borne whom he had brought from home with him, thother of Norimberge the sister of king Voccio, whom he had maried in Fraunce, sent thether by her brother: both the which perished in that chase. The two daughters of them also was one of them slaine, and thother taken prisoner. Marcus Valerius Procillus as he was led away by his kepers boūd with thrée cheines, chaunsed to light into Cæsars hand as he pursued the horsemen of his enemies. The which thing was no lesse ioy to Cæsar than the victory it selfe: that one of the honorablest menne of all the Prouince of Gallia his familiar friend, in whose house he had soiourned, was deliuered out of his enemies hands and recouered againe by him, and ý misfortune had not layd any such calamitie vpon him as might haue abridged any part of Cæsars great gladnesse & reioycement. He told Cæsar that thrée times lottes were cast vpon him before his eyes, whether he shold be burned out of hānd, or reserued vntill an other time: and that it was his good luck to be saued by lotte.

Marcus Titius also was found and brought vnto him againe. When ý brute of this discomfiture was blowen ouer the Rhine, the Sweuians that were come to the Riuer side began to returne home againe: whome amazed for feare, the Vbians which are inhabiters on the Rhyne pursuing slew a great number of them. Cæsar hauing in one Sommer dispatched two great warres, conueyed his army into garrisons among the Sequanes somewhat sooner than the tyme of the yeere required, and leauing Labienus for generall in his absence, he himselfe went into Lumbardy to holde a parlament there.

FINIS.

THE

DVring the time ý Cæsar wintred in Lumbardie as we haue shewed before, it was oftentimes reported to him by heare say, and he was also certified by letters from Labienus, that all the Belgies (which we haue declared to be the third part of Gallia) dyd confederate themselues against the people of Rome, & giue hostages among themselues. The causes of their confederacie were these. First, they feared least after that all the rest of Gallia were subdued, our army should come against them. Secondly, because they were moued therevnto by diuers of the Galles, who partly like as they were loth that the Germanes should haue taried any lenger in their coūtry, so likewise it greeued them that the Romane army should winter & continue in Fraunce: and partly were such as through vnconstācie and lightnesse of minde, desired thalteration of the state: Of diuers also, who (whereas now it was a common trade through all Fraunce, that whosoeuer was of most power & most abilitie to hire men, made himself a king) thought they should not so easly come by their purpose if we gate ý souereinty. Cæsar being moued with these tidings & letters, leuied two new Legiōs in Lūbardy, & in ý beginning of sommer sent his lieuetenāt Q. Pedius with thē to cōduct thē into France. And assone as there began to be any store of forrage in ý fields, he himself came vnto his armie. He gaue in charge to the Seuones & the rest of ý Galles ý were borderers vpon ý Belgies, to learne what was done amongst thē, & to certify him therof. They al agréed in one report, ý ther was nothing but muttering of souldiors & assēbling of their powers into one place. Thē thought he verily it was not for him to make any more staying in ý matter but euen to march against thē. So whē he had made prouisiō of corn, he dislodged his camp, & within xv. daies or therabouts, came into ý borders of ý Belgies.

Allone as he was come thether, which was vpon the sodein and sooner than he was loked for, the men of Rhemes who are the vtter most of the Belgies next vnto the Celtes, sent Iccius and Antebrogius two of the chiefe of their Citie ambassadors vnto him, to declare vnto him that they submitted themselues and all that euer they had to the curtesie of the people of Rome to doe with them what they would: affirming that they had neither bene of counsell with the rest of the Belgies, nor conspired with them against the Romanes, and in token thereof they were readie both to geue the hostages, and to doe whatsoeuer they would comaud the, whether it were to receiue them into their townes, or to furnish them with corne & other things. They told him ý the rest of the Belgies wer all in armor, & that the Germanes which inhabit the further side of the Rhine, did take their part, & that the madnesse of the all was so great, that they were not able to withdraw so much as the *Swessions being their brothers & neere kinsmen of their own bloud, who vsed ý same lawes & customes that they dyd, and had all one state of gouernment & one magistrate with them, but that they would needes suppor the same quarell that the rest of the Belgies dyd. When he enquired of the what & how great cities were in armor, & what they were able to doe in war, he found the matter to stand in this case. That the Belgies for the most part were discended of the Germanes, who passing ý Rhine time out of mind, and setling themselues ther because of the fertiltie of the soyle, draue out the Galles that dwelt there before, & that they onely had bene they, which (whe all Gallia was troubled in the dayes of our fathers) kept ý Duchmen & Cimbrians from entring within their borders. Wherupon it came to passe, ý for the remembrance of those things they had chalenged great authoritie, & tooke a pride in their own doings for feats of chiualry & knighthood. As touching their number, the men of Rhemes said they knew all things for a certeintie: because ý being alyed to the by bloud & mariage, they vnderstood by their kinsfolk what number euery one of them

People of Soyssons.

