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

waies being forecloſed by the enemy, in manner diſpairing of life, ſome were of this opinion that it was beſt to abandon all their ſtuffe & cariages, & ſo iſſuing out to endeuor to ſcape with their liues by the ſame waie that they came thither. Howbeit it ſeemed good to the greater part, to reſerue this counſell till there were none other ſhift, & in the meane while to try how the matter would fall out, and to defend their Camp. By and by after, ſo that there was ſcarce ſo much reſpit as to order & diſpoſe the things they had determined, the enemies at a watch word giuen, came running downe on all ſides, & threw ſtones and darts into the trench. Our men at the firſt while their ſtrength was freſh, ſtode ſtoutlie at defence, inſomuch that they ſent not any dart frõ the Rampyre, but it was beſtowed to ſome purpoſe: & what part of the Camp ſoeuer ſeemed to be diſfurniſhed of defenders or ouercharged with enemies, thether they ran & reſkewed. But herein they had the diſaduantage, that our enemies when they were wearyed with continuance of fighting, would withdrawe them out of the preaſe, & other ſucceded freſh & luſty in their ſteades. Of the which things our men could none do by reaſon they were ſo few. In ſo much that not only he that had bene weary had no reſpyt to conuey him ſelfe out of the battell, but euen he that was wounded had no libertie to draw himſelf ſomwhat aſide out of the place where he ſtode, to refreſh or eaſe himſelfe. When they had fought by the ſpace of ſix hours & more without ceaſſing, and that not only ſtrength but alſo weapons began to faile our men, & that our enemies preaſed more earneſtly vppon vs, inſomuch ý our men waxing faint, they began to breake downe the Rampire and fill vp the trenche, & that the matter was brought to vtter extremitie. P. Sextius Baculus capteine of the chiefe band, who as we told you before was nere ſpent with wounds in the battell againſt the Neruians, and likewiſe C. Voluſenus Tribune of the ſouldiors, a man of great wiſdome and proweſſe, came running vnto Galba, and told him that there was no waie to ſaue them ſelues but

but one, which was to iſſue out and to ſeeke ſuccor at their vttermoſt refuge. Galba therefore calling together the Centurions, gaue the ſouldiors quickly to vnderſtand, that they ſhould by little and little ceaſe from fighting, and onely receiue the darts that were throwen at them, & refreſh themſelues of their labor and trauell: the which done he commaũded that aſſone as warning was giuen them, they ſhould iſſue out of their Camp, and think to ſaue themſelues by their manhood. They dyd as they were bidden. And iſſuing ſodeinly out at all ý gates, aſſayled their enemies with ſuch force, that they could neither tell what to doe, nor gather thẽſelues together. Thus fortune chaunged her copy in ſuch wiſe, that they fetched in on euery ſide & ſlew thoſe that ſtode in good hope and poſſibilitie of winning their Camp: and hauing of thirtie thouſand men and aboue, (the which number is certeinly knowen to haue come to thaſſault of our camp,) ſlain more than the third part, they put the reſt to flight & made them ſo amazed, that they ſuffred them not to ſtay, no not in the higher grounds. So hauing ouerthrowen all the power of their enemies, and turned them out of their harneſſe, they retyred into their camp and fortifications. After this encoũter, becauſe Galba would not to often put himſelfe to ý curteſie of fortune, remẽbring he came to wynter there for another purpoſe, and perceiuing he had met with other aduentures than he loked for, but chiefely moued therevnto with ſcarcetie of corne & other victualls, the next day he ſet all the houſes of that village on fyre, and taking his way into the Prouince, without any enemy to trouble him or ſtay him by the way, brought his Legion ſafe among the Antuats, and from thence to the Allobrogians, and there wintred.

