thought to have purchased greatest sauour at Casars hand, endured infinite labour , you moze than nature could welk Davie boine, but: for their earnest desire which surmounted at thinges, beleuing: alwaies that they wer at y very point to, have obteined the happynelle that they lought foz., And yet, he wound hunselse from them continually into woocs or fozelts, s hiding himselfs in the night time, withdrewe him out of one coast into another, garded with no mothan foure horsem, whome onely of all men he durst put in trust with Rhemes in his life. Withen Cæsar had in this sort wasted the countries, Champanic with the losse of two Tohoats he reduced the rest to *Durocord among the men of Rhomes: & sommoning thether a parlament of all Gallia, he determined to make Arbight era auninatio concerning y conspiracy of the Senones & Garunts, Etheregieing harpe iudgement opon Acco chiefe Kingleas der of that edterpsyleshe punished him according to the auntient custome of the country. Many fearing to stand to the triall of y matter in inogement, sted away, whome when her had proclaimed traitors, he placed two legions in y voiders of the Licenires, two among & Linganes, the other six in the bozders of the Senones: at Agendicum to winter there: and having made provision of graine for his army, he went into Italy to holde a Parlament, as he was determined before.

The formula of the first of the FINIS. FINIS.

THESEVENCTHBOOKE

of G.Iulius Cæsars Commentaries ofhis warres in Gallia.

The state of the s

Ifter that Gallia was thus quieted, Cæsar(as he was determined befoze) went into Italy to hold a Parlai ment. There he heard newes of the murther of Clodius:and opport Certificate from the Senate how att Fulius Cæsars Commentaries.

the youth of Italic did conspyre together, he purposed to take inusters of all the whole Province. These things wer quicks ly reported into Gallia beyond the Alpes. Moreouer (as the matter seemed to require) the Galles forged besides these rus inors, that Cæsar was deterned by meanes of the Hutinies in the Citie, a that the discentions were so great as that he could not come to his army. Taking occasion herebpon, such as before found themselues grieved to be in subjection to the Komane Empire, began moze fræly and boldly to consult of warre. The Princes of Gallia calling secret counsells in for rests and places far from resozt, found fault with the death of-Acco: alledging that the like mischaunce might also light in their neckes. They bewailed y miserable state of all Gallia, promyting and profering any rewarde that could be de uised to them that would adventure to begin the Warre, and with the bazard of their lines would allay to let Gallia as gaine in liberty. And this matter (they said) ought to be put in practife, before their secrete deuises wer disclosed: to thentent y Cæsar might be excluded from his army. The which thing was easie to bring to passe, in that neither the Legis ons durst in the absence of their Graundcaptein Airre out of their wintring places, neither could the Graundcaptein without safeconduct come buto his army. In conclusion they saide it was better to be saine in the field, than not to recouer their auncient renowme of cheualry, and the liberty which they had received from their auncestozs. When these matters had beene sufficiently debated. The Caruntes pros fered to refuse no perill for the common wealthes sake, pros milling to become & chiefe Kingleaders in this war. And foza assuch as the matter could not as than be assured by hostai ges, least it should be published, they demaunded assurance by ohte a fidelitie: which was by laying their Antelignes a banners together, (for that is the solemnest ceremony that they vse in such cases) least when they Mould have begon the war, b rest should forsake them. Than giving great praises to the Caruntes, and taking an othe of as many as were pzesent

present, after time presized sor the personnance of the matter, they brake up their cousell: when the day appointed was come, the Caruntes under the conduct of Cotuat & Conetodune desperate persones, at a watch word given came together to Genabum, ther new the Citizens of Rome that at bode there in the way of traffique & merchandile, , (among whom was one C. Fusius Cotta a worthipfulknight of Rome, who by the commaundement of Cæsar was master of the Stozehouse) i rissied all their godes. The faine hereof was some blowen through all the cities of Gallia. For when anie great or notable thing happeneth, they grue knowledge or it by shouting through all the fieldes & countries about, De thers recewing the nopse at their hand, send it in like wise to their neighbors: fo it happened at that time. For those things which were done at Genabum by the Sunne rifing, befoze the first watch was ended, wer heard of in the country of Auvarne, which is distant the space of Clraniles. By like meanes Vercingetorix the sonne of Celtillus a young Bentilman of great authozytie among the people of Auvernc (whose father, had held the souereinty of all Gallia, E was for that consideration saine of his countrymen because he sought meanes to make himselfe king) calling together his refeiners, did eally set the on sier. Foz assone as they knew of his purpose, they ranne to weapon. Vercingctorix was withstwood by his bucke Gobanition & the rest of the Phances, which thought it not god to try the courtesse of foztune in Cleremont that behalfe, & was driven out of the towne of * Gergobia. in Auverne. Pauerthelesse he ceased not from his enterpzyse, but in the country toke musters of beggers & naughty packes. When he had raised this power, he met not any of the citie, but he drew him to his opinion. He exhorted them to put on armor for the liberty of their country, & so having gotten a great power, he dequeth his adversaries out of the citie, by whom he had beene driven out a littell before. Then they proclais med him king: he sending foith Amballadozs every waie, besought them to continue faithfull in y they had promised.

Julius Casars Commentaries.

Www not long ere he had alied butohim, & Senones, & Perisians, the Pictones, the Cadurkes, the Turones, the Aulerkes, the Lemouickes, the Andies, fall the residue that lye uppon the Dcean. By generall consent the government was put into his handsivpon the offer of which authozyty, he demaus ded holtages of all the said cities, t commaunded a certaine number of men of warre to bee leuted & brought buto him out of hand. He appointed how much armoz every Cittle Mould have in a readinelle at honie, a what they hould doe before the time. Chieselie he made prouision for horsemen. And as her was very diligent in laying for thinges before hand, so did he with great severity execute his authozytie, c with extremity of punishment compelled such as wer newters. For if there were any offence committed, he put them to death with fire fall kinds of tozments: foz light faultes he sent them home againe with their eares cut of, oz with one of their eges put out:to thentent they Gould be an cro ample to the rest, make them afraged with the greatness of their punishment. Having by meanes of these punishmets some gathered a great power, he sent one Luckerius of Cahers a man of singuler audacitie w part of his army amog f Ruchendis he himselse went against the people of Bourges. At his comming, the men of Bourges sent messengers to the Heduanes (under whose tuicion they were) to desire succoz, to thintent they might be the better able to withstand tho power of their enemies. The Heduanes by thaduice of the Linetenants which, Casar had left with parnin, sent succoz both of horsemen and swternen to the men of Bourges: who when they came to the River of Loyre, which devideth the Heduanes from the of Bourges, taried ther a few daies, and because they ourst not passe the River, returned home as gaine, declaring to their Lieuetenantes, that the cause why they did so, was by reaso they seared that the men of Bourges would betray the, whom' they knew to have fully detera nuned among theselues, y if they had passed the River, they themselves could have beset them on thone side, and the