them had promised to finde to ý war, in the parlament of ý Belgies. The *Bellouocanes were they that excelled among the both in prowesse, authoritie, & number of men. For they were able to send a hundred thousand well armed to ý field: of the which number they had promised thirtie thousand of the best: and therefore they required to haue the ordering of ý whole war committed vnto them. The *Swessions were next neighbors vnto them, & possessed most large & fruitfull grounds. Amongst whom had reigned (euen since we might remember) a king called Diuitiacus, the puissantest Prince of all Gallia, who held ý dominion not onely of a great part of these countries, but also of Britaine: and now reigned among them one Galba, vnto whom for his iustice & wisedom the whole charge & administration of the warre was by the consent of all men committed. They had walled townes to the number of twelue, & promised to set out fiftie thousand armed men: the *Neruians as many, who are to be counted the sauagest people of them all, & are furthest off: the *Atrebatians xv. thousand: the *Ambianes ten thousand: the *Morines siue & twenty thousand: the Menapians seuen thousād: the *Caletanes ten thousand; the Velocassians & Veromanduanes as many: the *Catuakes nineteene thousād: the Cōdrusians, Eburones, Ceresians, and Pemanes, which maybe called all by thonly name of Germanes, they supposed to be about forty thousand.

The people of Beawvois

The men of Soyssons.

The people about Tournei.

People of Arras.

*People of Amyens.

*People of Turwin.

*People of Gelderlād & Cleuelād

*People of Caulx.

*People of Vermādois

*People of Doway.

Cæsar encouraging the men of Rhemes and making them liberall promise of recompence, commaunded all their Senate to come before him, and all their noble mennes sonnes to be deliuered to him for hostages: all the which thinges were of them diligently performed by a daye appointed: Then he greatly commended Diuitiacus the Heduane, and declared vnto him how much it was for the profit of the comuon weale, for the Armies of their enemies to be kept a sunder, that he were not constreined to encounter with so great a power all at once. The which thing might be brought to passe, if the Heduanes would with

their host enter into the marches of the Bellouacanes, & waste their country. With these instructions he sent him away: & when he vnderstood by such skouts as he had sent abroad, & by the information of the men of Rhemes, that all ỳ power of ỳ Belgies being assembled into one place, was coming toward him, and was not now far from him, he made all the haste he could to passe his army ouer ỳ riuer *Axona, which is in thutteremost bounds of the men of Rhemes, & ther pytched his camp. In doing wherof he brought to passe, that the bankys of the riuer fortified thone side of his camp, & that no enemie could come vpon the back of him to doe any hurt behind, and ỳ victualls might be conueyed to him frõ Rhemes and other Cities without daũger. Vpon the same riuer was a bridge. Ther he set a garrison of men, and left his Lieuetenãt. Q. Titurius Sabinus with fire Cohorts on thother side of the riuer: commaunding him to fortifie his camp with a Rampire of twelue foote in height, and a trench of eightene foote in bredth. Eight myles from this camp was a Citie belonging to the men of Rhemes called *Bibrax, the which the Belgies in their way began to assault with great violence. The townesmen had much a doe to hold out that daye. The maner of assault among the Celtes, is all one with the maner of the Belgies. They, assone as they haue beset the walls about with their multitude, & that they haue slung stones on all sides, in such sort that the wall is left naked of defendants, doe cast their shields ouer their heads, & approching to the gates vndermine the walles. The which thing was easie to doe at that time. For there was such a multitude of them that threw stones and Darts, that no man was able to stand vpon the wall. Assone as night had made an end of thassault, Iccius of Rhemes a man of great byrth and fauor in his country, who at that tyme was capteine of the town, one of them that came of ambassade vnto Cæsar to entreate for peace, sent vnto him by messengers, that if he dyd not reskew him, he was not able to hold out any lengar.

The riuer of Aisne.

Called Brat in the county of Rhetell.

The same day about midnight, Cæsar vsing for guydes the same

same persons that came of message from Iccius, sent certaine Numidians and archers of * Creta, and slingars of the Iles *Baleares to succor ỳ townesmen. By meanes of whose coming, on thone side the men of Rhemes in hope to make their part good became more earnest to abyde the push, & on thother side the enemies for ỳ same cause were out of all hope of winning ỳ towne. Wherefore tarying there but a while, when they had wasted the fields of the men of Rhemes, and set on fire all their villages and buildings that they could come by, they marched with all their whole power toward Cæsars Camp, & within lesse than two myles of him pitched their tentes: the which as might be perceiued by the smoke and fyres, occuppyed more than eight myles in bredth. Cæsar at the first both for the multitude of his enemies and for the singular opinion that was vented of theyr manhood, determined, not to be to hasty in geuing them battell. Notwithstãding, he dayly put in praise by skirmishing with his horsemen, both what his enemies by their manhood could doe, and what his owne men durst doe. When he perceiued our men to be nothing inferior to theyr enemies, then in a certaine place before his camp of nature meete and conuenient to set a battell in, because ỳ same hill where his tents were pitched rysing very little aboue the plaine, was no broder before than would suffice to set the forefront of a battel in, and was steepe on both sides, and rising a slope in the front, by little and little came againe to a plaine, he drewe from thone side of the hill to thother a dych ouerthwart, of foure hundrethy paces or thereabouts, and at the ends of the dithes rered vp bulwarkes and furnished them with ordinance to thintent that when he had ordered his battells, his enemies abounding in multitude, should not on the sides enclose his men as they were fighting. This done, he left in his Camp the two Legions that he had last leuied, that wheresoeuer should be any neede of succor they might be led thither, and set his other fire Legions in battell ray before his Camp.

