-receive captured therefore the-envoys of-Philip
et re cognita Romani in Macedoniam Marcum
and the-matter learned the-Romans into Macedonia Marcus
Valerium Laevinum ire iusserunt, in Sardiniam Titum
Valerius Laevinus to-go ordered into Sardinia Titus
Manlium Torquatum proconsulem. Nam etiam ea sollicitata
Manlius Torquatus the-proconsul for also it tampered-with
ab Hannibale Romanos deseruerat.
by Hannibal the-Romans had-deserted
Ita uno tempore quattuor locis pugnabatur: in Italia contra 3.13
so at-one time in-four places there-was-fighting in Italy against
Hannibalem, in Hispaniis contra fratrem eius Hasdrubalem,
Hannibal in the-Spains against brother his Hasdrubal
in Macedonia contra Philippum, in Sardinia contra Sardos
in Macedonia against Philip in Sardinia against the-Sardinians
et alterum Hasdrubalem Carthaginiensem. Is a Tito Manlio
and another Hasdrubal a-Carthaginian he by Titus Manlius
proconsule qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat vivus est captus,
the-proconsul who to Sardinia sent had-been alive was captured
occisa cum eo duodecim milia, capti mille quingenti,
killed with him twelve thousand captured a-thousand five-hundred

et a Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos
and by the-Romans Sardinia subdued Manlius a-victor the-captives
et Hasdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philippus
and Hasdrubal to-Rome brought-back meanwhile also Philip
a Laevino in Macedonia vincitur et in Hispania ab
by Laevinus in Macedonia is-conquered and in Spain by
Scipionibus Hasdrubal et Mago tertius frater Hannibalis.
the-Scipios Hasdrubal and Mago the-third brother of-Hannibal
3.14 Decimo anno post quam in Italiam venerat Publio
in-the-tenth year after that into Italy he-had-come with-Publius
Sulpicio, Gnaeo Fulvio consulibus Hannibal usque ad quartum
Sulpicius Gnaeus Fulvius consuls Hannibal right to the-fourth
miliarium urbis accessit, equites eius ad portam. Mox
milestone of-the-city approached the-horsemen his to the-gate soon
consulum cum exercitu venientum metu Hannibal ad
of-the-consuls with an-army coming from-fear Hannibal to
Campaniam se recepit. In Hispania a fratre Hasdrubale
Campania himself withdrew in Spain by his-brother Hasdrubal
ambo Scipiones qui per multos annos victores fuerant
both Scipios who through many years victors had-been
interficiuntur, exercitus tamen integer mansit. Casu enim
are-killed the-army however whole remained by-chance for
magis erant quam virtute decepti. Quo tempore etiam a
rather they-had-been than by-valor deceived at-which time also by
consule Marcello Siciliae magna pars capta est quam tenere
the-consul Marcellus of-Sicily a-great part taken was which to-hold
Afri coeperant et nobilissima urbs Syracusana, praeda
the-Africans had-begun and the-most-noble city Syracusan the-booty
ingens Romam perlata est. Laevinus in Macedonia cum
huge to-Rome carried was Laevinus in Macedonia with
Philippo et multis Graeciae populis et rege Asiae Attalo
Philip and many of-Greece peoples and the-king of-Asia Attalus

amicitiam fecit, et ad Siciliam profectus Hannonem quendam
friendship made and to Sicily setting-out Hanno a-certain
Afrorum ducem apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipso
of-the-Africans leader at Agrigentum a-city with the-very
oppido cepit, eum Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit. XL
town took him to-Rome with captives noble sent forty
civitates in deditionem accepit, XXVI expugnavit. Ita omnis
cities into surrender he-received twenty-six he-stormed so all
Sicilia recepta est, Macedonia fracta. Ingenti gloria Romam
Sicily recovered was Macedonia broken with-huge glory to-Rome
regressus est. Hannibal in Italia Gnaeum Fulvium consulem
returned he-has Hannibal in Italy Gnaeus Fulvius the-consul
subito adgressus cum octo milibus hominum interfecit.
suddenly attacking with eight thousand of-men killed
Interea ad Hispanias, ubi occisis duobus Scipionibus nullus 3.15
meanwhile to the-Spains where killed the-two Scipios no
Romanus dux erat, Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius
Roman leader was Publius Cornelius Scipio is-sent the-son
Publi Scipionis qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus
of-Publius Scipio who in-the-same-place war had-waged years old
quattuor et viginti, vir Romanorum omnium et sua
four and twenty a-man of-the-Romans all both in-his-own
aetate et posteriore tempore fere primus. Is Carthaginem
age and in-later time nearly the-first he Carthage
Hispaniae capit, in qua omne aurum argentum et belli
of-Spain takes in which all the-gold silver and of-war
apparatum Afri habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides quos
the-equipment the-Africans had the-most-noble also hostages whom
ab Hispanis acceperant. Magonem etiam fratrem Hannibalis
from the-Spaniards they-had-received Mago also the-brother of-Hannibal
ibidem capit, quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romae
in-the-same-place he-captures whom to-Rome with others he-sends at-Rome

ingens laetitia post hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hispanorum
huge joy after this news there-was Scipio of-the-Spaniards
obsides parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes Hispaniae uno
the-hostages to-their-parents returned wherefore all the-Spains with-one
animo ad eum transierunt. Post quae Hasdrubalem Hannibalis
mind to him crossed-over after which Hasdrubal Hannibal's
fratrem victum fugat et praedam maximam capit.
brother conquered he-puts-to-flight and booty very-great takes
3.16 Interea in Italia consul Fabius Maximus Tarentum recepit,
meanwhile in Italy the-consul Fabius Maximus Tarentum recovered
in qua ingentes copiae Hannibalis erant. Ibi etiam ducem
in which huge forces of-Hannibal were there also a-leader
Hannibalis Carthalonem occidit, XXV milia hominum
of-Hannibal Carthalo he-killed twenty-five thousand of-men
captivorum vendidit, praedam militibus dispertivit, pecuniam
captives he-sold the-booty to-the-soldiers he-distributed the-money
hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multae
of-the-men sold to the-treasury he-brought then many
civitates Romanorum quae ad Hannibalem transierant prius
cities of-the-Romans which to Hannibal had-crossed-over before
rursus se Fabio Maximo dediderunt. Insequenti anno
again themselves to-Fabius Maximus surrendered in-the-following year
Scipio in Hispania egregias res egit et per se et
Scipio in Spain outstanding things did and through himself and
per fratrem suum Lucium Scipionem; septuaginta civitates
through brother his-own Lucius Scipio seventy cities
receperunt. In Italia tamen male pugnatum est. Nam
they-recovered in Italy however badly fought it-was for
Claudius Marcellus consul ab Hannibale occisus est.
Claudius Marcellus the-consul by Hannibal killed was

Tertio anno postquam Scipio ad Hispanias profectus 3.17
in-the-third year after Scipio to the-Spains set-out
est rursus res inclitas gerit. Regem Hispaniarum magno
has again things famous he-does the-king of-the-Spains in-a-great
proelio victum in amicitiam accepit et primus omnium
battle conquered into friendship he-received and first of-all
a victo obsides non poposcit.
from the-conquered hostages not demanded
Desperans Hannibal Hispanias contra Scipionem diutius posse 3.18
despairing Hannibal the-Spains against Scipio longer to-be-able
retineri fratrem suum Hasdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus
to-be-held brother his-own Hasdrubal to Italy with all
copiis evocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere quo etiam Hannibal
his-forces summoned he coming by-the-same route by-which also Hannibal
venerat a consulibus Appio Claudio Nerone et Marco Livio
had-come by the-consuls Appius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius
Salinatore apud Senam Piceni civitatem in insidias conpositas
Salinator at Sena of-Picenum a-city into an-ambush laid
incidit. Strenue tamen pugnans occisus est, ingentes eius
fell vigorously however fighting killed he-was huge his
copiae captae aut interfectae sunt, magnum pondus auri
forces captured or killed were a-great weight of-gold
atque argenti Romam relatum. Post haec Hannibal diffidere
and silver to-Rome brought after these-things Hannibal to-despair
iam de belli coepit eventu. Romanis ingens animus
now of of-the-war began the-outcome to-the-Romans huge spirit
accessit; itaque et ipsi evocaverunt ex Hispania Publium
was-added and-so also themselves summoned from Spain Publius
Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloria venit.
Cornelius Scipio he to-Rome with huge glory came

3.19 Quinto Caecilio, Lucio Valerio consulibus omnes civitates
with-Quintus Caecilius Lucius Valerius consuls all the-cities
quae in Brittiis ab Hannibale tenebantur Romanis se
which among the-Bruttii by Hannibal were-held to-the-Romans themselves
tradiderunt.
surrendered

3.20 Anno quarto decimo postea quam in Italiam Hannibal
in-the-year fourth tenth after that into Italy Hannibal
venerat, Scipio qui multa in Hispania bene egerat consul
had-come Scipio who many-things in Spain well had-done consul
est factus et in Africam missus. Cui viro divinum
was made and into Africa sent in-whom man divine
quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeo ut putaretur etiam
something to-be-in-him was-thought so-far that he-was-thought even
cum numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africa contra
with the-divinities to-have conversation he in Africa against
Hannonem ducem Afrorum pugnat: exercitum eius interfecit.
Hanno the-leader of-the-Africans fights the-army his he-destroyed
Secundo proelio castra cepit cum quattuor milibus et
in-the-second battle the-camp he-took with four thousand and
quingentis militibus, XI milibus occisis. Syphacem Numidiae
five-hundred soldiers eleven thousand killed Syphax of-Numidia
regem qui se Afris coniunxerat capit et castra
king who himself to-the-Africans had-joined he-captures and the-camp
eius invadit. Syphax cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis
his invades Syphax with the-most-noble Numidians and countless
spoliis Romam a Scipione mittitur. Qua re audita omnis
spoils to-Rome by Scipio is-sent which thing heard all
fere Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginiensibus
nearly Italy Hannibal deserts he-himself by the-Carthaginians
redire in Africam iubetur quam Scipio vastabat.
to-return into Africa is-ordered which Scipio was-laying-waste

Ita anno septimo decimo ab Hannibale Italia liberata est. 3.21
so in-the-year seventh tenth from Hannibal Italy freed was
Legati Carthaginiensium pacem a Scipione petiverunt. Ab eo
envoys of-the-Carthaginians peace from Scipio sought by him
ad senatum Romam missi sunt. Quadraginta et quinque diebus
to the-senate to-Rome sent they-were forty and five days
indutiae datae sunt, quousque ire Romam et regredi possent.
a-truce given was until to-go to-Rome and to-return they-could
Et triginta milia pondo argenti ab is accepta sunt. Senatus
and thirty thousand pounds of-silver from them received were the-senate
ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem iussit cum Carthaginiensibus
at the-discretion of-Scipio peace ordered with the-Carthaginians
fieri. Scipio his condicionibus dedit, ne amplius
to-be-made Scipio on-these terms gave-it that-not more
quam triginta naves haberent, ut quingenta milia pondo
than thirty ships they-should-have that five-hundred thousand pounds
argenti darent, captivos et perfugas redderent.
of-silver they-should-give the-captives and deserters they-should-return
Interim Hannibale veniente ad Africam pax turbata est, 3.22
meanwhile with-Hannibal coming to Africa the-peace disturbed was
multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt. Legati tamen eorum
many hostile-acts by the-Africans done were the-envoys however their
ex urbe venientes a Romanis capti sunt et iubente
from the-city coming by the-Romans captured were and at-the-bidding-of
Scipione dimissi. Hannibal quoque frequentibus proeliis
Scipio sent-away Hannibal too in-frequent battles
victus a Scipione petit etiam ipse pacem. Cum ventum
conquered by Scipio seeks also himself peace when come
esset ad colloquium, isdem condicionibus data est quibus
it-was to a-parley on-the-same terms given it-was as
prius, additis quingentis milibus pondo argenti centum
before added five-hundred thousand pounds of-silver a-hundred

milibus librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginiensibus
thousand of-pounds because-of the-new treachery to-the-Carthaginians
condiciones displicuerunt iusseruntque Hannibalem pugnare.
the-terms displeased and-they-ordered Hannibal to-fight
Infertur a Scipione et Masinissa alio rege Numidarum qui
is-brought by Scipio and Masinissa another king of-the-Numidians who
amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat Carthagini bellum. Hannibal
friendship with Scipio had-made on-Carthage war Hannibal
tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit, quos captos
three scouts to Scipio's camp sent whom captured
Scipio circumduci per castra iussit ostendique eis totum
Scipio to-be-led-round through the-camp ordered and-to-be-shown to-them the-whole
exercitum, mox etiam prandium dari dimittique,
army soon also lunch to-be-given and-them-to-be-sent-away
ut renuntiarent Hannibali quae apud Romanos vidissent.
that they-might-report to-Hannibal what among the-Romans they-had-seen
3.23 Interea proelium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix
meanwhile a-battle by each leader drawn-up was such-as scarcely
ulla memoria fuit, cum peritissimi viri copias suas ad
any memory was when the-most-skilled men forces their-own to
bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit paene ipso Hannibale
war led-out Scipio a-victor withdraws almost the-very Hannibal
capto, qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum viginti,
captured who first with many horsemen then with twenty
postremo cum quattuor evasit. Inventa in castris Hannibalis
lastly with four escaped found in the-camp of-Hannibal
argenti pondo viginti milia, auri octingenta, cetera supellectilis
of-silver pounds twenty thousand of-gold eight-hundred the-rest of-furniture
copiosa. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est.
abundant after that contest peace with the-Carthaginians made was
Scipio Romam rediit, ingenti gloria triumphavit atque Africanus
Scipio to-Rome returned with-huge glory triumphed and Africanus

ex eo appellari coeptus est. Finem accepit secundum
from that-time to-be-called begun has an-end received the-second
Punicum bellum post annum nonum decimum quam coeperat.
Punic war after the-year ninth tenth than it-had-begun

BOOK IV · MACEDONIA, THE EAST, CARTHAGE, AND JUGURTHA

Flamininus defeats Philip; Antiochus, joined by Hannibal, is beaten at Magnesia, and Hannibal takes poison. Paulus defeats Perseus and leads him in his triumph. The third war against Carthage ends with its destruction by Scipio, and Corinth and Numantia fall. Attalus leaves Asia to Rome, and Aristonicus is put down. Jugurtha bribes the Romans and is beaten by Metellus and Marius, betrayed by Bocchus, and strangled in prison.

Transacto Punico bello secutum est Macedonicum contra 4.1
finished the-Punic war followed has the-Macedonian against
Philippum regem. Quingentesimo quinquagesimo et primo
Philip the-king in-the-five-hundredth fiftieth and first
anno ab urbe condita;
year from the-city founded
Titus Quintius Flaminius adversum Philippum rem 4.2
Titus Quintius Flaminius against Philip the-matter
prospere gessit. Pax ei data est his legibus: ne
successfully conducted peace to-him given was on-these terms that-not
Graeciae civitatibus quas Romani contra eum defenderant
of-Greece on-the-cities which the-Romans against him had-defended
bellum inferret: captivos et transfugas redderet:
war he-should-bring the-captives and deserters he-should-return
quinquaginta solas naves haberet, reliquas Romanis
fifty only ships he-should-have the-rest to-the-Romans
dederet: per annos decem quaterna milia pondo argenti
he-should-hand-over for years ten four-each thousand pounds of-silver

praestaret et obsidem daret filium suum Demetrium.
he-should-furnish and as-hostage give son his-own Demetrius
Titus Quintius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum. Ducem
Titus Quintius also on-the-Lacedaemonians brought war the-leader
eorum Nabidem vicit et quibus voluit condicionibus in
their Nabis he-conquered and on-what he-wished terms into
fidem accepit. Ingenti gloria duxit ante currum nobilissimos
allegiance received with-huge glory he-led before his-chariot the-most-noble
obsides, Demetrium Philippi filium et Armenem Nabidis.
hostages Demetrius Philip's son and Armenes Nabis'
4.3 Transacto bello Macedonico secutum est Syriacum contra
finished the-war Macedonian followed has the-Syrian against
Antiochum regem, Publio Cornelio Scipione, Marco
Antiochus the-king with-Publius Cornelius Scipio Marcus
Acilio Glabrione consulibus. Huic Antiocho Hannibal se
Acilius Glabrio consuls to-this Antiochus Hannibal himself
iunxerat, Carthaginem patriam suam metu ne Romanis
had-joined Carthage fatherland his-own from-fear lest to-the-Romans
traderetur relinquens. Marcus Acilius Glabrio in Achaia
he-should-be-handed-over leaving Marcus Acilius Glabrio in Achaea
bene pugnavit. Castra regis Antiochi nocturna pugna capta
well fought the-camp of-king Antiochus in-a-night battle taken
sunt, ipse fugatus. Philippo, quia contra Antiochum
were he-himself put-to-flight to-Philip because against Antiochus
Romanis fuisset auxilio, filius Demetrius redditus est.
to-the-Romans he-had-been as-an-aid his-son Demetrius returned was
4.4 Lucio Cornelio Scipione et Gaio Laelio consulibus Scipio
with-Lucius Cornelius Scipio and Gaius Laelius consuls Scipio
Africanus fratri suo Lucio Cornelio Scipioni consuli legatus
Africanus to-brother his-own Lucius Cornelius Scipio the-consul as-legate
contra Antiochum profectus est. Hannibal qui cum Antiocho
against Antiochus set-out has Hannibal who with Antiochus

erat navali proelio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa
was in-a-naval battle conquered was himself afterward Antiochus around
Sipylum Magnesiam Asiae civitatem a consule Cornelio
Sipylus Magnesia of-Asia a-city by the-consul Cornelius
Scipione ingenti proelio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in
Scipio in-a-huge battle routed was an-aid was to-the-Romans in
ea pugna Eumenes Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in
that fight Eumenes of-Attalus the-king the-brother who Eumenia in
Phrygia condidit. Quinquaginta milia peditum, tria equitum
Phrygia founded fifty thousand of-foot three of-horse
eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex pacem
in-that contest on the-side of-the-king killed were then the-king peace
petiit. Isdem condicionibus data est a senatu quamquam
sought on-the-same terms given it-was by the-senate although
victo, quibus ante offerebatur: ut ex Europa et Asia
to-the-conquered on-which before it-was-offered that from Europe and Asia
recederet atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem
he-should-withdraw and within the-Taurus himself he-should-keep ten
milia talentorum et viginti obsides praeberet, Hannibalem
thousand of-talents and twenty hostages he-should-furnish Hannibal
concitatorem belli dederet. Eumeni regi donatae sunt
the-instigator of-the-war he-should-hand-over to-Eumenes the-king granted were
a senatu omnes Asiae civitates quas Antiochus bello perdiderat.
by the-senate all of-Asia the-cities which Antiochus in-war had-lost
Et Rhodiis, qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum
and to-the-Rhodians who aid to-the-Romans against king Antiochus
tulerant, multae urbes concessae sunt. Scipio Romam rediit,
had-brought many cities granted were Scipio to-Rome returned
ingenti gloria triumphavit. Nomen et ipse ad imitationem
with-huge glory triumphed the-name also himself in imitation

fratris Asiagenis accepit, quia Asiam vicerat, sicuti
of-his-brother of-Asiagenes he-received because Asia he-had-conquered just-as
frater ipsius propter Africam domitam Africanus appellabatur.
brother his-own on-account-of Africa tamed Africanus was-called
4.5 Spurio Postumio Albino, Quinto Marco Philippo consulibus
with-Spurius Postumius Albinus Quintus Marcus Philippus consuls
Marcus Fulvius de Aetolis triumphavit. Hannibal, qui
Marcus Fulvius over the-Aetolians triumphed Hannibal who
victo Antiocho ne Romanis traderetur ad
with-conquered Antiochus lest to-the-Romans he-should-be-handed-over to
Prusiam Bithyniae regem fugerat, repetitus etiam ab eo
Prusias of-Bithynia king had-fled reclaimed also from him
est per Titum Quintium Flaminium. Et cum tradendus
was through Titus Quintius Flaminius and when to-be-handed-over
Romanis esset, venenum bibit et apud Libyssam in
to-the-Romans he-was poison he-drank and at Libyssa in
finibus Nicomedensium sepultus est.
the-territory of-the-Nicomedians buried was
4.6 Philippo rege Macedoniae mortuo, qui et adversum
Philip the-king of-Macedonia dead who both against
Romanos bellum gesserat et postea Romanis contra
the-Romans war had-waged and afterward to-the-Romans against
Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius eius Perseus in Macedonia
Antiochus aid had-brought son his Perseus in Macedonia
rebellavit ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adiutores
rebelled with-huge forces for war prepared for as-helpers
habebat Cotyn Thraciae regem et regem Illyrici Gentium
he-had Cotys of-Thrace the-king and the-king of-Illyricum Gentius
nomine. Romanis autem in auxilio erant Eumenes Asiae rex,
by-name to-the-Romans however as aid were Eumenes of-Asia king
Ariaratus Cappadociae, Antiochus Syriae, Ptolemaeus Aegypti,
Ariarathes of-Cappadocia Antiochus of-Syria Ptolemy of-Egypt

Masinissa Numidiae. Prusias autem Bithyniae quamquam
Masinissa of-Numidia Prusias however of-Bithynia although
sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se aequum
the-sister of-Perseus as-wife he-had to-both himself even
praebuit. Dux Romanorum Publius Licinius consul contra
showed the-leader of-the-Romans Publius Licinius the-consul against
eum missus est et a rege gravi proelio victus. Neque
him sent was and by the-king in-a-heavy battle conquered nor
tamen Romani quamquam superati regi petenti pacem
however the-Romans although overcome to-the-king seeking peace
praestare voluerunt nisi his condicionibus: ut se et
to-grant-it wished except on-these terms that himself and
suos senatui et populo Romano dederet. Mox missus
his-own to-the-senate and people Roman he-should-surrender soon sent
contra eum Lucius Aemilius Paulus consul et in Illyricum
against him Lucius Aemilius Paulus the-consul and into Illyricum
Gaius Anicius praetor contra Gentium. Sed Gentius facile
Gaius Anicius the-praetor against Gentius but Gentius easily
uno proelio victus mox se dedidit. Mater eius et uxor
in-one battle conquered soon himself surrendered mother his and wife
et duo filii fraterque simul in potestatem Romanorum
and two sons and-brother together into the-power of-the-Romans
venerunt. Ita bello intra XXX dies perfecto ante cognitum
came so with-the-war within thirty days completed before learned
est Gentium victum quam coeptum bellum nuntiaretur.
it-was Gentius conquered than begun the-war was-announced
Cum Perseo autem Aemilius Paulus consul III 4.7
with Perseus however Aemilius Paulus the-consul on-the-third
Nonas Sept. dimicavit vicitque eum viginti milibus
before-the-Nones of-September fought and-conquered him twenty thousand
peditum eius occisis. Equitatus cum rege integer fugit.
of-foot his killed the-cavalry with the-king whole fled

Romanorum centum milites amissi sunt. Urbes Macedoniae
of-the-Romans a-hundred soldiers lost were the-cities of-Macedonia
omnes quas rex tenuerat Romanis se dediderunt.
all which the-king had-held to-the-Romans themselves surrendered
Ipse rex cum desereretur ab amicis, venit in Pauli
he-himself the-king when he-was-being-deserted by his-friends came into Paulus'
potestatem. Sed honorem ei Aemilius Paulus consul
power but honor to-him Aemilius Paulus the-consul
non quasi victo habuit; nam et volentem ad pedes
not as-if to-one-conquered paid for both wishing at the-feet
sibi cadere non permisit et iuxta se in sella conlocavit.
to-him to-fall not he-allowed and beside himself on a-seat placed-him
Macedonibus et Illyriis hae leges a Romanis datae: ut liberi
to-the-Macedonians and Illyrians these laws by the-Romans given that free
essent et dimidium eorum tributorum praestarent quae
they-should-be and half of-those tributes should-pay which
regibus praestitissent, ut appareret populum Romanum pro
to-the-kings they-had-paid that it-might-appear the-people Roman for
aequitate magis quam avaritia dimicare. Itaque in conventu
fairness rather than avarice to-fight and-so at a-gathering
infinitorum populorum Paulus hoc pronuntiavit et legationes
of-countless peoples Paulus this proclaimed and the-embassies
multarum gentium quae ad eum venerant magnificentissime
of-many races which to him had-come most-magnificently
convivio pavit, dicens eiusdem hominis esse debere et
with-a-banquet fed saying of-the-same man to-be it-ought both
bello vincere et in convivii apparatu elegantem esse.
in-war to-conquer and in of-a-banquet the-arranging elegant to-be
4.8 Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri quae rebellabant cepit, praedam
soon seventy cities of-Epirus which were-rebelling he-took the-booty
militibus distribuit. Romam ingenti pompa rediit in navi
to-the-soldiers he-distributed to-Rome with-huge procession returned in the-ship

Persei, quae inusitatae magnitudinis fuisse traditur, adeo ut
of-Perseus which of-unusual size to-have-been is-reported so-much that
sedecim ordines dicatur habuisse remorum. Triumphavit autem
sixteen banks it-is-said to-have-had of-oars he-triumphed however
magnificentissime in curru aureo cum duobus filiis utroque
most-magnificently in a-chariot golden with two sons on-each
latere adstantibus. Ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii et
side standing-by led were before the-chariot two of-the-king sons and
ipse Perseus, XLV annos natus. Post eum etiam Anicius de
himself Perseus forty-five years old after him also Anicius over
Illyriis triumphavit. Gentius cum fratre et filiis ante currum
the-Illyrians triumphed Gentius with his-brother and sons before the-chariot
ductus est. Ad hoc spectaculum reges multarum gentium
led was to this spectacle kings of-many races
Romam venerunt, inter alios etiam Attalus atque Eumenes Asiae
to-Rome came among others also Attalus and Eumenes of-Asia
reges et Prusias Bithyniae. Magno honore excepti sunt et
kings and Prusias of-Bithynia with-great honor received were and
permittente senatu dona quae attulerunt in Capitolio posuerunt.
with-permitting the-senate the-gifts which they-brought on the-Capitol they-placed
Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomeden senatui commendavit.
Prusias also son his-own Nicomedes to-the-senate commended
Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Lusitania bene pugnavit. 4.9
in-the-following year Lucius Memmius in Lusitania well fought
Marcellus postea consul res ibidem prosperas gessit.
Marcellus afterward consul things there successful accomplished
Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, 4.10
the-third then war against Carthage is-undertaken
sescentesimo et altero ab urbe condita anno, Lucio
in-the-six-hundredth and second from the-city founded year with-Lucius
Manlio Censorino et Marco Manilio consulibus, anno
Manlius Censorinus and Marcus Manilius consuls in-the-year

quinquagesimo primo post quam secundum Punicum transactum
fiftieth first after that the-second Punic finished
erat. Ii profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos
had-been they setting-out Carthage attacked against them
Hasdrubal dux Carthaginiensium dimicabat. Famea dux
Hasdrubal the-leader of-the-Carthaginians was-fighting Phameas a-leader
alius equitatui Carthaginiensium praeerat. Scipio tum Scipionis
another the-cavalry of-the-Carthaginians commanded Scipio then of-Scipio
Africani nepos tribunus ibi militabat. Huius apud omnes
Africanus the-grandson as-tribune there was-serving of-him among all
ingens metus et reverentia erat. Nam et paratissimus ad
huge fear and respect was for both most-ready for
dimicandum et consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum
fighting and most-prudent he-was-held and-so through him
multa a consulibus prospere gesta sunt, neque quicquam
many-things by the-consuls successfully done were nor anything
magis vel Hasdrubal vel Famea vitabant quam contra eam
more either Hasdrubal or Phameas avoided than against that
Romanorum partem committere ubi Scipio dimicaret.
of-the-Romans part to-engage where Scipio fought