The euent booke of men of Auerne on thother. Whether they told our Lieues. tenants this tale because it was so in deede, oz of trechery & falthod, for almuch as the truth is not knowen, I cannot af firme it for a certeintie. Immediatly after their departure, the men of Bourges toyned themselves with the men of Auverne. EElhen these things were repozted to Cæsar in Italie, after the time he understood that the matters about the cla tte were through the wife & valiant demeanor of Cn. Pompeius bzought to a god point, he toke his ioznez into Gallia beyond the Alpes. At such time as he was come thether, hee was in great distresse, by what meanes he might come to his army. For if he inould send for his Legions to him into Province, he was allured y they hould be encountred with by the way, and he could not be there to allift them; And if he should adventure to go to his army hee saw manifestlie that it was not without perill for him to commit his life: into the hands, no not even of such as sæmed to be at y time most in quiet. In the meane while. Lucterius of Gahors who was sent against the Ruthenes, reconciled that Title to the men of Auverne. From thence cotinuing his voyage againme the Nitiobriges and Gabales, he tokehostages of them both: affembling a great power, purposed to make a rode into pas unice toward Narbonc. When Cæsar heard tidinges thereof. all other devices set a side, he thought it most expedient to prevent him in going to Narbone. When he came thether, he chercd such as were fearefull, set garrisons among the Kuthenes in Province, the Voices, the Arecomikes, the meniof Tholous, and about Narbone, which places bosdered bypon: oui enemies: and commaunded part of his power that was in Province, and the supply which he had brought with him out of Italy, to assemble in secountry of se Heluctians which borders byon the country of Auverne. These thinges being thus set in order, and having repressed Luckerius, yearand; removed him, as who thought it to daungerous an enterprise for him to enter among our garrisons, he twke his ior ney against the Heluetians, Now albeit that vyon the mous taine

tain*Gebenna, which dissenereth the men of Auverne from The mounthe Helvians, the know lay so deepe in that dead time of the raine of Ge wynter, that it was hard for him to palle, yet not with Italiz nena or of ding casting a side the snow sire swte deepe, fo making way Withgreat paine of his souldiers, he came to the boyders of Auverne: Foppzesking the unbewares, because they thought them sclues as surely defended with the mountaine Gebenna as if it had bene with a wall, in as much as never erst, any one man alone had found passage over it at that time of the yeare, he commaunded his horsemen that they Mould dis pers themselves as far abzode as they could, * put their ence mies in as much feare as might be. Quickly were these things by fame and messengers brought unto Vercingetorix about whome flocked all the men of Auverne amazed, beséeching him to provide some remedie against their mis foztune, and not to suffer them to be spoyled of their enemie, specially sæing he perceived that all the brunt of the warre was turned vpon their neckes. Housed with their entreas tance, he remoued his camp from Bourges towards Auverne. But Cæsar after he had taryed two dayes in those quar, ters, foralmuch as his minde milgaue him before, that Vereingetorix would doe some such thing, vpon excuse to rayle a new supplement, to get moe hozsemen, he departed from bis armie, and left a yong Gentilman named Brutus to be capteine in his Kead. Him he warned to let the horsemen scowze the Countrie enerie way as farre as might be, pzos miling so to vse the matter, that he would not be past three dayes from the camp. Withen he had ordered these things in this wise, none of his men witting whereabout he went, by as great tourncies as could be came to Vienna. There has uing gotten a fresh crew of hozsemen which he had sent thes ther many dayes befoze, without ceasinge his travell daye or night, he went through the countrie of the Heduanes but to the Lingones, where two of his Legious Wintered: to the entent that if the Heduanes also should conspyre any thing otherwise than well against him, he might by celevitie pre-

Burbone.

Sens.

uent them. Then he came thether, he sent to thother Legions, and assembled them all together into one place, before that any kidings of his comming could be borne to the men of Auverne. Vercingetorix hauing knowledge heereof, coueis ed his army againe unto Bourges: & proceding from thence, determined to assault Gergobine a town of §*Boyans, whom Cæsar (hauing vanquished them in § battell against § Heluctians) had placed there, and put in subjection to the Heduanes. This matter put Cæsar greatly to his shifts what ads uise he shold take. For if he should during the rest of h winter kæpe his Legiõs together in one place, it was to be feas red least the hyzed souldiers of the Fleduanes being discomp fited, al Gallia Mould revolt, fozalmuch as it might sæme to his friends, that there was no hope of help & comfort in him: again if he Mould go over sone out of garrison, it was to be doubted least he should want victuall foz lacke of cartage. Peuerthelesse he thought it better to endure all the distress ses that might be, the by receiving so great a foyle, to with draw the god wills of all his friends from him. Wilherfore erhozting the Heduanes to bring vidualls after him, he sent messengers befoze to the Boyans, to certifie them of his comming, and to encourage them to continue faithfull, & to sus staine the brunt of their enemics valiantly. He left two Les gions and all the Auffe of his armie at*Agendicum, with the rest went toward the Boyans The next day after, when he came to Vellaunodunum a towne of the Senones, to thentent he would not leave any backfriend behinde him, that he might s moze spedely have his vidualls conveyed to him, he determined to alkault it: and therebyon he entrenched it about within f space of two dayes: the third day when commillioners were sent out of the Town to entreat with him for h gening of it vp, he commanded the to bring al their ar moz in to one place, to bring forth their beattes of cariage, and to deliver him six hundred hostages: and for the accoins plishing hæreof, he left behinde him his Lieuetenant C. Trebonius.

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries. He himselfe to make the moze spéede in his voiage, twic his way to Genabum among the Caruntes, who before that time hearing nothing of the siege of Vallaunodunum, foz as much as they belæued that the matter would have asked a longer time to bring it to passe, began to levie a power to send to

that day was to farre spent, delayed thasfault till the next

mozning, willing his souldiers in the meane while to put all

things in a readinelle for the purpole. And for because the

towns of Genabum had a bridge over the River of Loyre,

Cæsar fearing least they should steale out of the Towne in

the night time, commaunded two Legions to watch in har-

nesse. The townesmen somewhat before midnight stealing

secretly out, began to passe y River. The which when Cx-

sar was informed of by his scoults, by and by burning down

the gates he sent in the Legions which he appointed before

in a redinecte, and wan the towne: few or none of his enes

mies escaping his hands, but that they were all taken pry-

soners, because the bridge and the wayes were so narrow,

that they could not readely passe away. He beat downe the

towne and let it on fyer: gaue the spoyle of it to his Soul

diers: passed his armie ouer Loyre: and came into the mar-

ches of Berrey. When Vereingetorix vnderskwde of Cæsars

when as amballadous came buto him to entreat for mercie

and pardon of their lives, to thintent to dispatch the rest of

his affaires with like spéede as he had done many aireadie,

he commaunded them to bring together their armor, ren-

der up they 2 holles, and to give him pledges. Part of the hos

Kages being alredy delinered, while thother things were in

executing, few of our Tenturions & souldiers being let in to

fetch out tharmoze hozses, y hozsemen of our enimics which

*Genabum for the desence of the towne. Cæsar in two vaies Orleance. came hither, & pitching his tentes before the towne, because

approch, he rayled his siege and went to mæte him. He was purposed to have besieged * Noviodunum a towne in the cous Novowne trie of Berrey Kanding in his way. Dut of the which towne in Berrey.

