The sourth booke of

Menapians, having wasted all their fields, cut down all their coane, burnt by all their buildings, bycause the Menapians had all hid themselves in the thicke wodes, returned buto Cæsar. Cæsar appointed that all his Legions should winter among the Belgies. Onely two cities of Brittaine sent hostages thither, the restresused to do it. After these things were done uppon the light of Cæsars letters, the Senate proclais med a generall supplication for twentie dayes.

FINIS.

THE FYFTH BOOKE of C. Iulius Cæsars Commentaries

of his warres in Gallia.



Appyus Claudius were Consulls, Cxsardes parting from his winter garisons into Italic, as he was pærely want to do, commaû.

dod his Licustenantes in whose charge he had left his Legions, that they Gould in the

winter season cause as many new thippes to be builded as they could, and the olde to be mended, declaring of what reteit and fashyon he would have them made. For the more spedie loading and unloading of them, he made them somer What lower than those that we are wont to occupie in our Deas: and that so much the rather, because that through the often chaunge of the tides, he had perceived that the Sias Went rougher ther. Fox the better carying our of things of great weight and numbers of horles, he made them some what broader then those that we vse in other seas. All these he commaunded to be made in such wise that they might be spéedelie deinen with ozes: Wherebuto their lownesse did greatly further. Such thinges as were necessarie for the arming

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arming out of the thippes, he caused to be brought out of Spaine. And after that he had held a parliament of the hither Gallia, he twke his journey into Illyricum, because he hard Now called say that the marches of the Pozouince were wasted by rodes Lumbardy. made by the Pyrultes. When he came thether, he commans ded the Cities to findehim men of warre, appointed them Certaine a place to meete all at together. The which thing being prople of illucum blowen abroad, the Pyrustes sent Ambassadours to him, des now called claring that none of those things had beene done by the co. Sclausny. mon consent of their maiestrates, that neverthelesse they were contented to make him amendes for the wronges that were done, at his pleasure: Cæsar accepting their proser, charged them with hostages, willed them to bring them un by a certaine day:declaring unto them, that unlesse they did so, he would persecute their Citie with the swood. When the hostages were brought in by the day limitted, he appointed daysemen betweene the Cities to consider of the matter in variance, to selle the penalty. Hauting dispatched these mata ters, theld a counsell there, he returned againe into the his ther Gallia, from thence went to his army. When he came thether, as he went about all his winter garryions, he foud that through the finguler diligence of his souldiers wanting in maner all things that should have furthered them, about Tir hundred thips of the facion afore veclared æeight æt wens tte other galleyes were finilyed, as god as at the point to be set a flote within few danes after. Wherefoze commens ding his souldiers & such as had beene the oversears of the workes, he told them what he would have done, and willed them all to assemble at the hauen of Calice: from whence be understood to be the handsomest passage into Britaine, as the which was not distant past a 30. nivles from h place. For the doing hereof, he left such a number of souldiers as sæmed sufa ficient, and himselfe with soure well appointed Legions and eight hundred horsemen, went into the countrie of the Trevires, because they neither came to the Barainenies, not did him hantage, and were reported to raile the Germanes.

manes on the other side of the Rhine. This Citie is able to make mo hozsementhă all Gallia besides, thath also a great power of fotemen, k(as we thewed heretofoze) bozdzeth bps pon the Rhine. In that Citie two were at Aryfe for the so uereintie, Induciomarus and Cingetorix. Df whom the one as sone as it was knowen that Cæsar would come thether with his armie, repaired unto him, making faithfull promise that he and all his Mould become his liegemen, & continue fathfull friendes to the people of Rome for ever, advertising him what was done among the men of Triers. But Induciomarus leuged both hozsemen & kotemen, & bestowing safes ly such as for their yæres were not able to beare armoz, in the fozest of Ardeine which from the River of Rhine keep eth on Itill of great widenesse through y middle of the country of h Treuires, buto h entrance of the borders of Rhemes: determined to lay for warre. Potwithstanding, after that divers of the noble men of that country partly moved with thauthozyty of Cingetorix, a partly afraged at the comming of our armie, had repared buto Cxfar and made sute to him for their owne peculier cases, because they could not prouide for their whole country: Inducionarus fearing least he should be avandoned of all men, sent ambassadors to Cxlar, certifying him that the cause why he would not depart from his men and come buto him, was to thentent he might the kallyer keepe his country in obedience, least by the des parture of all y nobleme, y comon people might for lacke of god counsell do amille. Talherefore the citie was at his pleas sure, and if Cæsar spould give him leave, he would come to him into his Camp, and there put into his handes both himselse and his Citie.

Albeit that Cæsar knewe welynough the very truth of the matter, what things feared him from his determined purpose, yet not with standing because he would not be come pelled taspend the Sommer about the Treuircs, sæing he had all things wa readines for his warres in Britaine, he come maunded Induciomarus to come to hun with two hundred hostages:

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hostages: the which being brought, amogst the his sonne a all his kinsfolk, whom he had called out by name: he come fozted Induciomarus and exhozted him to continue in his allogeance. And yet neuerthelesse the called the noble men of Tryers buto him and reconciled them one by one buto Ciugetorix. The which thing partly he thought he was bound to do of due desert, and specially he thought it should be much for his owne behofe, to let such a one in authority and estymation in his Country, whose singuler god will kowardes him he had had tryall of befoze. Induciomarus twie this mate ter to hart, that his owne estimation should be diminished among his country men, and therfore whereas he hated vs in his heart before, the griefe hereof made him to hate vs

much moze deadly.

Cæsar hauing set these matters at a stay, came with his army to Calyce. There he bnderstood how fortie of his thips which wer made about Meawlx, could not kæpe their course by reason of a tempest, but were driven backe agains to the place from whence they set sweth. All the rest he found reas by to sayle and throughly furnished of all things. Thether came the hossemen of all Gallia, to the number of unithous sand, and the noble men of all the Cities: of whom a veric few, of whose trustines towards him, he had had profe befoze, he determined to leave in Gallia, and to carte the rest with him for pledges, because he feared least in his absence they should make any broile in Gallia. There was together with others, Dumnorix the Heduan of whom we have spos ken befoze, Him in espicially Cxsar determined to have with him, because he knew him to be a man desirous of alteratio, e desirous of souerenty, of great courage e of great authory ty among the Galles. Wesides this, the saide Dumnörix in an open assembly of the Heduanes had saide that Cæsar had put the governement of the Citie into his handes: H which wordes the Heduanes twke in great displeasure, & get they durst not send Ambassadors to Cæsar either to resuse it or to entreat him to the contrary.

This

The fifth booke of

This fatt Cæsar learned by such in whose houses he had lodged when he was in that countrie. At the first he made viry earnest sute & entreatance that he might be left behind in Gallia, partly because (as he alledged) being vnaccustomed to sayle he seared the salt water, and partly because he was letted by vow. Afterward, whe he saw that Cæsar stod stiffs ly in deniall of his request, all hope of pzeuayling being bts terly taken away, he fell to perswading with the princes of Gallia, calling them backe one by one, and exhozting them to tary Kill in the maine land, sputting them in feare it was done for some further fetch that Gallia was thus robbed of all her nobility at once: foz it was Cæsars dzyft to this end, that whom he was alhamed to put to death in y open light of Gallia, he might cary them over into Britaine and there choppe of all their heads. Wherefore he plighted his faith unto them, and demaunded them to be swozne to him, that What so ever they should perceive to be for the profit of their country, they hould do it by common advice. These things wer reported to Cæsar by divers persons. Whervpo Cæsar for asmuch as he made so great accompt of h Heduaes, octera mined by some meanes oz other to bzydle Dumnorix and to feare him from his pretented purpote: because he sawe ther was no ende of his madnes, he thought it. Awde him in hand to fozesæ that he hurted not the common weale and him. And therefoze aviding there about a rrv. daies, because his sayling was hindered by the Porthwest wynde, which cus tomably in those coasts, bloweth at all times, he did his god Will to have kept Dumnorix in obecience, and yet neverthes lesse laide to knowe all his devices and practices. At length obteining a meete season, he commanded all his power both of hossemen and sweemen to goe a bosd. While all mens mindes were busied hereaboutes, Dumnorix with the Hednan hozsemen began to depart homewarde out of the camp without Cxsars leave. When Cxsar heard tidinges therof, staying his voyage and setting all other thinges aside, his sent a great part of his horsemen after him to pursew him, commauns

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relistance, and would not be ruled be bade kill him: for he thought he wold not deale like an adurted person in his absence, that durst disober him in his presence. Dumnorix his ing called backe made relistance and began to desend himselfe with his sword, calling uppon his men for helpe, t crying oftentimes out, that he was a free man of a free Citie. Potwith tanding they (as was commaunded them) beset him about and sew him: and so all the Heduan men at armes returned unto Cæsar.