Now called Candye.

Now called Maiorica & Minorica.

his enemies likewise bringing forth their power, set thē in order also. Now there was betweene our army and ý army of our enemies a good pretie marisse. This our enemies looked rush when we should haue passed ouer. And our men were redie with their weapons to assaile them being troubled, if they had aduentured first ouer it. In ý meane while the horsemen of both sides encountred betweene ý two battells. After much freining of curtesie which part should passe ouer first, & none aduenturing to passe, Cæsar hauing gotten thupper hand of his enemies horsemen, conueyed all his men againe into their camp. From that place, his enemies immediately toke their way to the ryuer *Axona, the which was shewed before to be behind our camp. There finding fords, they attempted to passe ouer part of their host: of purpose if they could, either to win the bulwarke that Q. Titurius Cæsars Lieuetenant kept, & to cut down ý bridge: Or at leastwise if they could not so doe, to spoyle the fields of the menne of Rhemes which greatly furthered vs in our warres, & to keepe our men from their victalls. Cæsar being aduertised hereof by Titurius, led ouer ý bridge all his men of armes, & Numidians light harnessed, his slingars and archers, & marched to them himselfe. There was a sharp encounter in that place. Our men setting vpon their enemies troubled in the riuer slew a great number of them. The residew endeuoring like desperate persons to passe ouer vpon their carkesses, they repulsed with force of weapons, and the horsemen enclosing such as had first passed, slew them euerichone. Whē our enemies perceiued ý their hope deceiued thē both in winning the towne, and of passing the Riuer, and saw our menne would not aduenture into a place of disadauantage to fight with them, and that their owne victualls began to fayle them, they called a counsell by which they determined that it was best for euerie manne to returne home to his owne house, and into whose borders so euer the Romanes should enter first, with their Armie, to resort thether out of all partes to defende them:

Now called Disne in Guien.

to

to thintent they might rather trie the matter in their own country than abrode, and haue their owne household prouision and store af victualls alwaies at hand to maintaine thē with. To cōsent vpon this point, together with thother causes this reason also moued them: because they vnderstode Diuitiacus and the Heduanes approched neere the borders of the *Bellouacanes, who would not by any meanes be perswaded to tary any lenger, but that they would go & succor their owne. When this thinge was fully agreed vpon, about the second watch, with great trampling & noyse departing out of their camp, without any certaine order or gouernment, euerie man preasing to be formost on his iourney, and making hast to be at home, they demeaned them selues in such wise as that their departure might seeme lyke a running away. Cæsar hauing forthwith knowledge hereof by his spies & mistrusting some treason, because he perceiued not as yet what should be thoccasion why they departed, kept his army and his horsemen still within his camp. By the dawning of the daye, when he was better assured of the matter by his skouts, he sent all his horsemē before to stay their rereward and made Q. Pedius, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta Lieuetenāts ouer them: commaunding his Lieuetenant T. Labienus to folow immediatly after them. These ouertaking the hyndermost and chasing them many myles, slew a great number of them as they fled. While the rereward (whervnto we were by that time come) stayd & valiently withstood the force of our souldiors, the formost, because they seemed out of daūger and were not restreined by awe or commaundement of any man, assone as they heard the noyse, brake their aray, & toke thē every man to his heeles to saue himselfe. So without any daūger, our men slew a great multitude of them, & no had slaine if the day had bene lenger. About the Sunne setting they retired from the chace and returned into their camp, as was commaunded. The next day folowing, before his enemies could recouer themselues from their feare and flight, he led his army into the coūtry of the *Swessions who were

People of Beawvoyse

People of

Soyssons.