wer § fozeriders of Vercingetorixes host came within view. EUlians

Withome assone as the townslinen had espred, hoping of res cew and succos, they gave a great Gout, and taking them to their weapons, began to thet the gates, and to place them, selves upon the hatlements of the walles. The Centuriens within the towne understanding by the signification of the Galles themselves that they went about some treason, decw their swozds, recovering the gates conveyed all their men away in safetie. Cxsar commaunded his hozsemen to be led out of his camp, eencountred with them on holseback. Pow whé he saw his men like to goe by the worse, he sent to their restew the number of a CCCC. Germane horsemen, which from the beginning he had appointed to be alwaies about himself. The Galles not able to susteine their force, were put to flight, and with the losse of many retired to their maine vattell. The which also being put to flight, the townssmen Ariken againe with great feare, apprehended such as they thought were the Airrers of the people to this trecherie, and bringing them vnto Cæsar, submitted themselves vnto him. New castel Einhen Cæsar had dispatched these matters, he went to*A+ or Viarron. uaricum, one of the greatest and krongest townes in all the Countrie of Berrey, cituate in a most plentifull & rich soile : because that if he might come by that towns, he was in gwd hope to bring the Title of Bourges it selfe in subjection. Vercingetorix hauing received so many displeasures at Vellaunodum, Genahum and Nouiodunum, called his men to couns sell. He told the that they must take a cleane contrary wax in their warres to that which they had hitherto done. This one thing was to be endeuozed by all meanes, that the Romanes might be kept from forrage and vidualls. The which thing was easic to bring to passe, in as much as they had a greater power of hossemen then they, and that the time of the piere Mould further them. There was no forrage abrod for them to cut downe: but of necessitie they must disperse themselues to fetch it out of houses: in doing whereof they might dayly be licked by by his hozsemen. Pozeover for the common wealthes sake, prinate commodities ought to be neglecs

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries. neglected, villages and buildings ought to be set on fyer, in all the coast from Boia round about cuery way, as tarre as the Romanes might sæme to have any accesse for fo rage. Dn the contrarie part of all these thinges they themselves Mould have abundace, because they Mould be found with the gods of the, in whose country they should make war: Wilher= as p Romanes either should not be able to endure p scarce, tie, oz else in Araping far from their camp, thould ener run in daunger of comming Chost home. And it made no matter Whether they sew them out of hand, or put the beside their cariages, the which being once lost, they could in no wise be able to make war. Furthermoze all such tolvins ought to be set on ser, as either by fortisigng or situation of the place, were not of sufficient Arength to defend themselues from all daunger: to thentent they Gould not either be lurking holes for such of their people as cowardly lipt aside from h wars, oz else be as things of set purpose appointed foz & Romanes to sack, and vittaile théselues withall. If these things sænied grieuous and bitter, much moze grieuous & vitter were the consequets to be estæmed: as namely the drawing into caps tiuitie of their wives & childzen, the aaughter of themselves, which miseries must of necessitie happen to them that be vanquished. By the consent of all men this counsell was as lowed: and in one day were burnt ino than rr. Cities of the countrie of Berrey. The lyke was also done in the rest of the Cities. In all parts were siers sæne: the which although it were a great griefe to them all to endure: yet not with Nanding this comfort they set before their eies, that in getting thupper hand, they trusted to recover quickly by things they had lost. Ther was much debating in the common cous sell, concerning Avaricum whether it were better to burne it or to defend it. The men of Bourges fell down at the feete of all thother Galles, besæching the that they might not be compelled to set on sier with their owne hands the goodiest Citie almost of all Gallia, which might be both a defence & a beautie to the common weale.

Alledging

Alledging that they might easily defend it, because of the size tuation of the place, by reason that well nære en all sides it was environed with the river & with marisground, and had but onely one way to come to it which was very narrow. At their sute pardon was graunted, Vercingetorix at h first persuading the contrarie, but afterward relenting buto the byon their earnest entretance and for pitie of the people. Herebpon were mæte persons appointed for the defence of the towne. Vercingetorix by case and small tomeses folows ed after Casar, and chose a place to eneamy in foztified with lvwds and marisgroundes, about rv. miles distat from Auaricum. There he buderstode by his spyes cuerie houre of the day from time to time what was done at Auaricum, & like wise sent them word againe what he would have done. He watched vs continually when we went out for forrage or foz cozne, & sodainly assailed our men scattered, as they had occasion to goe any thing far, and did vs great displeasure. Albeit as much as could be fozesæne by reaso, our men pres ucted the, by going forth divers waies at times bncertain. Casar planting his siege against y part of the towne where as was the narrow passage (as we thewed before) betweene the riner and the marris, began to cast up a mout, to make Alines, 4 to builde two Towies, for the nature of the place would not suffer him to entrench them round about. Foz victuallihe ceased not to call ppon the Boyans & Heduanes: of whome because they did it moze then halfe against their willes, dyd not greatly help vs. And thother because they were of no great abilitie, in as much as their citie was but small & weake, had some consumed that which they had. Albeit that our army were brought in great distresse for want of come, through the powertie of the Boyans on thones side, and the sacknesse of the Heduanes on thother side, toges gether with y burning of y houses, in so much y many daies together the souldiers wated bread, were faine to appeale their extreme hungar with slesh of beastes enely, the which also they fet out of villages a great way of.

