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

and practise of war is decayed. Howbeit among them there is not any peece of priuate or seuerall ground. Neither is it lawfull for them to abide aboue one yeere in a place to dwel: neither do they liue much by corne, but for the most part by mylke and cattell, and they vse hunting verie much. The which thing for the kinde of meat, and daily exercise, and libertie of life, (inasmuch as from their childhood being acquainted with no duetie nor nurture, they are not in ante thing broken of their willes,) doth both nourysh their strength, and maketh them men of vnmeasurable big bodies. And now they haue brought themselues to such a custome, that euen in most cold places they haue no other raiment thã leather Jerkins, which are so short that a great part of their bodies are left bare: and that they wash themselues in the running waters. They suffer merchants to resort vnto thẽ, but that is rather because they would haue chapmen to vtter such things vnto as they haue gotten in the warres, thã for any neede they haue of ought to be brought in vnto thẽ. Moreouer the beastes which the Galles doe most delight in and which they pay for excessiuelie, the Germanes occupie not if they be brought to them out of any other country: but such as are bred among them though they be little tittes & ill shapen, they make by dailie exercise to be verie good of labor. In encountres of horsemen, oftentimes they light from their horses and fight a foote: accustoming their horses to keepe a standing, vnto whõ they retire quicklie againe whẽ neede requireth. Neither in their maner is any thing counted more shamefull or cowardlie, than to vse saddels. And therefore a verie few of them dare aduenture against sadled horses be there neuer so great a nũber of them. In any wise they suffer no Wine to be brought in vnto thẽ, because they thinke ẏ therby men are weakened & disabled to endure paines. As touching their publike estate, they coũt it ẏ greatest praise ẏ can be, for ẏ fields to lie wast a great way of frõ ẏ marches of their coũtry. For ẏ is as much to say ẏ a great number of cities wer not able to withstand their puissance.

And

And therefore frõ one side of Sweueland it is reported that the fields lie wast six hundred miles of together. On another side dwel iust by them the *Vbians whose Citie was sometime both lage and florishing according to the maner of the Germanes, and they be somewhat more ciuill than other people of the same nation and sort, bicause they border vpon the Rhine, & merchants resort much vnto them, & they themselues by reason of their nereneſſe vnto Gallia, are inured with their manners. Albeit that the Sweuians many times and in many battels put them to their shiftes and could not driue them out of their countrie by reason of the largneſſe and puissance of their Citie: yet notwithstanding they made them tributaries, and brought them lower, and made them weaker.

People of the countrie about Colon on thorher side of Rhyne.

In the same case were the Vsipits and Teucthers whom we spake of before, who when they had manie yeeres withstode the force of the Sweuians, were for all that, at the last put out of their possessions, & after three yeeres wandering in many places of Germany, came to ẏ Rhine whereas the Menapians did inhabit. These Menapians had lands, houses and townes on both sides the Riuer. Howbeit being striken with feare at the comming of so great a multitude, they remoued out of their houses that they had beyond the riuer, and disposing garrisons on this side the Rhine, prohibited the Germanes to passe ouer. They hauing tried all meanes, when as they durst neither attempt to passe by force for want of ships, nor could get ouer by stelth for the Menapians which watched them, made as though they would haue returned home into their owne countrie: and going backe three daies iorney, returned againe, and comming all ẏ way on horsebacke in one night, surprised the Menapians nothing at all knowing or mystrusting any such matter, who being aduertised by their skouts of ẏ departure of ẏ Garmanes, had without feare retourned into their dwellings on the other side of the Rhine. These being slaine, they toke their shipps, & passing ẏ streame before that part of the Menapians which

were

were quietly at home in their houses on this side the Rhine could be certified of their doings, toke all their houses and kept themselues the rest of the winter with their prouision.

Cæsar being aduertised hereof, and mistrusting the infirmity of the Galles, because intaking of counsell they be variable, & for the most part are desirous of alteratiõ, thought it not expedient to put thẽ in trust with any thing. This is a common custome among the Galles, to cõpell euen wayfairing men to stay whether they will or no, and to enquire what euerie of thẽ hath heard or knoweth of euery matter. And for the cõmon people to come flocking about marchãtmen in Cities, and to constraine them to tell out of what countries they come, & what things they know of there. And being moued with these light reports and heare saies, they fall to counsell oftentimes euen of most weightie matters: whereof they must needes repent them by and by after, seeing they are so fondly led by vncertaine rumors, & that diuers persons tell them forged newes to fede their fancies withall. The which custome whẽ Cæsar vnderstood, to thintent he might not meete with some worse match than he had made allredy, he went sooner to his armie thã he was wont. When he came thither, those things ý he mistrusted would come to passe, he found don in deed. That is, how ambassades were sent from many Cities to the Germanes, & that they were entreated with to depart from the Rhine, the which done they should haue at their hands whatsoeuer they wold demaund. With hope whereof the Germanes being moued, raunged now further abrode, & were come into the borders of the *Eburones and *Condrusians, which are reteiners to the Treuires. Cæsar calling before him the Princes of Gallia, thought it conuenient to dissemble those things ý he knew: & therevpon appeasing their courages with faire language & quickning their spirites with comfortable wordes, he commaunded them to find him a number of men of armes, in purpose to make war with ý Germanes. When he had made prouision of corne, & taken musker of his horsemen, he marched

People of Liege or Lukeland.