4.11 Per idem tempus Masinissa rex Numidarum per annos
during the-same time Masinissa the-king of-the-Numidians through years
sexaginta fere amicus populi Romani, anno vitae
sixty about a-friend of-the-people Roman in-the-year of-his-life
nonagesimo septimo mortuus quadraginta et quattuor filiis
ninetieth seventh dead forty and four sons
relictis Scipionem divisorem regni inter filios suos esse
left Scipio the-divider of-the-kingdom among sons his-own to-be
iussit.
ordered

Cum igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, iuvenis adhuc 4.12
when therefore famous Scipio's name was a-young-man still
consul est factus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam
consul was made and against Carthage sent he it
cepit ac diruit. Spolia ibi inventa quae variarum civitatum
took and razed the-spoils there found which from-various cities'
excidiis Carthago collegerat et ornamenta urbium civitatibus
destructions Carthage had-collected and the-ornaments of-cities to-the-cities
Siciliae Italiae Africae reddidit quae sua recognoscebant. Ita
of-Sicily of-Italy of-Africa he-returned which their-own recognized so
Carthago septingentesimo anno quam condita erat deleta
Carthage in-the-seven-hundredth year after founded it-had-been destroyed
est. Scipio nomen quod avus eius acceperat meruit, scilicet
was Scipio the-name which grandfather his had-received earned evidently
ut propter virtutem etiam ipse Africanus iunior vocaretur.
that on-account-of valor also himself Africanus the-younger should-be-called
Interim in Macedonia quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit 4.13
meanwhile in Macedonia a-certain False-Philip arms moved
et Romanum praetorem Publium Iuventium contra se
and the-Roman praetor Publius Juventius against him
missum ad internicionem vicit. Post eum Quintus Caecilius
sent to extermination conquered after him Quintus Caecilius
Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus
Metellus as-leader by the-Romans against False-Philip sent
est et XXV milibus eius occisis Macedoniam recepit,
was and twenty-five thousand his killed Macedonia recovered
ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redegit.
himself also False-Philip into power his-own he-brought
Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimae Graeciae 4.14
on-the-Corinthians also war declared was the-most-noble of-Greece
civitati, propter iniuriam legatorum Romanorum. Hanc
city on-account-of the-wrong to-the-envoys Roman this

Mummius consul cepit et diruit. Tres igitur Romae simul
Mummius the-consul took and razed three therefore at-Rome at-once
celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt: Africani ex Africa ante cuius
most-celebrated triumphs there-were Africanus' from Africa before whose
currum ductus est Hasdrubal, Metelli ex Macedonia cuius
chariot led was Hasdrubal Metellus' from Macedonia whose
currum praecessit Andriscus idem qui et Pseudophilippus,
chariot preceded Andriscus the-same who also False-Philip
Mummi ex Corintho ante quem signa aenea et pictae
Mummius' from Corinth before whom statues bronze and painted
tabulae et alia urbis clarissimae ornamenta praelata sunt.
panels and other of-the-city most-famous ornaments carried-before were
4.15 Iterum in Macedonia Pseudoperses, qui se Persei filium
again in Macedonia a-False-Perseus who himself of-Perseus the-son
esse dicebat, collectis servitiis rebellavit, et cum sedecim
to-be said gathered slaves rebelled and when sixteen
milia armatorum haberet, a Tremellio quaestore superatus est.
thousand of-armed-men he-had by Tremellius the-quaestor overcome was
4.16 Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hispanos
at-the-same time Metellus in Celtiberia among the-Spaniards
res egregias gessit. Successit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec
things outstanding accomplished succeeded him Quintus Pompeius nor
multo post Quintus quoque Caepio ad idem bellum missus
much later Quintus also Caepio to the-same war sent
est, quod quidam Viriatus contra Romanos in Lusitania
was which a-certain Viriathus against the-Romans in Lusitania
gerebat. Quo metu Viriatus a suis interfectus est, cum
was-waging from-which fear Viriathus by his-own killed was when
quattuordecim annis Hispanias adversus Romanos movisset.
for-fourteen years the-Spains against the-Romans he-had-stirred
Pastor primo fuit, mox latronum dux, postremo tantos
a-shepherd at-first he-was soon of-brigands the-leader finally such

ad bellum populos concitavit, ut adsertor contra Romanos
to war peoples he-roused that the-champion against the-Romans
Hispaniae putaretur. Et cum interfectores eius praemium
of-Spain he-was-thought and when the-killers his a-reward
a Caepione consule peterent, responsum est numquam
from Caepio the-consul sought answered it-was never
Romanis placuisse imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.
to-the-Romans to-have-pleased a-commander by his-own soldiers to-be-killed
Quintus Pompeius deinde consul a Numantinis, quae 4.17
Quintus Pompeius then consul by the-Numantines which
Hispaniae civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus pacem
of-Spain city was the-richest overcome a-peace
ignobilem fecit. Post eum Gaius Hostilius Mancinus consul
ignoble made after him Gaius Hostilius Mancinus consul
iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam populus
again with the-Numantines peace made shameful which the-people
et senatus iussit infringi atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus
and senate ordered to-be-broken and himself Mancinus to-the-enemy
tradi, ut in illo quem auctorem foederis habebant
to-be-handed-over that on him whom author of-the-treaty they-held
iniuriam soluti foederis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur
the-wrong of-the-treaty dissolved they-might-avenge after so-great therefore
ignominiam, qua a Numantinis bis Romani exercitus
ignominy by-which by the-Numantines twice Roman armies
fuerant subiugati, Publius Scipio Africanus secundo consul
had-been sent-under-the-yoke Publius Scipio Africanus a-second-time consul
factus et ad Numantiam missus est. Is primum militem
made and to Numantia sent was he first the-soldier
vitiosum et ignavum exercendo magis quam puniendo sine
faulty and cowardly by-training rather than by-punishing without
aliqua acerbitate correxit, tum multas Hispaniae civitates
any harshness corrected then many of-Spain cities

partim cepit, partim in deditionem accepit, postremo ipsam
partly he-took partly into surrender received finally itself
Numantiam diu obsessam fame confecit et a solo
Numantia long besieged by-hunger finished and from the-ground
evertit, reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit.
overthrew the-rest-of-the province into allegiance received

4.18 Eodem tempore Attalus rex Asiae frater Eumenis mortuus
at-the-same time Attalus king of-Asia the-brother of-Eumenes died
est heredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio
has and-heir the-people Roman left so to-the-empire
Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.
Roman through a-will Asia was-added

4.19 Mox Decimus Iunius Brutus de Callaecis et Lusitanis
soon Decimus Junius Brutus over the-Callaeci and Lusitanians
magna gloria triumphavit. Et Publius Scipio Africanus de
with-great glory triumphed and Publius Scipio Africanus over
Numantinis secundum triumphum egit quarto decimo anno
the-Numantines a-second triumph held in-the-fourth tenth year
post quam priorem de Africa egerat.
after that the-first over Africa he-had-held

4.20 Motum interim in Asia bellum ab Aristonico Eumenis filio, qui
stirred-up meanwhile in Asia war by Aristonicus of-Eumenes the-son who
ex concubina susceptus fuerat. Hic Eumenes frater Attali
from a-concubine begotten had-been this Eumenes the-brother of-Attalus
fuerat. Adversus eum missus Publius Licinius Crassus infinita
had-been against him sent Publius Licinius Crassus countless
regum habuit auxilia. Nam et Bithyniae rex Nicomedes
of-kings had auxiliaries for both of-Bithynia the-king Nicomedes
Romanos iuvit et Mithridates Ponticus cum quo bellum postea
the-Romans helped and Mithridates of-Pontus with whom a-war afterward
gravissimum fuit et Ariarathes Cappadox et Pylaemenes
most-grievous there-was and Ariarathes the-Cappadocian and Pylaemenes

Paphlagon. Victus est tamen Crassus et in proelio interfectus.
the-Paphlagonian conquered was however Crassus and in battle killed
Caput ipsius Aristonico oblatum est, corpus Smyrnae sepultum.
head his to-Aristonicus offered was the-body at-Smyrna buried
Postea Perperna consul Romanus qui successor Crasso veniebat
afterward Perperna consul Roman who as-successor to-Crassus was-coming
audita belli fortuna ad Asiam celeravit et acie victum
heard of-the-war the-fortune to Asia hastened and in-battle conquered
Aristonicum apud Stratonicen civitatem quo confugerat fame
Aristonicus at Stratonicea a-city to-which be-had-fled by-hunger
ad deditionem conpulit. Aristonicus iussu senatus Romae in
to surrender drove Aristonicus at-the-order of-the-senate at-Rome in
carcere strangulatus est. Triumphari enim de eo non poterat,
prison strangled was to-be-triumphed for over him not it-could
quia Perperna apud Pergamum Romam rediens diem obierat.
because Perperna at Pergamum to-Rome returning his-day had-met
Lucio Caecilio Metello et Tito Quintio Flaminino 4.21
with-Lucius Caecilius Metellus and Titus Quintius Flamininus
consulibus Carthago in Africa iussu senatus reparata est
consuls Carthage in Africa at-the-order of-the-senate rebuilt was
quae nunc manet, annis duobus et viginti post quam a
which now remains in-years two and twenty after that by
Scipione fuerat eversa. Deducti sunt cives Romani.
Scipio it-had-been overthrown led-out were citizens Roman
Anno sescentesimo vicesimo septimo ab urbe condita Gaius 4.22
in-the-year six-hundredth twentieth seventh from the-city founded Gaius
Cassius Longinus et Sextus Domitius Calvinus consules
Cassius Longinus and Sextus Domitius Calvinus consuls
Gallis transalpinis bellum intulerunt et Arvernorum tunc
on-the-Gauls transalpine war brought and of-the-Arverni then
nobilissimae civitati atque eorum duci Bituito, infinitamque
most-noble state and their leader Bituitus and-countless

multitudinem iuxta Rhodanum fluvium interfecerunt. Praeda
multitude beside the-Rhone river they-killed booty
ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus
from the-torques of-the-Gauls huge to-Rome carried was Bituitus
se Domitio dedidit atque ab eo Romam deductus est,
himself to-Domitius surrendered and by him to-Rome led was
magnaque gloria consules ambo triumphaverunt.
and-with-great glory the-consuls both triumphed

4.23 Marco Porcio Catone et Quinto Marcio Rege consulibus
with-Marcus Porcius Cato and Quintus Marcius Rex consuls
sescentesimo tricesimo et tertio anno ab urbe condita
in-the-six-hundredth thirtieth and third year from the-city founded
Narbone in Gallia colonia deducta est. Annoque post a
at-Narbo in Gaul a-colony led was and-a-year after by
Lucio Caecilio Metello et Quinto Mucio Scaevola consulibus
Lucius Caecilius Metellus and Quintus Mucius Scaevola consuls
de Dalmatia triumphatum est.
over Dalmatia triumphed it-was

4.24 Ab urbe condita anno sescentesimo tricesimo quinto
from the-city founded in-the-year six-hundredth thirtieth fifth
Gaius Cato consul Scordiscis intulit bellum ignominioseque
Gaius Cato the-consul on-the-Scordisci brought war and-ignominiously
pugnavit.
fought

4.25 Gaio Caecilio Metello et Gnaeo Carbone consulibus duo
with-Gaius Caecilius Metellus and Gnaeus Carbo consuls two
Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Thracia alterum
Metelli brothers on-the-same day the-one from Thrace the-other
ex Sardinia triumphum egerunt, nuntiatumque Romae est
from Sardinia a-triumph held and-announced at-Rome it-was
Cimbros e Gallia in Italiam transisse.
the-Cimbri from Gaul into Italy to-have-crossed

Publio Scipione Nasica et Lucio Calpurnio Bestia 4.26
with-Publius Scipio Nasica and Lucius Calpurnius Bestia
consulibus Iugurthae Numidarum regi bellum inlatum est,
consuls on-Jugurtha of-the-Numidians king war brought was
quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem Micipsae filios fratres
because Adherbal and Hiempsal Micipsa's sons brothers
suos reges et populi Romani amicos interemisset. Missus
his-own kings and of-the-people Roman friends he-had-killed sent
adversum eum consul Calpurnius Bestia. Corruptus regis
against him the-consul Calpurnius Bestia corrupted by-the-king's
pecunia pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quae a senatu
money a-peace with him most-shameful made which by the-senate
reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius
rejected was afterward against the-same in-the-following year Spurius
Postumius Albinus profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem
Postumius Albinus set-out has he too through his-brother
ignominiose contra Numidas pugnavit.
ignominiously against the-Numidians fought
Tertio missus Quintus Caecilius Metellus consul. Is 4.27
the-third-time sent Quintus Caecilius Metellus consul he
exercitum ingenti severitate et moderatione correctum, cum
the-army with-huge severity and moderation corrected since
nihil in quemquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam
nothing against anyone bloody he-did to discipline
Romanam reduxit. Iugurtham variis proeliis vicit,
Roman led-back Jugurtha in-various battles he-conquered
elephantos eius occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius cepit.
the-elephants his he-killed or took many cities his he-took
Et cum iam finem bello positurus esset, successum est
and when already an-end to-the-war about-to-put he-was succeeded it-was
ei a Gaio Mario. Is Iugurtham et Bocchum Mauretaniae
to-him by Gaius Marius he Jugurtha and Bocchus of-Mauretania

regem qui auxilium Iugurthae ferre coeperat pariter superavit.
king who aid to-Jugurtha to-bring had-begun equally overcame
Aliquanta et ipse oppida Numidiae cepit belloque terminum
some also himself towns of-Numidia took and-to-the-war an-end
posuit capto Iugurtha per quaestorem suum Cornelium
put captured Jugurtha through quaestor his-own Cornelius
Sullam ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Iugurtham, qui
Sulla a-great man with-handing-over Bocchus Jugurtha who
pro eo ante pugnaverat. A Marco Iunio Silano collega Quinti
for him before had-fought by Marcus Junius Silanus colleague of-Quintus
Metelli Cimbri in Gallia victi sunt et a Minucio Rufo
Metellus the-Cimbri in Gaul conquered were and by Minucius Rufus
in Macedonia Scordisci et Triballi et a Servilio Caepione in
in Macedonia the-Scordisci and Triballi and by Servilius Caepio in
Hispania Lusitani. Acti sunt et duo triumphi de Iugurtha,
Spain the-Lusitanians held were also two triumphs over Jugurtha
primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium. Ante
the-first through Metellus the-second through Marius before
currum tamen Marii Iugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est
the-chariot however of-Marius Jugurtha with two sons led was
catenatus et mox iussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.
chained and soon at-the-order of-the-consul in prison strangled

The Cimbri and Teutones rout two consuls, and Marius, consul again and again, destroys them with Catulus. The Picentes, Marsi, and Paeligni rise in the Social War. Marius' rivalry with Sulla over the command against Mithridates brings the first civil war: Sulla takes Rome, defeats Mithridates' generals in Greece, makes peace, and returns to crush the Marians at the Colline gate. Pompey kills Carbo and triumphs young.

Dum bellum in Numidia contra Iugurtham geritur, Romani 5.1
while the-war in Numidia against Jugurtha is-being-waged the-Roman
consules Marcus Manlius et Quintus Caepio a Cimbris
consuls Marcus Manlius and Quintus Caepio by the-Cimbri
et Teutonibus et Tugurinis et Ambronibus, quae erant
and Teutones and Tigurini and Ambrones which were
Germanorum et Gallorum gentes, victi sunt iuxta flumen
of-the-Germans and of-the-Gauls races conquered were beside the-river
Rhodanum, et ingenti internicione etiam castra sua
Rhone and with-huge slaughter even camp their-own
et magnam partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romae
and a-great part of-their-army lost the-fear at-Rome
grandis fuit, quantus vix Hannibalis tempore Punici
great was as-great-as scarcely in-Hannibal's time of-the-Punic
belli, ne iterum Galli Romam redirent. Ergo Marius
war lest again the-Gauls to-Rome should-return therefore Marius
post victoriam Iugurthinam secundo consul est factus,
after the-victory Jugurthine a-second-time consul was made
bellumque ei contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est.
and-the-war to-him against the-Cimbri and Teutones decreed was
Tertio quoque ei et quarto delatus est consulatus, quia
a-third also to-him and a-fourth conferred was the-consulship because
bellum Cimbricum protrahebatur. Sed in quarto consulatu
the-war Cimbrian was-dragging-on but in his-fourth consulship

collegam habuit Quintum Lutatium Catulum. Cum Cimbris
as-colleague he-had Quintus Lutatius Catulus with the-Cimbri
itaque conflixit et duobus proeliis CC milia hostium
and-so he-clashed and in-two battles two-hundred thousand of-the-enemy
cecidit, LXXX milia cepit et ducem eorum Teutobodum,
he-cut-down eighty thousand he-took and the-leader their Teutobodus
propter quod meritum absens quinto consul est factus.
for which merit absent for-the-fifth-time consul he-was made
5.2 Interea Cimbri et Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita
meanwhile the-Cimbri and Teutones whose supply still boundless
erat, ad Italiam transierunt. Iterum a Gaio Mario et
was into Italy crossed again by Gaius Marius and
Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum est, sed a Catuli
Quintus Catulus against them fought it-was but on Catulus'
parte felicius. Nam proelio quod simul ambo gesserunt
side more-successfully for in-the-battle which together both waged
CXL milia aut in pugna aut in fuga caesa sunt, LX
a-hundred-forty thousand either in the-fight or in the-flight slain were sixty
milia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti
thousand taken Roman soldiers out-of each army three-hundred
perierunt. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt.
perished three and thirty from-the-Cimbri standards taken were
Ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus
of these the-army of-Marius two brought-back Catulus' army
XXXI. Is belli finis fuit; triumphus utrique decretus est.
thirty-one this of-the-war the-end was a-triumph to-both decreed was
5.3 Sexto Iulio Caesare et Lucio Marcio Philippo consulibus
with-Sextus Julius Caesar and Lucius Marcius Philippus consuls
sescentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita,
in-the-six-hundredth fiftieth ninth year from the-city founded
cum prope alia omnia bella cessarent, in Italia gravissimum
when nearly other all wars were-ceasing in Italy a-most-grievous

bellum Picentes Marsi Pelignique moverunt, qui cum annis
war the-Picentes Marsi and-Paeligni stirred who though for-years
numerosis iam populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem
numerous now the-people Roman they-obeyed then liberty
sibi aequam adserere coeperunt. Perniciosum admodum
for-themselves equal to-claim began ruinous exceedingly
hoc bellum fuit. Publius Rutilius consul in eo occisus est,
this war was Publius Rutilius the-consul in it killed was
Caepio nobilis iuvenis, Porcius Cato alius consul. Duces
Caepio a-noble young-man Porcius Cato the-other consul the-leaders
autem adversus Romanos Picentibus et Marsis fuerunt Titus
however against the-Romans for-the-Picentes and Marsi were Titus
Vettius, Hierius Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A
Vettius Hierius Asinius Titus Herennius Aulus Cluentius by
Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est a Gaio Mario, qui
the-Romans well against them fought it-was by Gaius Marius who
sexies consul fuerat, et a Gnaeo Pompeio, maxime tamen a
six-times consul had-been and by Gnaeus Pompeius most however by
Lucio Cornelio Sulla, qui inter alia egregia ita Cluentium
Lucius Cornelius Sulla who among other outstanding-deeds so Cluentius
hostium ducem cum magnis copiis fudit ut ex suis
of-the-enemy the-leader with great forces routed that of his-own
unum amitteret. Quadriennio cum gravi tamen calamitate
one he-lost for-four-years with heavy however calamity
hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit
this war drawn-out was in-the-fifth at-last year an-end it-received
per Lucium Cornelium Sullam consulem, cum antea in
through Lucius Cornelius Sulla the-consul since before in
eodem bello ipse multa strenue sed praetor egisset.
the-same war he-himself many-things vigorously but as-praetor had-done

5.4 Anno urbis conditae sescentesimo sexagesimo secundo
in-the-year of-the-city founded six-hundredth sixtieth second
primum Romae bellum civile commotum est, eodem
first at-Rome a-war civil stirred-up was in-the-same
anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili Gaius
year also the-Mithridatic the-cause for-the-war civil Gaius
Marius sexies consul dedit. Nam cum Sulla consul contra
Marius six-times consul gave for when Sulla the-consul against
Mithridaten gesturus bellum, qui Asiam et Achaiam
Mithridates about-to-wage war who Asia and Achaea
occupaverat, mitteretur, isque exercitum in Campania paulisper
had-occupied was-being-sent and-he his-army in Campania for-a-little
teneret, ut belli socialis, de quo diximus, quod
was-keeping that of-the-war social about which we-have-spoken which
intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquiae tollerentur, Marius
within Italy waged had-been the-remnants might-be-removed Marius
adfectavit ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur.
strove that he-himself to the-war Mithridatic should-be-sent
Qua re Sulla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit.
by-which thing Sulla stirred with his-army to the-city came
Illic contra Marium et Sulpicium dimicavit. Primus urbem
there against Marius and Sulpicius he-fought first the-city
Romam armatus ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium
Rome armed entered he-has Sulpicius he-killed Marius
fugavit, atque ita ordinatis consulibus in futurum annum
he-put-to-flight and so arranged the-consuls for the-coming year
Gnaeo Octavio et Lucio Cornelio Cinna ad Asiam profectus.
Gnaeus Octavius and Lucius Cornelius Cinna to Asia set-out
5.5 Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat atque Armeniam
Mithridates for who of-Pontus king was and Armenia
minorem et totum Ponticum mare in circuitu cum Bosphoro
the-lesser and the-whole Pontic sea in circuit with the-Bosporus

tenebat, primum Nicomeden amicum populi Romani
held first Nicomedes a-friend of-the-people Roman
Bithynia voluit expellere senatuique mandavit bellum se
from-Bithynia wished to-drive and-to-the-senate sent-word war himself
ei propter iniurias quas passus fuerat inlaturum. A senatu
on-him because-of the-wrongs which suffered he-had about-to-bring by the-senate
responsum, si id faceret, quod bellum a Romanis et ipse
it-was-answered if that he-did that war from the-Romans also he-himself
pateretur. Quare iratus Cappadociam statim occupavit et ex
would-suffer wherefore angered Cappadocia at-once he-seized and from
ea Ariobarzanen regem et amicum populi Romani fugavit.
it Ariobarzanes the-king and friend of-the-people Roman put-to-flight
Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit et Paphlagoniam pulsis ex ea
soon also Bithynia he-invaded and Paphlagonia driven from it
regibus amicis populi Romani Pylaemene et Nicomede. Inde
the-kings friends of-the-people Roman Pylaemenes and Nicomedes thence
Ephesum contendit et per omnem Asiam litteras misit, ut
to-Ephesus he-made-his-way and through all Asia letters sent that
ubicumque inventi essent cives Romani uno die occiderentur.
wherever found had-been citizens Roman on-one day they-should-be-killed
Interea etiam Athenae civitas Achaiae ab Aristone Atheniensi 5.6
meanwhile also Athens a-city of-Achaea by Aristo the-Athenian
Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim iam ad Achaiam
to-Mithridates handed-over was he-had-sent for already to Achaea
Mithridates Archelaum ducem suum cum centum et viginti
Mithridates Archelaus leader his-own with a-hundred and twenty
milibus equitum ac peditum, per quem etiam reliqua Graecia
thousand of-horse and foot through whom also the-rest-of Greece
occupata est. Sulla Archelaum apud Piraeum non longe ab
occupied was Sulla Archelaus at the-Piraeus not far from
Athenis obsedit, ipsas Athenas cepit. Postea commisso proelio
Athens besieged itself Athens he-took afterward joined battle

contra Archelaum ita eum vicit, ut ex CXX
against Archelaus so him he-conquered that out-of a-hundred-twenty
milibus vix decem Archelao superessent, ex Sullae exercitu
thousand scarcely ten to-Archelaus remained from Sulla's army
XIII tantum homines interficerentur. Hac pugna Mithridates
thirteen only men were-killed this battle Mithridates
cognita septuaginta milia lectissima ex Asia Archelao
learned seventy thousand most-picked from Asia to-Archelaus
misit, contra quem iterum Sulla commisit. Primo proelio
sent against whom again Sulla engaged in-the-first battle
quindecim milia hostium interfecta sunt et filius Archelai
fifteen thousand of-the-enemy killed were and the-son of-Archelaus
Diogenes; secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae extinctae sunt,
Diogenes in-the-second all of-Mithridates the-forces wiped-out were
Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hac
Archelaus himself for-three-days naked in the-marshes lay-hidden this
re audita Mithridates iussit cum Sulla de pace agi.
thing heard Mithridates ordered with Sulla about peace to-be-treated
5.7 Interim eo tempore Sulla etiam Dardanos Scordiscos
meanwhile at-that time Sulla also the-Dardani Scordisci
Dalmatas et Maedos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit.
Dalmatians and Maedi partly conquered others into allegiance received
Sed cum legati a rege Mithridate qui pacem petebant
but when envoys from king Mithridates who peace were-seeking
venissent, non aliter se daturum Sulla esse respondit,
had-come not otherwise himself about-to-give Sulla to-be answered
nisi rex relictis his quae occupaverat ad regnum
unless the-king abandoned those-things which he-had-seized to kingdom
suum redisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo
his-own should-have-returned afterward however to a-parley both
venerunt. Pax inter eos ordinata est, ut Sulla ad bellum
came peace between them arranged was that Sulla to the-war

civile festinans a tergo periculum non haberet. Nam dum
civil hastening from the-rear danger not should-have for while
Sulla in Achaia atque Asia Mithridaten vincit, Marius qui
Sulla in Achaea and Asia Mithridates conquers Marius who
fugatus erat et Cornelius Cinna unus ex consulibus
put-to-flight had-been and Cornelius Cinna one of the-consuls
bellum in Italia reparaverunt et ingressi urbem Romam
war in Italy renewed and entering the-city Rome
nobilissimos e senatu et consulares viros interfecerunt,
the-most-noble from the-senate and consular men killed
multos proscripserunt, ipsius Sullae domo eversa filios et
many proscribed himself of-Sulla the-house overthrown his-sons and
uxorem ad fugam conpulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex
wife to flight drove all-the remaining senate from
urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Graeciam venit orans ut patriae
the-city fleeing to Sulla into Greece came begging that the-fatherland
subveniret. Ille in Italiam traiecit bellum civile gesturus
he-should-help he into Italy crossed the-war civil about-to-wage
adversus Norbanum et Scipionem consules. Primo proelio
against Norbanus and Scipio the-consuls in-the-first battle
contra Norbanum dimicavit non longe a Capua. Tum sex
against Norbanus he-fought not far from Capua then six
milia eius cecidit, sex cepit, CXXIIII suos amisit.
thousand of-his he-cut-down six he-took a-hundred-twenty-four of-his-own he-lost
Inde etiam ad Scipionem se convertit et ante proelium
thence also to Scipio himself he-turned and before battle
totum eius exercitum sine sanguine in deditionem accepit.
the-whole his army without blood into surrender received
Sed cum Romae mutati consules essent, Marius Mari filius ac 5.8
but when at-Rome changed the-consuls had-been Marius Marius' son and
Papirius Carbo consulatum accepissent, Sulla contra Marium
Papirius Carbo the-consulship had-received Sulla against Marius

iuniorem dimicavit et XV milibus eius occisis CCCC de
the-younger fought and fifteen thousand his killed four-hundred of
suis perdidit. Mox etiam urbem ingressus est. Marium Mari
his-own lost soon also the-city entered he-has Marius Marius'
filium Praeneste persecutus obsedit et ad mortem conpulit.
son to-Praeneste having-pursued besieged and to death drove
Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium et
again a-battle most-grievous he-had against Lamponius and
Carrinatem duces partis Marianae ad portam Collinam. LXX
Carrinas leaders of-the-party Marian at the-gate Colline seventy
milia hostium in eo proelio contra Sullam fuisse dicuntur.
thousand of-the-enemy in that battle against Sulla to-have-been are-said
XII milia se Sullae dediderunt, ceteri in acie in castris in
twelve thousand themselves to-Sulla surrendered the-rest in the-line in the-camp in
fuga insatiabili ira victorum consumpti sunt. Gnaeus quoque
flight by-the-insatiable anger of-the-victors consumed were Gnaeus also
Carbo consul alter ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit et ibi
Carbo consul the-other from Ariminum to Sicily fled and there
per Gnaeum Pompeium interfectus est, quem adulescentem
through Gnaeus Pompeius killed was whom a-young-man
Sulla atque annos unum et viginti natum cognita eius
Sulla and years one and twenty old learned his
industria exercitibus praefecerat, ut secundus a Sulla haberetur.
diligence over-armies had-set that second to Sulla he-was-held
5.9 Occiso ergo Carbone Siciliam Pompeius recepit. Transgressus
killed therefore Carbo Sicily Pompeius recovered crossing
inde ad Africam Domitium Marianae partis ducem et
thence to Africa Domitius of-the-Marian party leader and
Hierdam regem Mauretaniae qui Domitio auxilium ferebat
Hiarbas king of-Mauretania who to-Domitius aid was-bringing
occidit. Post haec Sulla de Mithridate ingenti gloria
he-killed after these-things Sulla over Mithridates with-huge glory

triumphavit. Gnaeus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum
triumphed Gnaeus also Pompeius which to-none of-the-Romans
tributum erat, quartum et vicesimum annum agens de
granted had-been the-fourth and twentieth year passing over
Africa triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella
Africa triumphed this end had the-two wars
funestissima, Italicum quod et sociale dictum est et civile,
most-deadly the-Italian which also social called was and the-civil
quae ambo tracta sunt per annos decem. Consumpserunt
which both drawn-out were through years ten they-consumed
autem ultra CL milia hominum, viros consulares
however beyond a-hundred-fifty thousand of-men men consular
XXIIII, praetorios VII, aedilicios LX, senatores fere CC.
twenty-four praetorian seven aedilician sixty senators about two-hundred