Pet not with Canding there was not heard amongst them as ny talke unsæmely for the maiestie of the people of Rome, oz their former victories. But rather when Cæsar as they were at their work, would speake buto them, tell the that if they take this famine grieuolly he would breake by his siege, they all besought him he should not so doe, for they had served binder him now many yæres together in such sozt, h they never pet twke any foyle, nor never departed from any place with out accomplishing their purpose: Wherefore it Mold tourne to their great shame & reproch, if they left their stege which they had begon, it were better for them to abide all the sozowes that could be devised, than not to revenge the deathes of their countrimen, hwere inurdered at Genabum through the treason of the Galles. The same things als so dyd they talke to their Captaines & the Marchalls of the host, to thenkent they should make report thereof buto Cxfar. At such time as our Towzes were now nære vnto the walles, Cæsar understode by his pzisoners, y Vercingetorix hauing spent all his forrage, had remoued his Camp nærer buto Auaricum, and that he himselfe with his horsemen and the light armed fotemen h were wont to fight among the hozsemen, was gon forth to lye in ambush, in that place wher ther he thought our men Mould come the nert dane for for rage. Apon knowledge wherof, Cxfar setting forth softly as bout midnight, came in pmozning to p camp of his enemies, They having spædie warning by their skoutes of his coming, bestowed their cartages and stuffe in close wodes, & set all their Army in ozder of battell, in an high and an oven groud. Wilhen tidings hereof came unto Cælar, he commaűs ded that his men hould out of hand lay all their fardels on a heape together, and take them to their weapons. The hill was somewhat rysing by little and little from the fote, and was environed almost on all sides with a Lake very hard and troublesome to passe, not aboue fiftie fote broade. Dn this same hill hauing first broken all the Bridges, the

On this same hill having first broken all the Bridges, the Frenchmen trusting to the strength of the place, kept them Linu. sciues,

The seuenth booke of

appeach of treason, by whose working without theoding of your bloud, ye sæ that howge viaozious army, well nære pis ned with hungar, against whose Gameful sight and retire, A haue promided before hand, that no citie Chall receive him into their territozie. Than all the multitude cried out, and after their maner crashed their harnesse together, (whych thing they are wont to doe in his case whose Dration they like wel of) saying, that Vercingetorix was their chiese cape taine, of whose faithfulnesse ther was no mistrust to be had, & that the warre could not have bene handled with greater pollicie and wisdome. They decreed y ten thousand men chos sen out of all their host, should be sent into y towne: for they thought that the safegard of the whole common weale, was not to be committed to the men of Bourges alone, because they perceived that the inhole staie of victorie rested almost in the keping of that Towne. The prowelle of our souldiers was not so great, but y the deuises of y Galles by all meanes preuented théras they are in dæde a kinde of people most politicke, & most apt both to conceive & to worke whatsoever is taught the. For with cords they turned away our hokes, K having so stayed them, they drew them in to them with engins, and also avated our mounts with mines: so much the moze cunningly, because among the are great yzon mines, and all kinde of mining is knowen & practiled among them. Mozeover they had rered by towzes byon the walles round about on all sides, thad covered them with leather. Fur, thermoze ikning out often times both by day & night, they either set sier on our Rampier, oz else alsaulted our Souldi, ers as they wer busie about their work: And loke how murh our turrets grew in height by dayly raising of h Kampier, so much did they build theirs higher, by pæcing the timber worke of them. Also having discovered our mines, they stops ped them with stakes charpened and hardened in the ster, and with boiled, pitch, and with Cones of humeasurable weight, would not suffer the to approch nære the walles. All the walles of the Gallian Cities are builded in maner after

after this facion. Great postes of Araight timber set on a row equally distant a two fote space one from another, are let into the ground & fastened againe on the inside, & range med surely with a great deale of earth. The spaces between the postes are filled by before with great stones, byon the Which being wel couched and cemented, is wrought another layne, so that the fozesaid distance may be continually kept, the postes not touch one another: but being scuered with equall space, every piece of timber may with the stone work that lyeth betweene post & post, be straightly and iust closed: continuing after the same sozt, butil the wall be finished to his full height. This kinde of workmanship intermedied of Cone and timber, keeping their courses even and directly by line and levell, is no evell light: partly for the bewtie & variefie therof, but specially it is very commodious and profis table for the defence of Cities, because that the stonework withstäveth the sier, and the timber worke the vattell kam. The which timberworke being fastened on the inside with a like row of Kafters for the most part of rl.fwte long, can neither be bursk, noz pulled a sunder. Albeit thas thasfault were with these so many things encombered, that our soul diers during all the time were troubled with continual cold and raine, pet with refflesse labor they overcome all these things:* inrrb.daies made a Mount of CCCrrr.fwte brode and lerr. fote high. Pow when this mount was at the point to have touched the wall of the towne, that Cxfar of ordis nary kept watch himselfe at the work, exporting his sculdis ers not to cease at any time from their labor, somewhat bes fore the third watch, it was perceived that the Wount lines ked: for his enemies in dæde bidermining it had let it on fier. And at the same instant raysing a great spout from all the wall, a salve was made out at two gates on both sides of the Townes: Some threw a farre of fier and dry Alisfe from the Wall unto the Hount: Some powerd downs Apptehe and other such cere as lightlye taketh Frer. So that reason was scarce able to teach, to what place were

The seuenth booke of

appeach of freason, by whose working without theoding of your bloud, re sæ that howge viaozious army, well nære pis ned with hungar, against whose Gameful flight and retire, I haue promided before hand, that no citie chall receive him into their territozie. Than all the multitude cried out, and after their maner crashed their harnesse together, (whych thing they are wont to doe in his case whose Dration they like wel of) saying, that Vercingetorix was their chiese caps taine, of whose faithfulnesse ther was no mistrust to be had, & that the warre could not have bene handled with greater pollicie and wisdome. They decreed is ten thousand men chos sen out of all their host, should be sent into y towne: for they thought that the safegard of the whole common weale, was not to be committed to the men of Bourges alone, because they perceived that the whole staie of vidozie rested almost in the keping of that Towne. The prowelle of our souldiers was not so great, but y the deuises of y Galles by all meanes prevented théras they are in dæde a kinde of people most politicke, & most apt both to conceive & to worke whatsoever is faught the. For with cords they turned away our hokes, & having so stayed them, they drew them in to them with engins, and also avated our mounts with mines: so much the more cunningly, because among the are great yron mines, and all kinde of mining is knowen & practiled among them. Museover they had rered by towses byon the walles round about on all lides, thad covered them with leather. Fur, thermoze ikning out often times both by day & night, they either set sier on our Rampier, oz else alkaulted our Souldis ers as they wer busic about their work: And loke how murh our turrets grew in height by dayly raising of h Kainpier, so much did they build theirs higher, by pæcing the timber worke of them. Also having discovered our mines, they stops ped them with stakes charpened and hardened in the ster, and with boiled, pitch, and with Aones of humeasurable Weight, & would not suffer the to approch nære the walles. All the walles of the Gallian Cities are builded in maner