After that this matter was dispatched, leauing Labienus in the maine land with three Legios, two thousand horse men, to kæpe the hauens and prouide graine, and to learne what was done in Gallia, f to deale aduisedly as time f oc casion should require: Cæsar himselfe with fine Legions and like number of hozsemen as he left in the maine land, at the sunne going downe losened from the Moze, & being dzyuen. with a loft Southwest wind, the which also about midnight: sell, could not kæpe his course, but being caried further with the tide, about the dawning of the day beheld Britaine left a litell on the left hand. Then folowing againe the chaunge of the tide, he endeudured by force of Dres to attaine to that part of the Pland, where he had found to be best landing the last sommer befoze. Witherein the courage of our souldters was much to be commended, in that with their ships of burs then being heavy loden, through continuall rowing without ceasing, they made a way as fast as the Galleres. So we arrived in Britaine with all our thips even about high none, neither was there any enemie sæne in that place. Howbeit (as Cæsar vnderstwd afterward by his pzisoners,) ther was a great power assembled thether: the which being abashed at the number of our Gups, wherof together with the victals lers thips & such as every man had made for his owne oc eupying, were aboue eyght hundzed in sight all at one time, withdrew theselues from the rivage & hid them in the higher grounds. Cæsar after he had set his army a land, taken aplace

a place meete to encamp in, when he had learned of his prize soners in what place the power of his enemies above, left ten Cohozts and three hundred horsemen at the seas side to keepe his thips, and immediatly after the third watch, marched toward his enemies, so much the less fearing his shyps, because he had left them ryding at anchoz in an wosie t open Choze: the appointed Q. Arrius to see to the safe keeps ing of his thips. Himselfe after he had gone about a twelue miles in the night time, discovered the host of his enemies. They comming with their hollemen & chariots to a rivers side, began to beat vs backe from the higher ground & to eno counter with vs. But in the ende being put to repulse by our horsemen, they hid themselves in the wods, where they had gotten a plot excellently well fortified both by nature E mans hande, the which place (as it Mould appere) they had prepared before hand as a hold for their owne civill wares. Foz by cutting downe the træs every where, they had fozes closed all the entrances in: they themselves issuing out of the wodes here some & there some a few in a company, made defence, and would not suffer our men to come within their foztifications. Pewerthelesse the souldiers of the vii. Legion making a Ged & casting by a bancke to their fortifications, won the place, draue them out of the woos, with the res cepte of a few wounds. Powbeit, Cxsar foxbad his men to pursue thé ouer farre, both because he knew not § nature of the place, & also because the greater part of the day beeing now spent, he would have some time left for the fortisping of his camp. The next day folowing earely in the mozning, he sent his horsemen & fætemen forth in thræbattels, to pur sue them that wer sed. They had not gone but a littel way insomuch y the hindermost were yet in sight, when certaine hozsemen rame from Q Atrius to Cæsar, bzinging him word that the last night there arose a maruellous tempest, which had Chaken almost all his thips & cast the a land, so y neither anchoz noz. Cable could hold, noz the Chipmen 4 governozs andure against the violence of the storme: by meanes of the which

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which beating together of his thips, much hurt was done. Withen Cæsar heard these newes, he willed his Legions and hossemen to be called back, to cease of their iozney: the him selfe returned to his thips: where he saw as much in maner with his eies, as was reported to him by messages & letters: so y with y losse of a forty thyps, the rest might with much a do be mended. And therefore he chose such as were Shyps wzyghts, out of his Legions, & comaunded others to be sent for out of himagne land. Also he wrate unto Labienus, that he should make as many ships as he could, with the help of those Legions y he had. Pozeover although it were a wozke of great tople & laboz, yet nowith Canding he thought it moct foz his behwfe, to haue all his ships dzawen a land, & iorned in one foztification with his Camp. In doying hereof he spét ten dages, not respityng his souldiers from their labour, so much as the night time. Whé he had drawen his thips a land f throughly fortified his camp, he left y same power to gard his thips, that was there before, & returned hunselse to the place he came fro. At his coming thether, a greater power of the Britons was assembled out of all coasts into the same place. The chief gouernement of hRealme & ozdering of the warres was by common aduice committed to Cassibelan, Inhose Seniozie is severed from the Cities toward the sea coast by a kiguer which is called Tems about fourescoze miles of from the Sea. This Cassibelan in times past hav continuall warre with the Cities adiogning: but the Britons being moved with our coming, had chosen him to be their souereine, made him Generall of the warres.

The inner part of Britains is inhabited of such as by witnesse of their auncient recordes were borne and bred in the Ale: & the sea coast by such as have passed thether out of Belgicke to setch bottes and to make warre: All & which well nære, are called by & same names that the Cities are where they were borne and from whence they first came, remayning there kill when the warre was done, & tilling the ground. The country is marvelously well replenished

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with people, there be very many buildings almost like in facion to the buildings of Gallia. Ther is great stoze of cattell. The copne that they vie, is either of brasse, or else rings of iron sysed at a certaine weight in stead of money. In the inner partes of the Realme groweth tynne: and in the lea coast groweth yzon: but hereof is small stoze. The brasse that they occupie is brought in from beyond the Sea. There is timber of al kinds as is in Gallia sauing Béech and Fyzre. They thinke it a heinous matter to tast of a hare, a Hen, and a gose. Peucrthelesse they cherish them for their nunds sake and for their pleasure. The aire is more temperate in those places than in Fraunce, and the cold lester. The Aland is in facion thræcornerd, wher of one side is toward Frauce. Thone corner of this side which is in Kent wher for h most part thips arive out of Fraunce, is toward the East: thos ther nethermoze is toward the South. This we conteineth about five hundzed miles Another sive lyeth towars Spainc and the sunne going downer on the which side is Irland lesse then Britaine (as is supposed) by thone halfe. But the cut be twæne thế is a like distance as is the cut betwæue Fraunce and Britaine. In the middes of this course is an Iland called Man. Also there are reported to be many mo lesse 3les about Britaine: of the which Fles, some have written that in the Winter season when the days are shortest, the nights are a full moneth long together. We could learne nothing therof by enquiry: but we saw it tryed by houreglasses of water, that the nights were shozter there, then in the firme land. The length of this side is (according to thopmion of the inhabiters)seuen hundzed miles. The third side is nozthward: and against it lyeth no land, but the point of that side butteth most toward Germany. This they esteeme to be egght hundred miles long. And so the circuit of the whole Pland is two thousand milex. Of all the inhabitantes of this Ale the civilest are the Kentichfoke, the which coutry marcheth als together byon the sea, and differeth not greatly from the manner of Fraunce. Those that dwell moze into the heart of

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the Realme, for the most part sow no corn: but live by milke and slesh, and cloth themselves in leather. All the Britons do due themselves with woode, which setteth a blewish coulor by on them: tit maketh them more terrible to behold in batter!!. They weare they, heare long, and shave all parts of their bodies saving the head and the opper lip. They have ten or twelve wives a piece, common among themselves, specially brothers with brothers, parence with their chilsoren. But the issue that commeth of them, is accompted his that sirst maried the mother when she was a maide.