BOOK VI · FROM SERTORIUS TO CAESAR'S DEATH

Sertorius in Spain, wars in Macedonia, Cilicia, and Dalmatia, and Spartacus' revolt are put down. Lucullus defeats Mithridates and Tigranes; Pompey clears the seas of pirates and ends the Mithridatic war, settling the East as far as Jerusalem. Cicero drives Catiline from Rome, and Antonius defeats and kills him. Caesar conquers Gaul, Crassus dies at Carrhae, and the civil war follows: Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus, and Pompey is killed in Egypt. After victories in Africa and at Munda, Caesar rules arrogantly and is stabbed in the senate.

Marco Aemilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo consulibus, cum 6.1
with-Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Quintus Catulus consuls when
Sulla rem publicam conposuisset, bella nova exarserunt,
Sulla the-thing public had-settled wars new blazed-up
unum in Hispania, aliud in Pamphylia et Cilicia, tertium in
one in Spain another in Pamphylia and Cilicia a-third in

Macedonia, quartum in Dalmatia. Nam Sertorius qui partium
Macedonia a-fourth in Dalmatia for Sertorius who of-the-party
Marianarum fuerat timens fortunam ceterorum qui interempti
Marian had-been fearing the-fortune of-the-others who destroyed
erant ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum
had-been to war stirred the-Spains sent were against him
duces Quintus Caecilius Metellus, filius eius qui Iugurtham
as-leaders Quintus Caecilius Metellus the-son of-him who Jugurtha
regem vicit, et Lucius Domitius praetor. A Sertori duce
the-king conquered and Lucius Domitius the-praetor by Sertorius' leader
Hirtuleio Domitius occisus est. Metellus vario successu
Hirtuleius Domitius killed was Metellus with-varying success
contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea cum inpar pugnae
against Sertorius fought afterward when unequal to-the-fight
solus putaretur, Gnaeus Pompeius ad Hispanias missus
alone he-was-thought Gnaeus Pompeius to the-Spains sent
est. Ita duobus ducibus adversis Sertorius fortuna varia
was so with-two leaders opposed Sertorius with-fortune varying
saepe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno per suos occisus
often fought in-the-eighth at-last year by his-own-men killed
est, et finis ei bello datus per Gnaeum Pompeium
he-was and an-end to-this war given through Gnaeus Pompeius
adulescentem et Quintum Metellum Pium atque omnes
a-young-man and Quintus Metellus Pius and all
prope Hispaniae in dicionem populi Romani redactae.
nearly the-Spains into the-dominion of-the-people Roman brought
6.2 Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post consulatum.
to Macedonia sent was Appius Claudius after his-consulship
Levia proelia habuit contra varias gentes quae Rhodopam
light battles he-had against various races which the-Rhodope
provinciam incolebant, atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus
province inhabited and there of-disease died he-has sent

ei successor Gaius Scribonius Curio post consulatum.
to-him as-successor Gaius Scribonius Curio after his-consulship
Is Dardanos vicit et usque ad Danuvium penetravit,
he the-Dardani conquered and right to the-Danube penetrated
triumphumque meruit et intra triennium bello finem dedit.
and-a-triumph earned and within three-years to-the-war an-end gave
Ad Ciliciam et Pamphyliam missus est Publius Servilius 6.3
to Cilicia and Pamphylia sent was Publius Servilius
ex consule, vir strenuus. Ciliciam subegit, Lyciae urbes
after the-consulship a-man vigorous Cilicia he-subdued of-Lycia the-cities
clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit, in his Phaselida Olympum
most-famous he-attacked and took among them Phaselis Olympus
Corycum Ciliciae. Isauros quoque adgressus ad dicionem
Corycus of-Cilicia the-Isauri also attacking into dominion
redegit atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus
he-brought and within three-years to-the-war an-end gave first
omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens
of-all the-Romans in the-Taurus a-march made returning
triumphum accepit et nomen Isaurici meruit.
a-triumph he-received and the-name of-Isauricus earned
Ad Illyricum missus est Gaius Cosconius pro consule. 6.4
to Illyricum sent was Gaius Cosconius as proconsul
Multam partem Dalmatiae subegit, Salonas cepit et conposito
a-great part of-Dalmatia he-subdued Salonae he-took and settled
bello Romam post biennium rediit.
the-war to-Rome after two-years returned
Isdem temporibus consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Catuli 6.5
in-the-same times the-consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Catulus'
collega civile bellum voluit commovere, intra unam tamen
colleague a-civil war wished to-stir within one however
aestatem motus eius oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi
summer movement his crushed was so at-one time many

simul triumphi fuerunt, Metelli ex Hispania, Pompei secundus
at-once triumphs there-were Metellus' from Spain Pompeius' second
ex Hispania, Curionis ex Macedonia, Servili ex Isauria.
from Spain Curio's from Macedonia Servilius' from Isauria
6.6 Anno urbis conditae sescentesimo septuagesimo sexto
in-the-year of-the-city founded six-hundredth seventieth sixth
Lucio Licinio Lucullo et Marco Aurelio Cotta consulibus
with-Lucius Licinius Lucullus and Marcus Aurelius Cotta consuls
mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniae et per testamentum
died has Nicomedes king of-Bithynia and through his-will
populum Romanum fecit heredem. Mithridates pace rupta
the-people Roman made heir Mithridates the-peace broken
Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo
Bithynia and Asia again wished to-invade against him both
consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedona
consuls sent varying had fortune Cotta at Chalcedon
victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est et
conquered by him in-battle even within the-town forced was and
obsessus. Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset,
besieged but when himself thence Mithridates to-Cyzicus had-transferred
ut Cyzico capta totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei
that with-Cyzicus taken the-whole Asia he-might-invade Lucullus him
alter consul occurrit. Ac dum Mithridates in obsidione
the-other consul met and while Mithridates in the-siege
Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsedit fameque
of-Cyzicus lingers he-himself him from the-rear besieged and-by-hunger
consumpsit et multis proeliis vicit, postremo Byzantium
consumed and in-many battles conquered finally to-Byzantium
quae nunc Constantinopolis est fugavit. Navali quoque
which now Constantinople is put-to-flight in-a-naval also

proelio duces eius Lucullus oppressit. Ita una hieme et
battle the-leaders his Lucullus crushed so in-one winter and
aestate a Lucullo ad centum fere milia regis exstincta sunt.
summer by Lucullus to a-hundred about thousand of-the-king destroyed were
Anno urbis Romae sescentesimo septuagesimo octavo 6.7
in-the-year of-the-city of-Rome six-hundredth seventieth eighth
Macedoniam provinciam Marcus Licinius Lucullus accepit
Macedonia the-province Marcus Licinius Lucullus received
consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridaten bellum gerebat.
the-cousin of-Lucullus who against Mithridates war was-waging
Et in Italia novum bellum subito commotum est. Septuaginta
and in Italy a-new war suddenly stirred was seventy
enim quattuor gladiatores ducibus Spartaco Crixo et
for four gladiators with-leaders Spartacus Crixus and
Oenomao effracto Capuae ludo fugerunt, et per Italiam
Oenomaus broken-open at-Capua the-school fled and through Italy
vagantes paene non levius bellum in ea quam Hannibal
roaming almost not lighter a-war in it than Hannibal
moverat paraverunt. Nam multis ducibus et duobus simul
had-stirred prepared for many leaders and two at-once
Romanorum consulibus victis sexaginta fere milium
of-the-Romans consuls conquered of-sixty about thousand
armatorum exercitum congregaverunt, victique sunt in
armed-men an-army they-gathered and-conquered were in
Apulia a Marco Licinio Crasso proconsule, et post multas
Apulia by Marcus Licinius Crassus the-proconsul and after many
calamitates Italiae tertio anno bello huic est finis inpositus.
calamities of-Italy in-the-third year on-war this was an-end imposed
Sescentesimo octogesimo primo anno urbis conditae Publio 6.8
in-the-six-hundredth eightieth first year of-the-city founded with-Publius
Cornelio Lentulo et Gnaeo Aufidio Oreste consulibus duo
Cornelius Lentulus and Gnaeus Aufidius Orestes consuls two

tantum gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum
only grievous wars in the-empire Roman there-were the-Mithridatic
et Macedonicum. Haec duo Luculli agebant, Lucius Lucullus
and the-Macedonian these two the-Luculli were-waging Lucius Lucullus
et Marcus Lucullus. Lucius ergo Lucullus post pugnam
and Marcus Lucullus Lucius therefore Lucullus after the-battle
Cyzicenam, qua vicerat Mithridaten, et navalem,
of-Cyzicus in-which he-had-conquered Mithridates and the-naval
qua duces eius oppresserat, persecutus est eum, et
in-which the-leaders his he-had-crushed pursued has him and
recepta Paphlagonia atque Bithynia etiam regnum eius
recovered Paphlagonia and Bithynia also the-kingdom his
invasit, Sinopen et Amison civitates Ponti nobilissimas cepit.
invaded Sinope and Amisus cities of-Pontus most-noble he-took
Secundo proelio apud Cabira civitatem, quo ingentes copias
in-the-second battle at Cabira a-city to-which huge forces
ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cum XXX milia
from all his-kingdom had-brought Mithridates when thirty thousand
lectissima regis a quinque milibus Romanorum vastata
most-picked of-the-king by five thousand of-Romans laid-waste
essent, Mithridates fugatus est, castra eius direpta. Armenia
had-been Mithridates put-to-flight was the-camp his plundered Armenia
quoque minor quam tenuerat eidem sublata est. Susceptus
also the-lesser which he-had-held from-the-same taken was received
tamen est Mithridates post fugam a Tigrane Armeniae rege,
however was Mithridates after his-flight by Tigranes of-Armenia king
qui tum ingenti gloria imperabat, Persas saepe vicerat,
who then with-huge glory was-ruling the-Persians often he-had-conquered
Mesopotamiam occupaverat et Syriam et Phoenices partem.
Mesopotamia he-had-seized and Syria and of-Phoenicia a-part

Ergo Lucullus repetens hostem fugatum etiam regnum 6.9
therefore Lucullus seeking-again the-enemy put-to-flight also the-kingdom
Tigranis qui Armeniis imperabat ingressus est.
of-Tigranes who over-the-Armenians ruled entered has
Tigranocertam civitatem Arzianenae nobilissimam regni
Tigranocerta a-city of-Arzanene the-most-noble of-the-kingdom
Armeniaci cepit, ipsum regem cum septem milibus quingentis
Armenian he-took the-very king with seven thousand five-hundred
clibanariis et centum milibus sagittariorum et armatorum
mailed-horsemen and a-hundred thousand of-archers and armed-men
venientem decem et octo milia militum habens ita vicit,
coming ten and eight thousand of-soldiers having so conquered
ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. Inde Nisibin
that a-great part of-the-Armenians he-destroyed thence to-Nisibis
profectus eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit.
setting-out that also city with the-king's brother he-took
Sed hi quos in Ponto Lucullus reliquerat cum exercitus
but those whom in Pontus Lucullus had-left with of-the-army
parte, ut regiones victas et iam Romanorum tuerentur,
part that the-regions conquered and now of-the-Romans they-might-protect
neglegenter se et avare agentes occasionem iterum
carelessly themselves and greedily conducting an-occasion again
Mithridati in Pontum inrumpendi dederunt, atque ita
to-Mithridates into Pontus of-bursting gave and so
bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti capta Nisibi contra
the-war renewed was to-Lucullus preparing taken with-Nisibis against
Persas expeditionem successor est missus.
the-Persians an-expedition a-successor was sent
Alter autem Lucullus qui Macedoniam administrabat Bessis 6.10
the-other however Lucullus who Macedonia was-administering on-the-Bessi
primus Romanorum intulit bellum atque eos ingenti proelio
first of-the-Romans brought war and them in-a-huge battle

in Haemo monte superavit. Oppidum Uscudamam quod
on the-Haemus mountain overcame the-town Uscudama which
Bessi habitabant eodem die quo adgressus est vicit,
the-Bessi inhabited on-the-same day on-which attacked he-has he-conquered
Cabylen cepit, usque Danuvium penetravit. Inde multas supra
Cabyle he-took up-to the-Danube he-penetrated thence many above
Pontum positas civitates adgressus est. Illic Apolloniam
the-Pontus situated cities attacked he-has there Apollonia
evertit, Callatim Parthenopolim Tomos Histrum Burziaonem
he-overthrew Callatis Parthenopolis Tomi Histrus Burziao
cepit belloque confecto Romam rediit. Ambo triumphaverunt,
he-took and-the-war finished to-Rome returned both triumphed
tamen Lucullus qui contra Mithridaten pugnaverat maiore
however Lucullus who against Mithridates had-fought with-greater
gloria, cum tantorum regnorum victor redisset.
glory since of-so-great kingdoms the-victor he-had-returned
6.11 Confecto bello Macedonico, manente Mithridatico, quod
finished the-war Macedonian remaining the-Mithridatic which
recedente Lucullo rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, bellum
with-withdrawing Lucullus the-king gathered auxiliaries had-renewed the-war
Creticum ortum est. Ad id missus Quintus Caecilius Metellus
Cretan arose has to it sent Quintus Caecilius Metellus
ingentibus proeliis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit,
in-huge battles within three-years the-whole province took
appellatusque est Creticus atque ex insula triumphavit. Quo
and-called was Creticus and over the-island triumphed at-which
tempore Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum
time Libya also to-the-Roman empire through the-will
Apionis qui rex eius fuerat accessit, in qua inclutae urbes
of-Apion who king its had-been was-added in which famous cities
erant Berenice Ptolemais Cyrene.
were Berenice Ptolemais Cyrene

Dum haec geruntur, piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, 6.12
while these-things are-done pirates all seas infested so
ut Romanis toto orbe victoribus sola navigatio tuta
that for-the-Romans in-the-whole world victors alone navigation safe
non esset. Quare id bellum Gnaeo Pompeio decretum est.
not was wherefore that war to-Gnaeus Pompeius decreed was
Quod intra paucos menses ingenti et felicitate et celeritate
which within few months with-huge both good-fortune and speed
confecit. Mox ei delatum etiam bellum contra reges
he-finished soon to-him conferred also war against the-kings
Mithridaten et Tigranen. Quo suscepto Mithridaten in
Mithridates and Tigranes which undertaken Mithridates in
Armenia minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit,
Armenia the-lesser in-a-night battle he-conquered the-camp plundered
quadraginta milia eius occidit, viginti tantum de exercitu
forty thousand his killed twenty only of army
suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore
his-own lost and two centurions Mithridates with his-wife
fugit et duobus comitibus. Neque multo post cum in
fled and two companions nor much later when against
suos saeviret, Pharnacis filii sui apud milites seditione
his-own he-raged of-Pharnaces son his-own among the-soldiers by-the-sedition
ad mortem coactus venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit
to death forced poison he-drank this end had
Mithridates: periit apud Bosporum. Vir ingentis industriae
Mithridates he-perished at the-Bosporus a-man of-huge industry
consiliique regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus,
and-counsel he-reigned years sixty lived seventy two
contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.
against the-Romans war he-had years forty

6.13 Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedidit
on-Tigranes then Pompeius war brought he himself to-him surrendered
et in castra Pompei sexto decimo miliario ab Artaxata
and into the-camp of-Pompeius at-the-sixth tenth milestone from Artaxata
venit ac diadema suum, cum procubuisset ad genua Pompei,
came and the-diadem his-own when he-had-fallen-down at the-knees of-Pompeius
in manibus ipsius conlocavit. Quod ei Pompeius reposuit
in the-hands of-him placed which to-him Pompeius put-back
honorificeque eum habitum regni tamen parte multavit et
and-honorably him treated of-his-kingdom however by-a-part fined and
grandi pecunia. Adempta est ei Syria Phoenice Sophanene,
by-a-great sum taken-away was from-him Syria Phoenicia Sophene
sex milia praeterea talentorum argenti quae populo Romano
six thousand besides of-talents of-silver which to-the-people Roman
daret, quia bellum sine causa Romanis commovisset.
he-should-give because war without cause on-the-Romans he-had-stirred
6.14 Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit et eorum regem
Pompeius soon also on-the-Albanians war brought and their king
Oroden ter vicit, postremo per epistulas ac munera
Oroeses three-times conquered finally through letters and gifts
rogatus veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Hiberiae quoque regem
asked pardon to-him and peace gave of-Iberia also the-king
Artacen vicit acie et in deditionem accepit. Armeniam
Artoces he-conquered in-battle and into surrender received Armenia
minorem Deiotaro Galatiae regi donavit, quia socius belli
the-lesser to-Deiotarus of-Galatia king he-gave because an-ally of-the-war
Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo et Pylaemeni Paphlagoniam
Mithridatic he-had-been to-Attalus and Pylaemenes Paphlagonia
reddidit. Aristarchum Colchis regem inposuit. Mox
he-returned Aristarchus over-the-Colchians as-king he-set soon
Ituraeos et Arabas vicit. Et cum venisset in Syriam,
the-Ituraeans and Arabs he-conquered and when he-had-come into Syria

Seleuciam vicinam Antiochiae civitatem libertate donavit,
Seleucia neighboring to-Antioch a-city with-liberty he-presented
quod regem Tigranen non recepisset. Antiochensibus obsides
because king Tigranes not it-had-received to-the-Antiochenes their-hostages
reddidit. Aliquantum agrorum Daphnensibus dedit, quo
he-returned some of-land to-the-Daphnians he-gave that
lucus ibi spatiosior fieret, delectatus loci amoenitate
the-grove there more-spacious might-become delighted by-the-place's pleasantness
et aquarum abundantia. Inde ad Iudaeam transgressus
and by-the-waters' abundance thence to Judaea crossing
Hierosolyma caput gentis tertio mense cepit, XII milibus
Jerusalem the-head of-the-race in-the-third month he-took twelve thousand
Iudaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem acceptis. His gestis
of-Jews killed the-rest into allegiance received these-things done
in Asiam se recepit et finem antiquissimo bello dedit.
into Asia himself he-withdrew and an-end to-a-most-ancient war gave
Marco Tullio Cicerone oratore et Gaio Antonio consulibus 6.15
with-Marcus Tullius Cicero the-orator and Gaius Antonius consuls
anno urbis conditae sescentesimo octogesimo nono Lucius
in-the-year of-the-city founded six-hundredth eightieth ninth Lucius
Sergius Catilina nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi
Sergius Catilina of-most-noble birth a-man but of-temper most-depraved
ad delendam patriam coniuravit cum quibusdam claris
for destroying the-fatherland conspired with certain famous
quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est.
indeed but audacious men by Cicero from-the-city driven was
Socii eius deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio
the-allies his caught in prison strangled were by Antonius
altero consule Catilina ipse victus proelio et interfectus.
the-other consul Catilina himself conquered in-battle and killed

6.16 Sescentesimo nonagesimo anno urbis conditae Decimo
in-the-six-hundredth ninetieth year of-the-city founded with-Decimus
Iunio Silano et Lucio Murena consulibus Metellus de Creta
Junius Silanus and Lucius Murena consuls Metellus over Crete
triumphavit, Pompeius de bello piratico et Mithridatico.
triumphed Pompeius over the-war pirate and Mithridatic
Nulla umquam pompa triumphi similis fuit. Ducti sunt
no ever procession of-a-triumph like was led were
ante eius currum filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis et
before his chariot the-sons of-Mithridates the-son of-Tigranes and
Aristobulus rex Iudaeorum, praelata est ingens pecunia,
Aristobulus king of-the-Jews carried-before was huge money
auri atque argenti infinitum. Hoc tempore nullum per
of-gold and of-silver boundless at-this time no through
orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.
the-world of-the-lands grievous war there-was