after this facion. Great postes of Araight timber set on a row equally distant a two fote space one from another, are let into the ground & fastened againe on the inside, & range med surely with a great deale of earth. The spaces betwarn the postes are filled by before with great stones, byon the Which being wel couched and cemented, is wrought another layne, so that the fozesaid distance may be continually kept, the postes not touch one another: but being severed with equall space, every piece of timber may with the stone work that lyeth betweene post & post, be straightly and iust closed: continuing after the same sozt, butil the wall be finished to his full height. This kinde of workmanship intermedied of Stone and timber, keeping their courses even and directly by line and leuell, is no euell sight: partly for the bewtie & variefie therof, but specially it is very commodious and profis table for the defence of Tities, because that the stonework withstädeth the sier, and the timber worke the battell kam. The which timberworke being fastened on the inside with a like row of Kafters for the most part of rl. fwte long, can neither be bursk, noz pulled a sunder. Albeit that thessault were with these so many things encombered, that our soul diers during all the time were troubled with continual cold and raine, yet with refflesse labor they overcome all these things: in rrb. daies made a Mount of CCCrrr. fote brode and lerr. fote high. Pow when this mount was at the point to have touched the wall of the towne, that Cxfar of ordis nary kept watch himselfe at the work, exporting his sculdis ers not to cease at any time from their labor, some what hes fore the third watch, it was perceived that the Hount inios ked: for his enemies in dæde bndermining it had let it on fier. And at the same instant raysing a great shout from all the wall, a salve was made out at two gates on both sides of the Towics: Some thiew a farre of fier and dry Ariffe from the Wall unto the Hount: Some powerd dolume Apptehe and other such ciere as lightlye taketh Frer. So that reason was scarce able to teach, to what place were

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The seuenth booke of

best to run first, or what thing was first to be helped. Pots withstanding, for as much as two Legions by Cæsars coms maundement did continually watch before the camp, fother two by turnes labozed in the worke, it quickly came to passe that some resisted them that issued out, and othersome drew vacke the toluics and cut of the Mount; and all the rest came running out of the camp to quench the fier. Telly'e in all places (the rest of the night being now spent) there was fighting yet Kill, and that our enemies were ever in better hope of victory, so much the rather, because they saw § pent, houses of our turrets burned downe, & that our men could not with ease goe uncovered to save the, wheras they thems selues eucr succeeded fresh in the roumes of them that were wearicd, fozalmuch as they thought that all the welfare of Gallia lay bpon the successe of that instant of time: there happened even in our light a thing worthy memorie, which A thought not to be passed over. A certaine Gall who stant ding before the town gate, received by hand balles of fallow and pitch, and threw them into the fier directly against the Aurret, was Ariken through the right lide with the quarrell of a Croscobow and fell downe dead. Dne of his next fex lowes stepping ouer him, supplied his effice. Who being in like facion Caine with the quarrel of a Crosebow, the third succéeded, and so likewise the fourth:neither was that place left naked of defendents, before such time as the Mount bes ing quenched, and our enemies quight driven away from y part, an ende was made of fighting. The Galles having trye ed al things and brought nothing to god successe, by the ado uice and commaundement of Vercingetorix twke counsell the next day after to flye out of the towne. The which thing if they attempted in the Itill of the night, they thought they might doe it without any great losse of their men, because that & camp of Vercingetorix was not far of fro the town, and the marris which was all the wave betweene them, chould stop the Romanes from pursuing them.

Row were they aboute so to doe in the night tyme:

Withen sodenly the maried women came running forth, and catting themsclues at pfæte of their husbands with teares, besought them most piteously, that they would not abanden them and their children to the crueltie-of the earmie, whom the insirmitte of nature & want of Arength would not suffer to make any thift for themselves by sight. Withen they saw the continue in their purpose, (foz it is commonly sæns that in extreme perill feare oftentimes excludeth mercie) they began to thrieke out, and so to give knowledge to the Komanes of the townslinens flight. Wherevpon the Galles being Ariken in great fcare, least the wares Gould be fozes layd by the Romane horsemen, desisted from their purpose. The nert day whe Cælar had moved forward his towre, and finished the workes which haved purposed to make, ther fell a great thowse of rame. The which he taking for a fit oc casion to worke some feate-sor as much as he had a litle befoze perceived y watch byon the wal to be somewhat sight= ly sette, commaunded his men also to goe about their works moze loyferingly, a thewed them what he would have done: After he had encouraged his souldiers standing in a readle nesse with in the Wines; now at the length to reape y fruit of vidazie due to their so great travells, he appointed res wardes to such as first scaled the walles, & therewith gaue them a token that they should to thasault. They made no moze a doz, but brake out sodenly on all sides, and quickly toke the wall. Dur enemics distinayd with the sodainnesse of the matter, and being beaten from the wall and the towars, clustred them seives tegether in the market and other open places: of purpose that if there were assault made bron the fro any side, they might be redie in aray to encounter them. When they saw no man come downe into the plaine groud to them, but that they swarmed Aili all about the walles. fearing leask there Gould be no meanes at all for them fo scape, they threw away their weapons, a ranne as fast as they could to the farthest parts of the towne. There some of them as they pettered one another to get out of the gates

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The senenth booke of

were anine by the souldiers: and some being gotten out wer same by the hossemen: for there was not any man y gaue himselse to ş spoile. So greatly were they moved to weath, what with the murder that was committed at Genabum, & with the payme that they had taken in they, worke, that they spared neither olde men, noz women, noz childzen. In so much that of all the whole number, which was about fortie thousand, scarse eight hundred which at the hearing of the first nopse had wound them selves out of the towne, came lake into. Vercingelorix. And yet he received those out of the chase verie late in the night and very secretly, caus sing them to be conneved dut of sight and to be safe conducted to their acquaintance by his friends & noble men of the cities, whome he had placed far of in the way, as everte cis tie had bene lotted to any part of the camp from the begins ning, for feare least upon their repaire, through pitifulnesse of the common people, there might rise any sedicion in the camp. The nert day calling an allembly, he coinforted & exhorted them that they Mould not be to much discouraged or troubled for the displeasure that had happened, forasmuch as the Romanies had not wonn's any thing by manhod of fight ting in a pitched fælde, but by a certaine pollicie & cunning in assaulting, wherof the Galles were altogether buskilfull. They were much deceived, if there were any that in warre would loke to have alwaies god successe. As for his owne part, he neuer liked it that Auaricum Mould be desended, as they thécelues were able to witnesse with him. But it came to passe through thunaduisednesse of the men of Bourges, & the over light consent of the rest, p this harme was susters ned: and yet he would finde the meanes ere it were long to make all whole againe, yea and that to their furtherance E commoditie. For such cities as now dissented from the rest of the Galles, would he by his industrie alge unto them, and make one counsell of all Gallia, against the consent wheres of, all the whole world thold not be able to make relistence. The which thing he had in maner brought to palle alredie.