The horsemen and wagoners of our encinies gave a hot skirmsh to our men by the way: but yet in such wise, that our men were every way tw god for them, t drave them into the wodes and hilles:howbeit by following them overgrædily we lost divers of our company. But they after taking breath a while, whé our men thought of no such thing, as they were busie in fortistyng their camp, sodeinly burst out of the wodes, and giving a charge vpon them that were set to warde before our camp, fought egrely with them:insomuch that Cxsar was faine to send two Cohorts, & those the chief of two Legions, to y rescew: the which being placed but a litle way one from another. When our men began to be discouraged at the Araunge kinde of fight, brake through the middes of our enemies by fine force, and recovered from thence lake. The same vay was Quintus Laberius Durus the Tribune saine: e yet by sending many Cohoets to the rescewe, our enemies were put to the worse. In all this kinde of conduct foxalmuch as it was fought in the light of all men and in the open face of our Camp, it was perceived that our men by reason of the weight of their armoz, for that they could neither pursew them when they gave backe, noz dursk depart from their antesignes, were not mæte ynough to encounter with such a kinde of enemy:4 that the men of armes could not fight, but in great perill, because our enes mies wold many a time foften lwse ground for the nonce, f When they had egged our men a litle from the maine battel, mould

would leave out of their chariots & fight a fote, which was an brequall match. And they kept such an older in their fighting on hozscback, that whether our men sed oz chaced, they were alwayes in like daunger. Foz they never fought in great companyes tegether, but scattering a great way of one from another, shad Ctales lying in divers places one to serve anothers turne, & fresh & lusty men came alwaies. in the roumes of such as were weary The next day the es nemies Kod aloke in the hils far from our camp: E thewed themselues here a sew & there a sew, and began to asaile our horsemen more faintly than they had done the day bes. foze. But about midday, when Cæsar had sent fozth a Lieutes nant of his called Caius Trebonius, with three Legios, & all his men of armes for forrage, sodenly they came flying byon the forragers on all sides, in such sort that they would not from our Legions and our Antelignes. Powbeit our men layde so soze to their charge that they put them to the foile, and never left pursewing the, untill such time as our hozses nien faking courage bpon the ayoe when they saw the fotes men at hand behind them, draue their enemies headlong, E selv a great number of them, gening them no respit either to gether themselves together, or to stay any where, or to leape out of their Chariots. Immediatlie vpon this discomfiture, such as were assembled from all quarters to ayd in this warre, departed:neyther did our enemies at any time after that, encounter with vs with their whole power. Cxfar having knowledge of their entent, marched with his army to the Tems, into the Seniozy of Cassibelan. This river can be passed but onely in one place a fote & that very hards ly. When he came thether, he saw a great power of his enemies in battell ray on hother ade of the River. Pow was the banke Aicked full of Kakes Charpned at the foze ende, & likewise other stakes of the same making were briven in channell & hidden with the water. Cxlar having bnder Canding hereof by his prisoners & runawaies, sent in his horse, vien befoze, & commaunded his fotenien to follow inmedia

atly after the. But our souldiers went with such speede and force having no more that only their heads above h water, that the enemie being not able to withstand the violence of our fotemen & men of armes, folloke the bancks & toke the to flight. Cassibelan (as is aboue mencioned) dispairing of his god successe by fighting in plaine vattell, sent away all his greater powers, kæping still a foure thousand wagoners, watched which way we went, fdzew somwhat assde out of the way, hiding himselfe in combersome & wody places: and wheresoever he knew our men should march, he drave both cattell & people from thence into the wods. And when our hossemen raunged any thing fréely absod into the fields foz forrage or to harry the country, he sent his wagoners by all waies * paths out of h wods byon our men of armes * encountred with them to their great pzeiudice: through the feare whereof he kept them thort from raunging at their pleasure. So the matter was brought to this passe, that Cxsar would not suffer his hozsemen to stray any farnesse fro his maine battell of fotemen, adventured no further to as noy his enemies in walking their fields, and burning their houses, than he was able to compasse by the travell of his fotemen as they were able to iozney.

In the meane while, the Trinobantes, which is the Arongs est Citie well nære of all those countries, out of the which citie a youg gentilman called Mandubrace opon confidence of Cæsars helpe coming buto him into the maine land of Gallia, had scaped death by flight which he should have suffer red at Cassibelans hand, as his father Imanuence had done, who had reigned in that Citie) sent Ambassadours to Cxsar, promising to pælde unto him and to doe as hee should commaund them: and they desired him to defend Mandubrace from the tiranny of Cassibelan, & to send him into the Citie, to take the government & sovereinty thereof upon him. Cæsar sessed them at sozty hostages, and besides that, to and graine for his army: the sent Mandubrace buto them. They executed his comaundemét out of hand, and sent him

both his full number of hostages, also graine for his army. Withen Cæsar had defended the Trinobantes, and saued them harmelesse from his souldiers, the* Lenimagues, * Segontians *Ancalits,*Bibrokes,and*Cassians sending Ambassadozs to Cæsar pælded théselues onto him. By them he learned that not far fro y same place was Cassibelans town foztissed with wodes & marilgrouds: into the which was gathered a great number of men and cattel. Pow the Bricons call it a towne, When they have fortified a combersome wood with a dich & a Rampyze: and thether they resort to eschew the inuasions of their enemies. To this place marched Cæsar with his Les gions, he found it excellently well fortified both of nature E by mans deuise. Peuerthelesse he entended to give assault buto it in two places at once. Dur enemies after they had targed a while, being not able to endure the force of our men, fled out at another part of the town. A great number of cattell was found ther, many being taken in the chace, were staine.

While these things were a doing in these quarters, Cassibelan sent messengers inko Kent, which we Gewed befoze to lye bpon the sea, in the which country were foure kings, Cingetorix, Caruill, Taximagull, and Segonax) commauding them to raise all the power they could make, and sodenly to set byon a assault our camp by the seas side. Assone as they came to our camp our men breaking out byon them lew a great sozt of the, k taking Cingetorix their noble capteine, pzisoner, conue ped théselues backe againe in sasety. When Cassibelan heard of this battell, fozasinuch as he had taken so many losses, thad had his coutry wasted, but chiesly mos ued with y rebellion of y cities, he sent ambassadors by Comius of Arras to Cæsar to entrert whim of submission. Cæsar in alinuch as he had determined to passe h winter in h firme land because of & sodein comotions in Gallia, for y there remained not much off sommer, h which he perceived, might eally be trifled out by his enimies: commaunded to send him bostages, and sessed the Realme of Britaine, at a pierely trybute