After ý theſe things were diſpatched, when Cæſar thought there had bene no cauſe of tumult and rebellion left in Gallia, conſidering how the Belgies were vanquiſhed, the Germanes driuen out, and the Sedunes ouercome in the Alpes, & ſo in the beginning of winter was gone into Illyricum, for that he had a deſire to viſit thoſe nations alſo, and to know

thoſe

those countries, ther arose a sodein war throughout Gallia. The cause of that war was this. A yong gentilman called P. Crassus, lay in garrison with the seuenth Legion nere vnto the Ocean sea among the Andians. He, because in those quarters was small store of graine sent out diuers of his chiefe officers and Tribunes into the Cities therabouts to fetch corne and victualls: of the which number were T. Terrasidius sent to the Vnelles, M. Trebius Gallus sent to ẏ Curiosolits, Q. Velanius and T. Silius sent to the Venets. This citie beareth great authoritie ouer all these coũtries on the Sea coast, both because the Venets haue many ships wherwith they are wont to sayle into Britaine: and also because they excell all the residew in knowledge and experience of Sea matters: and moreouer because those fewe hauons (as many as be of them) in that raging and mayne Sea be all in their possession, which is a cause that all they that are accustomed to sayle those seas, doe pay custome to them. These Venets began the broile in deteining of Silius and Velanius, because they thought that by their meanes they should recouer the hostages ẏ they had giuen to Crassus. Their next neighbors moued with thautoritie of their example, (as the Galles will in deede attempt things sodeinly & vpon a head) for the same cause deteined Trebonius and Terasidius: and out of hand dispatching Ambassadours confedered thẽselues together by their noble men, to doe nothing but by common aduice, and to abide thuttermost, what fortune soeuer should follow: perswading with the rest of the Cities to chose rather to continew in the libertie which they hadde receiued from their auncestors, than to continue in bondage vnder the Romanes.

The people of Amiow.

When they had quickly allured all the Seacoast to be of their mynde, they sent a generall Ambassade to P. Crassus, theffect whereof was, that if he would haue his men againe he should render vnto them theyr hostages.

Cæsar being certified of these procedings by Crassus, because he was at that time somewhat farre of, commaunded Gal-

Galleyes to be builded in the meane season vpon the Riuer of Loyre, which falleth into the Ocean Sea, & rowers to be fetched out of Prouince, and maryners and shipmasters to be taken vp. These things being spedely brought to passe, he himself as sone as the time of the yere would suffer him, came to his army. The Venets & the rest of the confederate cities hauing knowledge of Cæsars coming, & therewithall weying what an heinous offence they had cõmitted against him in deteining & casting in prison his Ambassadors, (which name had alwaies heretofore ben accompted holly & inuiolable among all nations) according to the greatnesse of the daunger, determined to lay for the warre before hand, and specially to prouide things necessary for ships: the which they dyd with so much the better hope, because they had great trust in the strength of the place, from whence they knew all accesse with an armie by land was cut of by salt marshes, and comming thether by water would be very combersome, because the Romanes were vnacquainted with those countries, and there were few hauons to harbrough in by the way: and also they beleeued verely, that our army should not be able to tary any long time among them because ther was so small store of grain. Yea and though all these things should fall out contrary to their expectation, yet notwithstanding they were able to doe much with their ships, wheras the Romanes had not any power of ships, nor yet knowledge of the shallowes, hauons, and Ilands ẏ were in those places wher they went about to make war: And they knew right wel it was another maner of matter to saile in ẏ narrow seas then in the mayne and open Ocean. When they had thus taken aduice, they fortified their townes: they conueyed their corn out of ẏ coũtry into ẏ towns: they gathered together as many ships as they could vnto Vannes wher it was knowen ẏ Cæsar would first begin ẏ wars: they alayed vnto thẽ for their more assistence in ẏ war, the *Osisines, the *Lexobians, ẏ *Nannets, ẏ *Ambiliats, the *Morines, ẏ Diablinters, & the *Menapians: & they sent for succor out of Britain which

*People of Lãdriguer.
*The country about Liseaux.