6.17 Anno urbis conditae sescentesimo nonagesimo tertio Gaius
in-the-year of-the-city founded six-hundredth ninetieth third Gaius
Iulius Caesar qui postea imperavit cum Lucio Bibulo consul
Julius Caesar who afterward ruled with Lucius Bibulus consul
est factus. Decreta est ei Gallia et Illyricum cum legionibus
was made decreed was to-him Gaul and Illyricum with legions
decem. Is primos vicit Helvetios qui nunc Sequani appellantur,
ten he first conquered the-Helvetii who now Sequani are-called
deinde vincendo per bella gravissima usque ad Oceanum
then by-conquering through wars most-grievous right to the-Ocean
Brittanicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem fere
British advanced he-tamed however in-years nine nearly
omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes flumen Rhodanum Rhenum
all Gaul which between the-Alps the-river Rhone the-Rhine
et Oceanum est et circuitu patet ad bis et tricies centena
and the-Ocean is and in-circuit extends to twice and thirty-times hundred

milia passuum. Brittanis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum
thousand of-paces on-the-Britons soon war he-brought to-whom before him
ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat. Eos quoque
not the-name even of-the-Romans known had-been them also
victos obsidibus acceptis stipendiarios fecit. Galliae autem
conquered hostages received tributary he-made on-Gaul however
tributi nomine annuum imperavit sestertium quadringenties,
under-the-name of-tribute yearly he-imposed sesterces forty-million
Germanosque trans Rhenum adgressus inmanissimis proeliis
and-the-Germans across the-Rhine attacking in-most-monstrous battles
vicit. Inter tot successus ter male pugnavit, apud
he-conquered amid so-many successes three-times badly he-fought among
Arvernos semel praesens et absens in Germania bis. Nam legati
the-Arverni once present and absent in Germany twice for legates
eius duo Titurius et Aurunculeius per insidias caesi sunt.
his two Titurius and Aurunculeius through ambush slain were
Circa eadem tempora anno urbis conditae sescentesimo 6.18
around the-same times in-the-year of-the-city founded six-hundredth
nonagesimo septimo Marcus Licinius Crassus collega Gnaei
ninetieth seventh Marcus Licinius Crassus colleague of-Gnaeus
Pompei Magni in consulatu secundo contra Parthos missus
Pompeius Magnus in his-consulship second against the-Parthians sent
est, et cum circa Carras contra omen et auspicia dimicasset,
was and when around Carrhae against the-omen and auspices he-had-fought
a Surena Orodis regis duce victus. Ad postremum
by Surenas of-Orodes the-king the-general conquered at-the last
interfectus est cum filio clarissimo et praestantissimo iuvene.
killed was with his-son a-most-famous and most-outstanding young-man
Reliquiae exercitus per Gaium Cassium quaestorem servatae
the-remnants of-the-army through Gaius Cassius the-quaestor saved

sunt, qui singulari animo perditas res tanta virtute restituit,
were who with-singular spirit the-lost affairs with-such valor restored
ut Persas rediens trans Euphraten crebris proeliis vinceret.
that the-Persians returning across the-Euphrates in-frequent battles he-conquered
6.19 Hinc iam bellum civile successit exsecrandum et lacrimabile,
from-here now war civil followed accursed and lamentable
quo praeter calamitates quae in proeliis acciderunt etiam
by-which besides the-calamities which in battles happened also
populi Romani fortuna mutata est. Caesar enim rediens ex
of-the-people Roman the-fortune changed was Caesar for returning from
Gallia victor coepit poscere alterum consulatum atque ita ut
Gaul a-victor began to-demand a-second consulship and so that
sine dubietate aliqua ei deferretur. Contradictum est
without hesitation any to-him it-should-be-conferred opposed it-was
a Marcello consule, a Bibulo, a Pompeio, a Catone, iussusque
by Marcellus the-consul by Bibulus by Pompeius by Cato and-ordered
dimissis exercitibus ad urbem redire. Propter quam iniuriam
dismissed his-armies to the-city to-return because-of which wrong
ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum
from Ariminum where soldiers gathered he-had against
patriam cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio
the-fatherland with his-army he-came the-consuls with Pompeius
senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et
and-the-senate all and the-whole nobility from the-city fled and
in Graeciam transiit. Apud Epirum Macedoniam Achaiam
into Greece crossed in Epirus Macedonia Achaea
Pompeio duce senatus contra Caesarem bellum paravit.
with-Pompeius as-leader the-senate against Caesar war prepared
6.20 Caesar vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit. Inde
Caesar the-empty city entering dictator himself made thence
Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompei exercitus validissimos et
the-Spains he-sought there of-Pompeius the-armies strongest and

fortissimos cum tribus ducibus Lucio Afranio, Marco Petreio,
bravest with three leaders Lucius Afranius Marcus Petreius
Marco Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus in Graeciam transiit,
Marcus Varro he-overcame thence returned into Greece crossed
adversum Pompeium dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et
against Pompeius fought in-the-first battle conquered was and
fugatus, evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius
put-to-flight escaped however because with-night intervening Pompeius
sequi noluit, dixitque Caesar, nec Pompeium scire vincere
to-follow refused and-said Caesar neither Pompeius to-know to-conquer
et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in
and on-that only day himself to-have-been-able to-be-overcome then in
Thessalia apud Palaeopharsalum productis utrimque ingentibus
Thessaly at Palaeopharsalus led-out on-both-sides huge
copiis dimicaverunt. Pompei acies habuit XL milia peditum,
forces they-fought Pompeius' line had forty thousand of-foot
equites in sinistro cornu sescentos, in dextro quingentos,
horsemen on-the left wing six-hundred on-the right five-hundred
praeterea totius Orientis auxilia, totam nobilitatem,
besides of-the-whole East the-auxiliaries the-whole nobility
innumeros senatores, praetorios, consulares et qui magnorum
countless senators ex-praetors ex-consuls and who of-great
iam bellorum victores fuissent. Caesar in acie sua habuit
already wars victors had-been Caesar in line his-own had
peditum non integra XXX milia, equites mille.
of-foot not whole thirty thousand horsemen a-thousand
Numquam adhuc Romanae copiae in unum neque maiores 6.21
never till-then Roman forces into one either greater
neque melioribus ducibus convenerant, totum terrarum orbem
or with-better leaders had-come-together the-whole of-the-lands world
facile subacturae, si contra barbaros ducerentur. Pugnatum tamen
easily about-to-subdue if against barbarians they-were-led fought however

est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius
it-was with-huge effort and-conquered at-the last Pompeius
et castra eius direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit,
and the-camp his plundered was he-himself put-to-flight Alexandria sought
ut a rege Aegypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat
that from the-king of-Egypt to-whom as-guardian by the-senate given he-had-been
propter iuvenilem eius aetatem, acciperet auxilia. Qui fortunam
because-of youthful his age he-might-receive aid who fortune
magis quam amicitiam secutus occidit Pompeium, caput eius et
rather than friendship following killed Pompeius the-head his and
anulum Caesari misit. Quo conspecto Caesar lacrimas fudisse
the-ring to-Caesar sent which seen Caesar tears to-have-shed
dicitur tanti viri intuens caput et generi quondam sui.
is-said of-so-great a-man gazing-at the-head and of-son-in-law once his-own
6.22 Mox etiam Caesar Alexandriam venit. Ipsi quoque Ptolemaeus
soon also Caesar to-Alexandria came for-him too Ptolemy
parare voluit insidias, qua causa bellum regi inlatum
to-prepare wished an-ambush for-which cause war on-the-king brought
est. Victus in Nilo periit inventumque est eius corpus cum
was conquered in the-Nile he-perished and-found was his body with
lorica aurea. Caesar Alexandria potitus regnum
a-breastplate golden Caesar of-Alexandria having-gained-possession the-kingdom
Cleopatrae dedit Ptolemaei sorori, cum qua consuetudinem
to-Cleopatra gave Ptolemy's sister with whom a-habit
stupri habuerat. Rediens inde Caesar Pharnacen Mithridatis
of-illicit-love he-had-had returning thence Caesar Pharnaces of-Mithridates
Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam
the-Great the-son who to-Pompeius as aid in Thessaly
fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto et multas populi Romani
had-been rebelling in Pontus and many of-the-people Roman
provincias occupantem, vicit acie, postea ad mortem coegit.
provinces seizing conquered in-battle afterward to death forced

Inde Romam regressus tertio se consulem fecit 6.23
thence to-Rome returned for-the-third-time himself consul he-made
cum Marco Aemilio Lepido, qui ei magister equitum
with Marcus Aemilius Lepidus who to-him master of-the-horse
dictatori ante annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est,
as-dictator before a-year had-been thence into Africa set-out he-has
ubi infinita nobilitas cum Iuba Mauretaniae rege bellum
where countless nobility with Juba of-Mauretania king the-war
reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant Publius Cornelius
had-renewed the-leaders however Roman were Publius Cornelius
Scipio ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani (hic etiam
Scipio from the-family most-ancient of-Scipio Africanus he also
socer Pompei fuerat), Marcus Petreius, Quintus Varus,
father-in-law of-Pompeius had-been Marcus Petreius Quintus Varus
Marcus Porcius Cato, Lucius Cornelius Faustus Sullae
Marcus Porcius Cato Lucius Cornelius Faustus of-Sulla
dictatoris filius. Contra hos commisso proelio post multas
the-dictator the-son against these joined battle after many
dimicationes victor fuit Caesar. Cato Scipio Petreius Iuba
fightings victor was Caesar Cato Scipio Petreius Juba
ipsi se occiderunt. Faustus Sullae quondam dictatoris
themselves themselves killed Faustus of-Sulla once the-dictator
filius Pompei gener a Caesare interfectus est.
the-son Pompeius' son-in-law by Caesar killed was
Post annum Caesar Romam regressus quarto se 6.24
after a-year Caesar to-Rome returned for-the-fourth-time himself
consulem fecit et statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi
consul he-made and at-once to the-Spains has set-out where
Pompei filii Gnaeus Pompeius et Sextus Pompeius ingens
Pompeius' sons Gnaeus Pompeius and Sextus Pompeius a-huge
bellum praeparaverant. Multa proelia fuerunt, ultimum apud
war had-prepared many battles there-were the-last at

Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Caesar paene victus est,
Munda a-city in which so-far Caesar almost conquered was
ut fugientibus suis se voluerit occidere, ne post tantam
that with-fleeing his-own himself he-wished to-kill lest after such
rei militaris gloriam in potestatem adulescentium natus
of-affairs military glory into the-power of-young-men born
annos sex et quinquaginta veniret. Denique reparatis suis
years six and fifty he-should-come in-short rallied his-own
vicit. Et Pompei filius maior occisus est, minor fugit.
he-conquered and Pompeius' son elder killed was the-younger fled
6.25 Inde Caesar bellis civilibus toto orbe conpositis Romam
thence Caesar with-wars civil in-the-whole world settled to-Rome
rediit. Agere insolentius coepit et contra consuetudinem
returned to-act more-insolently he-began and against the-custom
Romanae libertatis. Cum ergo et honores ex sua voluntate
of-Roman liberty when therefore both the-offices at his-own will
praestaret, qui a populo ante deferebantur, nec senatui
he-granted which by the-people before were-conferred nor to-the-senate
ad se venienti adsurgeret aliaque regia et paene tyrannica
to him coming he-rose and-other royal and almost tyrannical-things
faceret, coniuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius
he-did conspired it-was against him by sixty or more
senatoribus equitibusque Romanis. Praecipui fuerunt inter
senators and-knights Roman foremost were among
coniuratos duo Bruti ex eo genere Bruti, qui primus Romae
the-conspirators two Brutuses from that family of-Brutus who first at-Rome
consul fuerat et reges expulerat, Gaius Cassius et Servilius
consul had-been and the-kings had-expelled Gaius Cassius and Servilius
Casca. Ergo Caesar cum senatus die inter ceteros venisset
Casca therefore Caesar when on-the-senate's day among the-others he-had-come
ad curiam, tribus et viginti vulneribus confossus est.
to the-senate-house with-three and twenty wounds stabbed was

After Caesar's murder the consuls and the young Octavian defeat Antonius, then Octavian joins him and Lepidus, and they beat Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; Antonius, bound to Cleopatra, is defeated at Actium. Augustus rules forty-four years, widens the empire, and is honored even by barbarian kings. Then come Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, whom Eutropius judges one by one; Vespasian and Titus are good emperors, and Domitian, cruel and arrogant, is killed by his own household.

Anno urbis septingentesimo fere ac nono interfecto 7.1
in-the-year of-the-city seven-hundredth about and ninth killed
Caesare civilia bella reparata sunt. Percussoribus enim Caesaris
Caesar civil wars renewed were the-assassins for of-Caesar
senatus favebat. Antonius consul partium Caesaris civili bello
the-senate was-favoring Antonius the-consul of-the-party of-Caesar in-civil war
opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbata re publica multa
to-crush them was-trying therefore with-disturbed the-thing public many
Antonius scelera committens a senatu hostis iudicatus est.
Antonius crimes committing by the-senate an-enemy judged was
Missi ad eum persequendum duo consules Pansa et Hirtius et
sent for him pursuing two consuls Pansa and Hirtius and
Octavius adulescens annos X et VIII natus, Caesaris nepos,
Octavius a-young-man years ten and eight old Caesar's grandnephew
quem ille testamento heredem reliquerat et nomen suum ferre
whom he by-will heir had-left and name his-own to-bear
iusserat. Hic est, qui postea Augustus est dictus et rerum
had-ordered this is he-who afterward Augustus was called and of-affairs
potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt
taken-possession wherefore setting-out against Antonius the-three leaders conquered

eum. Evenit tamen, ut victores consules ambo morerentur.
him it-happened however that the-victorious consuls both died
Quare tres exercitus uni Caesari Augusto paruerunt.
wherefore three armies to-one Caesar Augustus were-obedient
7.2 Fugatus Antonius amisso exercitu confugit ad Lepidum, qui
put-to-flight Antonius lost his-army fled to Lepidus who
Caesaris magister equitum fuerat et tum militum copias
Caesar's master of-the-horse had-been and then of-soldiers forces
grandes habebat. A quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam
great had by whom received he-was soon with-Lepidus effort
dante Caesar pacem cum Antonio fecit et quasi vindicaturus
giving Caesar peace with Antonius made and as-if about-to-avenge
patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat
father's his-own death by whom through his-will he-had-been
adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi
adopted to-Rome with an-army setting-out he-extorted that to-him
vicesimo anno consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit,
in-the-twentieth year the-consulship should-be-given the-senate he-proscribed
cum Antonio ac Lepido rem publicam armis tenere coepit.
with Antonius and Lepidus the-thing public by-arms to-hold he-began
Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii nobiles.
through these also Cicero the-orator killed was and-many other nobles
7.3 Interea Brutus et Cassius interfectores Caesaris ingens bellum
meanwhile Brutus and Cassius the-killers of-Caesar a-huge war
moverunt. Erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multi
stirred there-were for through Macedonia and the-East many
exercitus quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos Caesar
armies which they-seized setting-out therefore against them Caesar
Octavianus Augustus et Marcus Antonius (remanserat enim
Octavianus Augustus and Marcus Antonius had-remained for
ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos Macedoniae
for defending Italy Lepidus at Philippi of-Macedonia

urbem contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo proelio victi sunt
a-city against them they-fought in-the-first battle conquered were
Antonius et Caesar, periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius,
Antonius and Caesar perished however the-leader of-the-nobility Cassius
secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quae cum illis
in-the-second Brutus and a-countless nobility which with them
bellum gesserat, victam interfecerunt. Ac sic inter eos divisa
war had-waged conquered they-killed and so between them divided
est res publica, ut Augustus Hispanias Gallias Italiam
was the-thing public that Augustus the-Spains the-Gauls Italy
teneret, Antonius Asiam Pontum Orientem. Sed in Italia
should-hold Antonius Asia Pontus the-East but in Italy
Lucius Antonius consul bellum civile commovit frater eius, qui
Lucius Antonius the-consul a-war civil stirred brother his who
cum Caesare contra Brutum et Cassium dimicaverat. Is apud
with Caesar against Brutus and Cassius had-fought he at
Perusiam Tusciae civitatem victus et captus est neque occisus.
Perusia of-Etruria a-city conquered and captured was nor killed
Interim a Sexto Pompeio Gnaei Pompei filio ingens 7.4
meanwhile by Sextus Pompeius of-Gnaeus Pompeius the-son a-huge
bellum in Sicilia commotum est, his qui superfuerant
war in Sicily stirred was with-those who had-survived
ex partibus Bruti Cassiique ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum
of the-party of-Brutus and-Cassius to him flowing-together war-waged
per Caesarem Augustum Octavianum et Marcum Antonium
through Caesar Augustus Octavianus and Marcus Antonius
adversus Sextum Pompeium est. Pax postremo convenit.
against Sextus Pompeius it-was peace at-last was-agreed
Eo tempore Marcus Agrippa in Aquitania rem prospere 7.5
at-that time Marcus Agrippa in Aquitania the-matter successfully
gessit. Et Lucius Ventidius Bassus inrumpentes in Syriam
conducted and Lucius Ventidius Bassus bursting into Syria

Persas tribus proeliis vicit. Pacorum regis Orodis filium
the-Persians in-three battles he-conquered Pacorus king Orodes' son
interfecit eo ipso die quo olim Orodes Persarum rex
he-killed on-that very day on-which once Orodes of-the-Persians king
per ducem Surenam Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de
through his-general Surenas Crassus had-killed he first over
Parthis iustissimum triumphum Romae egit.
the-Parthians a-most-just triumph at-Rome held

7.6 Interim Pompeius pacem rupit et navali proelio victus
meanwhile Pompeius the-peace broke and in-a-naval battle conquered
fugiens ad Asiam interfectus est. Antonius qui Orientem et
fleeing to Asia killed was Antonius who the-East and
Asiam tenebat repudiata sorore Caesaris Augusti Octaviani
Asia held divorced the-sister of-Caesar Augustus Octavianus
Cleopatram reginam Aegypti duxit uxorem. Contra Persas
Cleopatra queen of-Egypt married as-wife against the-Persians
etiam ipse pugnavit. Primis eos proeliis vicit, regrediens
also himself fought in-the-first them battles he-conquered returning
tamen fame et pestilentia laboravit et cum instarent
however with-hunger and plague he-labored and when were-pressing
Parthi fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit.
the-Parthians on-him-fleeing he-himself as conquered withdrew

7.7 Hic quoque ingens bellum civile commovit cogente uxore
he also a-huge war civil stirred compelling his-wife
Cleopatra regina Aegypti, dum cupiditate muliebri optat
Cleopatra queen of-Egypt while from-desire womanly she-wishes
etiam in urbe regnare. Victus est ab Augusto navali
also in the-city to-reign conquered he-was by Augustus in-a-naval
pugna clara et inlustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro
battle famous and illustrious at Actium which place in Epirus
est, ex qua fugit in Aegyptum et desperatis rebus,
is from which he-fled to Egypt and despaired-of his-affairs

cum omnes ad Augustum transirent, ipse se interemit.
when all to Augustus were-crossing-over he himself killed
Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit et veneno eius extincta
Cleopatra to-herself an-asp applied and by-the-poison its destroyed
est. Aegyptus per Octavianum Augustum imperio Romano
was Egypt through Octavianus Augustus to-the-empire Roman
adiecta est, propositusque ei Gnaeus Cornelius Gallus. Hunc
added was and-set-over it Gnaeus Cornelius Gallus him
primum Aegyptus Romanum iudicem habuit.
first Egypt as-Roman judge had
Ita bellis toto orbe confectis Octavianus Augustus Romam 7.8
so with-wars in-the-whole world finished Octavianus Augustus to-Rome
rediit duodecimo anno quam consul fuerat. Ex eo rem
returned in-the-twelfth year after consul he-had-been from that-time the-thing
publicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit,
public through forty and four years alone he-held
ante enim duodecim annos cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat.
before for twelve years with Antonius and Lepidus he-had-held-it
Ita ab initio principatus eius usque ad finem quinquaginta
so from the-beginning of-the-principate his right to the-end fifty
et sex anni fuerunt. Obiit autem septuagesimo sexto anno
and six years there-were he-died however in-the-seventieth sixth year
morte communi in oppido Campaniae Atella. Romae in campo
by-a-death common in a-town of-Campania Atella at-Rome on the-field
Martio sepultus, vir qui non inmerito ex maxima parte
of-Mars buried a-man who not undeservedly from the-greatest part
deo similis est putatus; neque enim facile ullus eo aut
to-a-god like was thought nor for easily anyone than-he either
in bellis felicior fuit aut in pace moderatior. Quadraginta
in wars more-fortunate was or in peace more-moderate forty
et quattuor annis quibus solus gessit imperium civilissime
and four years in-which alone he-held the-empire most-citizenlike

vixit, in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus, quos
he-lived toward all most-generous to friends most-faithful whom
tantis evexit honoribus ut paene aequaret fastigio suo.
to-such he-raised honors that almost he-equaled-them to-the-eminence his-own
7.9 Nullo tempore ante eum magis Romana res floruit. Nam
at-no time before him more the-Roman state flourished for
exceptis civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano
excepted the-civil wars in which unconquered he-was to-the-Roman
adiecit imperio Aegyptum Cantabriam Dalmatiam saepe ante
he-added empire Egypt Cantabria Dalmatia often before
victam sed penitus tum subactam, Pannoniam Aquitaniam
conquered but thoroughly then subdued Pannonia Aquitania
Illyricum Raetiam Vindelicos et Salassos in Alpibus,
Illyricum Raetia the-Vindelici and Salassi in the-Alps
omnes Ponti maritimas civitates, in his nobilissimas
all of-the-Pontus coastal cities among them the-most-noble
Bosphorum et Panticapaeum. Vicit autem proeliis Dacos.
Bosporus and Panticapaeum he-conquered however in-battles the-Dacians
Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit, ipsos quoque trans
of-the-Germans huge forces he-cut-down them also across
Albim fluvium summovit, qui in barbarico longe ultra
the-Elbe river he-drove which in the-barbarian-land far beyond
Rhenum est. Hoc tamen bellum per Drusum privignum
the-Rhine is this however war through Drusus stepson
suum administravit, sicut per Tiberium privignum alterum
his-own he-administered just-as through Tiberius stepson the-other
Pannonicum, quo bello XL captivorum milia ex Germania
the-Pannonian in-which war forty of-captives thousand from Germany
transtulit et supra ripam Rheni in Gallia conlocavit.
he-transferred and above the-bank of-the-Rhine in Gaul settled
Armeniam a Parthis recepit. Obsides, quod nulli antea,
Armenia from the-Parthians he-recovered hostages which to-none before

Persae ei dederunt. Reddiderunt etiam signa Romana
the-Persians to-him gave they-returned also the-standards Roman
quae Crasso victo ademerant.
which from-Crassus conquered they-had-taken
Scythae et Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum 7.10
the-Scythians and Indians to-whom before of-the-Romans the-name unknown
fuerat, munera et legatos ad eum miserunt. Galatia quoque
had-been gifts and envoys to him sent Galatia also
sub hoc provincia facta est, cum antea regnum fuisset,
under him a-province made was though before a-kingdom it-had-been
primusque eam Marcus Lollius pro praetore administravit.
and-first it Marcus Lollius as propraetor administered
Tanto autem amore etiam apud barbaros fuit, ut reges
with-so-great however love even among barbarians he-was that kings
populi Romani amici in honorem eius conderent civitates,
of-the-people Roman friends in honor his founded cities
quas Caesareas nominarent, sicut in Mauretania a rege Iuba
which Caesareas they-named as in Mauretania by king Juba
et in Palaestina, quae nunc urbs est clarissima. Multi autem
and in Palestine which now a-city is most-famous many however
reges ex regnis suis venerunt, ut ei obsequerentur,
kings from kingdoms their-own came that to-him they-might-pay-court
et habitu Romano togati scilicet ad vehiculum vel equum
and in-dress Roman toga-clad of-course to the-carriage or horse
ipsius cucurrerunt. Moriens divus appellatus. Rem publicam
his ran dying a-god he-was-called the-thing public
beatissimam Tiberio successori reliquit, qui privignus ei,
most-prosperous to-Tiberius his-successor he-left who stepson to-him
mox gener, postremo adoptione filius fuerat.
then son-in-law finally by-adoption son had-been

7.11 Tiberius ingenti socordia imperium gessit, gravi crudelitate,
Tiberius with-huge indolence the-empire held with-heavy cruelty
scelesta avaritia, turpi libidine. Nam nusquam ipse pugnavit,
wicked avarice foul lust for nowhere he-himself fought
bella per legatos gessit suos. Quosdam reges per blanditias
wars through legates waged his-own certain kings through flatteries
ad se evocatos numquam remisit, in quibus Archelaum
to himself summoned never he-sent-back among whom Archelaus
Cappadocem, cuius etiam regnum in provinciae formam
the-Cappadocian of-whom also the-kingdom into of-a-province the-form
redegit et maximam civitatem appellari nomine suo iussit,
he-reduced and the-greatest city to-be-called by-name his-own ordered
quae nunc Caesarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur.
which now Caesarea is-called though Mazaca before it-was-called
Hic tertio et vicesimo imperii anno, aetatis septuagesimo
he in-the-third and twentieth of-his-rule year of-his-age the-seventieth
octavo, ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campania.
eighth with-huge of-all joy died has in Campania

7.12 Successit ei Gaius Caesar cognomento Caligula, Drusi
succeeded him Gaius Caesar by-surname Caligula of-Drusus
privigni Augusti et ipsius Tiberi nepos, sceleratissimus ac
of-the-stepson of-Augustus and himself of-Tiberius the-grandson most-wicked and
funestissimus et qui etiam Tiberi dedecora purgaverit. Bellum
most-deadly and who even Tiberius' disgraces cleansed war
contra Germanos suscepit et ingressus Suebiam nihil strenue
against the-Germans he-undertook and entering Suebia nothing vigorously
fecit. Stupra sororibus intulit, ex una etiam natam filiam
did violations on-his-sisters he-brought from one also a-born daughter
cognovit. Cum adversum cunctos ingenti avaritia libidine
he-knew when against all with-huge avarice lust

crudelitate saeviret, interfectus in palatio est anno aetatis
cruelty he-raged killed in the-palace he-was in-the-year of-his-age
vicesimo nono, imperii tertio, mense decimo, die octavo.
twentieth ninth of-his-rule third in-the-month tenth day eighth
Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulae, Drusi qui apud 7.13
after him Claudius was the-uncle of-Caligula of-Drusus who at
Mogontiacum monumentum habet filius, cuius et Caligula
Mogontiacum a-monument has the-son of-whom also Caligula
nepos erat. Hic medie imperavit, multa gerens tranquille
the-grandson was he moderately ruled many-things doing calmly
atque moderate, quaedam crudeliter et insulse. Bellum Britannis
and with-restraint some cruelly and foolishly war on-the-Britons
intulit, quam nullus Romanorum post Gaium Caesarem
he-brought which no-one of-the-Romans after Gaius Caesar
attigerat, eaque devicta per Gnaeum Sentium et
had-touched and-it thoroughly-conquered through Gnaeus Sentius and
Aulum Plautium inlustres ac nobiles viros triumphum celebrem
Aulus Plautius illustrious and noble men a-triumph celebrated
egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britannias in Oceano positas
he-held certain islands also beyond the-Britains in the-Ocean situated
imperio Romano addidit, quae appellantur Orchades, filio
to-the-empire Roman he-added which are-called the-Orcades to-son
autem suo Britannici nomen inposuit. Tam civilis autem
however his-own of-Britannicus the-name he-gave so citizenlike however
circa quosdam amicos extitit, ut etiam Plautium nobilem
toward certain friends he-stood-out that even Plautius a-noble
virum, qui expeditione Britannica multa egregia fecerat,
man who in-the-expedition British many outstanding-deeds had-done
triumphantem ipse prosequeretur et conscendenti Capitolium
triumphing he-himself escorted and to-him-ascending the-Capitol

laevus incederet. Is vixit annos IIII et LX, imperavit
on-the-left he-walked he lived years four and sixty ruled
XIIII. Post mortem consecratus est divusque appellatus.
fourteen after death deified he-was and-a-god called
7.14 Successit huic Nero, Caligulae avunculo suo simillimus,
succeeded him Nero to-Caligula uncle his-own most-like
qui Romanum imperium et deformavit et minuit, inusitatae
who the-Roman empire both disfigured and diminished of-unusual
luxuriae sumptuumque, ut qui exemplo Gai Caligulae
luxury and-expense so-that he-who after-the-example of-Gaius Caligula
in calidis et frigidis lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur,
in hot and cold he-bathed perfumes with-nets golden he-fished
quae blattinis funibus extrahebat. Infinitam senatus partem
which with-purple cords he-drew-out a-boundless of-the-senate part
interfecit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit. Ad postremum
he-killed to-the-good all an-enemy he-was at the-last
se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut et saltaret et cantaret
himself with-such disgrace he-prostituted that both he-danced and sang
in scaena citharoedico habitu vel tragico. Parricidia multa
on the-stage in-lyre-player's dress or tragic kin-murders many
commisit fratre uxore matre interfectis. Urbem Romam
he-committed his-brother wife mother killed the-city Rome
incendit, ut spectaculi eius imaginem cerneret, quali olim
he-burned that of-the-spectacle its the-image he-might-see such-as once
Troia capta arserat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus
Troy taken had-burned in matters military nothing at-all he-dared
Britanniam paene amisit. Nam duo sub eo nobilissima oppida
Britain almost he-lost for two under him most-noble towns
capta illic atque eversa sunt. Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt
taken there and overthrown were Armenia the-Parthians took-away
legionesque Romanas sub iugum miserunt. Duae tamen sub
and-the-legions Roman under the-yoke sent two however under

eo provinciae factae sunt, Pontus Polemoniacus concedente
him provinces made were Pontus Polemoniacus with-yielding
rege Polemone et Alpes Cottiae Cottio rege defuncto.
king Polemo and the-Alps Cottian Cottius the-king dead
Per haec Romano orbi execrabilis ab omnibus simul 7.15
through these-things to-the-Roman world accursed by all at-once
destitutus est et a senatu hostis iudicatus; cum
abandoned he-was and by the-senate an-enemy judged when
quaereretur ad poenam, quae poena erat talis, ut nudus
he-was-being-sought for punishment which punishment was such that naked
per publicum ductus furca capiti eius inserta virgis
through the-public led a-fork on-the-head his placed with-rods
usque ad mortem caederetur atque ita praecipitaretur a
right to death he-should-be-beaten and so thrown-headlong from
saxo, e palatio fugit et in suburbano liberti sui,
the-rock from the-palace he-fled and in the-suburban-estate of-a-freedman his-own
quod est inter Salariam et Nomentanam viam ad quartum
which is between the-Salarian and Nomentan road at the-fourth
urbis miliarium, se interfecit. Aedificavit Romae thermas,
of-the-city milestone himself he-killed he-built at-Rome baths
quae ante Neronianae dictae nunc Alexandrianae appellantur.
which before Neronian called now Alexandrian are-called
Obiit tricesimo et altero aetatis anno, imperii quarto
he-died in-the-thirtieth and second of-his-age year of-his-rule fourth
decimo, atque in eo omnis Augusti familia consumpta est.
tenth and in him all of-Augustus the-family consumed was
Huic Servius Galba successit antiquissimae nobilitatis senator, 7.16
him Servius Galba succeeded of-most-ancient nobility a-senator
cum septuagesimum et tertium annum ageret aetatis, ab
when the-seventieth and third year he-was-passing of-his-age by
Hispanis et Gallis imperator electus, mox ab universo exercitu
the-Spaniards and Gauls emperor chosen soon by the-whole army

libenter acceptus. Nam privata eius vita insignis fuerat
willingly accepted for private his life distinguished had-been
militaribus et civilibus rebus. Saepe consul, saepe pro consule,
in-military and civil affairs often consul often as proconsul
frequenter dux in gravissimis bellis. Huius breve imperium fuit,
frequently leader in most-grievous wars of-him brief the-rule was
et quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad severitatem propensior
and which good would-have beginnings unless to severity more-inclined
videretur. Insidiis tamen Othonis occisus est imperii
he-had-seemed by-the-ambush however of-Otho killed he-was of-his-rule
mense septimo. Iugulatus in foro Romae sepultusque in
in-the-month seventh butchered in the-forum of-Rome and-buried in
hortis suis, qui sunt Aurelia via non longe ab urbe Roma.
gardens his-own which are on-the-Aurelian road not far from the-city Rome