People about Aix betweene Vtreight and Iuliers.

ched towards those places in the which he heard that the Germanes were. Assone as he came within a few daies iorney of thẽ, ther came Ambassadors frõ thẽ, theffect of whose oration was: That the Germanes would neither begin to quarrell first with the people of Rome, nor yet refuse to cope with them if they were assayled: It was the custome of the Germanes deliuered from their auncetors, that who so euer made war vpon thẽ, to make resistence by force & not by entretance: Neuertheleſſe they had thus much to saie for thẽselues, ý they wer come against their wils as men cast out of house & home: If the Romanes would take them into fauor, they might be profitable friends vnto them, wherefore they required either to assigne them lands, or else to suffer thẽ to enioy such as they had alreadie gotten by conquest: to the Sweuians onely they gaue place, whom not euen the Goddes immortall were able to match: For in all the earth beside ther was not any mã whõ they could not ouercome.

Cæsar replyed herevnto as he thought good. But the conclusion of his oration was: That there could be no frendship betweene him & them as long as they abode in Gallia: And that it could not be true that they which were not able to defend their owne countrie, should keepe possession of an other mans: & though they could, yet were there not in Gallia any lands that could be giuen, (specially to such a multitude) without doing wrong vnto others: But it should be lawfull for them (if they would) to settle themselues in the borders of the Vbians whose ambassadors were then with him to complaine of the iniuries done by the Sweuians and to desire help of him: the which thing he promised to obteine of the Vbians for them.

Thambassadors said they would make report hereof to their companie, & vpon good aduice taken in the matter, returne againe to him after ý third day: desiring ý he wold not in ý meane time approch any nerer to thẽ w̃ his camp. Cæsar answered ý they might not obtaine so much as ý at his hãd: for he knew ý thei had set a great part of their horsmẽ certain daies

Brabanders. days afore ouer ý Maze to ý *Ambiuarits to fech in praies & forage. The returne of which horsemẽ they loked for, & therfore (as he thought) sought to haue delayes in ý matter. The riuer Maze springeth out of the mountaine *Vosegus which is in the borders of the *Lingones, and receiuing an arme of ý Rhine to it which is calleo *Vacalos, maketh the Iland of the *Batauians, & not passing lxxx. miles from thence runneth into the Ocean. Now ý Rhine riseth among the * Lepontians who inhabit the Alpes, & from thence rũneth swift a long race by the borders of the *Nantuats, Heluetians, Sequaines, *Mediomatriks, *Triboks, and Treuires: and when it commeth nere the Ocean, it deuydeth it selfe into manie streames, making many great Ilands: whereof a great sort are inhabited by wild & sauage peoples: of the which some are thought to liue by fishe and birdes egges: and lastlie falleth with many heads into the Ocean.

People of Langres.

Walin.

Hollanders.

People of Granpunter

People of Vawd.

People of Metz.

People of Strawswrg.

At such time as Cæsar was come within twelue miles of his enemies, thambassadors according to appointment returned vnto him. Who meeting him in his iorney entreated him verie earnestlie that he should procede no further. When they could not get graunt thereof, they requested him to send out of hand, to his horsemen ý were the foreriders of his host to commaund them that they should not fight, and that he would giue them leaue to send ambassadors to the Vbians: whose Noble men and counsellers if they made thẽ assurance by othe, vpon such condition as Cæsar should prescribe, they were contented to stand to it. To bring these things to passe, they desired three daies respit. All these things Cæsar thought tended to this one end, that by driuing off of those three daies, their horsemẽ that were then absent might returne. Notwithstanding he promised to go no further forward but foure miles ý day, to haue fresh water for his camp: willing them to repaire to him the next Morning betimes, to know further of his pleasure touching their demaũds. In the meane time he sent to ý Capteines of his horsmen ý were ridden before, to warne thẽ that they shold not make