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trybute to be paid to the people of Rome: giving Areight charge and commaundement to Cassibelan, that he did no displeasure to Mandubrace noz to the Trinobants. Assone as he had received the hostages, he conveyed his army againe to the sea, where he found his thips repared. Withen he had set them a flote againe, for asmuch as he had a great number of prisoners and many of his thips were perithed by tempest, he determined to ferry ouer his armie at two conneyes. And so it chauced that of so great a fleete, at so many voias ges,neither this yære noz y yære befoze there was not any one thip milling that carged over our souldiers: but of those that Mould have beene sent backe againe empty from the maine land when they had let the souldiers of the first cons uey a Moze, & of those that Labienus caused afterward to be made, which wer to the number of thræscore, very few could attaine to the place, and all the rest were cast backe. The which when Cæsar had a while targed soz in vaine, least through the season of the yeare he might be disapointed of sagling, because the Equinoctiall was at hand, he was faine to packe up his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. And so taking thopertunitie of a very calme weather that ensewed, he launched forth in y beginning of the second watch, and by the breake of the day came safe to land with all his whole fleete. When he had drawen his thips into hardzeugh and held a counsell of the Galles at *Samarobrina, foralinuch Amiens or as that piere there was some dearth of come in Gallia by Sain: Quinreason of the drought, he was compelled to place his armic tines. in garrison otherwise than he had done the yeares before: E to disperte his Legions into mo Cities. Of the which he comitted one Legion to his Lieuekenant Caius Fabius to be led among the Morines:another to Q Cicero to be conveyed to the Neruians: the third to L.Roscius, to be conducted to the Essuans: the fourth he bav Chould winter among the men of Rhemes with T.Labienus in y marches of Triers. Three he placed in Belgick, suppointed Lieutenants of the his Threas sozer M. Crassus, ELu. Munatius Plaucus, EC. Trebonius: he

sent one Legion which he had last of all levied beyond the River Po, & five Cohozts among the Eburones, the greatest part of whose country is betwæne the Maze and the Rhine, and were under the dominion of Ambiorix and Cativulcus: the charge of these souldiers he committed to his Licuetes nants Q. Titurius Sabinus, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta. 1159 discributing his Legions in this wife, he thought he might make best thist with y scarsenesse of come. And yet the garrisons of all these Legions, saving of that which he gaue bnto L.Roscius to be led in to the most quiet and peaceble part of all, were conterned within the space of one hundzed miles. In the meane season butill he knew that his Legions Were settled and their garrisons foztified, he determined to abide in Gallia.

There was among the Carunts a man of great birth called Tasgerius, whose auncestours had reigned in that Citie. Unto this man for his linguler prowelle and god will to wardes him, fozasmuch as he had done him very god service in all his warres, had Cxfar restozed the roume of his auncestors. Pow at this time in the third yeare of his reigne his enemies arded by many of the citie sew him openly: the which thing was complained of to Cæsar. He fearing inas much as the matter touching many men, least the citie by their compussion asould rebell, commaunded Lucius Plaucus to depart with all spæde with one Legion out of Belgicke to the Caruntes, and to lie in garrison there all the winter time:4 to apprehend such as he knew were accessary to the murther of Laigetius & to send them to him. In the meane time he was certified from all his Lieuetenants & Ahzeasozours to whom he had committed the charge of his Acgions, that they wer settled in garrison & their garrisons fozs tificd. About a fiftæne dayes after they were settled in gare rison, ther was begun a sodein vpzoze & rebellio by & meanes of Ambiorix & Cativulcus: Who at such time as they had ben prest to entertaine Sabinus & Cotta at the marches of their kingdome, f had brought the corne to & place wher they lay

in garrison: moued therebuto by the messengers of Induciomarus of Triers, raised their people: Flodenly surpzising those that were sent abzoad for wood, came with a great power to assault our camp. But whé our mé had taken thé quickly to their weapons, s gotten by bpon the Kampier, s had by sending out the Spanish hozsemen on thone side, over matched thé in skirmiching on hozseback, our enemies dispayzing in their successe, withdzesv their men from thasault. Then after their maner they cryed out buto bs, y some of our coms pany Moulo come & speake with the for they said they had to commune with vs in matters concerning the Cate, wherby they hoped all controuerste might be decided. Herebpon wer sent unto thế to talke with them Caius Carpineius a knight of Rome one of Titurius samilier frends, & one Q. Iunius a Spaniard who divers times befoze was wont at Cxfars comädemét to resozt to Ambiorix befoze whom Ambio:spake in this wise. That he edselsed himself greatly in det to Cxfar fozhis benefits towars him, in y by his means he was dis charged of the pension that he payed to y Aduaticks his nert neighbors, & for that his owne sonne & his brothers sonne Whom the Aduatickes bider the name of hostages had held in bondage and cast into prison, whereby Cæsar released and sent home againe: And that touching thasfault of their camp, he had done nothing of his owne head or boluntary will, but by compulsion of his Citie: among whome his state was such, that the people had as much authozitie ouer him, as he had over the people: who were enforced to this warre bypon this occasion, by reason they were not able to swiths stand the sodayne insurrection of the Galles: whereof his humblenesse might be a sufficyent profe. For he was not so swlish to thinke that he with his power were able to oz uercome the people of Rome: but it was the purpole of all the Galles to do that which was done, and this was the day appointed to affault all Cæsars garrisons at once, to thentent one Legion Hould not succour another: Galles could not lightly deny the request of Galles, specially sæing the device

samed to tend to the recovering of the liberty of all Gallia: whom for as nuch as he had satisfied for the naturall affectio he was bound to owe to his countrie, he now had also consideration of his deluty, and so, the benefites of Cæsar, admonished them, and praied Tieurus for the mutuall enterkeinment that had bæne betwirt thë, that he would loke to the lafegard of hunselfe & of his soulviers. A great nums ber of hyzed souldiers of the Germanes were passed & Rhine already, and would be ther within two days after: wheres fore aduise themselves whether they thought it god or no to depart with their souldiers out of their wintring places either to Cicero oz to Labienus, of whom the one was not palk a fiftie ingles off, the other a litel further, before the nert boederers perceived it: he promised them thus much, actured them thereof by othe, that he would give them fræ passage through his country: in doing whereofhe sould both do a pleasure to his country in disburdening it of garisons, and requite Cæsar sozhis desertes.

Assorte as this Deation was ended, Ambiorix departed: And Carpeneius and Iunius repozted to the Lieuetenants what they had heard: who being very soze moued at the sodeinnesse of the matter, although those things were spoken by the enamie: yet they thought them not mæte to be packed oner lightly. But specially it moucd them, for that it was not in maner to be beleved that the city of the Eburones be ing base & of no recutation, durst wilfully without assistence make warre against the people of Rome. And therefoze they propounded the matter in counsell, where was much debas ting of it tw and fro.L. Aurunculeius and most of the Tris builes and Capteines of the chiefe bandes, thought it was not mæte to attempt any thing rathly, noz to depart out of their garrisons without expecte commandement from Cxfar: declaring that they were able to withstand never so great a power, pea euen of the Germanes, hauing their wins tering places fortified:an evident profe whereof was, y they had valiantly withstoo y first push of their enemies, putting

them

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them to many foyles, they wanted no viduals: In y means while succes would come out of the next garrisons & from Cæsar:and in conclusion what greater point of lightnesse oz What greater Chame could ther be, tha in such wise to bring their chief matters in questio, voon the motion of henemie. Titurius earnestly replyed herebnto, that it sould be to late to them to do so, when a greater power of enemies accompanied with the Germanes were alkembied against them, or when any displeasure was taken in the next garrisons. The time of consultation was short, the thought that Cæsar was gone into Italy; for other wife he thought that neither y Caruntes would have conspyred the death of Tasgetius, nor yet that the Euburones (if he were in the country) would have come so proudly to our Camp. As for his owne part he had not eye to his enemies saying, but to y thing it selfe: for the Rhine was at hand & he knew well that the Germanes wer greatly grieved with the death of Ariovillus & our former victozies: besides of the Galles freted inwardly to be brought in subjection of the Romane Empre with so many repros ches & displeasures as they had received, & to have & renount of their former chivalry defaced: finally who could thinke g Ambiorix would have enterpzised such a matter Without assured hope: But hoinsoener the world should fall out, he was sure his opinion could bring no harme. For if ther were no euill meant toward them, they might with out pes rill go to h next Legion: 02 if al Gallia conspired with h Germanes, then was there no way to saue themselus but onely in making away with spæde. As for the counsell of Cotta & such as were of contrary opinion, to what purpose was it: through the which, if not present perill, yet assuredly famin was to be feared by long siege.