which is situate ouer against those countries. These things aboue mentioned were such as might greatly trouble and set back the warre. Howbeit there were many things that enforced Cæsar vnto this warre. As namely the wrongfull deteining of the Romane knights: the rebellion after submission: the going back from promisse after pledges deliuered: the confederacie of so many cities: and in especially least through his negligence in this behalfe, the rest of the country might take courage to doe the lyke. Therfore forasmuch as he perceiued how all the Galles in a maner were giuen to newfanglenesse, and stirred vp to make warre vpon euery light occasion, and that all men of nature are desirous of libertie, and hate the state of bondage: he thought it conuenient to deuide his host and send them farther abroade, before any mo cities were confederate together. And thereupon he sent his lieuetenãt T. Labienus with a band of horsemen against the Treuiers which are next the riuer Rhine: giueing him in charge to goe to the men of Rhemes and the rest of the Belgies, and to keepe them in their dutie, and to prohibit the Germanes (who were reported to be sent for to ayde the Belgies) from passing the riuer if they attempted to ferry ouer by force. P. Crassus with twelue Legionarie Cohorts and a great company of horsemen, he commaunded to take his iourney into Aquitaine, to thentent there should not out of those countries be sent any ayde to the Celtes, & so puissant Nations be ioyned together. He sent his Lieuetenant Q. Titurius Sabinus with three Legions against the *Vuels, *Curiosolyts, and Lexobians, to keepe that power from ioyning with the rest. He made Decius Brutus a noble yong gentilman admyrall of his Nauie & of the French fleete which he had assembled from among the *Pictones and *Santones, and the rest of the Nations vnder the Romane iurisdiction: commaũding him to set forward against the Venets assone as might be: & he himselfe marched thetherward with his army by land. The situaciõ of ỳ townes for ỳ most part was such, ỳ being set in thutternost nookes & moũtains reaching

*The country about Nauats.
*The country about Auranches.
*The country about Torowan.
*The country of Leondule.
The Guelders and Cleues.
*The people of Poytiers.
*The people of Xanton.

ching into the sea, there was no comming to them on foote, by reason of the rising of ỳ tides, which euer happened twice in twelue houres space: nor yet with shippes bicause that at the falling of the tide, the shyps were beaten vppon the shallowes: so that both waies thassault of the townes was hindered. And if at any time ouercome perchaunce with the greatnesse of our workes, whẽ we had shet out the sea with Jetties and mounts raised as high as the towne wals, they began to haue distrust in their estate, by and by arriued a great number of Shippes, whereof they had plentie at pleasure, and caried awaie all that they had, and conueyed themselus into the next townes, where they defended them againe with the same aduantages and commodities of the places. This they did so much the more easely for the most part of the summer, bicause our shippes were kept awaie with tempests and much a doe we had to saile in the maine and open sea against so great tides, wheras were hauens few or none at all. For their ships were builded and decked in this wise. The keles of them were somewhat flatter than the keles of our ships, to thentent they might the easlier abide the shallows and the falling of the tide. Their foredecks were verie streight vpright, and so were also their sternes, made so for the nones for the better abyding of ỳ greatnesse of the waues, and of the tempestes. All the whole shyp was made of hart of Oke, able to endure any force or displeasure were it neuer so great. Their seates were of planks a foote deepe, fastned with nayles an ynch thick. In stead of Cables the anchors were tied with cheines of yron. In stead of linnen cloth their sailes were of leather, or els of raw hides drest thinne: which happened for want of hemp and flaxe and bicause they knewe not the vse of them, or else (which hath a more likelyhode of truth,) bicause they thought that in so great tempests of the Ocean & in so great rage of the winds shippes of so great burthen could not well and handsomely be guided with sailes of linnen. Thencounter betwene these ships and our nauy was such, ỳ onely in swiftnesse & rowing

with oares we were to good for thē. But all other things according to the nature of ý place & the violence of the tempests, were more handsome & agreeable for them thā for vs. For neither could ours hurt them with their stemmes, they were so strōg made, neither could a weapō easly be throwē vp into them by reason of their height: & for the same cause they might not well be kept among rocks. Moreouer it came to passe, that when the wind began to be boistrous, and that they had put themselues to the wether, they were both able the better to endure the tēpest, and staid more safely in shallow places, & when the tide failed them, they feared nothing at all the stones & rockes: of all the which things the mischaunce was to be feared of our fleete.