make any assault vpon their enemies: & that if any assault were made vpon them, that they should forbeare them vntill he might come nerer to them with his whole power. But our enemies, assone as our horsemen came within their sight, of whom there was ý number of fiue thousand, wher as they had not aboue eight hundred horsemen in all, bycause those that were gone ouer the Maze for forrage were not yet returned, while our men feared nothing because their ambassadors were but newly before departed from Cæsar, & that they had entreated him for a truce, gaue a quicke charge vpon our men & put them out of aray. And when our men returned againe to their defence, they according to their custome lighted a foote, & goring of our horses and dismounting many of their maisters, put the rest to flyght: and in such wise chaced them in their feare, that they neuer ceased flying vntill they came in the sight of our army. In that encounter were slaine of our horsemen three score and fouertéene, among whom was one Piso of Aquitaine a verie valeant Gentilmã borne of a noble house, whose Graundfather had obteined the Souereinty of his owne citie, and was proclamed friend of our Senate. This Piso rescuewing his brother beset with enemies, deliuered him out of daunger: & he himself being cast from his horse that was wounded, resisted valeantly as long as he could. But at length being enclosed after he had receiued many wounds, he fell downe. The which his brother (who now was gotten out of the battell perceiuing a farre of, put spurres to his horse & dashing in among his enemies was slaine also. After ý this battel was fought, Cæsar determined neither to heare thambassadors, nor to accept any of their profers, of such as deceitfully & traiterously desiring peace, had wilfully moued war: Againe, to tarie vntill ý power of his enemies wer encreased & their horsemen returned, he thought it the point of extreme madnesse: & cõsidering ý infirmity of ý Galls (among whom he perceiued how much authoritie his enemies had gottẽ by that one skyrmish) he thought it not good

to giue them respit, to practise new deuises. When he had determined vpon these matters & made his Lieuetenants and Threasorors priuy to his purpose, to the entent he should not haue any mo daies of delay in encountering with his enemies, there happened the best opportunitie ý could be deuised for his purpose: which was this: the next day following, early in the morning, ý Germanes vsing the like dissembling & falshod that they had done before, came to our camp in great number accompanyed with all their nobles & auncient men: both (as they said) to purge themselues, of that contrarie to the former treaty & contrary to their owne sute, there had bene a battell fought, the day before, & also to haue wrought some new fetch, to haue gotten a truce if they could haue cõpassed it by wile. Cæsar being glad that they were falne into his hands, commaunded thẽ to be put in safe keping. And therupon he led all his power out of his camp, commaũding his horsemẽ to follow after his host, because he thought thẽ discouraged wõ their late conflict. Thus with his men in three battels he marched the space of eyght miles with such speed, that he came to the camp of the Germanes before they could understãd what was don. Who being dismaied in all things vppon the sodein, both for our hastie approch, and for the departure of their owne men, hauing leysure neither to tak counsel nor yet to arme themselues, were so troubled that they wyst not whether it were best for them to go forth with their power against the enemie, or to tary and defend their Camp, or els to saue themselues by flight. Our men vnderstanding their feare by the rore & shuffling that was among them, & prouoked with their traiterous dealing the day before, dashed into their camp. In the which place, such as could quicklie arme themselues resisted our men a while & maintained ý battell among their stuffe & cariages. But the rest of the multitude of women & children (for they came from home & passed the Rhine tag & rag) beganne to flie here and there euerie way, after whom Cæsar sent his horsemen to ouertake them.

The

The Germanes hearing the crie behind thẽ, when they saw their company murthered, threw away their hauenesse and forsaking their standerds fled out of their camp: and when they came to the meeting of the Maze and Rhyne, being past hope of flying any further; after that a great number of them were slaine, the rest cast themselues into ý streame, and there being oppressed with feare, wearyenesse, and the force of the water, perished. Our company without the losse of any one man (sauing that a few were wounded, wher as there was to the number of foure hundred and thirtie thousand of our enemies one & other, returned out of this dreadfull battel into their Camp. And there Cæsar gaue licence to depart to such as he had deteined. But they fearing that the Galles whose fields they had wasted would punish them and deale cruelly with them, said they would tary still with him: and Cæsar beeing content therewith graunted thẽ their libertie.

After that this battell against the Germanes was dispatched, Cæsar thought it expedient to passe the Rhine for many causes, whereof this was the iustest, that forasmuch as he saw ý Germenes so easly persuaded to come into Gallia, he would haue them stand in some feare of their owne things at home also, whẽ they should perceiue that ý people of Rome both could and durst passe the Rhine with an army. And to further this matter withall, that compa ny of horsemen of the Vsipits and Tenchthers, which I said before, were gone a foraging and to fetch booties on thother side of the Maze, and were not at the battel, after the discomfiture of their company, had retired ouer ý Rhine into ý borders of ý *Sicambers, & ioyned thẽselues with thẽ. Unto whom when Cæsar sent ambassadors, desiring them to deliuer into his hands such as had moued war against him & ý realme of Gallia, they made answer ý the people of Rome had nothing to do beyond ý Rhine. For if he thought ý Germanes did him wrõg to come into Gallia wout his leaue, why shuld he challeng any souereinty or authority at all on thother side of ý Rhine.

The people about Nassaw & Hessen in Germanie.

People about Colon on the further side of the Rhine.