Noyon.

were borderers vpon the men of Rhemes, and after a long iorney came to *Nouiodnue. Whereas he attempted to haue wonne this towne by assault in his way, because he heard say it was vnfurnished of men of war to defend it, the dich was so brode and the wall so high, that although there were but few to defend it, yet was he disapointed of his purpose. Wherefore fortifying his camp he made *Vines, and began to make prouision of things mete for the siege. In ỳ meane while all ỳ multitude of the Swessions that escaped from the chase came the next night into the towne. Howbeit when the Vines were with god expedition brought to the towne, and the Rampier cast vp, & Turrets reared, the Galles beeing abashed at the hugenesse of the works such as they had neither seene nor heard of before, & the celeritie of the Romanes, sent Ambassadors to Cæsar offering to yeld vp the towne, who at the intreatance of the men of Rhemes obteined their sute. Cæsar taking for pledges the chiefe of the Citie, & two of king Galbas sonnes, vpon deliuery of all the armor out of the towne, receiued the Swessions to mercy, & led his host against the *Bellouacanes: who hauing conueied them selues & all that they had into the towne of *Bratuspantium, at such time as Cæsar was come within fiue miles with his army, all the elder sort of them comming out of the towne held vp their hands vnto Cæsar, & with pitious voice made token to him that they submitted thēselues to his pleasure, doe with them what he would, & that they would not stand in contension with the people of Rome. Also when he came neere the towne, and pytched his tents there, the children & women holding abroad their hands frō the wall, after their maner desired peace of the Romanes. Diuitiacus (for after the departure of the Belgies he had dismissed the host of the Heduanes and was returned vnto Cæsar) spake for them in this wise. That the Bellouacanes had at all tymes cōtinued faithfull & friendly to the whole state of the Heduanes: and that but for the perswasion of their noble men (who made them beleeue that ỳ Heduanes were brought in bondage by the

An instrumēt of war made of timber and hurdles for men to goe vnder safely to ỳ walls of a towne.

People of Soyssons.

People of Beawvoys.

Beawvays.

the Romanes and suffered all kinde of villany and despight at their hands) they had neuer withdrawen thēselues from the Heduanes, nor made warre against the Romanes. The authors of this coūsel because they perceiued how great calamitie they had thereby brought vpon their country, were fled into Britaine. Wherefore not onely the Bellouacanes but also the Heduanes in their behalfe, besought him to vse his clemency & gentilnesse towards them. The which thing if he would vouchsafe to doe, he should bring the Heduanes in further credit & authoritie among all ỳ Belgies than euer they were, as by whose ayde and furtherance they were wont to maintaine their warres if any happened.

Cæsar for the honor he bare to Diuitiacus & the Heduanes, promised to receiue them to mercie & to saue thē harmlesse. And because it was a great Citie, excelling among the rest of the Belgies as well in authoritie as in multitude of people, he demaūded six hundred pledges. The which being deliuered and all the armor brought out of the towne, he marched from thence into ỳ coasts of the Ambianes: who without delay yelded themselues and all that they had vnto him. Vpon their coūtrie bordered the *Neruians of whose nature and condicions Cæsar found thus much by enquirie. That ther was no recourse of merchants vnto them: That they suffred no wyne nor other such things as tend to ryot, to be brought in vnto them, because they were of opinion that by such things ỳ courage was apalled, and the stoutnesse therof weakened. That they were sauage people & of great valeātnesse: often rebuking & finding much fault with the residew of the Belgies, for yelding themselues to the people of Rome, & casting away their auncient prowesse: & stoutly affirming ỳ they would neither send ambassadors, nor take peace vpon any condicion. When he had iorneied a three daies through their countrie, he vnderstode by his prisoners that the riuer *Sabis was not past tenne miles of from his Campe.

The people about Tournei.

Sambre.

Beyond the which Riuer all the Neruians were gathered together and there abode the cōming of the Romanes, together

People of Arras.
People of Hermandoys.
*People about Bosleduke.

together with the*Atrebatians and*Veromanduanes their next neighbors. For both those people they had perswaded to abyde the lyke fortune of warre with them. Moreouer they loked for a power of ỳ *Aduaticks, who were comming towards them. The women & such as by reason of their yeres were vnmæt for ỳ fælde, they had bestowed in such a place as ther was no accesse vnto with an army by reason of the fennes. When he knew these things, he sent his skouts and peticapteines before, to chose a ground mæte to encamp in. Now whereas very many of the Belgies ỳ had yelded themselues & many of the other Galles that wayted vpon Cæsar, iourneyed together with him, certain of them (as it was after knowen by the prisoners) marking the order & custome of the marching of our army those dayes, came by night to the Neruians, and shewed vnto them that betwéene euery legion went a great sort of cariages: & that it were no matter at all assone as the first Legion were come into their camp, and the rest of the Legions were yet a great way of, to set vpon it vnder their burdens, the which being put to flight & their stuffe taken from them, it would come to passe that the rest should be out of hart to stand against them. It was a furtherance to ỳ counsell of them that made this report, that the Neruians of auncient time being able to make no power of horsemen, (for euen at this day they passe not for it, but all their strength cõsisteth in the force of footmen) to thentent they might the easlyer trouble the horsemen of their borderers whensoeuer they came for any bootie within their marches, cutting yong Trées halfe a sunder & bowing downe their toppes to the ground, and plashing ỳ boughes that grow thick out of the sides with bushes & thornes betwene them, they brought to passe that these hedges were as good a defence to them as a wall: for they were so thick that it was impossible not onely to enter, but also euen to sée through them. When by this meanes the passage of our armie was stopped, the Neruians thought the foresaid counsell not to be ouerslipped. This was the nature of the place that