7.17 Otho occiso Galba invasit imperium, materno genere nobilior
Otho killed with-Galba seized the-empire by-mother's descent more-noble
quam paterno, neutro tamen obscuro. In privata vita mollis
than by-father's by-neither however obscure in private life soft
et Neronis familiaris, in imperio documentum sui non
and of-Nero a-friend in the-empire a-proof of-himself not
potuit ostendere. Nam cum isdem temporibus quibus Otho
could he-show for when in-the-same times in-which Otho
Galbam occiderat etiam Vitellius factus esset a Germanicianis
Galba had-killed also Vitellius made had-been by the-German
exercitibus imperator, bello contra eum suscepto cum apud
armies emperor war against him undertaken when at
Betriacum in Italia levi proelio victus esset, ingentes
Betriacum in Italy in-a-light battle conquered he-had-been huge
tamen copias ad bellum haberet, sponte semet occidit, et
however forces for war he-had of-his-own-accord himself killed and
petentibus militibus, ne tam cito de belli desperaret
with-begging soldiers that-not so quickly about of-the-war he-should-despair

eventu, cum tanti se non esse dixisset, ut propter
the-outcome when of-such-worth himself not to-be he-had-said that because-of
eum bellum civile moveretur, voluntaria morte obiit tricesimo
him war civil should-be-stirred by-a-voluntary death he-died in-the-thirtieth
et octavo aetatis anno, nonagesimo et quinto imperii die.
and eighth of-his-age year on-the-ninetieth and fifth of-his-rule day
Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familia honorata magis 7.18
then Vitellius of-the-empire taken-possession has of-a-family honored rather
quam nobili. Nam pater eius non admodum clare natus tres
than noble for the-father his not very famously born three
tamen ordinarios gesserat consulatus. Hic cum multo dedecore
however regular had-held consulships he with much disgrace
imperavit et gravi saevitia notabilis, praecipue ingluvie et
ruled and for-heavy savagery notable especially for-gluttony and
voracitate, quippe cum de die saepe quarto vel quinto
voracity for when in a-day often four-times or five-times
feratur epulatus. Notissima certe cena memoriae mandata
he-is-reported to-have-feasted a-most-notorious certainly dinner to-memory entrusted
est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit, in qua super
was which to-him Vitellius his-brother gave at which besides
ceteros sumptus duo milia piscium, septem avium adposita
the-other expenses two thousand of-fish seven of-birds served
traduntur. Hic cum Neroni similis esse vellet atque id adeo
are-reported he when to-Nero like to-be he-wished and that so-much
prae se ferret, ut etiam exequias Neronis quae humiliter
before himself bore that even the-obsequies of-Nero which humbly
sepultae fuerant honoraret, a Vespasiani ducibus occisus
buried had-been he-honored by of-Vespasian the-generals killed
est interfecto prius in urbe Sabino Vespasiani imperatoris
was with-killed first in the-city Sabinus of-Vespasian the-emperor
fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem est
the-brother whom with the-Capitol he-burned killed however he-was

magno dedecore: tractus per urbem Romam publice nudus,
with-great disgrace dragged through the-city Rome publicly naked
erecto coma capite et subiecto ad mentum gladio,
with-raised by-the-hair head and placed-under to chin a-sword
stercore in vultum et pectus ab omnibus obviis adpetitus,
with-dung on face and breast by all he-met pelted
postremo iugulatus et in Tiberim deiectus etiam communi
at-last butchered and into the-Tiber thrown even of-common
caruit sepultura. Periit autem aetatis anno septimo et
he-lacked burial he-perished however of-his-age in-the-year seventh and
quinquagesimo, imperii mense octavo et die uno.
fiftieth of-his-rule in-the-month eighth and day one

7.19 Vespasianus huic successit, factus apud Palaestinam imperator,
Vespasian him succeeded made in Palestine emperor
princeps obscure quidem natus, sed optimis conparandus,
a-prince obscurely indeed born but with-the-best to-be-compared
privata vita inlustris, ut qui a Claudio in Germaniam et
in-private life illustrious as-one who by Claudius into Germany and
deinde in Britanniam missus tricies et bis cum hoste
then into Britain sent thirty-times and twice with the-enemy
conflixerit, duas validissimas gentes, viginti oppida, insulam
clashed two most-powerful races twenty towns the-island
Vectam Britanniae proximam, imperio Romano adiecerit.
Vectis to-Britain next to-the-empire Roman added
Romae se in imperio moderatissime gessit. Pecuniae
at-Rome himself in the-empire most-moderately conducted of-money
tantum avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli iniuste auferret.
only rather-greedy he-was so that it from-no-one unjustly he-took-away
Quam cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen
which though with-all of-diligence foresight he-collected however
studiosissime largiebatur, praecipue indigentibus. Nec facile
most-eagerly he-lavished especially on-the-needy nor easily

ante eum cuiusquam principis vel maior est liberalitas
before him of-any prince either greater has liberality
comperta vel iustior. Placidissimae lenitatis, ut qui maiestatis
been-found or juster of-most-placid gentleness as-one who of-treason
quoque contra se reos non facile punierit ultra exilii
too against himself the-accused not easily punished beyond of-exile
poenam. Sub hoc Iudaea Romano accessit imperio et
the-penalty under him Judaea to-the-Roman was-added empire and
Hierusolyma, quae fuit urbs nobilissima Palaestinae. Achaiam
Jerusalem which was the-city most-noble of-Palestine Achaea
Lyciam Rhodum Byzantium Samum, quae liberae ante id
Lycia Rhodes Byzantium Samos which free before that
tempus fuerant, item Thraciam Ciliciam Commagenen, quae
time had-been likewise Thrace Cilicia Commagene which
sub regibus amicis egerant, in provinciarum formam redegit.
under kings friendly had-lived into of-provinces the-form he-reduced
Offensarum inimicitiarum inmemor fuit, convicia a causidicis 7.20
of-offenses of-enmities unmindful he-was the-insults by pleaders
et philosophis in se dicta leviter tulit, diligens tamen
and philosophers against him spoken lightly he-bore diligent however
coercitor disciplinae militaris. Hic cum filio Tito de
an-enforcer of-discipline military he with son Titus over
Hierusolymis triumphavit. Per haec cum senatui
Jerusalem triumphed through these-things when to-the-senate
et populo, postremo cunctis amabilis ac iucundus esset,
and people finally to-all lovable and pleasant he-was
profluvio ventris extinctus est in villa propria circa Sabinos,
by-a-flux of-the-bowels destroyed was in a-villa his-own around the-Sabines
annum agens sexagesimum nonum, imperii nonum et diem
the-year passing sixtieth ninth of-his-rule ninth and day
septimum, atque inter divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum
seventh and among the-gods enrolled was the-horoscope of-his-sons

ita cognitam habuit, ut cum multae contra eum coniurationes
so known he-held that when many against him conspiracies
fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione contempsit, in
were-made which laid-open with-huge dissembling he-scorned in
senatu dixerit, aut filios sibi successuros aut neminem.
the-senate he-said either his-sons himself about-to-succeed or no-one
7.21 Huic Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est
him Titus his-son succeeded who also himself Vespasian was
dictus, vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis adeo ut
called a-man of-all of-virtues in-kind wonderful so-much that
amor et deliciae humani generis diceretur, facundissimus,
the-love and delight of-the-human race he-was-called most-eloquent
bellicosissimus, moderatissimus. Causas Latine egit,
most-warlike most-moderate cases in-Latin he-pleaded
poemata et tragoedias Graece conposuit. In oppugnatione
poems and tragedies in-Greek composed in the-siege
Hierusolymorum sub patre militans duodecim propugnatores
of-Jerusalem under his-father serving twelve defenders
duodecim sagittarum confixit ictibus. Romae tantae civilitatis
with-twelve of-arrows he-transfixed blows at-Rome of-such civility
in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret, convictos
in the-empire he-was that no-one at-all he-punished those-convicted
adversum sese coniurationis et dimiserit et in eadem
against himself of-conspiracy both he-dismissed and in the-same
familiaritate qua antea habuerit. Facilitatis et liberalitatis
intimacy in-which before he-held-them of-easiness and of-generosity
tantae fuit, ut cum nulli quicquam negaret et ab
such he-was that when to-no-one anything he-refused and by
amicis reprehenderetur, responderit nullum tristem debere
his-friends he-was-reproached he-answered no-one sad ought
ab imperatore discedere, praeterea cum quadam die in cena
from the-emperor to-depart besides when a-certain day at dinner

recordatus fuisset nihil se illo die cuiquam praestitisse,
remembered he-had nothing himself on-that day to-anyone to-have-given
dixerit: Amici, hodie diem perdidi. Hic Romae amphitheatrum
he-said friends today a-day I-have-lost he at-Rome an-amphitheater
aedificavit et quinque milia ferarum in dedicatione eius occidit.
built and five thousand of-beasts at the-dedication its killed
Per haec inusitato favore dilectus morbo periit in ea 7.22
through these-things with-unusual favor loved by-disease he-perished in that
qua pater villa post biennium, menses octo, dies viginti,
in-which his-father villa after two-years months eight days twenty
quam imperator erat factus, aetatis anno altero et
after emperor he-had-been made of-his-age in-the-year second and
quadragesimo. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut
fortieth so-great grief with-him dead public was that
omnes tamquam in propria doluerint orbitate. Senatus obitu
all as-though at their-own they-grieved bereavement the-senate death
ipsius circa vesperam nuntiato nocte inrupit in curiam et
his toward evening announced at-night burst into the-senate-house and
tantas ei mortuo laudes gratiasque congessit quantas nec
so-great on-him dead praises and-thanks heaped as-great-as neither
vivo umquam egerat nec praesenti. Inter divos relatus est.
to-the-living ever it-had-paid nor to-the-present among the-gods enrolled was
Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius iunior, Neroni 7.23
Domitian next received the-empire brother his younger to-Nero
aut Caligulae aut Tiberio similior quam patri vel fratri suo.
or to-Caligula or to-Tiberius more-like than to-father or brother his-own
Primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit, mox ad
in-the-first however years moderate in the-empire he-was soon to
ingentia vitia progressus libidinis iracundiae crudelitatis avaritiae
huge vices advancing of-lust of-anger of-cruelty of-avarice
tantum in se odii concitavit, ut merita et patris
so-much against himself of-hatred he-stirred that the-merits both of-his-father

et fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos e senatu.
and of-his-brother he-wiped-out he-killed the-most-noble from the-senate
Dominum se et deum primus appellari iussit. Nullam
lord himself and god first to-be-called he-ordered no
sibi nisi auream et argenteam statuam in Capitolio passus
to-himself except a-golden and silver statue on the-Capitol allowed
est poni. Consobrinos suos interfecit. Superbia quoque
he-has to-be-set-up his-cousins his-own he-killed arrogance too
in eo execrabilis fuit. Expeditiones quattuor habuit, unam
in him accursed was expeditions four he-had one
adversum Sarmatas, alteram adversum Cattos, duas adversum
against the-Sarmatians another against the-Chatti two against
Dacos. De Dacis Cattisque duplicem triumphum egit, de
the-Dacians over the-Dacians and-Chatti a-double triumph he-held over
Sarmatis solam lauream usurpavit. Multas tamen calamitates
the-Sarmatians only a-laurel he-took many however calamities
isdem bellis passus est; nam in Sarmatia legio eius cum
in-the-same wars suffered he-has for in Sarmatia a-legion his with
duce interfecta est et a Dacis Oppius Sabinus consularis
its-leader killed was and by the-Dacians Oppius Sabinus an-ex-consul
et Cornelius Fuscus praefectus praetorio cum magnis
and Cornelius Fuscus prefect of-the-praetorian-guard with great
exercitibus occisi sunt. Romae quoque multa opera fecit, in
armies killed were at-Rome also many works he-made among
his Capitolium et Forum transitorium, Divorum Porticus,
them the-Capitol and the-Forum of-passage of-the-Deified the-Portico
Iseum ac Serapeum et Stadium. Verum cum ob scelera
the-Iseum and Serapeum and the-Stadium but when for his-crimes
universis exosus esse coepisset, interfectus est suorum
to-all hateful to-be he-had-begun killed he-was by-his-own-people's
coniuratione in palatio anno aetatis quadragesimo quinto,
conspiracy in the-palace in-the-year of-his-age fortieth fifth

imperii quinto decimo. Funus eius ingenti dedecore per
of-his-rule fifth tenth the-funeral his with-huge disgrace by
vispelliones exportatum et ignobiliter est sepultum.
corpse-bearers carried-out and ignobly was buried

BOOK VIII · FROM NERVA TO ALEXANDER SEVERUS

Nerva adopts Trajan, the best of emperors, who takes Dacia and Mesopotamia and is buried under his column. Hadrian gives up Trajan's eastern provinces; Antoninus Pius rules in peace; Marcus Aurelius, a philosopher, sells the palace treasures to pay for the Marcomannic war. Commodus is hated; Pertinax and Julianus are short-lived; Septimius Severus fights the Parthians and dies in Britain; Caracalla, Macrinus, Antoninus the priest of Heliogabalus, and Alexander follow.

Anno octingentesimo et quinquagesimo ab urbe condita 8.1
in-the-year eight-hundredth and fiftieth from the-city founded
Vetere et Valente consulibus res publica ad prosperrimum
with-Vetus and Valens consuls the-thing public to the-most-prosperous
statum rediit bonis principibus ingenti felicitate commissa;
condition returned to-good emperors with-huge good-fortune entrusted
Domitiano enim exitiabili tyranno Nerva successit, vir in
to-Domitian for the-deadly tyrant Nerva succeeded a-man in
privata vita moderatus et strenuus, nobilitatis mediae. Qui
private life moderate and vigorous of-nobility middling who
senex admodum operam dante Petronio Secundo praefecto
an-old-man quite with-giving effort Petronius Secundus prefect
praetorio, item Parthenio interfectore Domitiani
of-the-praetorian-guard likewise Parthenius the-killer of-Domitian
imperator est factus. Aequissimum se et civilissimum
emperor was made most-fair himself and most-citizenlike
praebuit. Rei publicae divina provisione consuluit
he-showed for-the-thing public by-divine foresight he-provided

Traianum adoptando. Mortuus est Romae post annum
Trajan by-adopting died he-has at-Rome after a-year
et quattuor menses imperii sui ac dies octo, aetatis
and four months of-rule his-own and days eight of-his-age
septuagesimo et altero anno, atque inter divos relatus est.
in-the-seventieth and second year and among the-gods enrolled was

8.2 Successit ei Ulpius Crinitus Traianus, natus Italicae in Hispania,
succeeded him Ulpius Crinitus Trajan born at-Italica in Spain
familia antiqua magis quam clara. Nam pater eius primum
of-a-family ancient rather than famous for the-father his first
consul fuit. Imperator autem apud Agrippinam in Gallis
consul was emperor however at Agrippina among the-Gauls
factum est. Rem publicam ita administravit, ut omnibus
made was the-thing public so he-administered that to-all
principibus merito praeferatur, vir inusitatae civilitatis et
emperors deservedly he-is-preferred a-man of-unusual citizenliness and
fortitudinis. Romani imperii, quod post Augustum defensum
courage of-the-Roman empire which after Augustus defended
magis fuerat quam nobiliter ampliatum, fines longe lateque
rather had-been than nobly enlarged the-borders far and-wide
diffudit. Urbes trans Rhenum in Germania reparavit. Daciam
he-spread cities across the-Rhine in Germany he-restored Dacia
Decebalo victo subegit, provincia trans Danubium facta in
Decebalus conquered he-subdued a-province across the-Danube made in
his agris, quos nunc Taifali Victoali et Tervingi habent. Ea
those fields which now the-Taifali Victoali and Tervingi have that
provincia decies centena milia passuum in circuitu tenuit.
province ten-times hundred thousand of-paces in circuit held

8.3 Armeniam quam occupaverant Parthi recepit Parthomasiri
Armenia which had-seized the-Parthians he-recovered Parthomasiris
occiso qui eam tenebat. Albanis regem dedit. Hiberorum
killed who it held to-the-Albanians a-king he-gave of-the-Iberians

regem et Sauromatarum et Bosporanorum et Arabum et
the-king and of-the-Sarmatians and of-the-Bosporans and of-the-Arabs and
Osdroenorum et Colchorum in fidem accepit. Carduenos
of-the-Osroenes and of-the-Colchians into allegiance he-received the-Carduenians
Marcomedos occupavit et Anthemusiam, magnam Persidis
the-Marcomedi he-seized and Anthemusia a-great of-Persia
regionem, Seleuciam Ctesiphontem Babylonem Messenios
region Seleucia Ctesiphon Babylon the-Messenians
vicit ac tenuit. Usque ad Indiae fines et mare rubrum
he-conquered and held right to of-India the-borders and the-sea red
accessit atque ibi tres provincias fecit, Armeniam Assyriam
he-came and there three provinces he-made Armenia Assyria
Mesopotamiam, cum his gentibus quae Madenam attingunt.
Mesopotamia with those races which Madena touch
Arabiam postea in provinciae formam redegit. In mari rubro
Arabia afterward into of-a-province the-form he-reduced on the-sea red
classem instituit, ut per eam Indiae fines vastaret.
a-fleet he-set-up that through it of-India the-borders he-might-lay-waste
Gloriam tamen militarem civilitate et moderatione superavit, 8.4
the-glory however military by-citizenliness and moderation he-surpassed
Romae et per provincias aequalem se omnibus exhibens,
at-Rome and through the-provinces equal himself to-all showing
amicos salutandi causa frequentans vel aegrotantes vel cum
friends for-greeting the-sake frequenting either sick or when
festos dies habuissent, convivia cum isdem indiscreta vicissim
festal days they-had banquets with the-same undistinguished in-turn
habens, saepe in vehiculis eorum sedens, nullum senatorum
holding often in carriages their sitting no-one of-the-senators
laedens, nihil iniustum ad augendum fiscum agens, liberalis
harming nothing unjust for increasing the-treasury doing generous
in cunctos, publice privatimque ditans omnes et honoribus
toward all publicly and-privately enriching all and with-honors

augens quos vel mediocri familiaritate cognovisset, per orbem
increasing whom even by-moderate acquaintance he-had-known through the-world
terrarum aedificans multa, inmunitates civitatibus tribuens,
of-the-lands building many-things immunities to-cities granting
nihil non tranquillum et placidum agens, adeo ut omni eius
nothing not calm and gentle doing so-much that in-all his
aetate unus senator damnatus sit, atque is tamen per senatum
age one senator condemned was and he however through the-senate
ignorante Traiano. Ob haec per orbem terrarum deo
unaware Trajan for these-things throughout the-world of-the-lands to-a-god
proximus nihil non venerationis meruit et vivus et mortuus.
nearest nothing not of-veneration he-earned both living and dead
8.5 Inter alia dicta hoc ipsius fertur egregium. Amicis enim
among other sayings this his is-reported outstanding his-friends for
culpantibus quod nimium circa omnes communis esset
finding-fault that too toward all affable he-was
respondit talem se imperatorem esse privatis, quales esse
he-answered such himself an-emperor to-be to-private-men as to-be
sibi imperatores privatus optasset. Post ingentem igitur
to-himself emperors as-a-private-man he-had-wished after huge therefore
gloriam belli domique quaesitam e Perside rediens apud
glory in-war and-at-home sought from Persia returning at
Seleuciam Isauriae profluvio ventris extinctus est. Obiit autem
Seleucia of-Isauria by-a-flux of-the-bowels destroyed was he-died however
aetatis anno sexagesimo tertio, mense nono, die quarto,
of-his-age in-the-year sixtieth third month ninth day fourth
imperii nono decimo, mense sexto, die quinto decimo. Inter
of-his-rule ninth tenth month sixth day fifth tenth among
divos relatus est. Solus omnium intra urbem sepultus est;
the-gods enrolled was alone of-all within the-city buried was
ossa conlata in urnam auream in foro quod aedificavit
the-bones gathered into an-urn golden in the-forum which he-built

sub columna posita sunt, cuius altitudo CXLIIII pedes
under the-column placed were whose height a-hundred-forty-four feet
habet. Huius tantum memoriae delatum est, ut usque ad
has of-him so-much to-the-memory conferred was that right to
nostram aetatem non aliter in senatu principibus adclametur,
our age not otherwise in the-senate to-the-emperors it-is-acclaimed
nisi 'Felicior Augusto, melior Traiano'. Adeo in eo
except more-fortunate than-Augustus better than-Trajan so-much in him
gloria bonitatis obtinuit, ut vel adsentantibus vel vere
the-glory of-goodness prevailed that either to-flatterers or to-those-truly
laudantibus occasionem magnificentissimi praestet exempli.
praising the-occasion of-a-most-magnificent it-offers example
Defuncto Traiano Aelius Hadrianus creatus est princeps, 8.6
dead Trajan Aelius Hadrian made was emperor
sine aliqua quidem voluntate Traiani, sed operam dante
without any indeed wish of-Trajan but with-giving effort
Plotina Traiani uxore; nam eum Traianus quamquam
Plotina Trajan's wife for him Trajan although
consobrinae suae filium vivus noluerat adoptare. Natus
of-cousin his-own the-son living had-refused to-adopt born
et ipse Italicae in Hispania. Qui Traiani gloriae invidens
also himself at-Italica in Spain who of-Trajan the-glory envying
statim provincias tres reliquit quas Traianus addiderat,
at-once provinces three abandoned which Trajan had-added
et de Assyria Mesopotamia Armenia revocavit exercitus
and from Assyria Mesopotamia Armenia recalled the-armies
ac finem imperii esse voluit Euphraten. Idem de
and the-end of-the-empire to-be wished the-Euphrates the-same about
Dacia facere conatum amici deterruerunt, ne multi cives
Dacia to-do trying his-friends deterred lest many citizens
Romani barbaris traderentur, propterea quia Traianus
Roman to-barbarians should-be-handed-over for-this because Trajan

victa Dacia ex toto orbe Romano infinitas eo copias
conquered Dacia from the-whole world Roman countless thither supplies
hominum transtulerat ad agros et urbes colendas; Dacia
of-men had-transferred for fields and cities to-be-tilled Dacia
enim diuturno bello Decebali viris fuerat exhausta.
for by-the-long war of-Decebalus of-men had-been exhausted

8.7 Pacem tamen omni imperii sui tempore habuit, semel
peace however in-all of-rule his-own time he-had once
tantum per praesidem dimicavit. Orbem Romanum circumiit.
only through a-governor he-fought the-world Roman he-went-round
Multa aedificavit. Facundissimus Latino sermone, Graeco
many-things he-built most-eloquent in-the-Latin tongue in-Greek
eruditissimus fuit. Non magnam clementiae gloriam habuit,
most-learned he-was not great of-clemency the-glory he-had
diligentissimus tamen circa aerarium et militum disciplinam.
most-diligent however about the-treasury and of-the-soldiers the-discipline
Obiit in Campania maior sexagenario imperii anno vicesimo
he-died in Campania older than-sixty of-his-rule in-the-year twentieth
primo, mense decimo, die vicesimo nono. Senatus ei
first month tenth day twentieth ninth the-senate to-him
tribuere noluit divinos honores, tamen cum successor ipsius
to-grant refused divine honors however when the-successor his
Titus Aurelius Antoninus Fulvius hoc vehementer exigeret
Titus Aurelius Antoninus Fulvius this vehemently demanded
et universi senatores palam resisterent, tandem obtinuit.
and all the-senators openly resisted at-last he-obtained-it