Moreouer the*Vbians who alonly of the people beyond the Rhine sending Ambassadors vnto Cæsar had entered in Leage with him and geuen him hostages, made earnest suite to him that he would succor them against the Sweuians who sore oppressed them. Or if he could not so do, being occupied about other weightie affaires of the people of Rome, they desired that he would do no more but onely bring his army ouer the Rhine, for in so doing he should pleasure them, as much as if he had succored them, & also put thē in good hope for euer after. For they said that the name & estimation of the Romane army was so great, since Ariouistus was chased, and now of late this other ouerthrow geuen, that the fame & friendship of the people of Rome, might be a protection to them euen among the furthest Nations of Germanie, wherfore if he would come, they prefered a great nūber of Boats to ferry ouer his armie in. Cæsar for these causes which I haue shewed, determined to passe ý Rhine. Howbeit to passe in Boates he thought it not without perill, & besides that he thought it stode not with his honour nor with the honor of the people of Rome so to do. And therefore albeit it was a very hard matter to make a bridge, by reasō of ý brodenesse, swiftnesse, & depēnesse of the streame, yet notwithstanding he thought either to go that waie to worke, or else it was not for him to passe at all with his army. Wherevpon he framed a Brydge in this wise.

He fastened together a two fote space one from another two pēces of tymber of a fote and an halfe square somwhat sharpened at the lower end, measured according to ý depth of the water. These being let down into the riuer with pulleyes, he made to be beaten fast in with commaunders not plomme vpryght like a post, but shoring like the side of a rofe of a house, so as they might leane with the running of the stream. Likewise directly against them, he set other two fastened together in like sort, a forty fote distance of beneth, with their heades into the streame. Betwēne both these according to the distance ý was betwēne the iointes of ý two pēces

pēces of timber, were let in beames of ii. fote square to streine them out fastened on both sides at thends with two braces, ý which bēing once closed & fastned on ý wrong side, the strength of the work was so great, & the things were so framed, that ý greater violence of water that bare against it, so much the closer did the ioynts shet & hold the faster together. Vpon these were fastned Iests of streyght timber, which were couered ouer with rafters & hurdles. And yet besides this, both on the neather part of the streame there were pyles driuen one ouerthwart another ý which being set vnder in steade of a Jetty, & ioyned to the whole worke, might breake the force of the streame, and other likewise somwhat aboue the bridge: to thentent that if the Germanes should cast in any bodies of trēes into ý water, or send any ships downe the streame to breake downe the worke, these should be a defence to abate the violence of those things, that they hurted not the bridge. Within ten daies after that the stuffe was begon to be brought together, the worke was fullie finished and the host conueyed ouer.

Cæsar leauing a strong garrison at ech end of the brydge, marched into the borders of the Sicambres. By ý way there came Ambassadors to him from many Cities, to whom desiring peace & frendship he made very curteous answere, and willed them to bring him hostages. The Sicambres from ý time that the bridge was begon to be builded, preparing themselus to flyght, had (by the counsell of such of the Vsipits & Tenchthers as they had with them) fleēted out of their countrie, and carying all their goods with them, had hid thē selues in woodes and wildernesses. Cæsar tarying but a few daies in their borders, after he had burned vp all their towns and buildings, & cut downe their corne, retired into ý coūtry of the Vbians. Where promising them his helpe if they wer troubled by the Sweuians, he learned thus much at their hands. How that the Sweuians after they knew by their skouts that the bridge was a making, called a counsell after their maner, and sent messangers euerie way to giue

Now called Swoabes.

 warning

warning that they should depart out of their townes, and cary their wiues and children & all that euer they had into the wodes, and that as many as were able to beare armor should come together into one place, the which was appointed almost in ỳ heart of those coũtries which the Sweuians possesse, wher they determined to abide ỳ comming of ỳ Romanes & to giue them battell. The which thing when Cæsar vnderstood, forasmuch as he had accomplished all those things for the which he had passed his armie ouer the Rhine, namely in putting the Germanes in feare, in reuenging himselfe vpon the Sicambres, & in rescewing the Vbians, after he had spent but eightéene daies beyond the Rhine, thinking he had done sufficiently both for his honor & for his profit, he retyred into Gallia and hewed downe the brydge.

Although there were but a littel of the Sommer remaining, & that in those countries (because all Gallia lyeth somwhat northward,) winter beginneth betimes: yet notwithstanding he determined to make a voyage into Britaine, because he vnderstood that in all the warres that he had in Fraunce, our enemies had alwaies bene aided from thens. Albeit that the season of the yeere meete for warrefare fayled, yet he thought it might be greatly for his behoofe, to go vnto the Iland and see what maner of men they were, & to view the places, hauons, and ryuages, all the which thinges were almost vnknowne to the Galles. For lightly ther cometh not any man to them except merchantmen, neither is any thing knowen to the merchantmen thẽselues sauing the sea coast and those countries that lie against Gallia. And therefore when he had called the merchants of all quarters before him, he could not learne, neither how byg the Iland should be, neither what and how puissant nations inhabited it, nor what order they kept in their wars, nor what lawes and customes they vsed, nor what hauons there were, able to receiue any great number of shippes. To knowe these thinges, he thought good to send Caius Volusenus before with a galley, ere he hazarded himselfe thether: to whom he