When this disputacion was had on both partes, and that Cotta & the capteines of the chiefe bandes relisted earnestly, do as ye list if you néedes will (quod Sabinus) and that was saide with a loud voice, that a great sozt of the souldiers might well heare him: for I am not he that most feareth

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the perill of death among you. These chalbe wise and if any thing chaunce ample, they Wall aske accompt at thy hands tn as much as if thou wouldest let them, ioyning théselues with the next garrisons with in a day of two at y furthest, they might toyntly together with the sustaine what socuer the fortune of battell thould lay upon them: not peryth by samine & swozde like people cast of a bandhed from the rest of their company. After these words there was rising on all hands, & holde was layd upon them both, entreatance was made that they would not through their wilfull discention, cast all into otter dauger. It made no matter whether they went forth, or whether they targed Kill, so they were all of one minde & opinion: but on the contrary part in dilagræing was no likelyhoo of well doing. The matter through dispus tation was prolonged untill midnight: at the length Cotta being persuaded, yælded to Sabinus, ther bpon f sentence of Sabinus taking place, it was proclamed that they hould let forth by the breake of day. The rest of the night was consumed in watching, everie souldier loked about what he had to cary with him, & what he Mould be constrained to leaus behind him of such furniture as he had pzepared foz winter. All things wer devised in such sozt as y they could not tary without perill, that the daunger might be augmented by werying of the souldiers with watching. Assone as daylight appeared, they set forth of their Camp like men fully pers waded that the counsell had beene given them, not by Ambiorix their enemie, but by some speciall frend of theirs, in as Aight aray as could be, with as much baggage as they were able to cary. Dur enemies bnderskanding of their 102. ney by their noyse in § night & their watching, layd a buth. ment in two severall places of advantage secretly in the wodes about a two miles of, & ther awaited & comming of the Romancs. Assone as part of our army was entered into a great vaily, sodenly they thewed themselues on both sides the valley, and began to allayle the hindermost of vs, and to keepe the formost from rising by the hill againe, and to encount

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encounter with vs in a place of h most disaduatage h could be foz vs. Then Titurius, as he that had laid foz nothing bes foze, trimbled and ran by 4 downe to set his men in ozder: but it was so fearfully and after such a facion, as if he had bæne at his wittes end:the which thing is commonly wont to happen buto such, as are compelled to take counsell when

the thing hould be presently executed.

But Cotta, who sæmed to have forsæne that these things might come to passe by the way, a for the same cause would not be audhoz of the iozney, was not to sæke in any thing that was for the safety of them all. For both in calling vp. on the souldiers and in encouraging them, be executed the office of a Gnaundcapteine: and in fighting he performed the deuty of a souldier. And fozasinuch as by reason of the length of their aray, he was not able in his owne person to see all things done, and to foze call what was to be performed e nery where, he caused it to be proclaymed that they should forsake their baggage, and cast themselves in a ring. The which counsell although in such a case it be not worthy to be repzoued: yet it fell out ilfauozedly. Foz it both avated the courage of our men, and made our enemies moze chierfull to fight, by reason it might sæme that that thing was not done but upon great feare & otter dispaire. Pozeouer it haps pened (as it must nædes come to passe,) that the souldiers comonly went from their antelignes, & ran to catch & match from among the cariages, such thinges as every of them did let most stoze by, so that there was nothing but crying and wepping. But the varbarous Galles wer not to learne how to demeane themselves. For their capteines caused it to be proclamed through all the fielde, that no man thould stirre out of his place: the pray was theirs, and all that the Romanes had, was reserved for them, and therefore get the victory & all was their owne. Dur men were equall to them both in number and prowelle: and albeit they were destitute both of god capteines & of god faxtune, yet they reposed al hope of welfare in their manhod: as often as any Cohoet Milto

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issued out, agreat saughter of enemies was made on that side. The which thing when Ambiorix perceived, he caused it to be cryed, that his men would throw Warts a far off, & not encounter at hand: and what way so ever the Romanes preased by meanes of the property of the season of the lightnesse of their harnes e their daylie exerscise, the Romanes could do them no harme: to pursew the when they retired againe to their Kanderdes. The which precept was so diligently observed by them, that as often as any Cohoxt of ours brake out of the ryng, tharged byon them, our enemies slew backe as fast as they could. In the meane while there was no thift but that part mult be made naked fope to receive the Warts y were sent. Againe assone as they be gan to retyze to the place they came fro, they were enclosed both by them y had given place buto them, & by them that waited at hand byon them. And if they went about to kæpe their ground, neither could their manhode auayle them, nei ther could they Canding so thick together, auoyd the Warts that such a multitude did cast at the . And yet being afflicted with so many incommodities at once, theing soze wounded, they stood still at defence: when a great part of y day was spent, whereas they fought from the breake of day vnto eyght of the clocke, they committed not any thing that might sæme bucomely for the todo. The T. Balbuentius who the yere before had had the leding of one of h chiefe bands, a valuaunt personage and of great authozitie, was thruck through both the thighes with a Jaueling, Q. Lucanius of the same degræ, sighting manfully, as he was rescewing his son that was beset with enemies, was likewise saine. Lucius Cotta one of § Lieuetenants, as he was encozaging all the Cohozts rank by rank, was wouded full in the mouth with a Aing.Q. Titurius being moued with these things, when he had espied Ambiorix a far of encouraging his men, sent his interpreter C.Pompius buto him, to desire him that he wold spare him & his souldiers. Ambiorix being spoken unto, made auns were, that if he were desirous to common with

him, he thould have god leave: for he hoped he thould be able to wey so much with his people, as to save his souldiers, E as for himselfe, Gould have no harme at all: for thasurance whereof he gave him his faith. Titurius communicated the matter with Cotta, who was wounded, that if he thought it god they might depart out of the battell, stointly go talk with Ambiorix: for he was in hope to entreate him for the safegard of themselves e of their souldiers. Cotta said plains ly be would not go to his armed enemie, & Awd Aisthy vpon that point. Sabinus comaunded such of the Aribunes as he had:about him at that present, s. the peticapteines of h chief bandes, to waite oppon him. And whé he came nære to Ambiorix, being willed to put of his armoz he did so, & comâded his men to do in likewise. In the meane time, while they dec bated among themselves, as concerning the condicions, and that Ambiorix fozithe nome made a long protestatation, he was by littel & littel enclosed about & saine. Thá according to their custome, they cryed victory, a made a great thout, a therewith-giuing:a fresh charge bpon our men, brake our aray. There Lucius Cotta fighting valiantly was same, and the most part of his souldiers with him. The remnant res tryed into their camp from whence they came. Df whom L. Petrosidius, the chiefe standerdbearer, when he sawe himself overcharged with the multitude of his enemies, threw the Kanderd into the trench, staghting right valiantly Without the Camp, there was laine. The others with much a do endured the alkault untill night: & in the night time being in dispatre of all succour, they sew themselves everythone. A few that escaped from the battelicame by buknowen waies through the wods, to Titurius Labienus wher he wintred, & certissed him how all things had falme out. Ambiorix being puffed up with this viaozy, immediatly with his hozsemen set fozth toward the Aduaticks, who were bozderers opon his kingdome, eneuer rested iozneying day noz night, conte maunding his fotemen to follow after as fast as they rould. Wilhen he had opened the matter and Atyred the Aduaticks,