8.8 Ergo Hadriano successit Titus Antoninus Fulvius Boionius,
therefore to-Hadrian succeeded Titus Antoninus Fulvius Boionius
idem etiam Pius nominatus, genere claro sed non admodum
the-same also Pius named of-birth famous but not very
vetere, vir insignis et qui merito Numae Pompilio
old a-man distinguished and who deservedly to-Numa Pompilius

conferatur, ita ut Romulo Traianus aequetur. Vixit ingenti
may-be-compared so that to-Romulus Trajan is-equaled he-lived with-huge
honestate privatus, maiore in imperio, nulli acerbus,
honor as-private-man greater in the-empire to-no-one harsh
cunctis benignus, in re militari moderata gloria defendere
to-all kind in matters military with-moderate glory to-defend
magis provincias quam amplificare studens, viros aequissimos
rather the-provinces than to-enlarge eager men most-fair
ad administrandam rem publicam quaerens, bonis honorem
for administering the-thing public seeking to-the-good honor
habens, inprobos sine aliqua acerbitate detestans, regibus
paying the-wicked without any harshness abhorring to-kings
amicis venerabilis non minus quam terribilis, adeo ut
friends venerable not less than terrible so-much that
barbarorum plurimae nationes depositis armis ad eum
of-barbarians very-many nations laid-down their-arms to him
controversias suas litesque deferrent sententiaeque parerent.
disputes their-own and-lawsuits brought and-his-verdict obeyed
Hic ante imperium ditissimus opes quidem omnes suas
he before the-empire most-rich the-wealth indeed all his-own
stipendiis militum et circa amicos liberalitatibus minuit,
with-the-pay of-the-soldiers and to friends by-generosities diminished
verum aerarium opulentum reliquit. Pius propter clementiam
but the-treasury rich he-left Pius because-of his-clemency
dictus est. Obiit apud Lorium villam suam miliario ab urbe
called was he-died at Lorium villa his-own at-the-milestone from the-city
duodecimo, vitae anno septuagesimo tertio, imperii vicesimo
twelfth of-his-life in-the-year seventieth third of-his-rule twentieth
tertio, atque inter divos relatus est et merito consecratus.
third and among the-gods enrolled was and deservedly deified

8.9 Post hunc imperavit Marcus Antoninus Verus, haud dubie
after him ruled Marcus Antoninus Verus without doubt
nobilissimus, quippe cum eius origo paterna a Numa
most-noble for when his origin on-the-father's-side from Numa
Pompilio, materna a Solentino rege penderet, et cum eo
Pompilius on-the-mother's from the-Sallentine king depended and with him
Lucius Annius Antoninus Verus. Tuncque primum Romana res
Lucius Annius Antoninus Verus and-then first the-Roman thing
publica duobus aequo iure imperium administrantibus paruit,
public to-two with-equal right the-empire administering was-obedient
cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos.
though until to him single always it-had-had Augusti
8.10 Hi et genere inter se iuncti fuerunt et adfinitate.
these both by-birth among themselves joined were and by-marriage
Nam Verus Annius Antoninus Marci Antonini filiam
for Verus Annius Antoninus of-Marcus Antoninus the-daughter
in matrimonium habuit, Marcus autem Antoninus gener
in marriage had Marcus however Antoninus the-son-in-law
Antonini Pii fuit per uxorem Galeriam Faustinam iuniorem,
of-Antoninus Pius was through his-wife Galeria Faustina the-younger
consobrinam suam. Ii bellum contra Parthos gesserunt,
cousin his-own they war against the-Parthians waged
qui post victoriam Traiani tum primum rebellaverant. Verus
who after the-victory of-Trajan then first had-rebelled Verus
Antoninus ad id profectus est. Qui Antiochiae et circa
Antoninus to it set-out has who at-Antioch and around
Armeniam agens multa per duces et ingentia patravit;
Armenia passing-time many-things through generals and huge accomplished
Seleuciam Assyriae urbem nobilissimam cum quadringentis
Seleucia of-Assyria the-city most-noble with four-hundred
milibus hominum cepit; Parthicum triumphum revexit.
thousand of-men he-took a-Parthian triumph he-brought-back

Cum fratre eodemque socero triumphavit. Obiit tamen in
with his-brother and-the-same father-in-law he-triumphed he-died however in
Venetia, cum a Concordia civitate Altinum proficisceretur et
Venetia when from Concordia a-city to-Altinum he-was-traveling and
cum fratre in vehiculo sederet, subito sanguine ictus casu
with his-brother in a-carriage was-sitting suddenly by-blood struck by-the-chance
morbi, quem Graeci apoplexin vocant. Vir ingenii parum
of-the-disease which the-Greeks apoplexy call a-man of-temper too-little
civilis, reverentia tamen fratris nihil umquam atrox ausus.
citizenlike from-respect however for-his-brother nothing ever savage he-dared
Cum obisset undecimo imperii anno, inter deos relatus est.
when he-had-died in-the-eleventh of-his-rule year among the-gods enrolled was
Post eum Marcus Antoninus solus rem publicam tenuit, vir 8.11
after him Marcus Antoninus alone the-thing public held a-man
quem mirari facilius quis quam laudare possit. A principio
whom to-admire more-easily anyone than to-praise could from the-beginning
vitae tranquillissimus, adeo ut ex infantia quoque vultum
of-his-life most-calm so-much that from infancy too his-face
nec ex gaudio nec ex maerore mutaverit. Philosophiae
neither from joy nor from grief he-changed to-philosophy
deditus Stoicae, ipse etiam non solum vitae moribus, sed
devoted Stoic himself also not only in-life's ways but
etiam eruditione philosophus. Tantae admirationis adhuc
also in-learning a-philosopher of-such admiration still
iuvenis, ut eum successorem paraverit Hadrianus relinquere,
a-young-man that him as-successor prepared Hadrian to-leave
adoptato tamen Antonino Pio generum ei idcirco esse
adopted however Antoninus Pius the-son-in-law to-him for-that-reason to-be
voluerit, ut hoc ordine ad imperium perveniret.
wished that by-this order to the-empire he-should-come

8.12 Institutus est ad philosophiam per Apollonium
trained he-was in philosophy through Apollonius
Chalcedonium, ad scientiam litterarum Graecarum per
of-Chalcedon in the-knowledge of-letters Greek through
Chaeronensem Plutarchi nepotem, Latinas autem eum litteras
the-Chaeronean of-Plutarch the-grandson Latin however him letters
Fronto orator nobilissimus docuit. Hic cum omnibus
Fronto the-orator most-noble taught he with all
Romae aequo iure egit ad nullam insolentiam elatus
at-Rome on-equal right dealt to no insolence lifted
imperii fastigio, liberalitatis promptissimae. Provincias
by-the-empire's eminence of-generosity most-ready the-provinces
ingenti benignitate et moderatione tractavit. Contra Germanos
with-huge kindness and moderation he-treated against the-Germans
eo principe res feliciter gestae sunt. Bellum ipse
with-him emperor matters successfully done were a-war he-himself
unum gessit Marcomannicum, sed quantum nulla memoria
one waged the-Marcomannic but as-great-as no memory
fuit, adeo ut Punicis conferatur. Nam eo gravius est
was so-much that to-the-Punic it-is-compared for by-this graver it-was
factum, quod universi exercitus Romani perierant; sub hoc
made that all the-armies Roman had-perished under him
enim tantus casus pestilentiae fuit, ut post victoriam Persicam
for so-great a-fall of-plague was that after the-victory Persian
Romae ac per Italiam provinciasque maxima hominum
at-Rome and through Italy and-the-provinces the-greatest of-men
pars, militum omnes fere copiae languore defecerint.
part of-soldiers all nearly the-forces from-languor failed

8.13 Ingenti ergo labore et moderatione, cum apud Carnuntum
with-huge therefore labor and moderation when at Carnuntum
iugi triennio perseverasset, bellum Marcomannicum
for-a-continuous three-years he-had-persevered the-war Marcomannic

confecit, quod cum his Quadi Vandali Sarmatae Suebi
he-finished which with these the-Quadi Vandals Sarmatians Suebi
atque omnis barbaria commoverat, multa hominum milia
and all barbarism had-stirred many of-men thousands
interfecit, ac Pannoniis servitio liberatis Romae rursus
he-killed and with-the-Pannonians from-slavery freed at-Rome again
cum Commodo Antonino filio suo, quem iam Caesarem
with Commodus Antoninus son his-own whom already Caesar
fecerat, triumphavit. Ad huius belli sumptum cum
he-had-made triumphed for of-this war the-expense when
aerario exhausto largitiones nullas haberet neque indicere
with-the-treasury exhausted largesses none he-had nor to-impose
provincialibus aut senatui aliquid vellet, instrumentum regii
on-the-provincials or on-the-senate anything wished-he the-furnishings of-royal
cultus facta in foro divi Traiani sectione distraxit,
style made in the-forum of-the-deified Trajan an-auction he-sold-off
vasa aurea, pocula crystallina et murrina, uxoriam ac suam
vessels golden cups crystal and murrine his-wife's and his-own
sericam et auream vestem, multa ornamenta gemmarum.
silken and golden clothing many ornaments of-gems
Ac per duos continuos menses ea venditio habita est
and through two continuous months that sale held was
multumque auri redactum. Post victoriam tamen emptoribus
and-much of-gold gathered after the-victory however to-the-buyers
pretia restituit, qui reddere conparata voluerunt; molestus
the-prices he-restored who to-return their-purchases wished troublesome
nulli fuit, qui maluit semel empta retinere.
to-no-one he-was who preferred once bought-things to-keep
Hic permisit viris clarioribus, ut convivia eodem cultu 8.14
he allowed to-men more-distinguished that banquets in-the-same style
quo ipse et ministris similibus exhiberent. In editione
as he-himself and with-servants like they-should-give in the-giving

munerum post victoriam adeo magnificus fuit, ut centum
of-shows after the-victory so magnificent he-was that a-hundred
simul leones exhibuisse tradatur. Cum igitur fortunatam
at-once lions to-have-shown he-is-reported when therefore fortunate
rem publicam et virtute et mansuetudine reddidisset,
the-thing public both by-valor and by-gentleness he-had-rendered
obiit XVIII. imperii anno, vitae LXI, et omnibus
he-died in-the-eighteenth of-his-rule year of-his-life sixty-first and with-all
certatim adnitentibus inter divos relatus est.
eagerly striving among the-gods enrolled was
8.15 Huius successor Lucius Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum
his successor Lucius Antoninus Commodus nothing of-his-father's
habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse
had except that against the-Germans successfully also he-himself
pugnavit. Septembrem mensem ad nomen suum transferre
fought September the-month to name his-own to-transfer
conatus est, ut Commodus diceretur. Sed luxuria
tried he-has that Commodus it-should-be-called but by-luxury
et obscenitate depravatus gladiatoriis armis saepissime in
and obscenity depraved with-gladiatorial arms very-often in
ludo, deinceps etiam in amphitheatro cum huiusmodi
the-school next also in the-amphitheater with of-this-kind
hominibus saepe dimicavit. Obiit morte subita atque adeo, ut
men often he-fought he-died by-death sudden and so-much that
strangulatus vel veneno interfectus putetur, cum annis XII
strangled or by-poison killed he-is-thought when for-years twelve
post patrem et VIII mensibus imperasset, tanta execratione
after his-father and eight months he-had-ruled with-such execration
omnium, ut hostis generis humani etiam mortuus iudicaretur.
of-all that an-enemy of-the-race human even dead he-was-judged

Huic successit Pertinax grandaevus et qui septuagenariam 8.16
him succeeded Pertinax very-old and who seventy-year-old
attigisset aetatem, praefecturam urbi tum agens, ex
had-reached age the-prefecture of-the-city then holding by
senatus consulto imperare iussus. Octogesimo die imperii
of-the-senate decree to-rule ordered on-the-eightieth day of-his-rule
praetorianorum militum seditione et Iuliani scelere occisus est.
of-the-praetorian soldiers by-a-sedition and by-Julianus' crime killed was
Post eum Salvius Iulianus rem publicam invasit, vir 8.17
after him Salvius Julianus the-thing public seized a-man
nobilis et iure peritissimus, nepos Salvi Iuliani, qui sub
noble and in-law most-skilled grandson of-Salvius Julianus who under
divo Hadriano perpetuum conposuit edictum. Victus est
the-deified Hadrian the-perpetual composed edict conquered he-was
a Severo apud Mulvium pontem, interfectus in Palatio.
by Severus at the-Mulvian bridge killed in the-Palace
Vixit mensibus septem, postquam coeperat imperare.
he-lived months seven after he-had-begun to-rule
Hinc imperii Romani administrationem Septimius Severus 8.18
hence of-the-empire Roman the-administration Septimius Severus
accepit, oriundus ex Africa, provincia Tripolitana, oppido
received sprung from Africa the-province Tripolitana from-the-town
Lepti. Solus omni memoria et ante et postea ex Africa
Leptis alone in-all memory both before and after from Africa
imperator fuit. Hic primum fisci advocatus, mox militaris
emperor he-was he first of-the-treasury an-advocate soon military
tribunus, per multa deinde et varia officia atque honores
tribune through many then and various offices and honors
usque ad administrationem totius rei publicae venit.
right to the-administration of-the-whole thing public came
Pertinacem se appellari voluit in honorem eius Pertinacis,
Pertinax himself to-be-called he-wished in honor of-that Pertinax

qui a Iuliano fuerat occisus. Parcus admodum fuit, natura
who by Julianus had-been killed thrifty very he-was by-nature
saevus. Bella multa et feliciter gessit. Pescennium Nigrum,
savage wars many and successfully he-waged Pescennius Niger
qui in Aegypto et Syria rebellaverat, apud Cyzicum interfecit.
who in Egypt and Syria had-rebelled at Cyzicus he-killed
Parthos vicit et Arabas interiores et Azabenos: Arabas
the-Parthians he-conquered and the-Arabs inner and the-Adiabenes Arabs
eo usque superavit, ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret:
to-that point he-overcame that even a-province there he-made
idcirco Parthicus Arabicus Azabenicus dictus est. Multa
for-that-reason Parthicus Arabicus Adiabenicus called he-was many-things
toto orbe Romano reparavit. Sub eo etiam Clodius Albinus,
in-the-whole world Roman he-restored under him also Clodius Albinus
qui in occidendo Pertinace socius fuerat Iuliano, Caesarem
who in killing Pertinax an-accomplice had-been with-Julianus Caesar
se in Gallia fecit, victusque apud Lugdunum est interfectus.
himself in Gaul made and-conquered at Lugdunum was killed
8.19 Severus tamen praeter bellicam gloriam etiam civilibus studiis
Severus however besides military glory also in-civil pursuits
clarus fuit et litteris doctus, philosophiae scientiam ad
famous was and in-letters learned of-philosophy knowledge to
plenum adeptus. Novissimum bellum in Britannia habuit,
the-full having-gained the-last war in Britain he-had
utque receptas provincias omni securitate muniret, vallum
and-that the-recovered provinces with-all security he-might-fortify a-rampart
per CXXXII passuum milia a mari ad mare
through a-hundred-thirty-two of-paces thousands from sea to sea
deduxit. Decessit Eboraci admodum senex imperii anno
he-drew he-died at-Eboracum quite an-old-man of-his-rule in-the-year
sexto decimo, mense tertio. Divus appellatus est. Filios
sixth tenth month third a-god called he-was sons

duos successores reliquit, Bassianum et Getam, sed Bassiano
two as-successors he-left Bassianus and Geta but on-Bassianus
Antonini nomen a senatu voluit inponi; itaque dictus est
of-Antoninus the-name by the-senate he-wished to-be-put and-so called he-was
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus patrique successit.
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus and-his-father succeeded
Nam Geta hostis publicus iudicatus confestim periit.
for Geta an-enemy public judged at-once perished
Marcus igitur Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus idemque Caracalla 8.20
Marcus therefore Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus the-same-also Caracalla
morum fere paternorum fuit, paulo asperior et minax.
of-ways almost his-father's was a-little harsher and threatening
Opus Romae egregium fecit lavacri, quae Antoninianae
a-work at-Rome outstanding he-made of-a-bath which Antonian
appellantur, nihil praeterea memorabile. Inpatientis libidinis,
are-called nothing besides memorable of-uncontrolled lust
qui novercam suam Iuliam uxorem duxerit. Defunctus
as-one-who stepmother his-own Julia as-wife married died
est in Osdroena apud Edessam moliens adversum Parthos
he-has in Osroene near Edessa preparing against the-Parthians
expeditionem anno imperii sexto mense secundo, vix
an-expedition in-the-year of-his-rule sixth month second scarcely
egressus quadragesimum tertium annum. Funere publico
having-passed the-fortieth third year with-funeral public
elatus est.
carried-out was
Deinde Opilius Macrinus, qui praefectus praetorio erat, 8.21
then Opilius Macrinus who prefect of-the-praetorian-guard was
cum filio Diadumeno facti imperatores nihil memorabile ex
with son Diadumenus made emperors nothing memorable from
temporis brevitate gesserunt. Nam imperium eorum duum
of-time the-shortness did for the-rule their of-two

mensuum et unius anni fuit. Seditione militari ambo pariter
months and of-one year was in-a-sedition military both equally
occisi sunt.
killed were

8.22 Creatus est post hos Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Hic
made was after these Marcus Aurelius Antoninus he
Antonini Caracallae filius putabatur, sacerdos autem
of-Antoninus Caracalla the-son was-thought priest however
Heliogabali templi erat. Is cum Romam ingenti et militum
of-Heliogabalus' temple he-was he when to-Rome with-huge both of-the-soldiers
et senatus expectatione venisset, probris se omnibus
and of-the-senate expectation he-had-come with-disgraces himself all
contaminavit. Inpudicissime et obscenissime vixit, biennioque
defiled most-shamelessly and most-obscenely he-lived and-two-years
post et octo mensibus tumultu interfectus est militari et
after and eight months in-an-uproar killed was military and
cum eo mater Symiasera.
with him his-mother Symiasera

8.23 Successit huic Aurelius Alexander, ab exercitu Caesar, a
succeeded him Aurelius Alexander by the-army Caesar by
senatu Augustus nominatus, iuvenis admodum, susceptoque
the-senate Augustus named a-young-man quite and-undertaken
adversus Persas bello Xerxen eorum regem gloriosissime
against the-Persians a-war Xerxes their king most-gloriously
vicit. Militarem disciplinam severissime rexit; quasdam
he-conquered military discipline most-severely he-directed certain
tumultuantes legiones integras exauctoravit. Adsessorem
rioting legions whole he-discharged as-assessor
habuit vel scrinii magistrum Ulpianum iuris conditorem.
he-had or of-the-bureau master Ulpian of-law the-founder
Romae quoque favorabilis fuit. Periit in Gallia militari
at-Rome too popular he-was he-perished in Gaul in-a-military

tumultu tertio decimo imperii anno et die nono. In
uproar in-the-third tenth of-his-rule year and day ninth toward
Mamaeam matrem suam unice pius.
Mamaea mother his-own singularly dutiful

BOOK IX · FROM MAXIMINUS TO DIOCLETIAN

Soldier emperors rise and fall in quick succession; Valerian is captured by the Persians, and under Gallienus the empire nearly breaks apart, held together only by Postumus in the west and Odenathus in the east. Claudius beats the Goths; Aurelian reunites the empire, triumphs over Tetricus and Zenobia, and walls the city. After Probus and Carus, Diocletian takes power and shares it with Maximian, Constantius, and Galerius; they recover Britain and beat the Persians, and Diocletian abdicates and grows old in his villa near Salona.

Post hunc Maximinus ex corpore militari primus ad 9.1
after him Maximinus from the-body military first to
imperium accessit sola militum voluntate, cum nulla
the-empire came by-the-sole of-the-soldiers will since no
senatus intercessisset auctoritas neque ipse senator esset.
of-the-senate had-intervened authority nor he-himself a-senator was
Is bello adversus Germanos feliciter gesto cum a militibus
he with-war against the-Germans successfully waged when by the-soldiers
imperator esset appellatus, a Pupieno Aquileiae occisus
emperor he-had-been called by Pupienus at-Aquileia killed
est deserentibus eum militibus suis cum filio adhuc puero,
was deserting him soldiers his-own with his-son still a-boy
cum quo imperaverat triennio et paucis diebus.
with whom he-had-ruled for-three-years and a-few days

9.2 Postea tres simul Augusti fuerunt, Pupienus Balbinus
afterward three at-once Augusti there-were Pupienus Balbinus
Gordianus, duo superiores obscurissimo genere, Gordianus
Gordian the-two former of-most-obscure birth Gordian
nobilis, quippe cuius pater senior Gordianus consensu militum,
noble since whose father the-elder Gordian by-the-consent of-the-soldiers
cum proconsulatum Africae gereret, Maximino imperante
when the-proconsulship of-Africa he-was-holding with-Maximinus ruling
princeps fuisset electus. Itaque cum Romam venissent, Balbinus
emperor had-been chosen and-so when to-Rome they-had-come Balbinus
et Pupienus in palatio interfecti sunt, soli Gordiano imperium
and Pupienus in the-palace killed were alone for-Gordian the-empire
reservatum. Gordianus admodum puer cum Tranquillinam
reserved Gordian quite a-boy when Tranquillina
Romae duxisset uxorem, Ianum geminum aperuit et ad
at-Rome he-had-married as-wife Janus the-twin opened and to
Orientem profectus Parthis bellum intulit, qui iam
the-East setting-out on-the-Parthians war brought who already
moliebantur erumpere. Quod quidem feliciter gessit proeliisque
were-striving to-burst-out which indeed successfully he-waged and-in-battles
ingentibus Parthos adflixit. Rediens haud longe a Romanis
huge the-Parthians he-struck-down returning not far from the-Roman
finibus interfectus est fraude Philippi, qui post eum imperavit.
borders killed was by-the-fraud of-Philip who after him ruled
Miles ei tumulum vicesimo miliario a Circesio, quod
the-soldiery to-him a-mound at-the-twentieth milestone from Circesium which
castrum nunc Romanorum est Euphrati inminens, aedificavit,
a-fort now of-the-Romans is the-Euphrates overhanging built
exequias Romam revexit, ipsum divum appellavit.
the-remains to-Rome carried-back him a-god called

Philippi duo filius ac pater Gordiano occiso imperium 9.3
the-Philips two son and father Gordian killed the-empire
invaserunt atque exercitu incolumi reducto ad Italiam ex
seized and with-the-army safe led-back to Italy from
Syria profecti sunt. His imperantibus millesimus annus
Syria set-out have with-these ruling the-thousandth year
Romae urbis ingenti ludorum apparatu spectaculorumque
of-Rome the-city with-huge of-games pomp and-of-spectacles
celebratus est. Ambo deinde ab exercitu interfecti sunt,
celebrated was both then by the-army killed were
senior Philippus Veronae, Romae iunior. Annis quinque
the-elder Philip at-Verona at-Rome the-younger for-years five
imperaverunt. Inter divos tamen relati sunt.
they-ruled among the-gods however enrolled were
Post hos Decius e Pannonia inferiore Budaliae natus 9.4
after these Decius from Pannonia lower at-Budalia born
imperium sumpsit. Bellum civile quod in Gallia motum fuerat
the-empire took-up the-war civil which in Gaul stirred had-been
oppressit. Filium suum Caesarem fecit. Romae lavacrum
he-crushed son his-own Caesar he-made at-Rome a-bath
aedificavit. Cum biennio imperassent ipse et filius, uterque
he-built when for-two-years they-had-ruled he-himself and his-son each
in barbarico interfecti sunt. Senior meruit inter divos referri.
in barbarian-land killed were the-elder earned among the-gods to-be-enrolled
Mox imperatores creati sunt Gallus Hostilianus et Galli 9.5
soon emperors made were Gallus Hostilianus and Gallus'
filius Volusianus. Sub iis Aemilianus in Moesia res novas
son Volusianus under them Aemilianus in Moesia things new
molitus est; ad quem opprimendum cum ambo profecti
attempted has for whom crushing when both set-out
essent, Interamnae interfecti sunt non conpleto biennio.
had at-Interamna killed they-were not completed two-years

Nihil omnino clarum gesserunt. Sola pestilentia et morbis
nothing at-all famous they-did only by-plague and diseases
atque aegritudinibus notus eorum principatus fuit.
and illnesses known their principate was

9.6 Aemilianus obscurissime natus obscurius imperavit ac tertio
Aemilianus most-obscurely born more-obscurely ruled and in-the-third
mense extinctus est.
month destroyed was

9.7 Hinc Licinius Valerianus in Raetia et Norico agens ab
hence Licinius Valerianus in Raetia and Noricum passing-time by
exercitu imperator et mox Augustus est factus. Gallienus
the-army emperor and soon Augustus was made Gallienus
quoque Romae a senatu Caesar est appellatus. Horum
also at-Rome by the-senate Caesar was called their
imperium Romano nomini perniciosum et paene exitiabile
rule to-the-Roman name ruinous and almost deadly
fuit vel infelicitate principum vel ignavia. Germani
was either by-the-ill-fortune of-the-emperors or by-cowardice the-Germans
Ravennam usque venerunt. Valerianus in Mesopotamia bellum
to-Ravenna as-far came Valerianus in Mesopotamia war
gerens a Sapore Persarum rege superatus est, mox etiam
waging by Sapor of-the-Persians king overcome was soon also
captus apud Parthos ignobili servitute consenuit.
captured among the-Parthians in-ignoble slavery he-grew-old

9.8 Gallienus cum adulescens factus esset Augustus, imperium
Gallienus when a-young-man made he-had-been Augustus the-empire
primum feliciter mox commode ad ultimum perniciose
first successfully soon fittingly at-the last ruinously
gessit. Nam iuvenis in Gallia et Illyrico multa strenue
conducted for as-a-young-man in Gaul and Illyricum many-things vigorously
fecit occiso apud Mursam Ingenuo qui purpuram sumpserat et
he-did killed at Mursa Ingenuus who the-purple had-assumed and

Trebelliano. Diu placidus et quietus mox in omnem lasciviam
Trebellianus long calm and quiet soon into every wantonness
dissolutus tenendae rei publicae habenas probrosa ignavia
dissolved of-holding the-thing public the-reins with-shameful cowardice
et desperatione laxavit: Alamanni vastatis Galliis in
and despair he-loosened the-Alamanni with-laid-waste the-Gauls into
Italiam penetraverunt, Dacia quae a Traiano ultra Danuvium
Italy penetrated Dacia which by Trajan beyond the-Danube
fuerat adiecta tum amissa est, Graecia Macedonia Pontus Asia
had-been added then lost was Greece Macedonia Pontus Asia
vastata est per Gothos, Pannonia a Sarmatis Quadisque
laid-waste was by the-Goths Pannonia by the-Sarmatians and-Quadi
populata est, Germani usque ad Hispanias penetraverunt
ravaged was the-Germans right to the-Spains penetrated
et civitatem nobilem Tarraconem expugnaverunt, Parthi
and the-city noble Tarraco stormed the-Parthians
Mesopotamia occupata Syriam sibi coeperant vindicare.
Mesopotamia seized Syria for-themselves had-begun to-claim
Tum desperatis rebus et deleto paene imperio Romano 9.9
then despaired-of affairs and destroyed almost the-empire Roman
Postumus in Gallia obscurissime natus purpuram sumpsit
Postumus in Gaul most-obscurely born the-purple assumed
et per annos decem ita imperavit, ut consumptas paene
and through years ten so ruled that the-consumed almost
provincias ingenti virtute et moderatione reparaverit. Qui
provinces with-huge valor and moderation he-restored who
seditione militum interfectus est, quod Mogontiacum, quae
by-a-sedition of-the-soldiers killed was because Mogontiacum which
adversus eum rebellaverat Laeliano res novas moliente,
against him had-rebelled with-Laelianus things new attempting
diripiendam militibus tradere noluisset. Post eum Marius
to-be-plundered to-the-soldiers to-hand-over he-had-refused after him Marius

vilissimus opifex purpuram accepit et secundo die
a-most-worthless workman the-purple received and on-the-second day
interfectus est. Victorinus postea Galliarum accepit imperium,
killed was Victorinus afterward of-the-Gauls received the-empire
vir strenuissimus, sed cum nimiae libidinis esset et
a-man most-vigorous but since of-excessive lust he-was and
matrimonia aliena corrumperet, Agrippinae occisus est actuario
marriages others' corrupted at-Agrippina killed was with-a-clerk
quodam dolum machinante imperii sui anno secundo.
certain the-plot contriving of-his-rule his-own in-the-year second