Britaine.

he gaue commaũdement that hauing serched out all things, he should with all spede returne vnto him. And he himselfe toke his iorney to the *Morins, because that from thence is the shortest cut into Britaine. Hither he commaunded that shippes from all places of the sea coast nére thereabouts, & that his fleete which he had builded the last Sommer against the Venets should assemble. In the meane time his purpose being knowen and caryed into Britaine by the Merchants, there came ambassadors from many cities of the Ile vnto him, proferyng to giue him hostages, & to submit themselues to the Empyre of the people of Rome. Whose message being heard, he made them very liberall promises, and encouraging them to continue in the same minde still, sent them home againe, and with them one Comius, (whom hauing vanquished the *Atrebatians he had made king there,) whose counsel and valeantnesse he liked well of, both because he toke him to be faithfull to him, & also because he was thought to be a man that was able to do much in those countries. He gaue him in commission to go to as many Cities as he could, and to persuade them to alie themselues with the Romanes, and to tell them it should not be long ere he came thether. Volusenus hauing viewed the coast, as farre as he had liberty to do (which durst not stirre out of his shippe and commit himselfe to the barbarous people,) returned the fyfth day vnto Cæsar, and made report vnto him what he had seene. While Cæsar tarried there for the furnishing of his Nauie, there came ambassadors from a great part of the *Morines to excuse them of their foly heretofore vsed, in that they beeing rude people and vnskilfull of our custome had moued warre against the people of Rome, promising to do whatsoeuer he would commaund them. Cæsar thinking that these things fel luckely on his side, because he would neither leaue an enemy behind his backe, nor could well make warre because the time of the yeere was so far spent, nor demed these tryflyng businesse worthy to be preferred before, the weighty affaires of Britaine, cgarged them with a great number of hostages.

The people of Torowan & the coũtry about Calyce.

King of the people of Artoys.

The people Torwin in Belgia.

The which being brought, he receiued their submission. Hauing assembled together about foureſcore hulkes, and as many as he thought sufficient to conuey ouer two Legions, he distributed all the Galleys that he had to the Threasorer and his Lieuetenants, & the chief officers of his camp. Ther were also besides these, eightene mo Hulks, which wer held by the wind an eight miles from that place ỳ they could not come all into one hauen. These he assigned to his men of armes. The rest of his armie he committed to his Lieuetenants Q. Titurius Sabinus and L. Aurunculeius Cotta to lead against the Menapians, and such townes of the Morines frõ whence there had come no ambassadors vnto him. And he commaunded P. Sulpitius Rufus another Lieuetenant of his, to keepe the hauen with such a crew as he thought sufficiẽt for the purpose.

When he had thus set things in order, hauing gotten a seasonable wether to saile in, he lofed from ỳ shore almost about the third watch: commaunding his horsemen to goe to the further hauon and ther to take shipping & follow after him. Which charge being by them executed somewhat slowly, he himselfe about foure of the clock arriued with his foremost ships in Brittaine, & there he saw all the hilles couered with armed men. The nature of the which place was such, and the Sea was so enclosed with narrow hils, that a dart might be throwen from the higher groũds vnto the ryuage. Thinking this to be no meete place to take land at, he rode at anchor vntill it was nine of the clocke, awayting the cõming of the rest of his ships. In the meane season calling his Lieuetenants & Tribunes together, he declared to thẽ what he had vnderstood by Volusenus, & what he would haue done: warning them (as the order of war, & specially sea matters required) that forasmuch as they should haue a sodeine and vncertaine remouing, all things should be done by them at a becke, as the time would serue. When he had dismissed them, hauing gotten both winde & tide with him at once, he gaue them signe to waie vp their anchors, and going forward about

about an eight myles from thence, arriued at an open and playne shore. But the Brittons hauing knowledge of Cæsars meaning, sent their horsemen & wagoners before, (ỳ which kind of furniture they commonly vse in battell) and following after with all the rest of their power prohibited our mẽ to take land. By meanes hereof we were in great perplexitie, for as much as our ships by reason of their greatnesse could not come neere ỳ shore for want of water: so that it behoued our souldiors in vnknowen places, wỏ troubled hands, ouerladen with the great & weightie burthen of their harnesse, both to leape out of their ships, & to stand in ỳ waues, and to fight with their enemies: whereas they on the contrary part standing vpon the drye ground, or wading but a littell way into the water, hauing all their limbes at libertie, in places throughly knowen to them, might boldly cast Darts at vs, & ouercome vs with their horses which wer inured to the purpose. Our men somewhat abashed at these thinges, as they that were altogether vnacquainted with this kinde of fight, shewed not the like courage & chierfulnesse that they were wont to vse in pytched fields. The which thing when Cæsar perceiued, he commaunded that ỳ Galleies wherof ỳ facion was more straunge to the sauage Brittons, & the mouing more redy & wieldsome, should be remoued a little from the ships of Burthen, & rowed forth, & set against the open side of his enemies, & there with slings, shot of arrowes, and other artillery to disorder them and send them further off, which thing did greatly aduantage our men. For the rude people abashed at the facion of the Galleyes, the rowing of them with ores, and the straunge kinde of artillery that was in them, stood still on a heape, and a littell gaue backe. But when our men staied and seemed to make curtsie, chiefly for the deepenesse of the water, the chiefe standerdbearer of the tenth Legion making earnest protestation to the Goddes, that the thinge which he purposed to do might happen luckely to the Legion, saide, leape downe my fellowes onles you will betray our standerd