that we had chosen to encamp in. A hill a like leuell from ỳ top down to the bottome stretched to the Riuer*Sabis that we spake of before. From the same riuer with lyke leuelnesse vpward rose another hill directly against this about two hundred foote: the bottome whereof was open, & thupper part so thick with wood that it could not easely be sæne inward. Within those woods our enemies kept themselues close, and in the open ground were to be sæne a few stales of horsemen by the ryuers side: & the riuer was about thrée foot déepe. Cæsar sending his horsemen before, folowed after with all his power. But the maner and order of their aray was otherwise than the Belgies had reported it to the Neruians. For inasmuch as the enemie was at hande, Cæsar (as his custome was to doe) led six legions alwaies in a readinesse vncombred with ỳ cariage of any thing: after them he placed the stuffe of all the host: and lastly the two legions that were last leuied were a rereward to the whole Armie, and garded the stuffe. Our horsemen with the slingars & bowmen passing the Riuer encountred with the horsemen of our enemies. While they recoyled back to their company in the woods, and from thence again issued out vpon our men, who durst not pursue them any further then the plaine and open ground extended, in ỳ meane time, the sixe Legions ỳ went before, hauing their worke measured out vnto them began to fortifie their Camp. As sone as they that lay lurking in the woods espied the formest cariages of our armie, which was the time agréed vpon among them selues to giue the onset vpon vs, for ỳ performance wherof they had set themselues in order of battell within the woods, and encouraged one another before hand, sodeinly they came flying out with all their power & charged vpon our horsemen. Hauing easly put them back and disordred them, with incredible swiftnesse they came running downe to the riuer: insomuch that welnéere all at one instant our enemies were in the woods, in the riuer, & in hand with vs. With like swiftnesse also they rose against the hill to our Camp against them that were

occupied about their worke. Now was Cæsar driuen to doe all things at once. The banner was to be displayed: which was the token when weapon was to be taken in hand: warning was to be giuen by the sounding of a trumpet: the souldiors were to be called backe from the worke: such as were gone abrode to fetch turfe were to be sent for: the battell was to be set in aray: the souldiors were to be encouraged: and signe of battell was to be geuen. Of the which things a great part was interrupted by shortnesse of the time and the hasty assault of our enemies. Against these distresses two things were a helpe. First the knowledge and experience of the souldiors, because that through their practise in former battells, they could as good skyll to teach themselues, as be taught of others what was to be done: & secondly because Cæsar had giuen commaundement to euery Lieuetenant seuerally, that none of them should be so hardy to depart from the worke & from their seuerall Legions, vntill such time as the camp were fortified. These men by reason of the hasty approch of their enemies, looked for no cõmaundement from Cæsar, but ordred all things by themselues as seemed best by their owne discretions. Cæsar hauing cõmaunded such things as were needefull, ran encouraging his souldiors what way soeuer chaunce led him, & came to the tenth Legion. He made no lengar protestacion to his souldiors but that they should haue in remembrance their auncient prowesse: and that they should not be discouraged in their harts, but valiently withstand the brunt of their enemies. And because his enemies were no further of than a man might throw a Darte, he gaue them a signe of encountring: the which done, as he was going to another part to encourage them likewise, he found them fighting alredy. For the time was so short, & the enemie so earnest to fight and so neere at hand, that ther wanted leysure not onely to place them vnder their antesignes, but also to put on their skulls, & to pull their tergats out of their cases. Loke what part euery man by chaunce lighted into from his worke, and what antesigne he saw first, ther he stayed,

stayed, least in seeking for his owne company he should lose the tyme, which was to be spent in fighting. When he had set his men in aray, rather according as the nature of the place, and the fall of the hill, and the necessitie of the tyme would suffer, than as the reason and order of battell required, so that his legions in diuers places at once were faine to encounter their enemies one in one part and another in another, the perfect sight & view being also hindren by reasõ of thick hedges that were betwixt thẽ, there could not any certain rescue be placed any where, neither could it be seene what was needefull to be done in euery part, neither could any one man see ẏ order & execution of all things. And therfore in so great vncerteintie of things ensued also diuers haps of fortune.

The souldiors of the ninth and tenth Legions as they stood in ẏ right side of the battel, after ẏ darts were throwen dyd quickly driue downe from the higher ground into ẏ riuer, the *Atrebatians (for they by chance were matched with them) then out of breath with running and fortrauelled and sore wounded: and preasing after them slew a great part of them with their swordes, as they were troubled in passing the water. Moreouer they sticked not to passe ẏ riuer with them: but boldly aduenturing into a place of disaduauntage, they renued the battell againe against theyr enemies that returned vpon them and made resistance, whom finally they put to flight. Also in another part, two other Legions the eleuenth & the eight hauing driuen backe the *Veromanduanes (with whom they encountred) from the higher ground fought hard vpon the bankes of the riuer. And all our whole Camp welnigh being left naked on the forefront and on the left side, seeing that in the right wing stood the vii. Legion, and within a little way of it the seuenth Legion.