9.10 Huic successit Tetricus senator, qui Aquitaniam honore
him succeeded Tetricus a-senator who Aquitania with-the-office
praesidis administrans absens a militibus imperator electus
of-governor administering absent by the-soldiers emperor chosen
est et apud Burdigalam purpuram sumpsit. Seditiones multas
was and at Burdigala the-purple assumed seditions many
militum pertulit. Sed dum haec in Gallia geruntur,
of-the-soldiers he-endured but while these-things in Gaul are-done
in Oriente per Odenathum Persae victi sunt. Defensa
in the-East through Odenathus the-Persians conquered were defended
Syria recepta Mesopotamia usque ad Ctesiphontem Odenathus
Syria recovered Mesopotamia right to Ctesiphon Odenathus
penetravit.
penetrated

9.11 Ita Gallieno rem publicam deserente Romanum imperium
so with-Gallienus the-thing public deserting the-Roman empire
in Occidente per Postumum, per Odenathum in Oriente
in the-West through Postumus through Odenathus in the-East
servatum est. Gallienus interea Mediolani cum Valeriano
preserved was Gallienus meanwhile at-Mediolanum with Valerianus
fratre occisus est imperii anno nono, Claudiusque ei
his-brother killed was of-his-rule in-the-year ninth and-Claudius him

successit a militibus electus a senatu appellatus Augustus.
succeeded by the-soldiers chosen by the-senate called Augustus
Hic Gothos Illyricum Macedoniamque vastantes ingenti
he the-Goths Illyricum and-Macedonia laying-waste in-a-huge
proelio vicit. Parcus vir ac modestus et iusti tenax ac
battle conquered thrifty a-man and modest and of-justice tenacious and
rei publicae gerendae idoneus, qui tamen intra imperii
the-thing public for-conducting suitable who however within of-his-rule
biennium morbo interiit. Divus appellatus est. Senatus eum
two-years of-disease perished a-god called he-was the-senate him
ingenti honore decoravit, scilicet ut in curia clipeus
with-huge honor adorned of-course that in the-senate-house a-shield
ipsi aureus item in Capitolio statua aurea poneretur.
to-him golden likewise on the-Capitol a-statue golden should-be-placed
Quintillus post eum Claudii frater consensu militum 9.12
Quintillus after him Claudius' brother by-the-consent of-the-soldiers
imperator electus est, unicae moderationis vir et civilitatis,
emperor chosen was of-singular moderation a-man and of-citizenliness
aequandus fratri vel praeferendus; consensu senatus
to-be-equaled to-his-brother or to-be-preferred by-the-consent of-the-senate
appellatus Augustus. Septimo decimo imperii die occisus est.
called Augustus on-the-seventh tenth of-his-rule day killed he-was
Post eum Aurelianus suscepit imperium, Dacia Ripensi 9.13
after him Aurelian took-up the-empire from-Dacia Ripensis
oriundus, vir in bello potens, animi tamen inmodici et
sprung a-man in war powerful of-spirit however immoderate and
ad crudelitatem propensior. Is quoque Gothos strenuissime
to cruelty more-inclined he also the-Goths most-vigorously
vicit. Romanam dicionem ad fines pristinos varia
conquered the-Roman dominion to the-borders former by-varied
bellorum felicitate revocavit. Superavit in Gallia Tetricum
of-wars good-fortune recalled he-overcame in Gaul Tetricus

apud Catalaunos ipso Tetrico prodente exercitum suum,
at the-Catalauni with-himself Tetricus betraying army his-own
cuius adsiduas seditiones ferre non poterat. Quin etiam
whose constant seditions to-bear not he-could nay even
per litteras occultas Aurelianum ita fuerat deprecatus, ut
through letters secret Aurelian so he-had entreated that
inter alia versu Vergiliano uteretur: eripe me his
among other-things a-verse of-Virgil he-used snatch me from-these
invicte malis. Zenobiam quoque, quae occiso Odenatho
unconquered-one misfortunes Zenobia also who killed Odenathus
marito Orientem tenebat, haud longe ab Antiochia sine
her-husband the-East was-holding not far from Antioch without
gravi proelio cepit, ingressusque Romam nobilem triumphum
heavy battle he-took and-entering Rome a-noble triumph
quasi receptor Orientis Occidentisque egit praecedentibus
as-if the-recoverer of-the-East and-the-West he-held preceding
currum Tetrico et Zenobia. Qui quidem Tetricus corrector
the-chariot Tetricus and Zenobia which indeed Tetricus corrector
Lucaniae postea fuit ac privatus diutissime vixit, Zenobia
of-Lucania afterward was and as-a-private-man very-long lived Zenobia
autem posteros qui adhuc manent Romae reliquit.
however descendants who still remain at-Rome left
9.14 Hoc imperante etiam in urbe monetarii rebellaverunt
with-him ruling also in the-city the-mint-workers rebelled
vitiatis pecuniis et Felicissimo rationali interfecto, quos
with-debased coinage and Felicissimus the-treasury-official killed whom
Aurelianus victos ultima crudelitate conpescuit. Plurimos
Aurelian conquered with-the-utmost cruelty he-checked very-many
nobiles capite damnavit. Saevus et sanguinarius ac necessarius
nobles to-death he-condemned savage and bloodthirsty and necessary
magis in quibusdam quam in ullo amabilis imperator. Trux
rather in certain-respects than in any lovable an-emperor fierce

omni tempore, etiam filii sororis interfector, disciplinae
in-every time even of-the-son of-his-sister the-killer of-discipline
tamen militaris et morum dissolutorum magna ex parte
however military and of-morals dissolute in-great from part
corrector.
a-corrector
Urbem Romam muris firmioribus cinxit. Templum Soli 9.15
the-city Rome with-walls stronger he-girded a-temple to-the-Sun
aedificavit, in quo infinitum auri gemmarumque constituit.
he-built in which a-boundless-amount of-gold and-of-gems he-set
Provinciam Daciam, quam Traianus ultra Danuvium fecerat,
the-province Dacia which Trajan beyond the-Danube had-made
intermisit vastato omni Illyrico et Moesia, desperans eam
he-gave-up laid-waste all Illyricum and Moesia despairing it
posse retineri, abductosque Romanos ex urbibus et
to-be-able to-be-retained and-led-away the-Romans from the-cities and
agris Daciae in media Moesia collocavit appellavitque eam
fields of-Dacia in the-middle-of Moesia settled and-called it
Daciam, quae nunc duas Moesias dividit et est dextra
Dacia which now the-two Moesias divides and is on-the-right
Danuvio in mare fluenti, cum antea fuerit in laeva.
to-the-Danube into the-sea flowing though before it-was on the-left
Occiditur servi sui fraude, qui ad quosdam militares
he-is-killed of-a-slave his-own by-the-fraud who to certain military
viros amicos ipsius nomina pertulit adnotata falso manum eius
men friends of-him names carried noted falsely the-hand his
imitatus, tamquam Aurelianus ipsos pararet occidere; itaque
imitating as-though Aurelian them were-preparing to-kill and-so
ut praeveniretur, ab isdem interfectus est in itineris medio,
that he-might-be-forestalled by the-same killed was in of-the-road the-middle
quod inter Constantinopolim et Heracleam est stratae
which between Constantinople and Heraclea is of-the-paved

veteris. Locus Caenophrurium appellatur. Mors tamen eius
old the-place Caenophrurium is-called the-death however his
inulta non fuit. Meruit quoque inter divos referri.
unavenged not was he-earned also among the-gods to-be-enrolled
9.16 Tacitus post hunc suscepit imperium, vir egregie moratus
Tacitus after him took-up the-empire a-man outstandingly of-good-character
et rei publicae gerendae idoneus. Nihil tamen clarum potuit
and the-thing public for-conducting suitable nothing however famous could-he
ostendere intra sextum mensem imperii morte praeventus.
to-show within the-sixth month of-his-rule by-death forestalled
Florianus qui Tacito successerat duobus mensibus et diebus
Florianus who to-Tacitus had-succeeded for-two months and days
XX in imperio fuit neque quicquam dignum memoria egit.
twenty in the-empire was nor anything worthy of-memory did
9.17 Post hunc Probus, vir inlustris gloria militari, ad
after him Probus a-man illustrious in-glory military to
administrationem rei publicae accessit. Gallias a barbaris
the-administration of-the-thing public came the-Gauls by barbarians
occupatas ingenti proeliorum felicitate restituit, quosdam
occupied with-huge of-battles good-fortune he-restored certain
imperium usurpare conatos, scilicet Saturninum in Oriente,
the-empire to-usurp having-tried that-is Saturninus in the-East
Proculum et Bonosum Agrippinae, certaminibus oppressit.
Proculus and Bonosus at-Agrippina in-contests he-crushed
Vineas Gallos et Pannonios habere permisit, opere
vineyards the-Gauls and Pannonians to-have he-allowed by-the-work
militari Almam montem apud Sirmium et Aureum apud
military the-Alma mount at Sirmium and the-Aureus in
Moesiam superiorem vineis conseruit et provincialibus
Moesia upper with-vineyards planted and to-the-provincials
colendos dedit. Hic cum bella innumera gessisset, pace
to-be-tilled gave he when wars countless he-had-waged peace

parata dixit brevi milites necessarios non futuros. Vir acer
prepared said shortly soldiers necessary not about-to-be a-man keen
strenuus iustus et qui Aurelianum aequaret gloria militari,
vigorous just and who Aurelian equaled in-glory military
morum autem civilitate superaret. Interfectus tamen Sirmi
of-manners however in-citizenliness surpassed killed however at-Sirmium
tumultu militari in turri ferrata.
in-an-uproar military in a-tower iron-clad

Post hunc Carus est factus Augustus, Narbone natus in 9.18
after him Carus was made Augustus at-Narbo born in
Gallia. Is confestim Carinum et Numerianum filios Caesares
Gaul he at-once Carinus and Numerianus his-sons Caesars
fecit. Sed dum bellum adversus Sarmatas gerit, nuntiato
made but while war against the-Sarmatians he-wages announced
Persarum tumultu ad Orientem profectus res contra Persas
of-the-Persians the-uprising to the-East setting-out things against the-Persians
nobiles gessit; ipsos proelio fudit; Cochen et Ctesiphontem
noble did them in-battle routed Coche and Ctesiphon
urbes notissimas cepit. Et cum castra supra Tigridem
cities most-famous took and when a-camp above the-Tigris
haberet, vi divini fulminis periit. Numerianus quoque
he-had by-the-force of-a-divine thunderbolt perished Numerianus also
filius eius, quem secum Caesarem ad Persas duxerat,
son his whom with-himself as-Caesar against the-Persians he-had-led
adulescens egregiae indolis, cum oculorum dolore correptus
a-young-man of-outstanding nature when of-the-eyes by-pain seized
in lecticula veheretur, inpulsore Apro qui socer eius
in a-litter he-was-carried with-the-instigation-of Aper who father-in-law his
erat per insidias occisus est. Et cum dolo occultaretur
was through ambush killed was and when by-guile was-concealed
ipsius mors, quousque Aper invadere posset imperium,
his death until Aper to-seize could the-empire

foetore cadaveris prodita est; milites enim qui eum
by-the-stench of-the-corpse betrayed it-was the-soldiers for who him
sequebantur putore commoti diductis lecticulae palliis
followed by-the-stink stirred drawn-apart of-the-litter the-curtains
post aliquot dies mortem eius notam habere potuerunt.
after some days the-death his known to-have they-were-able

9.19 Interea Carinus, quem Caesarem ad Parthos proficiscens
meanwhile Carinus whom as-Caesar against the-Parthians setting-out
Carus in Illyrico Gallia Italia reliquerat, omnibus se sceleribus
Carus in Illyricum Gaul Italy had-left with-all himself crimes
inquinavit: plurimos innoxios fictis criminibus occidit,
defiled very-many innocent on-feigned charges he-killed
matrimonia nobilia corrupit, condiscipulis quoque qui eum in
marriages noble he-corrupted to-his-schoolfellows also who him in
auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverant perniciosus fuit;
the-lecture-hall even with-slight teasing had-taxed ruinous he-was
ob quae omnibus hominibus invisus non multo post poenas
for which-things to-all men hated not much later penalties
dedit. Nam de Perside victor exercitus rediens cum Carum
he-paid for from Persia the-victorious army returning when Carus
Augustum fulmine, Numerianum Caesarem insidiis perdidisset,
Augustus by-lightning Numerianus Caesar by-ambush it-had-lost
Diocletianum imperatorem creavit Dalmatia oriundum, virum
Diocletian emperor made from-Dalmatia sprung a-man
obscurissime natum, adeo ut a plerisque scribae filius, a
most-obscurely born so-much that by most a-clerk's son by
nonnullis Anullini senatoris libertinus fuisse credatur.
some of-Anullinus the-senator a-freedman to-have-been he-is-believed

9.20 Is prima militum contione iuravit Numerianum nullo suo
he at-the-first of-the-soldiers assembly swore Numerianus by-no his-own
dolo interfectum, et cum iuxta eum Aper qui Numeriano
guile killed and when beside him Aper who for-Numerianus

insidias fecerat constitisset, in conspectu exercitus manu
an-ambush had-made had-stood in the-sight of-the-army by-the-hand
Diocletiani percussus est. Postea Carinum omnium odio et
of-Diocletian struck was afterward Carinus in-the-hatred of-all and
detestatione viventem apud Margum ingenti proelio vicit,
loathing living at Margus in-a-huge battle he-conquered
proditum ab exercitu suo, quem fortiorem habebat, certe
betrayed by army his-own which stronger he-had certainly
desertum, inter Viminacium atque Aureum montem. Ita
deserted between Viminacium and the-Aureus mount so
rerum Romanarum potitus cum tumultum rusticani
of-affairs Roman having-gained-possession when an-uproar peasants
in Gallia concitassent et factioni suae Bacaudarum nomen
in Gaul had-stirred and on-faction their-own of-the-Bacaudae the-name
inponerent, duces autem haberent Amandum et Aelianum, ad
put leaders however had Amandus and Aelianus for
subigendos eos Maximianum Herculium Caesarem misit, qui
subduing them Maximian Herculius as-Caesar he-sent who
levibus proeliis agrestes domuit et pacem Galliae reformavit.
in-light battles the-rustics tamed and peace to-Gaul restored
Per haec tempora etiam Carausius, qui vilissime natus strenuae 9.21
during these times also Carausius who most-meanly born of-vigorous
militiae ordine famam egregiam fuerat consecutus, cum
of-service by-the-course a-reputation outstanding had attained when
apud Bononiam per tractum Belgicae et Armorici pacandum
at Bononia along the-tract of-Belgica and Armorica to-be-pacified
mare accepisset, quod Franci et Saxones infestabant, multis
the-sea he-had-received which the-Franks and Saxons were-infesting many
barbaris saepe captis nec praeda integra aut provincialibus
barbarians often captured nor the-booty whole either to-the-provincials
reddita aut imperatoribus missa cum suspicio esse coepisset,
returned or to-the-emperors sent when suspicion to-be had-begun

consulto ab eo admitti barbaros, ut transeuntes cum praeda
deliberately by him to-be-admitted the-barbarians that crossing with booty
exciperet atque hac se occasione ditaret, a Maximiano
he-might-catch-them and by-this himself occasion might-enrich by Maximian
iussus occidi purpuram sumpsit et Britannias occupavit.
ordered to-be-killed the-purple assumed and the-Britains seized
9.22 Ita cum per omnem orbem terrarum res turbatae essent,
so when through all the-world of-the-lands affairs disturbed were
Carausius in Britanniis rebellaret, Achilleus in Aegypto,
Carausius in the-Britains was-rebelling Achilleus in Egypt
Africam Quinquegentiani infestarent, Narseus Orienti bellum
Africa the-Quinquegentiani were-infesting Narseus on-the-East war
inferret, Diocletianus Maximianum Herculium ex Caesare
was-bringing Diocletian Maximian Herculius from Caesar
fecit Augustum, Constantium et Maximianum Caesares,
made Augustus Constantius and Maximian Caesars
quorum Constantius per filiam nepos Claudi traditur,
of-whom Constantius through a-daughter the-grandson of-Claudius is-reported
Maximianus Galerius in Dacia haud longe a Serdica natus.
Maximian Galerius in Dacia not far from Serdica born
Atque ut eos etiam adfinitate coniungeret, Constantius
and that them also by-marriage-ties he-might-join Constantius
privignam Herculi Theodoram accepit, ex qua postea sex
the-stepdaughter of-Herculius Theodora received from whom afterward six
liberos Constantini fratres habuit, Galerius filiam Diocletiani
children Constantine's brothers he-had Galerius the-daughter of-Diocletian
Valeriam, ambo uxores quas habuerant repudiare conpulsi.
Valeria both the-wives whom they-had-had to-divorce forced
Cum Carausio tamen, cum bella frustra temptata essent
with Carausius however when wars in-vain tried had-been
contra virum rei militaris peritissimum, ad postremum
against a-man of-affairs military most-skilled at-the last

pax convenit. Eum post septennium Allectus socius eius
peace was-agreed him after seven-years Allectus partner his
occidit, atque ipse post eum Britannias triennio tenuit.
killed and himself after him the-Britains for-three-years held
Qui ductu Asclepiodoti praefecti praetorio
who under-the-leadership of-Asclepiodotus prefect of-the-praetorian-guard
oppressus est. Ita Britanniae decimo anno receptae.
crushed was so the-Britains in-the-tenth year recovered
Per idem tempus a Constantio Caesare in Gallia bene 9.23
during the-same time by Constantius Caesar in Gaul well
pugnatum est. Circa Lingonas die una adversam et
fought it-was around the-Lingones on-a-day one adverse and
secundam fortunam expertus est. Nam cum repente
favorable fortune experienced he-has for when suddenly
barbaris ingruentibus intra civitatem esset coactus tam
with-the-barbarians pressing-on within the-city he-was forced by-so
praecipiti necessitate ut clausis portis in murum funibus
headlong necessity that with-closed gates onto the-wall by-ropes
tolleretur, vix quinque horis mediis adventante exercitu
he-was-lifted scarcely in-five hours midway with-the-army approaching
sexaginta fere milia Alamannorum cecidit. Maximianus
sixty about thousand of-the-Alamanni he-cut-down Maximian
quoque Augustus bellum in Africa profligavit domitis
also Augustus the-war in Africa finished-off tamed
Quinquegentianis et ad pacem redactis. Diocletianus obsessum
the-Quinquegentiani and to peace brought Diocletian besieged
Alexandriae Achilleum octavo fere mense superavit eumque
at-Alexandria Achilleus in-the-eighth about month overcame and-him
interfecit. Victoria acerbe usus est; totam Aegyptum gravibus
killed the-victory harshly used he-has the-whole Egypt with-heavy
proscriptionibus caedibusque foedavit. Ea tamen occasione
proscriptions and-slaughters he-befouled on-that however occasion

ordinavit provide multa et disposuit, quae ad nostram
he-ordered prudently many-things and arranged which to our
aetatem manent.
age remain

9.24 Galerius Maximianus primum adversus Narseum proelium
Galerius Maximianus first against Narseus a-battle
insecundum habuit inter Callinicum Carrasque congressus, cum
unsuccessful had between Callinicum and-Carrhae engaging when
inconsulte magis quam ignave dimicasset: admodum enim parva
unadvisedly rather than cowardly he-had-fought very for small
manu cum copiosissimo hoste commisit. Pulsus igitur et ad
with-a-band with a-most-abundant enemy he-joined-battle driven therefore and to
Diocletianum profectus cum ei in itinere occurrisset, tanta
Diocletian setting-out when to-him on the-road he-had-met with-such
insolentia a Diocletiano fertur exceptus, ut per aliquot
insolence by Diocletian he-is-reported received that for some
passuum milia purpuratus tradatur ad vehiculum cucurrisse;
of-paces thousands in-purple he-is-reported beside the-carriage to-have-run

9.25 Mox tamen per Illyricum Moesiamque contractis copiis
soon however through Illyricum and-Moesia drawn-together forces
rursus cum Narseo Hormisdae et Saporis avo in
again with Narseus of-Hormisdas and of-Sapor the-grandfather in
Armenia maiore pugnavit successu ingenti nec minore consilio,
Armenia the-greater he-fought with-success huge nor smaller counsel
simul fortitudine, quippe qui etiam speculatoris
at-the-same-time with-courage since he-who even of-a-scout
munus cum altero aut tertio equite susceperit. Pulso
the-duty with a-second or third horseman undertook driven
Narseo castra eius diripuit; uxores sorores liberos cepit,
Narseus the-camp his he-plundered wives sisters children he-took
infinitam extrinsecus Persarum nobilitatem, gazam Persicam
a-boundless besides of-the-Persians nobility the-treasure Persian

copiosissimam. Ipsum in ultimi regni solitudines egit.
most-abundant himself into the-farthest of-his-kingdom wildernesses he-drove
Quare ad Diocletianum in Mesopotamia cum praesidiis tum
wherefore to Diocletian in Mesopotamia with garrisons then
morantem ovans regressus ingenti honore susceptus est.
lingering in-an-ovation returning with-huge honor received was
Varia deinceps et simul et viritim bella gesserunt, Carpis
various thereafter both together and separately wars they-waged with-the-Carpi
et Basternis subactis, Sarmatis victis, quarum nationum
and Bastarnae subdued the-Sarmatians conquered of-which nations
ingentes captivorum copias in Romanis finibus locaverunt.
huge of-captives numbers in the-Roman borders they-settled
Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, sagax praeterea et admodum 9.26
Diocletian of-character cunning was shrewd besides and very
subtilis ingenio et qui severitatem suam aliena invidia vellet
subtle in-mind and who severity his-own by-another's odium wished
explere. Diligentissimus tamen et sollertissimus princeps et qui
to-fulfill most-diligent however and most-skillful an-emperor and who
imperio Romano primus regiae consuetudinis formam magis
to-the-empire Roman first of-royal custom the-form rather
quam Romanae libertatis invexerat adorarique se iussit,
than of-Roman liberty had-brought-in and-to-be-adored himself he-ordered
cum ante eum cuncti salutarentur. Ornamenta gemmarum
though before him all were-saluted ornaments of-gems
vestibus calciamentisque indidit. Nam prius imperii
on-his-garments and-shoes he-put for before of-the-empire
insigne in chlamyde purpurea tantum erat, reliqua communia.
the-insignia in a-cloak purple only was the-rest common
Herculius autem propalam ferus et incivilis ingenii asperitatem 9.27
Herculius however openly fierce and uncivil of-temper his-harshness
suam etiam vultus horrore significans. Hic naturae suae
his-own even by-his-face's grimness signifying he to-nature his-own

indulgens Diocletiano in omnibus saevioribus consiliis
indulging Diocletian in all harsher counsels
obsecutus. Cum tamen ingravescente aevo parum se idoneum
obeyed when however with-growing-heavier age too-little himself fit
Diocletianus moderando imperio esse sentiret, auctor Herculio
Diocletian for-governing the-empire to-be felt the-author to-Herculius
fuit, ut in vitam privatam concederent et stationem tuendae
he-was that into life private they-should-withdraw and the-post of-defending
rei publicae viridioribus iunioribusque mandarent; cui
the-thing public to-fresher and-younger-men they-should-entrust which
aegre collega obtemperavit. Tamen uterque uno die privato
reluctantly his-colleague obeyed however each on-one day for-private
habitu imperii insigne mutavit, Nicomediae Diocletianus,
dress of-the-empire the-insignia exchanged at-Nicomedia Diocletian
Herculius Mediolani, post triumphum inclitum, quem Romae
Herculius at-Mediolanum after the-triumph famous which at-Rome
ex numerosis gentibus egerant, pompa ferculorum inlustri,
over numerous races they-had-held with-a-procession of-litters illustrious
qua Narsei coniuges sororesque et liberi ante currum ducti
in-which Narseus' wives and-sisters and children before the-chariot led
sunt. Concesserunt tum Salonam unus, alter in Lucaniam.
were withdrew then to-Salona one the-other into Lucania
9.28 Diocletianus privatus in villa, quae haud procul a Salonis
Diocletian as-a-private-man in a-villa which not far from Salona
est, praeclaro otio senuit, inusitata virtute usus, ut solus
is in-splendid leisure grew-old with-unusual virtue having-used so-that alone
omnium post conditum Romanum imperium ex tanto fastigio
of-all after founded the-Roman empire from so-great a-height
sponte ad privatae vitae statum civilitatemque remearet;
of-his-own-accord to of-private life the-condition and-citizenliness he-returned

contigit igitur ei quod nulli post natos homines, ut
it-befell therefore to-him what to-no-one since born men that
cum privatus obisset, inter divos tamen referretur.
though as-a-private-man he-had-died among the-gods however he-was-enrolled

BOOK X · FROM CONSTANTIUS TO JOVIAN

Constantius and Galerius rule; Constantine succeeds his father, defeats Maxentius at the Mulvian bridge and Licinius, raises the city of his name to rival Rome, and dies preparing war on Persia. His sons divide the empire; Constantine and Constans are killed, and Constantius defeats Magnentius and makes his cousin Julian Caesar, who wins in Gaul and is made Augustus. Constantius dies on the march, and Julian invades Persia and is killed; Jovian makes a shameful peace and soon dies. Eutropius stops here, leaving the living emperors for a greater style.