Deuerthelesse it was but right and reason that for the safes tie of the common weale, they Would condescend to fortiffe their camp, to thintent they might the easiger withstand the sodaine inuasions of their enemies. This Dratton disliked not the Galles, chiefly for that Vercingetorix was not dys maid in his minde at preceit of so great a lesse, noz hid himz selfe out of sight, noz eschewed the open face of h world. Vea he was thought to be a man of p moze fozelight & fozeknows ledge, in that before any thing was amille, he was of opinio on first that Auaricum Gould be set on fier, and afterward that it Gould be abadoned. Therefoze as aduerlitie is wort to diminish the auchozitie of other Capteines, so cleane coż frariewise, his estimation was from day to day augmented by receiving this displeasure. And mozeover byen his allurance, they had the moze hope that h rest of the cities should be alved with them. Then first of all began the Galles to fore tific their campes, and they were so difinalde inhart, because they were men not acquainted with payines taking, y they thought all things that were commaunted them, were to be suffred and abidden to thuttermost. Lind Vercingetorix end devozed to have done no lesse by his good wil, than he promis sco, which was, to knit the rest of the Cities in leage toges ther, alluring the Princes & noble nien of them with guifts and large promises. For the performance whereof he chose out fit personages, even such as were easiest to be caught by subtil persuasion of colour of friendship. He caused all those to be new armed & apparelled, that had escaped when Auaricum was won. And therewithal to thentent, his host which was soze diminished, might be supplied againe, he appointed cuery citie to finde him a certaine number of souldiers, the which he commanded to be brought buto his camp by a day limited. Pozeouer he caused serch to be made soz al Archers (of whome there was great companie in Galla,) and made them to be sent to him: By this meanes was the loss tas hen at Auaricum sone supplied. In the meane season Teutomatus the sonne of Ollouicon king of the*Nitiobriges, (whose

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The people (whose father hav beens accepted by our Senate so; their abonemout friend) came to him with a great power of his horsemen f he had hyzed out of Aquitaine. Cæsar farying many dayes at Auaricum, and sinding there great abundance of come & other victual left by the citizens, releved his armie of their trauell and penaric. Pow at such time as winter was welnære spent, and that the very season of the yære called him footh to warfare, to p he was fully purposed to goe against the enemie, either to traine him out of his wods and mas risses by some pollucie: or else to enutron him with a siege if it were possible: The Heduanes sent certaine of their noblemen Ambassadours buto him, destring him to come and succes their tuie either than out of band or never, For the matter lay in great perill, upon this occasion: that whereas of olde time there was wont to be but one magistrate cres ated and he to exercise thauchozitte of a king for that pære, now there were two that vare that office, and both of them vainted them selves to be created by order oflaw.

> Df the which the one was called Commitolitane, a nos ble and lustic yong gentilman, thother Cottus, bozne of an auncient house, a man of verie great power and well alted, Inhose brother Valeriacus had borne the same office y pære before. All the whole Citie was marmor, the Senate was deutded, the people was deutded, and each of them held his faction a part by himself. If this controverse should be nous rished any long time, it would come to passe that the Citie Mould runne together by the eares among themselues. The remedie wherof lay onely in his spedie assistence and aucs thoritie. Cæsar albeit he thought it a daungerous matter to leave of his warres and to depart from his enemie: yet not withstanding vicause he was not ignozant how great incos ueniences were wont to grow of discention, least y so great and so neighborly a citie as that had bene to the Romanes, the which he had alwaies therished, A garnished by all the meanes he could devise, should be put to the hazard of bats tell, and least the part that least trusted him, should send for helpe

Fulius Casars Commentaries. 89 helpe to Vercingetorix, he thought it best to preuent the matter betimes. And for as much as by the lawes of the Headuancs, it was not lawfull for themy were chiefe mas gistrates, to absent themselves out of the countrie, to then tent he would not sæme to diminish any part of their right or do any thing against their lawes, he went in proper person unto them, & called before him all their counsell, & them betweene whom the controverse was. Then almost all the Titie was assembled thether, 4 that information was given him, how by the consent of a sewe called together payully in other place & other tune than was mæte, thone brother had subzogated thother in his stead, contrary to the lawes which prohibited two of one linage being both aline, not oncle to be created magistrates, but also to be admitted into 1 Senate, compelled Cottus to give by his office, & commaunded Convictolitane (who according to the custome of the Citie, byon the ceasing of the foziner Magrifrates had beine created by the Priestes) to enion his authoritie. After that her had made this decree, having exholited y Headuanes to foly get all confrouersies & distentions, and that all these other things set a part, they chould bend themselves wholy to this warre, aluring them that allone as he had subdesved Gallia be would reward them according to their deserts: and wilhing them that with all speede they should send him all their hozsemen k terrthousand swtemen, that he might place them in garrison for the defence of his victuals: he devided his are my into two parts. Foure Legions he committed to Labienus to leav among the Senones & Parisians: & he himselse led ar into Auverne to the towne of *Gergouia along the Ri- in Auverne. uer * Elauer: of his horsemen, part he gaue to him, and part The river he kept to himselse. The which thing being knowen. Vercin- of Alier. getorix breaking all the Bridges y were byon that Areaine began to make his joiney on the other lide of Elauer. Pow When either army was in sight of other, * that they pitched

their Campes one in maner right over against another, the

sion of grame. But Vereingetorix pitchyng bistenkes nære

viita the cifie bypan the top of tho full, had placed round as

bout him a littel war one kromanulher-the power of every

ettie seuerally by them selues: so that it was a terrible sight

to behelde, how cuery littel knap of the hill, was occupied as

faire as a mans eye could reach. Also if ther, were any thing

to be consulted bypon, or any thing to be put in execution he

commaunded the Princes of the cittics when he had chasicin

Fulius (æsars Commentaries. 90

to be of his counsell, to come to him every morning by the breake of day. And lightly he did not let passe any day, but that in skirmishing on holseback with archers mirt among them, he made a triall what courage & valiantnesse was in every of his men. There was over against the towne, a lite tell hill hard bnoer the fote of the mountaine, notably fortified, fon all sides, pared stepe, the which if our men might come by, they were like to put their enemies for y most part from watering & from forrage at their pleasure. But y same place was kept by them with a Aender garrison. Pow in p dead of the night, Cæsar stealing out of his camp, did cast out the faid garrison befoze that any rescew could come form s fowne, keping the place, lodged two Legions there, & diew a double trench of twelus fote. from the greater Camp to this lesse so men might walke from thone to thother even alone without perill of sudeine surpusing by the enemie. Wilhile these thinges were a doing at Gergouia, Conuctolitane the Heduane (whom Cæsar) as we have thewed before (denouced chiefe magistrate,) allured with mony by the men of Auverne, fell in communication with certaine youg gentelmen, of whom y chiefe were Litauicus & his brothers voux gentelmen of a very noble house. With these he hath confes rence first, exporting the to remember that they were Gentelmen and bozne to beare rule. The Citie of the Heduanes was thonly Kay that disappointed all Galua of most certain bidozy, as by the authozytie wherof all the rest were kept in awe, and the which being withdrawen from them, there Chould be no place in all Gallia for the Romanes to rest in. He confessed he had received a great god turne at Cxsars hand, but pet in such wise, as y he could have done no lesse cos sidering the rightsof his case: Howbest hæ thought he was bound to have moze respect to y libertie of his countrie: so: why thouto the Heduanes rather resort to Casar to devate their lawes and customes befoze him, than the Romanes resozte to h Heduanes? The young men what with h ozatio of h magistrate, s what with rewards being some allured, in so-99.11. much