All the Neruians in a very thicke battell by the conduct of Boduognatus who was Generall of the field, made toward the same place. Of whom some began to assault our Legions on the open syde, and some to get to the highest

 place

place of our Campe. The same tyme our Horsemen and our light harnessed footemen and such as were with them, (who (as I told you) were put to flight at the first shock of our enemies,) as they were retyring into their Camp met their enemies full in the face, and fled againe from them another way. And the varlets & pages who from the high gate of our Camp and the top of the hill had seene our men passe the riuer with conquest, going out to gather ẏ spoyle, when they loked backe and saw ẏ enemies in our camp, toke them to their heeles as fast as they could. Therewithall was also heard a noise and a roze of them that came with the cariages, and euery man scattered away for feare, some one way and some another. All the which things strake such a feare into the hartes of the horsemen of Triers, who are reputed for men of singular prowesse among the Galles, & were sent from their citie to aide Cæsar, when they had seene that our Camp was replenished with a multitude of our enemies, our Legions sore layd at and in maner beset round about, and that our pages, our horsemen, our slingars of Numidie, fled scattering here & there euery way, thinking there was no hope of recouery with vs, toke their way home, and reported to their Citie that the Romanes were put to flight and banquished, and that their enemies had won their camp and all their cariages. Cæsar as he went from encouraging the tenth Legion to the right wing, when he perceiued his men to be sore pressed, and the Antesignes gathered together into one place: the souldiers of the xii. Legion to be pestered so thick together that one could not fight for another: all the Centurions of the iiii. Cohort slaine, the Antesigne bearer kylled, and ẏ Antesigne lost: the capteines almost of all thother Cohorts either wounded or slaine, among ẏ which nũber P. Sextus Baculus a very valeant Gentilman chiefe capteine of a band was hurt with so many and so sore wouds ẏ he was now not able to stand on his legs: ẏ residue too were somewhat faint, & diuerse forsaken of ẏ hindermost to withdraw out ẏ battel, & shew fighting: his enemies giueing no entrance

entrance to such as came vp against ẏ hill on the forefronte from the lower ground, & laying fore to them on both sides, so that the matter was brought to a narrow issue, and no help that could be ministred to releue them: toke a tergat from one of the hindermost souldyors (for he was come thither without a tergat) and aduancing himselfe into the forefront of the battel, called vpon the Centurions by name, and encouraging the rest of the souldiors, he commaunded the antesigne to be aduaunced and the bands to set them selues more at large, to thintent they might the easier wield their swords. By his comming the souldiors being well chered & gathering courage againe, when euerie man for his part in the sight of his graund capteine euen at thuttermost extremitie, endeuored to employ his trauell, the brunt of the enemie was a little stayd. Cæsar perceiuing that the seuenth Ligion which stode by him was likewise sore ouerlaide by the enemie, admonished the Tribunes ẏ the Legions shuld by little & little knit them selues together & turning their antesignes aduanced thẽ toward the enemy. By meanes wherof whẽ as one helped another, & that they were out of feare of being inclosed of the enemie behind, they began to stand more boldly at defens & to laie their hands better about thẽ. In the meane season, the souldiors of ẏ two Legions which in the rereward were a defence to the cariages, hearing of the battell ran thither a pace & were spyed by our enemies in the top of the hill. And Titus Labienus hauing wonne ẏ tents of our enemies, & beholding from the higher ground what was done in our camp, sent the tenth Legion to the rescew of our men. Who learning by ẏ flyght of our horsemen & pages in what case the matter stod, & in how great daunger both the Camp, & the Legions, & the Captaine himselfe was, made as much hast as was possible. Vpon the cõmyng of them there ensewed such an alteration of things, that euen such of our men as for griefe of their wounds were falne downe, leaning vppon their shields began to fight againe a fresh: the pages perceiuing their enemies

 amased

amased ran vpon them armed being vnarmed themselues: & the horsemen to thentent with valiãtnes to wipe away the reproch of their former flight, did in all places put thẽselues into the battell before ẏ Legionarie souldiors. Howbeit the enemies euen in thuttermost perill of their liues shewed such manhode, that as fast as the foremest of them were ouerthrowen, the next vnto them bestrid them and fought vppon their bodies: the which being likewise cast downe, & the dead carkesses heaped one vpon another, those that remained stãding vpon them as it had bẽne a hill threw darts at our men & latching our Darts sent them againe at vs: so that there was good cause to deeme thẽ men of so hautie courage, who durst passe so broade a riuer, clymb vp the high banks, & march vp into a place of most disaduãtage for themselus: all the which things the noblenesse of their courage of most hard, had made verie easie. This battell being dispatched, & the nation and names of the Neruians being brought almost to vtter destruction, ẏ elder sort who (as we tolde you) with the women & children were gathered together into out Ilands & fennes, when they hard of this battell, thinking that nothing was able to stay the cõquerors, nor nothing able to saue such as were vanquished, by the cõsent of all that were left aliue sent ambassadors vnto Cæsar, & yelded themselues to his mercie, alledging in declaration of the great calamity of their countrie, that of six hundred Senators they were brought to three, & of threescore thousand men there were scarce fiue hundred left ẏ were able to beare armor. Whom Cæsar to thentent that it might appeare he had shewed pity to wretches & such as submitted thẽselues vnto him, preserued very carefully, graunting thẽ to enioy still their coũtry & towns, and streightly cõmaunding the borderers to restrein themselues and theirs from doing them any wrong or harme.