Iis igitur abeuntibus administratione rei publicae 10.1
these therefore withdrawing from-the-administration of-the-thing public
Constantius et Galerius Augusti creati sunt divisusque inter
Constantius and Galerius Augusti made were and-divided between
eos ita Romanus orbis, ut Gallias Italiam Africam Constantius,
them so the-Roman world that the-Gauls Italy Africa Constantius
Illyricum Asiam Orientem Galerius obtineret, sumptis duobus
Illyricum Asia the-East Galerius should-hold taken two
Caesaribus. Constantius tamen contentus dignitate Augusti
Caesars Constantius however content with-the-dignity of-Augustus
Italiae atque Africae administrandae sollicitudinem recusavit,
of-Italy and of-Africa to-be-administered the-care refused
vir egregius et praestantissimae civilitatis, divitiis
a-man outstanding and of-most-excellent citizenliness for-the-riches
provincialium ac privatorum studens, fisci commoda non
of-the-provincials and of-private-men eager the-treasury's advantages not

admodum adfectans dicensque melius publicas opes a privatis
very striving-after and-saying better public wealth by private-men
haberi quam intra unum claustrum reservari, adeo autem
to-be-held than within one strongbox to-be-kept-back so however
cultus modici, ut festis diebus, si amicis numerosioribus
of-style moderate that on-festal days if with-friends more-numerous
esset epulandum, privatorum ei argento ostiatim petito
he-had to-feast of-private-men to-him silver from-door-to-door sought
triclinia sternerentur. Hic non modo amabilis sed etiam
the-couches were-spread he not only lovable but also
venerabilis Gallis fuit, praecipue quod Diocletiani suspectam
venerable to-the-Gauls was especially because Diocletian's suspicious
prudentiam et Maximiani sanguinariam temeritatem imperio
prudence and Maximian's bloodthirsty rashness by-the-rule
eius evaserant. Obiit in Britannia Eboraci principatus
his they-had-escaped he-died in Britain at-Eboracum of-his-principate
anno tertio decimo atque inter divos relatus est.
in-the-year third tenth and among the-gods enrolled was
10.2 Galerius, vir et probe moratus et egregius re militari,
Galerius a-man both of-upright character and outstanding in-matters military
cum Italiam quoque sinente Constantio administrationi
when Italy also with-allowing Constantius to-administration
suae accessisse sentiret, Caesares duo creavit, Maximianum
his-own to-have-been-added he-perceived Caesars two made Maximian
quem Orienti praefecit et Severum cui Italiam dedit.
whom over-the-East he-set and Severus to-whom Italy he-gave
Ipse in Illyrico commoratus est. Verum Constantio mortuo
himself in Illyricum stayed has but Constantius dead
Constantinus ex obscuriore matrimonio eius filius in
Constantine from a-more-obscure marriage his son in
Britannia creatus est imperator et in locum patris
Britain made was emperor and into the-place of-his-father

exoptatissimus moderator accessit. Romae interea praetoriani
a-most-longed-for ruler came at-Rome meanwhile the-praetorians
excito tumultu Maxentium Herculi filium, qui haud
raised an-uproar Maxentius Herculius' son who not
procul ab urbe in villa publica morabatur, Augustum
far from the-city in a-villa public was-staying Augustus
nuncupaverunt. Quo nuntio Maximianus Herculius ad spem
named at-which news Maximian Herculius to the-hope
arrectus resumendi fastigii quod invitus amiserat Romam
roused of-resuming the-eminence which unwilling he-had-lost to-Rome
advolavit e Lucania, quam sedem privatus elegerat, in
flew from Lucania which as-a-seat as-a-private-man he-had-chosen in
agris amoenissimis consenescens, Diocletianumque etiam per
fields most-pleasant growing-old and-Diocletian also by
litteras adhortatus est, ut depositam resumeret potestatem,
letters exhorted has that the-laid-down he-should-resume power
quas ille inritas habuit. Sed adversum motum praetorianorum
which he as-void held but against the-rising of-the-praetorians
atque Maxentii Severus Caesar Romam missus a Galerio
and of-Maxentius Severus Caesar to-Rome sent by Galerius
cum exercitu venit obsidensque urbem militum suorum
with an-army came and-besieging the-city of-the-soldiers his-own
scelere desertus est. Auctae Maxenti opes confirmatumque
by-the-crime deserted was increased Maxentius' wealth and-strengthened
imperium. Severus fugiens Ravennae interfectus est.
his-rule Severus fleeing at-Ravenna killed was
Herculius tamen Maximianus post haec in contione 10.3
Herculius however Maximian after these-things in the-assembly
exercitus filium Maxentium nudare conatus seditionem et
of-the-army his-son Maxentius to-strip trying the-sedition and
convicia militum tulit. Inde ad Gallias profectus est dolo
insults of-the-soldiers bore thence to the-Gauls set-out he-has a-plot

conposito, tamquam a filio esset expulsus, ut Constantino
composed as-though by his-son he-had-been expelled that to-Constantine
genero iungeretur, moliens tamen Constantinum reperta
his-son-in-law he-might-be-joined striving however Constantine found
occasione interficere, qui in Galliis et militum et
an-opportunity to-kill who in the-Gauls both of-the-soldiers and
provincialium ingenti iam favore regnabat caesis Francis
of-the-provincials with-huge already favor was-reigning slain the-Franks
atque Alamannis captis eorum regibus, quos etiam bestiis, cum
and Alamanni captured their kings whom even to-beasts when
magnificum spectaculum muneris parasset, obiecit. Detectis
a-magnificent spectacle of-a-show he-had-prepared he-threw detected
igitur insidiis per Faustam filiam, quae dolum viro
therefore the-plot through Fausta his-daughter who the-plot to-her-husband
enuntiaverat, profugit Herculius Massiliaeque oppressus (ex ea
had-disclosed fled Herculius and-at-Massilia crushed from it
enim navigare ad filium praeparabat) poenas dedit iustissimo
for to-sail to his-son he-was-preparing penalties paid by-a-most-just
exitu, vir ad omnem acerbitatem saevitiamque proclivis,
end a-man to every bitterness and-savagery inclined
infidus incommodus civilitatis penitus expers.
faithless troublesome of-citizenliness utterly devoid

10.4 Per hoc tempus a Galerio Licinius imperator est factus
during this time by Galerius Licinius emperor was made
Dacia oriundus, notus ei antiqua consuetudine et in bello,
from-Dacia sprung known to-him by-old acquaintance and in the-war
quod adversus Narseum gesserat, strenuus laboribus et officiis
which against Narseus he-had-waged vigorous for-his-labors and services
acceptus. Mors Galeri confestim secuta. Ita res publica
welcome the-death of-Galerius at-once followed so the-thing public
tum a novis quattuor imperatoribus tenebatur, Constantino
then by new four emperors was-held Constantine

et Maxentio filiis Augustorum, Licinio et Maximino novis
and Maxentius sons of-Augusti Licinius and Maximinus new
hominibus. Quinto tamen Constantinus imperii sui anno
men in-the-fifth however Constantine of-rule his-own year
bellum adversum Maxentium civile commovit, copias eius
war against Maxentius civil stirred the-forces his
multis proeliis fudit, ipsum postremo Romae adversum
in-many battles routed him lastly at-Rome against
nobiles omnibus exitiis saevientem apud pontem Mulvium
nobles with-all deaths raging at the-bridge Mulvian
vicit Italiaque est potitus. Non multo deinceps in Oriente
he-conquered and-of-Italy has possessed not much thereafter in the-East
quoque adversum Licinium Maximinus res novas molitus
also against Licinius Maximinus things new attempting
vicinum exitium fortuita apud Tarsum morte praevenit.
the-neighboring ruin by-a-chance at Tarsus death forestalled
Constantinus tamen, vir ingens et omnia efficere 10.5
Constantine however a-man huge and everything to-accomplish
nitens quae animo praeparasset, simul principatum
striving which in-mind he-had-prepared at-the-same-time the-principate
totius orbis adfectans, Licinio bellum intulit, quamquam
of-the-whole world aiming-at on-Licinius war brought although
necessitudo et adfinitas cum eo esset; nam soror
kinship and marriage-tie with him there-was for his-sister
Constantia nupta Licinio erat. Et primo eum in Pannonia
Constantia married to-Licinius was and first him in Pannonia
secunda ingenti apparatu bellum apud Cibalas instruentem
second with-huge equipment war at Cibalae drawing-up
repentinus oppressit, omnique Dardania Moesia Macedonia
sudden crushed and-of-all Dardania Moesia Macedonia
potitus numerosas provincias occupavit.
possessed numerous provinces seized

10.6 Varia deinceps inter eos bella et pax reconciliata ruptaque
various thereafter between them wars and peace restored and-broken
est. Postremo Licinius navali et terrestri proelio victus
was finally Licinius in-a-naval and land battle conquered
apud Nicomediam se dedidit et contra religionem
at Nicomedia himself surrendered and against the-sanctity
sacramenti Thessalonicae privatus occisus est. Eo tempore
of-the-oath at-Thessalonica a-private-man killed was at-that time
res Romana sub uno Augusto et tribus Caesaribus
the-state Roman under one Augustus and three Caesars
quod numquam alias fuit, cum liberi Constantini
which never otherwise there-was when the-children of-Constantine
Galliae Orienti Italiaeque praeessent. Verum insolentia rerum
over-Gaul the-East and-Italy presided but from-insolence of-affairs
secundarum aliquantum Constantinus ex illa favorabili
favorable somewhat Constantine from that favorable
animi docilitate mutavit. Primum necessitudines persecutus
of-mind teachableness changed first his-kin having-pursued
egregium virum filium et sororis filium commodae indolis
an-outstanding man his-son and his-sister's son of-good nature
iuvenem interfecit, mox uxorem, post numerosos amicos.
a-young-man be-killed soon his-wife afterward numerous friends

10.7 Vir primo imperii tempore optimis principibus, ultimo
a-man in-the-first of-his-rule time to-the-best emperors in-the-last
mediis conparandus. Innumerae in eo animi corporisque
to-middling to-be-compared countless in him of-mind and-of-body
virtutes claruerunt. Militaris gloriae adpetentissimus, fortuna
virtues shone of-military glory most-eager fortune
in bellis prospera fuit, verum ita ut non superaret
in wars favorable was but so that not it-surpassed
industriam. Nam etiam Gothos post civile bellum varie
his-industry for also the-Goths after the-civil war variously

profligavit, pace iis postremum data, ingentemque apud
finished-off peace on-them at-last given and-huge among
barbaras gentes memoriae gratiam conlocavit. Civilibus artibus
barbarian races of-memory gratitude established to-civil arts
et studiis liberalibus deditus, adfectator iusti amoris, quem
and pursuits liberal devoted a-seeker of-just love which
omni sibi et liberalitate et docilitate quaesivit, sicut
by-every to-himself both generosity and teachableness he-sought as
in nonnullos amicos dubius, ita in reliquos egregius,
toward some friends doubtful so toward the-rest outstanding
nihil occasionum praetermittens, quo opulentiores eos
nothing of-occasions passing-over by-which richer them
clarioresque praestaret.
and-more-distinguished he-might-render

Multas leges rogavit, quasdam ex bono et aequo, plerasque 10.8
many laws he-proposed some from good and fair most
superfluas, nonnullas severas, primusque urbem nominis
superfluous some severe and-first the-city of-name
sui ad tantum fastigium evehere molitus est ut Romae
his-own to such eminence to-raise striven he-has that of-Rome
aemulam faceret. Bellum adversus Parthos moliens, qui
a-rival he-made-it war against the-Parthians preparing who
iam Mesopotamiam fatigabant, uno et tricesimo anno
already Mesopotamia were-wearying in-the-one and thirtieth year
imperii, aetatis sexto et sexagesimo, Nicomediae in villa
of-his-rule of-his-age sixth and sixtieth at-Nicomedia in a-villa
publica obiit. Denuntiata mors eius est etiam per crinitam
public he-died foretold death his was also by a-long-haired
stellam, quae inusitatae magnitudinis aliquamdiu fulsit,
star which of-unusual size for-some-time shone
Graeci cometen vocant. Atque inter divos meruit referri.
the-Greeks a-comet call and among the-gods he-earned to-be-enrolled

10.9 Is successores filios tres reliquit atque unum fratris filium.
he as-successors sons three left and one his-brother's son
Verum Dalmatius Caesar prosperrima indole neque patruo
but Dalmatius Caesar of-most-favorable nature nor to-his-uncle
absimilis haud multo post oppressus est factione militari
unlike not much later crushed was by-faction military
et Constantio patrueli suo sinente potius quam iubente.
and with-Constantius cousin his-own allowing rather than ordering
Constantinum porro bellum fratri inferentem et apud
Constantine moreover war on-his-brother bringing and at
Aquileiam inconsultius proelium adgressum Constantis duces
Aquileia too-rashly battle engaging Constans' generals
interemerunt. Ita res publica ad duos Augustos redacta.
killed so the-thing public to two Augusti brought
Constantis imperium strenuum aliquamdiu et iustum fuit. Mox
Constans' rule vigorous for-some-time and just was soon
cum et valetudine inprospera et amicis pravioribus uteretur,
when both health unfavorable and friends rather-depraved he-used
ad gravia vitia conversus, cum intolerabilis provincialibus,
to heavy vices turned since intolerable to-the-provincials
militi iniucundus esset, factione Magnenti occisus est.
to-the-soldiery unpleasant he-was by-the-faction of-Magnentius killed was
Obiit haud longe ab Hispaniis in castro, cui Helenae
he-died not far from the-Spains in a-fort to-which of-Helena
nomen est, anno imperii septimo decimo, aetatis tricesimo,
the-name is in-the-year of-his-rule seventh tenth of-his-age thirtieth
rebus tamen plurimis strenue in militia gestis exercituique
with-affairs however very-many vigorously in war done and-to-the-army
per omne vitae tempus sine gravi crudelitate terribilis.
through all of-life the-time without heavy cruelty terrible

Diversa Constantii fortuna fuit. A Persis enim multa et 10.10
different Constantius' fortune was from the-Persians for many and
gravia perpessus saepe captis oppidis obsessis urbibus
heavy-things having-endured often with-captured towns besieged cities
caesis exercitibus, nullumque ei contra Saporem prosperum
slain armies and-no to-him against Sapor favorable
proelium fuit, nisi quod apud Singara haud dubiam victoriam
battle was except that at Singara a-not doubtful victory
ferocia militum amisit, qui pugnam seditiose et stolide
by-the-ferocity of-the-soldiers he-lost who battle seditiously and stupidly
contra rationem belli die iam praecipiti poposcerunt.
against the-reason of-war with-the-day already declining demanded
Post Constantis necem Magnentio Italiam Africam Gallias
after Constans' slaughter with-Magnentius Italy Africa the-Gauls
obtinente etiam Illyricum res novas habuit Vetranione ad
holding also Illyricum things new had Vetranio to
imperium consensu militum electo. Quem grandaevum
the-empire by-the-consent of-the-soldiers chosen whom very-old
iam et cunctis amabilem diuturnitate et felicitate militiae
already and to-all lovable by-the-length and good-fortune of-his-service
ad tuendum Illyricum principem creaverunt, virum probum
for defending Illyricum emperor they-made a-man upright
et morum veterum ac iucundae civilitatis, sed omnium
and of-ways old and of-pleasant citizenliness but of-all
litterarum expertem adeo ut ne elementa quidem prima
letters devoid so-much that not the-elements even first
earum nisi grandaevus et iam imperator acceperit.
of-them except very-old and already emperor he-received
Sed a Constantio, qui ad ultionem fraternae necis bellum 10.11
but by Constantius who for the-avenging of-his-brother's slaughter war
civile commoverat, abrogatum est Vetranioni imperium; novo
civil had-stirred taken-away was from-Vetranio the-empire in-a-new

inusitatoque more consensu militum deponere insigne
and-unusual manner by-the-consent of-the-soldiers to-lay-down the-insignia
conpulsus. Romae quoque tumultus fuit Nepotiano
forced at-Rome also an-uproar there-was with-Nepotianus
Constantini sororis filio per gladiatoriam manum imperium
of-Constantine sister the-son through a-gladiatorial band the-empire
vindicante, qui saevis exordiis dignum exitum nanctus est;
claiming who for-savage beginnings a-worthy end obtained has
vicesimo enim atque octavo die a Magnentianis ducibus
on-the-twentieth for and eighth day by the-Magnentian generals
obpressus poenas dedit. Caput eius pilo per urbem
crushed penalties he-paid the-head his on-a-pike through the-city
circumlatum, gravissimaeque proscriptiones et nobilium
carried-round and-most-heavy proscriptions and of-nobles
caedes fuerunt.
slaughters there-were

10.12 Non multo post Magnentius apud Mursam profligatus acie
not much later Magnentius at Mursa routed in-battle
est ac paene captus. Ingentes Romani imperii vires ea
was and almost captured huge of-the-Roman empire forces in-that
dimicatione consumptae sunt, ad quaelibet bella externa idoneae,
fighting consumed were for any wars foreign suitable
quae multum triumphorum possent securitatisque conferre.
which much of-triumphs could and-of-security confer
Orienti mox a Constantio Caesar est datus patrui filius Gallus.
for-the-East soon by Constantius as-Caesar was given his-uncle's son Gallus
Magnentiusque diversis proeliis victus vim vitae suae apud
and-Magnentius in-various battles conquered violence on-life his-own at
Lugdunum attulit imperii anno tertio, mense septimo, frater
Lugdunum brought of-his-rule in-the-year third month seventh the-brother
quoque eius Senonis, quem ad tuendas Gallias Caesarem miserat.
also his at-Senones whom for defending the-Gauls as-Caesar he-had-sent

Per haec tempora etiam a Constantio multis incivilibus 10.13
during these times also by Constantius many uncivil-things
gestis Gallus Caesar occisus est, vir natura ferus et ad
done Gallus Caesar killed was a-man by-nature fierce and to
tyrannidem pronior, si suo iure imperare licuisset.
tyranny more-inclined if by-his-own right to-rule it-had-been-allowed
Silvanus quoque in Gallia res novas molitus ante diem
Silvanus also in Gaul things new attempting before the-day
tricesimum extinctus est, solusque in imperio Romano eo
thirtieth destroyed was and-alone in the-empire Roman at-that
tempore Constantius princeps et Augustus fuit.
time Constantius emperor and Augustus was
Mox Iulianum Caesarem ad Gallias misit, patruelem suum, 10.14
soon Julian as-Caesar to the-Gauls he-sent cousin his-own
Galli fratrem, tradita ei in matrimonium sorore, cum
Gallus' brother given to-him in marriage his-sister when
multa oppida barbari expugnassent, alia obsiderent, ubique
many towns the-barbarians had-stormed others were-besieging everywhere
foeda vastitas esset Romanumque imperium non dubia
foul devastation was and-the-Roman empire not in-doubtful
iam calamitate nutaret. A quo modicis copiis apud
now calamity was-tottering by whom with-moderate forces at
Argentoratum Galliae urbem ingentes Alamannorum copiae
Argentoratum of-Gaul a-city huge of-the-Alamanni forces
extinctae sunt, rex nobilissimus captus, Galliae restitutae.
destroyed were their-king most-noble captured the-Gauls restored
Multa postea per eundem Iulianum egregia adversum
many-things afterward through the-same Julian outstanding against
barbaros gesta sunt summotique ultra Rhenum Germani
the-barbarians done were and-driven beyond the-Rhine the-Germans
et finibus suis Romanum imperium restitutum.
and to-borders its-own the-Roman empire restored

10.15 Neque multo post cum Germaniciani exercitus a Galliarum
nor much later when the-German armies from the-Gauls'
praesidio tollerentur, consensu militum Iulianus factus
protection were-being-removed by-the-consent of-the-soldiers Julian made
Augustus est interiectoque anno ad Illyricum obtinendum
Augustus was and-put-between a-year for Illyricum to-be-held
profectus Constantio Parthicis proeliis occupato. Qui iis
set-out with-Constantius in-Parthian battles occupied who these
rebus cognitis ad bellum civile conversus in itinere obiit
things learned to war civil turned on the-march died
inter Ciliciam Cappadociamque anno imperii octavo et
between Cilicia and-Cappadocia in-the-year of-his-rule eighth and
tricesimo, aetatis quinto et quadragesimo, meruitque inter
thirtieth of-his-age fifth and fortieth and-earned among
divos referri, vir egregiae tranquillitatis, placidus, nimium
the-gods to-be-enrolled a-man of-outstanding calm placid too-much
amicis et familiaribus credens, mox etiam uxoribus deditior,
friends and intimates trusting soon also to-his-wives more-devoted
qui tamen primis imperii annis ingenti se modestia egerit,
who however in-the-first of-his-rule years with-huge himself modesty conducted
familiarium etiam locupletator neque inhonores sinens quorum
of-his-intimates even an-enricher nor unhonored allowing whose
laboriosa expertus fuisset officia, ad severitatem tum propensior,
laborious experienced he-had services to severity then more-inclined
si suspicio imperii moveretur, mitis alias, et cuius in
if suspicion of-the-empire were-stirred gentle otherwise and whose in
civilibus magis quam in externis bellis sit laudanda fortuna.
civil more than in foreign wars is to-be-praised the-fortune

10.16 Hinc Iulianus rerum potitus est, ingentique apparatu
hence Julian of-affairs taken-possession has and-with-huge equipment
Parthis intulit bellum, cui expeditioni ego quoque
on-the-Parthians brought war in-which expedition I too

interfui. Aliquot oppida et castella Persarum in deditionem
took-part some towns and forts of-the-Persians into surrender
accepit vel vi expugnavit, Assyriamque populatus castra
he-received or by-force stormed and-Assyria having-ravaged a-camp
apud Ctesiphontem stativa aliquamdiu habuit. Remeansque
at Ctesiphon stationary for-some-time he-held and-returning
victor dum se inconsultius proeliis inserit, hostili manu
a-victor while himself too-rashly into-battles he-thrusts by-a-hostile hand
interfectus est VI. Kal. Iul. imperii anno
killed was on-the-sixth before-the-Kalends of-July of-his-rule in-the-year
septimo, aetatis altero et tricesimo. Atque inter divos relatus
seventh of-his-age second and thirtieth and among the-gods enrolled
est, vir egregius et rem publicam insigniter moderaturus,
was a-man outstanding and the-thing public remarkably about-to-govern
si per fata licuisset. Liberalibus disciplinis adprime
if through the-fates it-had-been-allowed in-liberal disciplines exceptionally
eruditus, Graecis doctior atque adeo ut Latina eruditio
learned in-Greek more-learned and so-much that Latin learning
nequaquam cum Graeca scientia conveniret, facundia ingenti
by-no-means with Greek knowledge matched of-eloquence huge
et prompta, memoriae tenacissimae, in quibusdam philosopho
and ready of-memory most-tenacious in certain-respects to-a-philosopher
propior. In amicos liberalis sed minus diligens quam tantum
nearer toward friends generous but less careful than so-great
principem decuit; fuerunt enim nonnulli qui vulnera gloriae
an-emperor befitted there-were for some who wounds on-glory
eius inferrent. In provinciales iustissimus et tributorum
his inflicted toward the-provincials most-just and of-tributes
quatenus fieri posset repressor. Civilis in cunctos,
as-far-as to-be-done it-could a-reducer citizenlike toward all
mediocrem habens aerari curam, gloriae avidus ac
moderate having for-the-treasury care of-glory greedy and

per eam animi plerumque inmodici, religionis Christianae
through it of-spirit often immoderate of-the-religion Christian
insectator, perinde tamen ut cruore abstineret, Marco
a-persecutor so however that from-blood he-abstained to-Marcus
Antonino non absimilis, quem etiam aemulari studebat.
Antoninus not unlike whom even to-emulate he-was-eager
10.17 Post hunc Iovianus qui tunc domesticus militabat
after him Jovian who then in-the-household-guard was-serving
ad obtinendum imperium consensu exercitus lectus est,
for holding the-empire by-the-consent of-the-army chosen was
commendatione patris militibus quam sua notior. Qui
by-the-commendation of-his-father to-the-soldiers than his-own better-known who
iam turbatis rebus exercitu quoque inopia laborante uno
already with-disturbed affairs the-army also with-want laboring in-one
a Persis atque altero proelio victus pacem cum Sapore
by the-Persians and a-second battle conquered peace with Sapor
necessariam quidem sed ignobilem fecit multatus finibus
necessary indeed but ignoble made fined in-borders
ac non nulla imperii Romani parte tradita. Quod ante
and not none of-the-empire Roman part handed-over which before
eum annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, ex
him in-years thousand hundred and two from twenty about from
quo Romanum imperium conditum erat, numquam accidit.
which the-Roman empire founded had-been never happened
Quin etiam legiones nostrae ita et apud Caudium per
nay even legions our so both at Caudium through
Pontium Telesinum et in Hispania apud Numantiam et in
Pontius Telesinus and in Spain at Numantia and in
Numidia sub iugum missae sunt, ut nihil tamen finium
Numidia under the-yoke sent were that nothing however of-borders
traderetur. Ea pacis condicio non penitus reprehendenda
was-handed-over that of-peace condition not utterly to-be-blamed

foret, si foederis necessitatem tum cum integrum fuit
would-be if of-the-treaty the-necessity then when unimpaired it-was
mutare voluisset, sicut a Romanis omnibus his bellis
to-change he-had-wished as by the-Romans in-all these wars
quae commemoravi factum est. Nam et Samnitibus et
which I-have-mentioned done it-was for both on-the-Samnites and
Numantinis et Numidis confestim bella inlata sunt
on-the-Numantines and on-the-Numidians at-once wars brought were
neque pax rata fuit. Sed dum aemulum imperii veretur,
nor the-peace ratified was but while a-rival for-the-empire he-fears
intra Orientem residens gloriae parum consuluit. Isque iter
within the-East staying for-glory too-little he-provided and-he the-road
ingressus atque Illyricum petens in Galatiae finibus repentina
entering and Illyricum seeking in of-Galatia the-borders by-sudden
morte obiit, vir alias neque iners neque inprudens.
death died a-man otherwise neither idle nor imprudent
Multi exanimatum opinantur nimia cruditate, inter cenandum 10.18
many dead think-him by-excessive indigestion during dining
enim epulis indulserat, alii odore cubiculi quod ex
for in-feasts he-had-indulged others by-the-smell of-his-bedroom which from
recenti tectorio calcis grave quiescentibus erat, quidam
the-fresh plaster of-lime heavy to-sleepers was some
nimietate prunarum quas gravi frigore adoleri multas
by-the-excess of-coals which in-heavy cold to-be-burned many
iusserat. Decessit imperii mense septimo, tertio decimo
he-had-ordered he-died of-his-rule in-the-month seventh on-the-third tenth
Kal. Mart., aetatis, ut qui plurimum vel minimum
before-the-Kalends of-March of-his-age as those-who the-most or the-least
tradunt, tertio et tricesimo anno, ac benignitate principum
report in-the-third and thirtieth year and by-the-kindness of-the-emperors
qui ei successerunt inter divos relatus est. Nam et civilitati
who him succeeded among the-gods enrolled was for both to-citizenliness

propior et natura admodum liberalis fuit. Hic status erat
nearer and by-nature very generous he-was this the-condition was
Romanae rei, Ioviano eodem et Varroniano consulibus anno
of-the-Roman state with-Jovian the-same and Varronianus consuls in-the-year
urbis conditae millesimo centesimo et octavo decimo. Quia
of-the-city founded thousandth hundredth and eighth tenth because
autem ad inclitos principes venerandosque perventum est,
however to famous emperors and-venerable come it-has
interim operi modum dabimus. Nam reliqua stilo maiore
meanwhile to-the-work a-limit we-shall-give for the-rest in-style greater
dicenda sunt. Quae nunc non tam praetermittimus quam
to-be-told are which now not so-much we-pass-over as
ad maiorem scribendi diligentiam reservamus.
for greater of-writing care we-reserve