much that they professed to become chiefe doers in the enterprise, sought meanes how to bring the matter to effect, And foralmuch as they were not in any hope that the Title would hastely consent to rere war, it was thought good that Litauicus should haue the charge of those ten thousand that were to be sent to Cæsar, 4 that he should sæ them led, and that his brothers should run before vnto Cæsar. How all o ther thinges should be handled, they octermined also. Litavicus having received the army, when he came within a trr. miles of Gergouia, called his souldiers together sodenly, and weping said: Whisther go we my souldiers: all our horsemen, all our Pobilitie is destroyed. Eporedorix, and Viridomarus Princes of our Citie being appeached of treason, are put to death by the Romanes, and their case not tryed: enquire the truth hærcof, of them that have escaped from the Caughter themselues. For I am so Aricken at the hart with sozow, for losse of my brothers & all my kinsfolke, which are murdered, that A am not able to ofter the thinges that are don. Heres with all were brought forth such as he had taught before what he would have said: who made reporte to the people, of the same thinges that Litauicus had spoken, befoze: as that all the Heduane hozsemen were saine, won presumption p they had had communication with the men of Auverne, and that they themselves by hiding them in the throng of the or ther souldiers, had escaped, euen when the Laughter was a doing. Than the Heduanes cryed all together unto Litauicus, requesting him to counsell them what they hould do. As who thould say (quod he) that it were a matter to be taken counsell in, and that rather it stode vs.not in hand foz our owne safetie, to go forthwith to Gergouia & iorne our selues with the men of Auverne. Can we thinke any other, but that after the committing of so heynous a cruelty, the Romanes are comming hetherwarde, to murder bs in like wise And therefore if there be any hart in vs, let vs revenge the

death of our friendes that are most chamefully murdered, E

bathour swozdes in the bloud of these traitozs.

Fulius (æsars Commentaries. 91

Wlith that word he pointed to certaine Citizens of Rome, Who bppout trust of his defence were in company with him. By and by he spoiled a great masse of come and vidualles: killeth them cruelly with toxments: and sendeth messengers ouer all the countrie of v Heduanes, exciting them with the same forged tale of the saughter of their horsemen & nobles men: and erhouteth them to reuenge their wronges in like sozte as he had done. Eporidorix an Headuane a noble poüg gentleman of great authozitie in his countrie, a one Viridomarus of like age and estimation, but bulike of birth, whom Cæsar opon the commendation of Divitiacus, had raised fro low degree to great honoz, came both together into vozder of knighthwd called therebuto of him by name. Betweene these two was contention for h soveraintie. And in the fores said controversie of the magistrates, thene of them had held toth and naile with Convictolitane, and thother with Cottus. Paw Eporedorix having knowledge of Litauicus enterpzisc, about midnight bare worde of it to Cæsar. He besought him that he would not suffer the Citie to renounce the friends: Opp of the people of Rome, through the lewd counsell of light poung men: the which he fozelawe would come to passe, if so many thousand men should iopne themselves with his enes mies, the welfare of whome neither their kinsfolke might neglect, noz the citie make small accompt of. Cxfar being Arthen in great heavinede at this newes, because he had als waies borne a speciali favor to the comon weale of h Heduancs, without making any doubting in h matter, led out of his camp foure Legions well appointed & all his horsemen. Preither had he leasure to drawe his Campe closer together, in alimich as y matter semed to stand altogether byon spees die dispatch. Sohe lest C. Fabius his Uinetenant with thos Regions to defend his camp: and when he had commaunded the brothers of Litauicus to be apprehended, he found that they were fled to the enemie a litell before. Then he had ens couraged his souldiers that they sould not be discontented with the travelt of their lourney in the time of necellitie, M.III.

thopsycht all scrif willingly, sata rev.miles end cspying é hostiof the Feduranes, he fent his horsement to the ko let the E Nay them of their tourney, giving itreight charge to the all, that they should not Caranyman. Exoredorix & Viridomarus (whome they thought to have beene put to death) he willed to the westhenese among the formost horiemen, and fo call to their acquintance. Wihen this was knowen, * the deceit of Litauicus brought to light, the Heduanes began. to hold by their hands, to give signification that they mould peelde themse nesiand throwing away their weapons, to des Are to have their lives wared. Litauicus with his reteiners, (to whome hy the culture of the Galles it is not lawfull to fozelake their masters euclim most extremitiessed to Geizowa. Cx far after hekad kent messengers to the Title of thei Heduanes to delace buto them that he had of his courtifie saued them tohome by the law of armes he might have put to y sword, a given three houres respit to his army to take their rest in remoued his camp to Gergouia. He was scaret halfe onward on his warz but that, horsemen rame to him from fabius, and told him in how areat daunger the matter: stode. They shewed him that the Camp was assaulted with a great pewer, fresh alwaies succeeding in the roumes of them fligt were weary, and overtravelling our men with: continuall foile, who by reason of the larguese of the camp; Wer fame to avide evermoze at one part of Kampire with wit Chiffing of theur places:many wer wouded to thot of art. rowes, fall other kind of artillery: for the witanding where of their engines did them great ease: at their coming away, fabius reserving two gates, had caused y residewe to be stopped op, stered op penthouges boon the Rampire, preparing himself to y like adventure against h nert dan Elhen Cxsar. knew this, he made such spæde through the willingnes of his souldiers that the next mouning by the Sunne rising he res turned info his Tamp, while these thing were a doing at Gergouia, the Heduanes immediatly oppon the first rumoz that Litauicus spred-mung them's code no leasure to era

, amine the truth of h matter: Bat being dzinien a head, some through couetousacste, and some through irefulnesse and rashuelle, (as it is in dæde a peculier fault ingraffed by nature in that sozt of people to take every light report for a matter of certaintie (they rissied the gods of the Romane Citizens, murdered divers of them, and toke wires obthem upples ners to botheir lanest. The matter was not loisone set a broth, but Convictolitane felped to further it: and provoked the people to a fremzie ; to thentent: that when they had committed so hermous can act they mught beathanted to bee creformed...Man. Applitus Axibunc of othersoultiers as hec cluas faking his coursey taward his Aegion, they comic red out of the towns of Cambone, opport kathfull promile of te curitie. The like also they compelted thein to doc that as bode thereau the may of traffique. And when they had them swithout they set sodenty bron them by the way and stryis monthem of all that euler they have the Souldiers. Itanum cat defeatee they belieged in whole day and a night and after that many were laine on bothildes, they raned a greater multitude against them. In the meane while when tidings was brought that all their Souldiers wer in Cælars power tudo luithstham subat he list, they came running to Aristius, cand told himselfat nothing had beene done by commaundes ment of the counsell momuling to make unquilition for the gods that had beene ryffled. They cealed bypon the gods of Licavicus 2120 his brothers as forfeited, and sent commissios ners to Cæsar to make their purgation: All the which was some tor rome other entent; but to get their people out of bis handes: And the second of the contract of For hæing defiled with solbermus crime, and led with consecuments of the godes that they having otten, because the case appertained to manie , and mozevuer bæing afrapéd of punishment, they began to consult secretly of warre, and follicited thother cities by umballades. The which their dos ings although y Gafar buder fivde, you he spake onto their Commissioners as gentlie as hex could deurs, laving ha

99.LIII.