The Aduaticks (of whom we haue written before) comming with all their power to ayd the Neruians, when newes was brought thẽ of this discomfiture, brake of their iorney and

returned home: and abandoning vp all their Townes & castels conueied all their goods into one towne of nature excellently well fortified: ẏ which on all parts round about hauing most high rockes & steepe fallings, had left on one side an ascent gently rising by litle & litle, not passing ii. C. foote brode. This place they had fortified with a double wall of a verie great height, & therevpon had laid in a redines stones of a great masse & logs of timber sharpened at both endes. Themselues were the offspryng of the Cimbrians & duchmẽ, who at such time as they toke their voyage through our prouince into Italy, bestowed such stuffe and cattell of theirs as they could not carie & driue with them on this side the ryuer Rhyne, & left six thousand of their companie behind for the safe keeping & defence of the same. These after the death of their companions, beeing many yeeres together disquieted by their neighbors while they sometime inuaded & sometime defended, concluding peace by generall cõsent, chose this place to inhabit & settle themselues in. And at the first comming thither of our armie, they made often salies out of ẏ towne, & skyrmished with our men. Afterward being inuironed with a Rampyre of twelue foote, of fiftene miles compasse about, & beset with castels as thicke as one could stãd by another, they held themselues within the towne. When they saw the Vines framed, the mount raised & a turret a building a farre of, at the first they began to laugh at it and to make a continuall scoffyng at it from the wall, that so huge an engine shuld be rered so great a distaũce of, demanding in maner of scorne, with what handes or with what strength, speciall men of so small a stature (for in respect of their owne talnes and godly personages all the Galles for the most part accompt vs but dwarfes) hoped to place a Tower of such workemanshippe vppon the Wall of the Towne. But when they sawe it remoued and approching neere the Walles, abashed at the strange and vnaccustomed sight thereof, they sent Ambassadours to Cæsar for peace: who spake to this effecte. That they beleeued, the

the Romanes did not make war without the assistãce of the Goddes, which could with such expedicion set forward engines of so great a height & bring them to encounter at hãd. Wherefore they said they submitted thẽselues and all that they had vnto their curtesie: desiring and humbly beseeching that if of his mere clemency & gentilnes which by report he had extẽded towards other, he could vouchsafe to saue ẏ Aduaticks, he would not bereue them of their armor. For almost all their neighbors were enemies vnto them, and had spight at their valeant doings, from whom they were not able to defend themselues if they should deliuer vp their armor. So that it were better for them (if they should be put to that extremitie) to suffer any displeasure whatsoeuer, at the hands of the people of Rome, than to be butcherlie murthered by them among whom they had bene wont to reigne like Lordes.

Cæsar made aunſwere hereunto, that he would saue their City rather of his owne accustomed gentilnesse then for any desart of theirs, so that they yéelded before the battell Ram touched the wall: but no condicion of yéelding should be accepted without deliuery of their armor. For he would do by them as he had done by the Neruians, & giue commandement to their neighbors that they should not offer any kinde of wrong to such as had submitted themselus to the people of Rome. When word hereof was brought to the citie, they said they were contented to do whatsoeuer shold be commaunded them. Hereupon casting a great quantitie of armor ouer the wall into the dich that was before the town, insomuch that the heapes of armor did rise welnere to the top of the wall and the rampier, and yet (as afterward was found (concealing and kéeping still within the towne, about the third part, they set open their gates, & for that day vsed themselus peaceably. Toward night Cæsar commaunded the gates to be shet, & his souldiors to get them out of ẏ town, that ẏ townesmen should not receiue any displeasure by thẽ in ẏ night tune. But they hauing laide their heads together before