derd to the enemy surely I will do my duty to thuttermost for my common wealth and for my graundcapteine. When he had spoken this with a loud voice, he threw himselfe out of the shippe and began to carry the standerd against the enemies. Then our men encouraging one another, not to suffer such a foile, leaped euerichone of them out of the vessell. Those that were in thother formest ships seeing them do so, followed after them and approched to their enemies. Then counter was sharpe on both sides. Howbeit our men for as much as they were able neither to keepe aray, nor to take sure foting, nor to folow their standerds, inasmuch as some comming out of one ship & some out of another, they were fayne to cluster themselues vnder that standerd that came next to hand, were much troubled. But our enemies being perfect in all the fleete & shallow places, assone as they espyed from the shore any of our companie comming out of their ships one by one alone, put spurres to their horses, and ran vppon them being troubled in the water, and wher they saw few, there would they come by companies & enclose thē: and other some from the open side threw darts at ỳ whole rout of vs. The which when Cæsar perceiued, he commaunded the Cockbotes & Brigantines to be furnished with souldiors & sent thē to succor such as he saw in daunger. Assone as our men were gotten to dry land, the rest of their company followed hard after them, & charging fiercely vpon the enemies put them to flight: but they could not chase thē far, because our horsemen could not kepe their course, & attaine to the Iland, the which one only thing Cæsar missed of his accustomed god fortune. Our enemies ouercome in this battell, assone as they had recouered themselues from the chase, sent Ambassadors by & by vnto Cæsar for peace, proferyng to giue him hostages, & to do whatsoeuer he would commaund them. With these ambassadors came also Comius of Arras, whom we shewed you before to haue bēne sent by Cæsar into Britaine. For at such time as he came of message from Cæsar, they layd hand on him assone as he came out of his shyppe,

shyppe, and cast him in pryson. But after the foresayde ouerthrow, they set him at liberty, and when they came to sew for peace, they laid the fault thereof vpon the cōmon people desiring pardon of their vnskilfulnesse & folly. Cæsar blameing them in that hauing of their owne accord sent Ambassadors to him into Gallia to sew for peace, they had without cause moued warre against him, saide he was contented to beare with their folly, commaūding them to giue him pledges: of the which they deliuered one halfe out of hand, and the other halfe which was to be fetched out of the further parts of the country, they said they would deliuer within few daies after. In the meane season they bad that euerie man should returne home to his owne dwelling: & the noble men resorting to Cæsar from all sides, submitted themselues and their Cities vnto him.

Peace being by this meanes stablished, after the.iiii. daie of our arryuall in Britaine, the eightene ships that we spake of before, which had the horsemen to conuey ouer, losened from the further hauen with a soft wind. The which when they approched so nēre Britaine that we might sée them out of our camp, sodeinly there arose so great a tempest ỳ none of them was able to kēepe his course, but some were driuen backe againe to the place they came fro, and othersome wer cast with great daunger downe to the lower part of the Iland which is toward ỳ sunne setting: the which neuertheless after they had cast Anchor, being filled with waues, were of necessity in the dead of ỳ night constreined to take ỳ maine sea againe, & so made toward the maine land. It chaunced ỳ the same night the Mone was at the full, which is wont to cause spring tides in the Ocean, and that was vnknowen to our men. So at one instant ỳ tide filled both those galleyes wherin Cæsar had conueyed ouer his army, & also those which he had drawen into harborough: & besides that, the tempest shaked ỳ ships of Burthen ỳ rode at Anchor. Neither could our men either rule or helpe the matter by any meanes possible: when the most of our shippes were thus brosed and weather-