When Cæsar had won many townes, perceiuing that he spent all that great trauell in wast, for asmuch as though he toke their townes yet they euer scaped his hands, so that he could not hurt them, he determined to tary the comming of his nauy. The which assone as it was assembled & came within kenning of our enemies, about a two hundred and twentie of their shyppes in very good readinesse, and throughly furnyshed with all kinde of artillery launching out of the hauen, set themselues against ours. Now wist not Brutus that was Admirall of the fleete nor any of the Tribunes or peticapteines whereof euerie one had his shippe appointed to him seuerally, what was to be done, or by what meanes they might maintein the battel. For wel they knew that with the stemmes of their ships they could not anoy their enemies: and albeit they had raised vp turrets, yet were ý foredecks of the French ships far aboue them: so that neither any dart could be cast any thing handsomly frō below, and such as were throwen downe by the Galles fell with greater force. One thing which our men had prepared before did vs good seruice: which were sharpe hookes fastened vnto long steales, not vnlike in fashion to Countrie Sithes. With these they toke hold vpon the cords that held the saleyards to the mastes, & drawing them vnto them, cut them

thē asunder as the Galles were driuen forward with force of oares, so that of necessitie the saile yardes must nēds fall down: to thintent ý the French ships disappointed of their sailes & tackling wherin cōsisted their chiefe hope, they might at one time be marred for doing any more seruice. Then remained thencounter consisting onely in manhode, wherein our souldiors easly surmounted. And that so much the more because ý thing was done in the sight of Cæsar & all his army, insomuch ý no deed, were it done any thing valeantlie, could escape vnnoted. For the armie stood vpon all ý hills & all the high groūds, frō whence ther was any perfect view into the sea. The sailes being (as we said) cut downe, whē as two or three of our galleies were alwaies about one ship of our enemies, our souldiors endeuored most earnestlie to bord thē. The which thing whē the Frenchmen perceiued, after that many of their ships were won from them, & that they could finde no remedie against that mischief, they endeuored to saue themselues by flight. But when their shippes were now turned to take the winde, sodenly the sea became so still & calme, that they could not styre out of the place. The which thing happened for our purpose as well as we could wish. For our men ouer taking them one by one did in such wise bord thē, that very few of all the whole nūber escaped to land, & that was by reason the night came so fast on, the battel being continewed almost frō foure of ý clocke to the sunne going downe. In ý which battel was dispatched the war of the Venets & of all the sea coast. For not only all ý youth, yea & all ý were of further yeares in whō was any wisdome & estimatiō, wer assembled thither: but also they had brought thither all ý shyps that were to be gotten any wher: ý which being lost, ý rest had neither whither to resort for safegard, nor wist how to defēd their townes. And therefore they yelded thēselues & all ý they had vnto Cæsar, vpon whō he determined to take ý greater punishmēt, to thintent ý barbarous people shuld hereafter take better hēd how thei demeaned thēselues otherwise thā wel toward ambassadors:

People of Vannes in Britaine.

 wherefors

wherefore putting all their Senate to death, he sould the rest vnder a garlond for bondmen.

While these things were a doing about Vannes, Q. Titurus Sabinus with that power which he had receiued of Cæsar, was come among the *Vnels. The gouernor of them was one Viridouix, & he had the chief charge of all those cities that had rebelled, out of the which he had gathered a puissant army. And in these fewe daies the *Aulerks, *Eburouicks and Lexobians hauing killed their Senators bicause they would not be the authors of this warre, had shet their gates & ioyned themselues with Viridouix. Besids these, a great multitude of vnthrifts & cut throtes were flocked thither out of all Gallia, of those sorte of rascals whom hope of spoile & desire of war had withdrawen from husbandry and daylie labor. Sabinus therfore helde himself within his camp in a place meete for all purposes: When Viridouix beeing encamped against him a two miles of, did daylie bring forth his armie & offer him battell: insomuch that now, Sabinus began not onely to be despised of his enemies, but also to be cried out vpon & taũted of his owne souldiors. And he gaue his enemies so much cause to thinke ý he stood in feare of them, that now they durst approch euen to the trench of his Camp. The which he did bicause he thought it was more thẽ a Lieuetenãt ought to do, to encounter with so great a multitude of enemies specially in thabsence of his generall, onlesse it were in an indifferent place or vpon some occasion of aduantage giuen. When he had thus confirmed thẽ in this opinion of his fearefulnesse, he chose out a meete person for the purpose, a suttle fellow, one of the Galls that he had in his retinew for his ayd, and perswaded him with great rewards and large promises, to steale ouer to his enemies, geuing him instructions what he should doe. This fellow comming thither like a runnagate, reported what feare the Romanes stode in: and declared how sore the Venets had distressed Cæsar himselfe, assuring them that the next night after at the furthest, Sabinus would steale priuelie with

People of Perch.