the next day after he tame among the Neurians, e exhorted them that they Gould not let Up this decasion of setting the selues at libertie for cuer, sof reuenging the open the Romanes for the wrongs they havitaken at their handenribe told them that two of their Lieuetenants were Paule j. & A great part of their army, brought to nought, affirming that it were no matter at all to come sovenly byon the Ligion f wintred with Cicero, s. to put themall to the fungo, for the performance whereof he profered himselfito be their helper. Wlith this oracion, he early persuaded the Nerviansi Withera bpon innnediatily dispatching messengers to the Cenwones, Grudies, Louakes, Mewmobans and Gordunes, (all the which were bnder their dominion) they railed as great a power as they could, toppon the sodeine came speedely to the place Where Ciccra sumtred, before that any inklung of the veath of Tunius was hrought buto hun. It happened unto him ali so (as it council other wife he)y many of his souldiets which Were gone abzode into the woods to fetgh fewel and timber, were cut Mozt by hodeine appzoch of dreuminginalisme. These being entrapped, the Eburones, Nermans, e Aduaticks, with the confederates & clients of them alk began tolument the: Legion with a great power: Dut mentwheithe quickly to their weapons, egat the opon the Rampier With much a doc they held out that day, because their enemies put all their hope in spæde, e if they might get this biadzy, they best leued they Mould be superwurk eurs afternBy and by Cice-110. dispatched letters to Cæsar, promising greatire war ves it any would conney them to him. But all the waics were la forlaid, that the massengers werd taken. De will not thinke what lycede, and diligence was vsed in the camp: sol of that Russely had beene conveied thithens dt Ithersoztisient of it, were raised in the night time about. Otp. Anduzer, soluhats: soever wanted elsse of & works was finished. Dur enemies: the nert day allembling a farre greater powery: allaulted our camp againe, and filled up'theoloh: and durmen made relistence in like fast as they had some hoory before. The like

was done diaers daies after: no part of p night scason was discontinued from labour: not the sicke, no noz the wounded had any time to rest. That soener was needefull to the next days alkault, was ever laid foz sprovided in a redines y night befoze. A great sozt of stakes hardned in h fire, a great nuber of Wikes for defence of the wall, wer new made: to wres Were plauncherd, & battelmenls & poztcloyses of timber set by. Cicero himself being a manwery fickly, twice not so much leysure to rest himselfe as the night time:insomuch that his souldiers of their owns accord, were faine in maner to compell him by entreatance to spars himself. Then y captayens noble men of the Nerwians, which had any enfrance of cos munication & cause of acquaintance with Cicero, bare him in hand that they wer desirous to speake with him. Haueing leave to dee so, they declared the same things, that Ambiarix had talked of with Titurius. That is to say: how all Gallin was in armes, how the Germanes were passed the Rhing and how. Cæsar and the rest of the Romanes were bes sæged in their wintring places:making report moreover of the death of Sabinus, And for the more credit, they the wed the Ambionix. They said they were in a wrong bot, if they Inked for any help at the hands of them, which were in ha zard and not able to helpe themselves. Peverthelesse that they were so well minded toward Cicero and the people of Rome, that they would refuse nothing saue onuly there wind tring among them, the which custome they would be loth Hould be continued. It would be lawfull for them without any let on their behalfe to depart in safety out of their wins tring places, to go into what quarters they wold without feare. Ciccio made none other answer herebnto but this one ly, y it was not y custome of y people of Rome, to take any articles at their armed enemies hand: but if they would lay downe their weapons, and vie his helpe in the matter, and send commissioners unto Cæsar, ther was god hops (cons Adering, his opzightnes)y they (hould obtaine their requests at his hand. The Normans disapointed of this their hope i enclosegi.

enclosed & place where the Romanes wintred, with a Rams pier of a ri. fote & a dich of rv. fote. These things they had learned of vs:partly by being conversant among vs certaine percs befoze, partly by § instructios of certain of our army, whom they had taken prisoners. Peuerthelesse forasmuch as they had not sufficient Iron toles necessarie for the coms palling of hmatter, they were driven to cut by turfes with their swords, to scrape op y earth with cir hads, to cary it away in their clokes. Tethereby is given to bider Cand, what a multitude of men were of them. Foz in lesse than thræ houres, they finished a fortificatió of rusote ten miles compasse. The rest of the day following, they began to prepare 4 make Towzes of 8 hight of the Rampier, 4 hokes 4 vaults of bozdes as their said prisoners had taught them. The seventh day of this siege being a very windy day. They began to cast balles of wildfire out of Aings, and burning darts byon our cabanes, which were covered with thatch after the facion of Gallia. These cabanes toke fire lightly, the which by violence of the wind was carryed over all f camp. Dur enemies ensuing with a great noyse, as it & victory had beene theirs out of all rry, began to drive their Towers & engines forward, and to scale the Kanmier with ladders. But the valiantnesse and courage of our souldiers was such, that when the fire round about them scozched the, and that the multitude of artillery overwhelmed them, and that they saw all their baggage yea and all their substance burned before their faces, yet there was not any man-that sonke away to saue himselfe, no not scarce any that loked backe: but every man most valiantly & couragiously entens ded to their fighting. This was the sozest day that our men endured, howbest this was the ende thereof, that the same day were the greatest number of our enemies wounded and Naine, as they had clustered & thronged themselves binder H Rampire, in such soat that the foamest could not retyze for them that were behind. Pow when the same began a litel to fall, that in a certaine place, a towze of our enemies was

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was brought so nigh that it touched h. Mamure, h capteines of the third Cohozt, dzew backe out of the place where they Node, & remoning their souldiers, began with signes. 4 boice to call the enemie in, if he would aduenture: but there was none of them y durst approch. Then were they on all sides dystroubled with casting of Cones, sitht. Aowre was let on sier. There were in that Legion two Centurious valiaunt Gentelmen, which at that time approched to the forefront of the battel, whose names were Titus Pulsio, L. Varenus. These twaine were at continual debate among themselves, which of them Hould be preferred before other, at all times Arrued with great contention & hartburning which of them Hold be placed highest. Pow at such time as thencouter was Charpeth about their fort, Pulsio said to Varenus, Varenus what Wickest thouso, what other place doest Ploke so,, for & tryall of thy manhodeethis day shall decide our controuer, Aes. Withen he had spoken these wordes, he proceeded out of the fortifications, 4 wher he saw his enemie thickest, he ran stercely byon them. Athen could not Varenus, hold himselfe within & trench, for feare least all men hould speake Hame of him, to be followed him. Pulfia leaung a meane spack betweene him s his enemies, theelv a dart auwug theur, and Arake one of them through as he was commung out of the battell against him. His companions sæing him dead of the Aripe, did couer him with their thields, & threw darts on all sides at Pulfio, giuing him no respit to retyze backe. Pulfios target Inas Aricken through, and the dart Nack fast in his I word girdell. Ahis chaunce turned'alide his scabberde, & sò troubled his right hand that hee could not redily draw his sword, this enemies beset him about as he was thus entage led. That sæing his enemie Varenus, succozed him and res lieued him in daunger of his life. Immediatly all the preace turned themselves from Pulfia to him, because they thought that Pulsio had beene Aricken through with the Wart. Varenus drew his sworde and came to hand Arokes, where, haung laine one, he put the rest somewhat backe. As he followed