weatherbeaten, and the residew vnméete to saile in, hauing lost their cables, anchors, and all ý rest of their tackling, the whole army (as it must nédes come to passe in such a case) was greatly disquieted. For there were none other shippes to conuey them ouer in againe, & all things wanted wherewith to repaire those, and for asmuch as euery man loked assuredly to winter in Gallia, ther was no prouisiõ of grain made in those quarters against ý winter. The which things being knowne, the Princes of Britaine which after the discomfiture had assembled to execute Cæsars cõmaundemẽts, conferring vpon the matter among themselues, when they vnderstode that the Romanes wanted both horsemen, ships, and victualls, & perceiued by the smalnesse of our camp, that there was but a thin company of vs, which were in déede conueyed in so much the lesse roume, because Cæsar had suffred his Legions to bring ouer no stuffe nor baggage with them: They thought it best to rebell, and stopping vs from victualls to prolong the matter vntill winter, beleuing verely that if they might get the maistry of these, or shet them vp from returning, no man would hereafter be so bold to passe into Britaine, to make war vpon them. Wherfore conspiring together againe, they began to steale themselues by little and little out of the camp, and to assemble their men priuely out of the country. But Cæsar although as yet he knew not what they were about to doe, yet notwithstãding both vpon the myschaunce of his ships & in that they made delay in deliuering their hostages, he misdéemed that which after came to passe in déede: and therefore he layd before hand to haue a remedie against all mischiefes. For he both gathered corne dayly out of the country into his camp, and also with the tymber and yron of such shippes as were sorest battered, he mended the rest, and such other things as were necessary for the same purpose, he willed to be brought from the mayne lande. In accomplishing whereof, his souldiors wrought so earnestly, that with the losse of twelue ships, the rest were so well mended, that they might well be sayled in.

Whyle

While these things wer a doing, as one of ý Legions which is called the seuenth & was ordinarilie sent out for forage, was one day abroad, no suspicion of war vnto that time rising, when some of the men were yet in the fields & some comming homeward to the camp, those that warded at the gates of the camp, brough Cæsar word that they saw a greater dust than customably was wont to be raised, the same way that the Legion was gone Cæsar misdoubting ý truth of the matter, ý the disloyall Britons were practisig of some new deuise, commaunded those Cohorts that warded, to goe with him on the waie, & two other to supplie their roumes, and the rest to arme themselues and follow quickly after him. When he had gone a good prety way he might perceiue that his men were ouer charged with enemies, & had much a doe to hold out, & that ther was throwing of darts on all sides at the Legiõ which had cast themselues close together. For in asmuch as in all other quarters ý corne was reaped down, & none standing any wher saue in this one place, our enemies mistrusting ý our men would come thither, had line lurking in the woodes all the night before, & when they saw our men had laide downe their wrapons & disseuered themselues busie in mowing & reaping downe corne, they brake out vpon them sodenlie, & after they had slaine a fewe of thẽ, they chased the rest being out of aray, and also enclosed thẽ with their horsmen & waggons. This is their order of fight in waggons. First they ride roũd about on all parts casting of darts: & oftentimes with the terriblenesse of their horses and the ratlyng noise of their wheeles, they brake the aray. And when they haue wound themselues in among ý troopes of horsemen, they leape out of their wagons and fight afoot. In the meane while the wagoners withdraw themselues somewhat out of the battell, and set their wagons in such order, that if they be ouercharged by the enemie, they may haue spéedie and handsome recourse vnto them. By meanes whereof they are both as readie to remoue as the horsemen, and as stedfast to stand in the battel as the footemen

and

and supply both duties in one. And they are come to such a perfectnes by daylie practise and exercise, that euen in steepe and falling places they will stoppe their horses running a full galloppe, and guide thē and turne them in a short rome and runne vpon the Vergies, and stand stedfastlie vpon the beames, and quickly recouer themselues backe againe into the wagons. With the which things while our men were troubled for the straungenesse of the fight, Cæsar came in very good season to the reskew: For at his comming the enemies stood still, and our men toke hart to them. Notwithstanding forasmuch as he thought the time serued not then for his purpose to meddel with his enemies or to giue them battel, he kept himselfe in his place, and anon after conueyed his Legions into his camp againe. As these thinges were a doing, and all our men were occupyed, the rest that were in the fields went their waie. For many daies after there followed such continuall stormes, that we were faine to keepe our Camp: and our enemies could not come forth to battell.

In the meane time the Britons sent messengers abroad into all quarters, publishing euerie wher what small number was of vs, and what opportunitie both of winning spoile, & setting thēselues at libertie for euer was offered, if they could turne the Romanes out of their Camp. Herevpon assembled a great power of horsemen and footemen, & came to our Camp. Albeit that Cæsar perceiued that the same thing was like to happen which had come to passe a fewe dayes a go, that if his enemies were put to flight, yet should they by their quickneſse scape daunger, yet notwithstanding forasmuch as hee had gotten a thirtie horsemē which Comius of Arras whome we haue spoken of before had brought ouer with him, hee sette his Legiōs in battelray before his camp. When the matter came to be tryed by the sword, our enemies were not able to stand any while against the force of our souldiers, but turned their backes. Whom we pursuing as farre as our strength would giue vs leaue to runne, slew very