People of Roane.
People of Eureux.
People of Liseaux.

with his armie out of his camp and take his waie toward Cæsar to succour him. When this was heard, they cried out all with one voyce, that so faire an occasion of good successe ought not to be let slip, and that the Camp was to be assaulted out of hand. Many things pricked forward the Galles in this deuice: as the pawsing of Sabinus the daies before: the warranting of the runagate: the want of victualles for the which they had made verie slender prouision: the hope of the good successe of the warres about Vannes: and because men commonly are willing to beleeue such things as they would haue come to passe. Moued with these persuasions, they would not suffer Viridouix & the rest of the Capteines to depart out of counsel, before they had graunted them ý they should arme themselues & march to our Camp. The which thing being agréed vnto, they came merylý toward vs with their shreds & fagots that they had gathered to fill vp the diches, as if the victory had beene their owne out of all cry. The place where our tents were pitched, was somewhat high, & rising by little and little from the bottome about a thousand paces. Hither they came running a great pace, to thintent they would giue the Romanes as little leasure as they could to gather together & arme themselues: insomuch that by that time they came there, they were cleane out of breath. Sabinus after he had encouraged his men, gaue them token of encounter which they sore desired. And perceiuing his enemies to be troubled with the burthens ý they bare, commaunded issue to be made out vpon them sodenly at two gates. It came to passe by meanes of thaduantage that we had of the ground, through thunskylfulnes of our enemies that had ouerweried thẽselues before, & through ý prowesse of our owne souldiors, practised in former cõflicts ý they wer not able to abide one push of vs, but by & by turned their backes. Whom combered in that sort our men fresh & luskie encountering with, slew a great number of them: & our horsmen ouertaking the rest left but few of thẽ, that saued themselues by flight.

So all at one time Sabinus was certified of the battell on the sea & Cæsar of Sabinus victorie: and immediately thereupon all the Cities yélded to Titurius. For as the harts of the Galles are cherefull and forward to take wars in hand: so are their courages faint & nothing stout to beare out aduersities.

At the same time almost, P. Crassus comming into Aquitaine, the which (as is said before) both for the largenesse of the Countries and multitude of people, is to be counted a third part of Gallia, when he perceiued that he must make warre in such a place, where a few yéares before Lucius Valerius Preconius a Liuetenant was put to flight and his army slaine: & from whence L. Manlius the Viceconsull was glad to scape by flight with the losse of all his stuffe & carriages: he saw it stood him in hand to loke well about him and to take good héede. Wherefore hauing made prouision of graine, gotten aid as well of horsemen as footmen, & moreouer called vnto him by name many valeant personages out of Tolowse, Caracassone, and Narbone which are Cities bordering vppon the Prouince of Gallia, he led his armie into ý Countrie of the *Sontiats. The Sontiats hauing knowledge of his comming before, assembled a great power both of footmen and also of horsemen wherin consisted their chiefe strength, & encountryng our armie by the way, first began the battel with their horsemẽ. The which being put to flight, as our men of armes chaced thẽ, sodenly they shewed their footmen whom they had laid in a valley for a stale. They setting on our men disordered, began the battell againe. The fight was long & cruel: the Sontiats for the trust they had in themselues by reason of their former victoryes, thinking that the welfare of Aquitaine consisted in their manhood and prowesse: and our men desiring to shew what they could do without their Generall, and without the rest of their Legions, hauing but a young man to their Capteine. At length our enemies ouercome w̃ woũds, toke thẽ to flight. Of whõ after that a great number had bæne slaine, Crassus in his waie

People about Tolouse.