The fifth booke of

folioloxd ouer grædely uppon the the Arded into a lowe plot and sell downe. Then Pulfid rescewed him againe being ens closed: fo both of them in safegard, having saine many of their cueinies, retired with great praise into their Camp. Ahus fortunatolico them both; as well in contention as als so in encoanter, that vither of the bring entimes thous ines nerthelesse belpe to save the others lift, in such sozt that it was not to be sudged, which of them was to be preferred be foze thother: The græuouser & charper of the assault daylie was, inespecially forasmuch as aigreat number of his souls dyers being xither dead ar maxined with wounds, the mati ter was dituen to so hard a point, that sew remained able to make defence, so much the oftner were letters & messens gers-dispatches toward Cæsar: of whom some being taken by the enemie, were put to death with to ments even in y light of our souldiers. Athereswas withins Nervian talted L'arrico, domerof à morsherfüll stacke, suho at the first ve ginning of the siege hav sled to Cicaro, a had served him bei rie faithfully. This man persuaded a saue of his with hope ok liberty & great rewards, to convey letters to Cxfar The feilow haume them closed in a Laueling, went his way with thems because he was a Galk, he was conversant among the Galles suchout suspicion, e socicaped onto Cæsar. By his meanos budorstanding was given of the perill that Cicero and his Legion wer in. Cæsar voon the receit of the letters. which wasaboutire of the clocke in the mozning-dispatched out of hand a Parlmant to his Mhreafozoz Mdrous Crassus, who writted among the bollowacanes, about rrv. miles of fro him .: He ronmaunded him to set forth with his Legion at midnight, & to come wito him in all hast. Crassus came forth with the mcCenger. He sent another to his Licutenant C. Fabius, willing him to bring his Legion into the borders of the Atrebatians, through which countrie he knew that his way did lye. Also he wrote to Labicaus, that (if he might doe it without domage to the common welth, (he should come with his Legion into the coast of the Nervians. The rest of

army, fozas much as it was somwhat swider of from him, he thought not mæte to fary for . He gathered buto him ac bout foure hundred horsemen out of h nert garrisons. Liverite the of the clicke, being certified of thy commung of Culluss he marched that day rr.mikeuffle gand Gradusothesekicue of Saciarobrina, and lest due Augicir with him, beekuse he had left: there, the cartages & baggage of his army, tholkages of the cities, y publicke writings, tail the crame yhithad proinded to sustaine the winter withalt. Fabiusing lines cous manhoed, making no long far wiee inspise io dreps, duet him with his Legion. Labisnus haunng vieder flanding dech death of Sabinus, and the flaughter of the Establish, for almuch as al the power of the Treviers were assembled against him, feat ring least if he should in such soft have departed dutinfgars rison, as that he might seeme to besteon, he should not have: hæite able to sustaine p sozce of historienies, specially buhom he knewe to be puffed up with their late victory in wrate as gaine unto Cæsar, how daungereim a matter it was to lead his Legion out osthe place where he wintred: Tertisse prightim inoscouer what was done huming the Elundres and declaring that all the inhole popuriofthe Airevoidsus well horsemen as swtemen, havencamped themselves not passing three miles of from him. Cæsar allowing his counsel, although he had no ma but two Legions where he læked for three, yet not with Kanding perceming three was nine other hope to laudailsbut onelywymaking spieds, dame by great rozuepes into the bozdernof the Nemians a There he lemes ned by his personers how therwoold went with Cicero, and in how great parill the matter ande. Then he perluaded one of the Gallian horsemenauith great rewardes, to conney a letter villa Cicera ithe with be wrate in preeke letters a to shintent that if it. Moudo happen the taken by the leay, our purposes thould not be distofed to the inimie. And if he could not come at Licero he adulted him to tie the letter to the thong of a Leueking, a loto throurit, into his camp. The contents of h. letter wersy betwas come forth w

his Acgions, or would be thoztly with him:erhozting him to perseuer in his accustomed valiantnesse. The Gall for seare of daunger, threw in the letter with a dart as was comauded huniThe which by chaunce Aicked in a Wowze, and foz two days together was not percewed of our men, vutill p third dangthat a certaine souldier espied it, a taking it doun caried it to Cicero. Whé he had red it ouer, he rehersed it as gaine in the open assembly of his souldiers, to the great co. fort a reiorcement of them all. Anon after they might see the smoke of our fires a farre of the which thinge put them clerely dut of doubt of y approch of our Legions. The Galles haming knowledge therof by their scoutes, sozsoke the Ciege, and with all their powze went to mæte Cxsar. They were to the number of thræscore thousand armed men. Cicero af tersteave given-requested of Verrico (whom we spake of bes fore:) the forelayd Gallito cary letters againe unto Cxfar, warning him to be very circumspea e diligent in making of his torney. He wrate in his letters how their enemies were departed from his camp, a were bent wholy towards him. Cæsar receiving these letters about midnight, advertised his. men thereof, syntouraged them to themcounter. Ahe next morning by § breake of the day, he dislodged his camp; and proceeding the mountenance of foure nules or ther abouts, espyed a multitude of his enemies on the further side of a great valley and a river. It was a matter of great perill, to encounter with so great a power in a place of disaduans tage. The which considered, in asmuch as he knew that Ciccro was delinered fro beleging, ty he had therefore y less næd to make hast, he staped & fortified his camp in a place of as much advantage for him as he could chose. The suhich albeit it were of itselfe very sender, scarcelly of seuch thous fand nieu, specially having no baggage: yet he gathered the as close together as he could in the narrow wates, of let purpole to bring him selfe in most contempt of his enemies. In & meane time sending out his Scoutes into all parts, he serched what way he might best take to passe y valley. That

day after certaine light skirmylhes betweene the hozsemen at y water side, ech part kept still their ground: The Galles because they looked for a greater power which was not yet come, E Cæsar, if perchance through the pretence of fearfulneste, he might allure his enemies to adventure over to his side, to the entent to encounter with the on the hither side of the valley before his camp: Dr if he could not bringe that to palle, than that he might try out the waies where he might with lesse perill, passe the Malley & the river. By the breake of the next day the hollemen of our enemies came to our Camp, & encountered with our hozsemen. Cæsar of set purpose comanded his hozsemen to give back & retire into their Camp. Therewithall he bade that his Camp Hould be foztiffed on all sides with a higher Rampier, & the gates to bee dammed by, fin doing thereof to make halfy thronging and beauing & Mouing with as much pretence of feare as might bee. Through all the which thinges, the enemies being entyced, conveyed over their army, a put themselves in battell ray in a place of disaduantage. Also whe they saw our men withdrawen from the Kampyre, they began to approche nes rer, and threw Darts into our fortifications on all sides. Mozeover sending Peravites about, they made pzoclamation, that if there were any Gall, oz any Romane, that would turne to them betweene that & three of the clock, he should be taken to mercy: but if they targed after y houre, they thould have no favour Wewed them. Finally they set so light by vs. that whereas our gates were dammed by but with single rowes of Aurse soza thow: which they thought had beene done so substancially, that it had not bene possible for the to breake through them, some of them fell in hand with pulling downe the Kampier, klome with fillyng op of y diches. The Cæsar issuing forth at all the gates, & sending out his horse men, did quickly put his enemies to flight, in such sozt that none of them targed to fight, of whom he killed a great núe ber, and made all the rest to throw awaie their weapons. Potwithstanding he would not pursew them over farre,