verie many of them, & after we had burned vp all the houses a great way about, we retyred into our Camp. The same day came ambassadours from our enemies to Cæsar to entreat for peace: whom he charged with double number of hostages, and commaunded them to bring them to him into Gallia. And forasmuch as the* Equinoctiall drew neere, hee thought the Winter season was not for him to sayle in, his ships being so weake as they were, wherefore hauing gotten a meete weather, somewhat after midnight he lowsed from the shore with his shippes: the which came euerichone of them safe to land. But that two of the ships of burthen could not attaine to the same hauen that the rest did, & wer dryuen somewhat lower. Out of the which when as a three hundred souldiers being set a land were going toward their Camp, the Morines whom Cæsar at his setting forth into Britaine had left in quiet, allured with hope of spoile, came about them, not with so great a number to speake of at the first, and bad them put of their harnesse if they loued their liues. When they on thother side castyng themselues in a ring stode at defence, sodenlie at the cry that was made, there came together about six thousand men. The which thinge Cæsar hearing of, sent all his horsemen out of his Camp to the reskew. In the meane while our men withstode the force of their enemies fighting very valeantly by the space of more then foure houres: in the which time fewe of them being wounded, they slew very many of them. But assone as our horsemen came within sight, our enemies casting away their weapons turned their backes & a great nūber of them were killed. The next day, Cæsar sent his lieuetenant T. Labienus with those Legions that he had brought ouer again out of Brittaine, against the Morines ȳ had made insurrectiō. Who hauing not any place to fly vnto for succour by reasō their fennes were dryed, which kind of refuge they had vsed the yeere before, came almost all in subiection to Labienus. But Q. Titurius, and L Cotta two other of Cæsars Lieuetenantes which had led certeyne Legions against the Menapians

It is the time when the day and night are all of one lēgth which is twice in the yeere in March and September.

Menapians, hauing wasted all their fields, cut down all their corne, burnt vp all their buildings, bycause the Menapians had all hid themselues in the thicke woodes, returned vnto Cæsar. Cæsar appointed that all his Legions should winter among the Belgies. Onely two cities of Brittaine sent hostages thither, the rest refused to do it. After these things were done vppon the sight of Cæsars letters, the Senate proclaimed a generall supplication for twentie dayes.

FINIS.

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

THe same yeere that Lucius Domitius and Appyus Claudius were Consulls, Cæsar departing from his winter garisons into Italie, as he was yeerely wont to do, commaũded his Lieuetenantes in whose charge he had left his Legions, that they should in the winter season cause as many new shippes to be builded as they could, and the olde to be mended, declaring of what receit and fashyon he would haue them made. For the more spedie loading and vnloading of them, he made them somewhat lower than those that we are wont to occupie in our Seas: and that so much the rather, because that through the often chaunge of the tides, he had perceiued that the Seas went rougher ther. For the better carying ouer of things of great weight and numbers of horses, he made them somwhat broader then those that we vse in other seas. All these he commaunded to be made in such wise that they might be spedelie driuen with ores: whereunto their lownesse did greatly further. Such thinges as were necessarie for the arming

arming out of the shippes, he caused to be brought out of Spaine. And after that he had held a parliament of the hither Gallia, he toke his iourney into Illyricum, because he hard say that the marches of the Prouince were wasted by rodes made by the Pyrustes. When he came thether, he commaũded the Cities to finde him men of warre, & appointed them a place to meete all at together. The which thing beeing blowen abroad, the Pyrustes sent Ambassadours to him, declaring that none of those things had beene done by the cõmon consent of their maiestrates, & that neuertheleſſe they were contented to make him amendes for the wronges that were done, at his pleasure. Cæsar accepting their proffer, charged them with hostages, & willed them to bring them in by a certaine day: declaring vnto them, that vnlesse they did so, he would persecute their Citie with the sword. When the hostages were brought in by the day limitted, he appointed daysemen betweene the Cities to consider of the matter in variance, & to sette the penalty. Hauing dispatched these matters, & held a counsell there, he returned againe into the hither Gallia, & from thence went to his army. When he came thether, as he went about all his winter garrysons, he foũd that through the singuler diligence of his souldiers wanting in maner all things that should haue furthered them, about six hundred ships of the facion afore declared & eight & twentie other galleyes were finished, & as good as at the point to be set a flote within few dayes after. Wherefore commending his souldiers & such as had beene the ouersears of the workes, he told them what he would haue done, and willed them all to assemble at the hauen of Calice: from whence he vnderstood to be the handsomest passage into Britaine, as the which was not distant past a 30. myles from ỳ place. For the doing hereof, he left such a number of souldiers as seemed sufficient, and himselfe with foure well appointed Legions and eight hundred horsemen, went into the countrie of the Treuires, because they neither came to the Parlaiments, nor did him homage, and were reported to raise the Germanes

Now called Lumbardy.

Certaine people of Illircum now called Sclauony.