waie began to assault the head Citie of the Sontiats: & when he saw them stand stoutly at defence, he builded Vines and Towres. They on the other side somtime issuing out, & somtime drawing Mines to the Mount & Vines (in which feat the Aquitaines are very cunning, because that among them in many places are yron mynes) when they perceiued our men to take so good héede of them that they could nothing at all by those meanes auaile, sent Ambassadors to Crassus and desired that he would take thẽ to mercy. The which request obteined, they deliuered their armor as was commaunded them. While the minides of all our men were busied hereabout, out of another part of the towne Adcantuan chiefe gouernor of the Citie with six hundred sworne brethren whom they call Soldures (whose state & condition is such ý they participate & enioy alike all cõmodities of this life, w̃ them to whõ they haue vowed their frendship, & that if any thing happen vnto thẽ otherwise then well, that they come to any misfortune, either they take part w̃ thẽ in their aduersitie, or else kill themselues: In somuch that within the compasse of mans remembrance there hath not any of them bæne found, ý when his friend (to whõ he had sworne himselfe) was slaine would refuse to dye,) entended to make a sally vppon vs. But our souldiors warned by the great shout that was raised by such of our company as warded on that side, resorted to their weapons, and after a sharp encounter draue him backe into the towne: & yet neuertheleſſe he obteined of Crassus ý like benefit of submission as other of the Townesmen had done. After that Crassus had receiued their armor & hostages, he toke his waie into the Marches of the *Vocatians and *Tarusatians. Thẽ the sauage people agréued that within so few daies after our cõming thether we had won a towne both by situation and mans hand so well fortified, sent out ambassades on al sides: cõfedered thẽselues together: gaue hostages one to another: and prepared mẽ of war. Furthermore ambassadors were sent to the Cities of the hithermost part of Spaine next vnto Aquitaine, & aid

of Souldiors and Capteines were waged from thence. At whose comming they began to set forward the warre with great authoritie & great multitude of people. Those were chosen to be Capteines that had serued all their time with Q. Sertorius, and therefore were deemed to be men of singular knowledge in feates of armes. These according to the custome of the people of Rome, practised to take places of aduauntage, to fortifie their Camp, and to cut our victualls of from vs. The which thing when Crassus perceiued, considering that his owne armie by reason of the slender number therof could not conueniently be sent diuers waies abroad, and that his enemies might both raunge abroad at pleasure and also forlay the waies, and yet leaue sufficient defence in his camp besides, which was a cause that graine & victuall could not well be conueyed vnto him, & moreouer that the number of his enemies daily encrased, he thought it best to trie the matter by battel without any further lingering. Hauing propounded this matter in counsel, when he perceiued all of them to be of the same opinion, he appointed the next day to giue battel in. As sone as ý day began to break, he brought forth his armie & ordering them in two battels placed his aides in the middle ward, waiting what his enemies entended to doe. They albeit that in consideration of their multitude, and their auncient renowne in cheualry, & the smal number of our men, thought they might haue giuẽ vs battell safelie, yet notwithstanding they thought it a surer waie, by forlaying the waies & cutting of our victuals to get the victory without bloudshed. And if the Romanes for penury of corne & victualls began to retyre, they determined to assayle them cowardly as they were troubled in marching with their burthens on their necks. The Capteines liked this counsell so well, that as often as the Romanes brought their men into the field, they kept thẽselues within their Camp. Crassus perceiuing that, when he by his prolonging of time and his enemies by pretending such feare had made our Souldiors more couragious to fight, insomuch