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wintryng place, & himselse determined to winter about Samarobrana with three Legions in three severall garrisons. And fozalmuch as all Gallia was in such an byzoze, he determined to tary with his army all the winter. Foz after the time that the displeasure which we had received by the death of Sabinus was blowne abzode, almost all the Cities -of Gallia began to consult of war, sending meckengers and amballadours into all partes, laying wayte to know what others purposed, edeliberating where it were best to begin the war. They belo night counsels in places same from res sozt. Beither passed there any part of all the whole winter almost, but that Cxsar was continually troubled with tye dings of the mætings, conspyracies, and insurrections of the Galles. Among other things he was advertised from L.Roscius Ahzesozer of the host, whom he had made captaine of the riii. Region, that a great power was assembled out of the Cities of little Britainc to assaile him, & that they were not past an eight miles from the place where he wintered: but assone as they beard newes of Cxsars victory, they departed in such sozt, as that their departure might sæme to be a running away. But Cxfar sommoning befoze him the noble men of euerie citie, partly by putting them in feare in declaring that he knew of their doings, & partly by entreating them gently, keept the greater part of Gallia, in dew obedience & quietnelle. Potwithstanding y Senones, which is a citie verie Kronge & of much authozitie among y Galles, laive waite by common consent to haue laine Cauarine Whom Cæsar had made king ouer them, whose brother Morstasgus, held ykungdome at y coming of Cæsar into Gallia, as many of his auncestors had done before. The which thing when he foreseing had fled unto Exsar, they pursued him to softermost bozders of their territozy, 4 ofterly expul sed him both fro his kingdome & coutry, & ther withal sending amballadours buto Cæsar to excuse h matter, whe as he comanded all their counsell to come before him, they refused to obey him. So much it auailed antog those varbarous people,

that ther were some found, which durst give thaduenture to rebell. For herespon ensued such an alteration of mindes through all Gallia, that (setting aside the Heduanes & the men of Rhemes whom Cæsar had euer in chief estimacion, thone for their continuall faithfulnesse toward & people of Rome from of olde time, thother for their late frenoship in these warres of Gallia)there was in maner no citie, which we . had not cause to suspect. And I doe not thinke that this their doing is a matter so much to be wondzed at, partly foz mas ny other causes, but inespecially, considering how great a coasse it was to their harts for the which bare away y res nowne of cheualry & feates of warre from all other natios, to have lost so much of that their estymatio, that they would be brought in subjection & bondage to the people of Kome, the Treuires & Induciomarus, let passe no part of all the whole winter, without sending Ambassadors over the Rhine, April 20, ring the cities to war, spromising mony, affirming that a great part of our army was saine, * that the remnant was very small. Howbeit they were not able to persuade any of: the Germanes to passe the Rhine, who auns wered, that they had learned twyse alredy by experience, namely in the war of Ariouistus, & the passing over of the Tenstheres, that it was not for them to trie the courtse of fortune any more. Albeit that Induciomarus were disappointed of this hope, pet notwitskanding he nothing followed to muster souldis ers, to traine them before hand, to get horses of his neigh. bozs, to allure to him with promise of great rewards the outlawes and condemned persons of all Gallia. By meanes Whereof he gat himself such estimation through all Gallia, that Amballades resozted to him from all places, sæking his fauour & friendship as well in publyque affayzes as pzyuate matters. When he saw such voluntary resort buto him, and that on thone side the Senones and Caruntes were pricked forwarde with remorce of conscience for their heynous of fence, and that on the otherside the Nervians and Advatickes prepared warre against & Romanes, so that he Gould

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have pnow that would be glad to allyst him of their owne accord whensoeuer he began to set forward, he sommoned a counsell in armour. This is the manner of the Galles when they begin any wars, wherm by a comon law, all the yong Aryplinges are wont to come together in armozis he that commeth last of them, is in the open sight of the rest, with all kinde of most cruell tozments put to death. In this cousell he condemned his sonne in lasu Cingetorix, a Prince of the contrary faction, (whome, wee declared befoze to have fozsaken him & yælded unto Cæsar)foz a traitoz, & did cenfis cate his gods. Then this was done, be declared in the cous sell that he was sent for by the Senones & Caruntes & diners other cities of Gallia. He said he would go thether through the countrie of the men of Rhemes and walt their fieldes, a ere ever he so did, that he would assault the camp of Labienus: and therewithall he gave commaundement what hee would have done. Labienus fozasinuch as he had encamped hunselse in a place both by nature & mans hand very Arong and defensible, feared not any daunger that could happen to him and his Legion. Peuerthelesse he minded not to let slip any occasion, that might turne to his furtherance. And there fore being enformed by Cingetorix and his alies, of the oras cion that Induciomarus had in the counsell, he sent messens gers to the cities nære hand, and called the hoxsemen about him from all parts, appointing them a certaine day to méet together. In y meane while Inducionarus with all his hors men went by and downe almost everie day before his camp, sometime to vew the situation of the camp, and sometime to comune with themoz to put the in feare, & divers times he would cause his hozsemen to throw their Dartes all at once into the Arench. Labienus held his men Kill within the fortification, and by all meanes he could denise, gaue his enemies occasion to thinke y he stode in feare of this Pow when Induciomarus every day moze pzoudly and dis deinfully then other, came befoze his camp, Labienus one night taking in the horsemen of all the Cities there about which

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he had sent fox, layd so narrow watch fox y kæping of al his men within y Camp, y the matter could not by any means be borne a brode or be bewraped to h Treuires. In h means seaso Induciomarus accozding to his dayly custome, resozted to y camp, ther spent a great part of y day. His hozsemen threw their darts, & with most spightsuil words prouoked our men to come forth to fight with them. When they saw that our men gaue the none aunswer, at their pleasure as bout y evening, they brake their aray, & departed without ozder. The Labienus sending out sodenly all his hozsemen at two gates, gave them comaundement & expectely charged them, y when their enemies were discomfited & put to flight, (the which he fozesaw would come to passe as it did in deed) they should all set byon Induciomarus, that they should not hurt any other man, befoze they sawe him deade, because he would not y he Gould have leglure to escape while they wer occupyed about thothers. He promised great rewards to the that sew him, the sent his swtemen after, to have tuccoz of his horsemen. Fortune fauored & deuise of the man. For in as much as all made alfault byon him alone, Induciomarus was taken tardie even in h fozde of the river, their Aaine, f his head caried into our camp. The horsemen in their res tire, as many as they could come by. Wihen this thing was once knowen, all & hoastes of the Eburones & Neruians that were assembled together, departed, & so by this meanes for a while after, Cæsar had all Gallia in better quietnesse.

THE SYXTH BOOKE

of C. Iulius Cæsars Commentaries, of his warres in Gallia.

CEASER for many consideration lokeing for a great broile in Gallia, determined to make musters by his Lieuetenants M. Sillanus C. Antistius of Rhegium, and T. Cestius.

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T.Sestius. Mozeouer he requested of Cn. Pompius the Pozos confull, y for almuch as he above with authorytie about the Citie foz defence of the common weale, he thould command to repaire to the Kanderdes, & to come unto him, all such as bezing bound by othe to & Consul, he had leuted in Gallia Cisalpina. Foz he though it sould be greatly auaileable heres after to make all Gallia stand in awe, if it might appeare to them y Italy was of such power & ability, as y it could not onely repaire & amend in thost space any losse received by y warres, but also make it selfe Aronger than it was before. The which thing when Pompye both for y common weales sake, for friendships sake, had graunted unto, having specdely made muster by his Capteines, & not onely raised but also conveyed thether as he was, three Legions before winter was done, salso having doubled the number of those Cohostes y he had lost with Q. Titurius, through his celerity & power, he gaue to bnderskād what the discipline & riches of the Romanes were able to do.

After that Induciomarus was Anine(as A tould you befoze,) the Treuires committed the souereinty to his next kinsmen, who ceased not to sollicit their neighbors the Germanes, and to promise them money. When they could not obtaine their purpose of their neighbours, they sought to them that were further of. At Hlast having found some Tities plyable to their desire, they bound them one to another by othe, and wrought sure with hosfages & mony. They entred lociety & aliance with Ambiorix. The which things when Cxsar vnderstode, k sawe mozeouer that on all sides warre was rered against him:that the Neruians, Aduaticks & Menapians, with thallistance of all the Germanes on this side & Rhine were in armesithat the Senones came not at his commanns dement, but twke counsell with the Caruntes and other bozderers against him: and that the Trevires with often Ambassabes went about to rayle the Garmaines: he thought it Awd him in hand to lave for the warres betinies. And therfaze ere winter was fully spet, he brought together 4 Legious