before (as afterward was vnderstode) forasmuch as they beleued that our men vpon their submission would either set no watch nor ward at all, or at leastwise kéepe it more slightly, partly with such armor as they had reteyned & concealed & partly with tergats made of barke or wrought of wicker, which vpon the sodeine they had couered ouer with leather as the shortnes of ẏ time required, in ẏ third watch, whereas the ground was least skéepe to come vp the hill to our fortifications, issued sodeinly out of the towne with all their power. But significatiõ was sone made hereof by fires (as Cæsar had commaũded before) & spedie resort was made thether frõ the bulwarkes. Neuertheleſſe our enemies stood stoutlie to their tackling as became valyant men to do in the last hope of their welfare, fighting in a place of disaduantage, against such as threw darts at thẽ from ẏ towres & mounts, considering there was none other shift to saue themselues thẽ by their manhod. In concluſiõ with ẏ slaughter of a foure thousand men, the rest were driuen backe into the towne. The next day after, whẽ Cæsar came to break open the gates & no man stood at defence, he sent in our soldiors, & sould al ẏ spoile of the town. Such as had bought it, made an accompt to him of ẏ number of ẏ thrée & fifty thousãd folke by ẏ pol. The same time, P. Crassus whõ he had sẽt with one legion to the Venets, *Vuels *Osisines * Curiosolits, *Sesuvians, *Aulerks, *and Rhedones (which are hauen townes & stand vpon the Ocean sea,) aduertised him that al those Cities had yéelded & were brought in subiection to the people of Rome. After that these things were dispatched & all Gallia brought in peaceble obedience, ther went such a report & estimatiõ of this war among other barbarous people, that from such nations as inhabited beyond the Rhine were sent Ambassadors vnto Cæsar, profering to giue him hostages & do what so euer he should commaund them. The which ambassades Cæsar (forasmuch as he had then hast into Italie & *Illyricum,) cõmaunded to repaire to him againe in the beginning of the next sommer. And so when he had distribu-

People of Vannes.
People of perch.
People of Landriguer
people of Cornewall.
people of Roane.
people about Renes
All people of Britaine and Normandie.
A part of a countrie now called Sclauony.

The country about Charters. The countrie of Anjow. The countrie about towres beneth the riuer of Loire

ted his legions into garisons for the winter season among the*Carnutes,*Andians,and * Turones,which were Cities nere to those places where he had made war, he toke his waie into Italy. And for these things vpon the sight of Cæsars letters,generall supplication was proclaymed in Rome for fiftéene days,which thing before that time had hapned to no man.

FINIS.

¶THE THIRD BOOKE of C. Iulius Cæsars Commentaries of his warres in Gallia.

People betweene Geneua & S. Mawrice. The country about S. Mawrice. The countrie about Sion in Valoys. Being all people in & about the Alpes:

AT such time as Cæsar toke his iourney into Italy, he sent Seruius Galba with the tweluеth Legion and part of his horsemen against the*Antuats,*Veragrines,* and Sedunes, which inhabit all the countries from the borders of the Allobrogians and the lake Leman, & the riuer Rhone,vnto the top of the Alpes.The cause of his sending thither was that he would haue the waies ouer the Alpes which Marchaunts could not passe without great daunger and great custome paying, hereafter set open. He gaue him leaue to place one Legion there in garrison if he thought good so. Galba hauing fought certaine prosperous battels and wonne diuers of their fortresses by force,after that Ambassadors had bene sent to him from all sides, and that hostages were deliuered and peace stablyshed, determined to leaue two Cohortes in garrison among the Antuats,and he himselfe to winter with the rest of the Cohortes of that Ligiõ in a town of the Veragrines called*Octodure, the which being situate in a valley & not much plain groũd about it, is enuironed on all sides with verie high mountaines.

Now called Martanach and of some Sion in Valoys.

Now

Now wheras this village was deuided in two pars with a riuer,he appointed thone part of it to the Galles to winter in,and the other part left void by them he assigned to his Cohorts, the which place he fortified with a trench and Rampyre.When a good part of the Winter was now past, and that he had commaunded corne to be brought thither, sodeinely he was aduertised by his espials,that all ỳ Galles were in ỳ night time departed out of ỳ part of the village which he had limited vnto thẽ,& that the hilles ỳ ouerlooked the towne, were held by an innumerable multitude of the Sedunes and Veragrines.There were some causes that moued the Galles,to renue the war thus vpon the sodeine,and to conspire the destruction of this Legion. First perceiuing the Legion to want of the ful number,because two Cohorts were taken out of it,and many seuerally were absent that were sent abrode to fetch in victualls, they disdeined our small number. Secondly by reason of the disaduantage of the place,in that they should runne downe vpon vs from the hill vnto ỳ valley & cast their darts at vs, they thought it was not possible for vs to abide the first brunt of them. Moreouer it grieued them that their children were taken from them in the name of hostages,& perswaded themselues that the Romanes went about to ceaze into their hands the tops of the Alpes not so much for passage,as for a perpetuall possession,and so to laie those places vnto their prouince, which bordered vpon them. Galba vpon the receit of these tidings,when as his winter worke and fortifications were not yet fully finished,nor sufficient of corne and other victuals prouided, by reason that after submission made & pledges deliuered he thought there had bene no warre to be feared, called a counsell with all spéede and demaunded euerie mans opinion what was to be done.In the which counsell, because so much sodein daunger had happened vnlooked for, and that they might sée almost all the higher grounds couered with armed men,against whõ ther could come no succor vnto thẽ,no nor any victuals be cõueyed in for their relife,ỳ

waies