much that it was heard at euerie mans mouth that they would to their enemies camp without any further delay, after he had giuen encouragement vnto them, led them thither with willing harts. Ther while some filled vp ý diches, some by throwing darts thick draue the defendants downe from their Rampyres & fortifications, and that the straũge souldiors whom Crassus trusted not greatly vnto to fight, in ministring stones and weapons vnto others, & in bringing turfe to make the mount, made a show as though they had fought in deede, & while on the contrarie part our enemies fought stoutly and vnfearefully, & that the weapons which came from aboue lighted not any where in vaine, our horsemem raunging about the Camp of our enemies, brought Crassus word that their Campe was not so strongly garded at the cheife gate, and ý it was easie to enter at it. Crassus exhorting the Capteines of the men at armes to encourage their men with promise of great rewards, declaring vnto them what he would haue done. They according to their commission taking forth fower Cohorts which being left to defend ý Camp had not beene wearyed with labour, & leading them a great way about because their enemies should not espie them from their Camp, while all their minds and eyes were occupied earnestlie in fighting, came quicklie to that side of the fortification that we spake of before: And breaking it downe were entered all within the Camp of their enemies, before they could be perfectly discerned by thẽ, or that it could be knowen what they were a doing. Then was heard a great noyse from that part: wherewith our men recouering strength, which commonlie happeneth in hope of victorie, began to assault them more fiercelie. Our enemies being beset on all sides, and past hope of all recouerie, cast themselues downe from their fortifications, intending to saue themselues by flight. Whom our horsemen ouertaking in the champion fields made such a slaughter of them, ý of fifty thousand which wer knowen to be assembled thether out of Aquitaine & frõ among ý *Cantabres scarce the

* The peoples of Byscay.

the fourth part was left aliue: and so when it was far in the night, he returned into his Camp. When this discomfiture was heard of, the most part of Aquitaine yelded vnto Crassus, and of their owne accord sent him pledges: in the which number were the* Tarbelles, the* Bigerrones, the* Preciones, the* Vocats, the* Tarusats, the* Flustats, the* Garits, the* Auscians, the* Garumnes, the* Sibuzats, and the* Cocosats. A few of the Cities that were furthest of vpon confidence in the time of the yeere because winter was at hand, draue of frō doing so.

People of Tarbes. People of Bierne. People about Turse. People of Agenoys. People of Aux.

The same time almost, Cæsar albeit that sommer was nigh spent, neuertheles forasmuch as when all Gallia was brought to peaceable obedience, the *Morines and Menapians onely remained that bare armor against him, and had neuer sent ambassadors to him for peace: thinking that war might sone be dispatched, ledde his host thither. But they determined to make warre with him far after another sort than the rest of the Galles had done. For in asmuch as they vnderstode how the greatest nations that had giuen him battell in the field, had beene vanquished and put to flight, and perceiued themselues to haue manie woods and marisgrounds, they conueyed themselues and all that they had into the same. To the entrance of which woods when Cæsar was come, and had begon to fortifie his Camp, and that no enemie in the while appered, as our men were dispersed about their worke, sodenlie they came flying out of all parts of the wood, & gaue charge vpon our men. Our men taking weapon quicklie draue them backe into the woods, and after they had slaine a great number of them, they followed thē so farre in somewhat vnhandsome places, that they lost a few of their company. The rest of the daies ensuing, Cæsar began to fell the woods: and to thentent: no assault should sodenly be made vppon our men vnwares from either side as they were working vnarmed, all the wood that was cut downe he caused to be laid with the tops turned to the enemie, & stacked it vp on both sides like a rampire. When with wonder-

People of Tyrwyn. Guelders & Cleues.

wonderfull spéede we had in few daies ryd a great deale of ground, so that we had now gained their cattell and hindermost cariages, and yet they withdrew thē still into thicker woods, such tempests ensued that of necessity we were constreined to leaue of our worke, & the raine cōtinued so long that our men were not able to lie any lengar in the fields. And therfore when Cæsar had wasted all their countrie, and burnt vp their townes & buildings, he led backe his army againe & placed thē in garrison among the* Aulerks & *Lexobians & thother Cities that had made this last warre.

FINIS.

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

THe Winter that followed, which was the same yeere that Cneus Pompeius and M. Crassus were Consulles, the* Vsipits Germanes and likewise the* Tenchthers, with a great multitude of men passed the Riuer of Rhine not farre from the place where it falleth into the sea. The cause of their fleeting was for that they had many yéeres together béene vexed and oppressed with warre by the Sweuians, and could not be suffered to till their land in quiet. The nation of the Sweuians is of all the Germanes greatest and most warlike They are reported to haue a hundred shyres, from eche of the which they yéerely take a thousand armed men and send them out of their countrie a warfare: they that tarie at home do finde both them and themselues. These againe ordinarilie the (next yeeere after go to the warres, & the other remaine at home. So neither the tillage of their land, nor the discipline and