

<p>Ad postremum Romam ingressi, Alarico jubente, spoliant tantum, non autem, ut solent gentes, ignem supponunt nec locis sanctorum in aliquo penitus injuriam irrogare patiuntur.</p>	<p>When they (the Visigoths) finally entered Rome, by Alaric's express command they only sacked it and did not set the city on fire, as wild peoples usually do, nor did they do serious damage to the holy places.</p>
<p>Exindeque egressi per Campaniam et Lucaniam, simili clade peracta, Bruttios accesserunt; ubi diu residentes ad Siciliam et exinde ad Africae terras ire deliberant.</p>	<p>From there they departed to bring similar ruin upon Campania and Lucania, and then came to Bruttii. Here they remained a long time and planned to go to Sicily and thence to the countries of Africa.</p>
<p>Bruttiorum siquidem regio in extremis Italiae finibus, australi interjacens parte - angulus ejus Appennini montis initium facit -, Hadriaeque pelagus velut lingua porrecta a Tyrrheno aestu sejungens; nomen quondam a Bruttia sortitur regina.</p>	<p>Now the land of the Bruttii (modern Calabria) is at the extreme southern bound of Italy, and a corner of it marks the beginning of the Apennine mountains. It stretches out like a tongue into the Adriatic Sea (the Ionian Sea) and separates it from the Tyrrhenian waters. It chanced to receive its name in ancient times from a Queen Bruttia.</p>
<p>Ibi ergo veniens Alaricus rex Wisigotharum, cum opibus totius Italiae quas in praedam diripuerat, exinde, ut dictum est, per Siciliam ad Africam quietam patriam transire disponit.</p>	<p>To this place came Alaric, king of the Visigoths, with the wealth of all Italy which he had taken as spoil, and from there, as we have said, he intended to cross over by way of Sicily to the quiet homeland of Africa.</p>
<p>Cujus - quia non est liberum, quodcunque homo sine nutu Dei disposuerit - fretum illud horribile aliquantas naves submersit, plurimas conturbavit.</p>	<p>But since man is not free to do anything he wishes without the will of God, that terrible strait sunk several of his ships and threw all into confusion.</p>
<p>Qua adversitate depulsus, Alaricus, dum secum, quid ageret, deliberaret, subito immatura morte praeventus rebus humanis excessit.</p>	<p>Alaric was cast down by his reverse and, while deliberating what he should do, was suddenly overtaken by an untimely death and departed from human cares (410).</p>
<p>Quem, nimia ejus dilectione lugentes, Busento anne juxta Consentinam civitatem de alveo suo derivato - nam hic fluvius a pede montis juxta urbem dilapsus fluit unda salutifera -, hujus ergo in medio alvei, collecto captivorum agmine sepulturae locum effodiunt, in cujus foveae gremio Alaricum cum multis opibus obruunt, rursusque aquas in suum alveum reducentes; ne a quoquam quandoque locus cognosceretur, fossores omnes interimunt, regnumque Wisigotharum Athawulfo, ejus consanguineo et forma menteque conspicuo, tradunt; nam erat, quamvis, non adeo proceritate staturae formatus, quantum pulchritudine corporis vultuque decorus.</p>	<p>His people mourned for him with the utmost affection. Then turning from its course the river Busentus (Busento) near the city of Consentia (Cosenza) - for this stream flows with its healthy waters from the foot of a mountain near that city -, they led a band of captives into the midst of its bed to dig out a place for his grave. In the depths of this pit they buried Alaric, together with many treasures, and then turned the waters back into their channel. And that none might ever know the place, they put to death all the diggers. They bestowed the kingdom of the Visigoths on Atawulf, his kinsman, a man of imposing beauty and great spirit; for he was not built so tall, granted, in stature as he was comely in beauty of face and body.</p>