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had not any thing the worse opinion of the whole Citie, for those things that the common people had done of lightnesse for want of skill, nor yet that he bare the Heduanes any lesse god will than he did befoze. Loking in dæd foz a greater insurrection in Gallia, deask he might be beset of all the Tities at once, he twke counsell after what sozt he might de, part from Gergouia, gather together all his whole power againe, y his departure rifing byon feare of rebellion, might not sæme a running away. As he was deuising hereof, there sæmed a fitte occasion to happen of bringing the matter well to passe, Fox as he came into his lesser camp to see how the workes went forward, he perceived that the hill where his enemies lay, p which heretofoze could scarsly be sæne soz the multitude that swarmed oppon it, was now quite naked & boide of men. Wondering at it, her demaunded the cause of his runnagates, of whome a great number resozted to him day by day. It was the opinion of them all, (the which think Cxsar binderskade by his spres also (that the backe of the same hill was in maner a leuill ground, but yet wody and narrow, by the which there was a way to thotherwoe of p towne. This place they stode greatly in seare of, and they thought none other, but that the Romanes having gained one bill from the airedy, if they should obtaine thother also, they . Chould be as good as entrenched and fozeclosed from Airring abzode, oz going a fozraging. Witherefoze Vercingetorix hav called them all thether to ockno p place. Whie Cxsar knew this matter, he sent iwith divers tropes of hoisemen about midnight to the same place: commaunding them to raunge abzode every where, somewhat moze disozderly than their cultome was tordoe. And in the dawning of the day, he willed a great deale of flusse to be taken out of the Tamp, and the Muleto25 with sallets on their heades, as it were for a show of horsemen, to coast about y hilles. Among these he appointed a fewe hollemen to rawnge somewhat abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetch a windlasse a great way about sand to make all towards one place. These thinges

Fulius Casars Commentaries. 93 thinges might be sæme a far of out of the towne(as in dæde Gergouia ouer læked ý camp very far)but it could not well be discerned so far of, what it sould be. Mozeover he sent one Legion by the same side of the hill: & when it had gene a little waie, he withdzew it into a lower ground, and there hid it among the wodes. The Galles mickrusted the matter moze and moze, a conneyed thether all the power they could make for the Arengthning of the place. Cxfar perceiuing the camp of his enemies to be emptie, rolled by his banners, and hid p penons fantelignes of his souldiers, t coueping his sculdiers by Aender copanies out of his greater camp into y iclser, to thentent it shold not be perceived out of y towne, we wa ed p Lieuetenaunts of euery legio, what he wold haue done. First & formest he gave them charge, to hould in their souldis ers, y neither for desier of sighting nor hope of spoile, they Araied to farre. Declaring buto them what displeasure the disaduauntage of place might worke the, the which might be avoided by swiftnesse & none otherwise. He said this at tempt was to take thaouauntage of a present occasion offer red, and not to give battell. Then he had given these instre tions, he gave a signe, * at the same time sent by the Hedvanes by another way on the right side of the hill. The wall of the towne was distant from the plaine & from the first ris Ang of it, but a thousand and two hundzed paces out right, if their han bæne no windinges by the way. Pow loke how much they were faine to fetch about for the easier climbing of the hill, so much was the length of their way encreased. The Galles had orawen alonge almost from the middest of the hill, as nære as the ground would luffer it, a wall of great Kone of fix fæte high, to stop our sodeine irruptions:* leaving all the neather part bare, had replenished all the by per part of the hill, even hard to the wall of the towne, with tenes and paullions as thicke as one could be strayned by another. Dur souldiers assone as the watchewood was given, Aept quiklie to the wall, and paAing Aightlie cuer it,

toke thier Campes.

Which

And they made such spiede in performing their enterprise, that Theutomatus king of the Nitiobriges beeing laken unawares in his tent, as he lay at rest about midday with the opper part of his body bare, had much a do to wind himself out of the handes of our souldiers, that had entred for spoile, and yet his holse was wounded binder him. Cæsar hauting sped his purpose, commaunded the retreit to be blowen, and therewith the Kanders of the tenth Legion (to which he yad giuen the warning befoze, stwd Kill. But the souldiers of tho ther Legions hearing not the sonnd of the Arumpet, because there was a god great bottom betwirt them, were neverthelesse by their Lieuetenantes & Marchalles (as Cxsar had communico)held backe for a time. But in cotinuance pus fed by with hope of speedy victorie * the flight of their ence mies, together with their prosperous successe in former bate felles, they thought there was nothing so farre about reach, Wher but o by their prowesse they wer not able to attaine; so that in conclusion they could not be stayed from pursewing, butill such time as they approched to y walles of the town. Than in all parts of the Citie there arose a cry, insomuch that they which were the further of: dismaied with the so deine opzoze, and milkrusting that their enemies had gotten within the gates, ran headlongs out of the townseand the maried women casting appeared and mony from the wall, and advancing themselves with bare brests, held by their hands to the Romanes, bæsechingsthem to spare them, and that they would not (as they had done at Auaricum (destroy both women and children. Duers of them also siding downe the wall by their handes, recided themselves to the socialitiers. Luc. Fabius a Centurion of the eight-legion (who the same day as it is knowen, saide to his company that he was so encouraged with his reward at Auaricum, that hie lvould not let it come to passe, that any man thould get ppon the wall before him,) taking puto him three of his bajid, and being lifted up by them, gat up upon the mail. These in like Wife did he draw by to him one after another. In h meane

Fulius Casars Commentaries. 94 while, they which were resozted to the other side of the town (as I Chewed befoze) to Arengthen it, assone as they heard the first crye, being also hasted from thence by divers messés gers which told them that the fowne was taken by the Romanes, sent their hozsemen thether befoze, and followed after them selves as thick as hoppes. As everie of them came first thether, so toke he his place buder the wall, & encreased the number of his seitowes that were fighting: of whom when a great multitude was alkembled, the women that late before Arctched their hundes to the Romanes from the wall, began to entreat their hulbandes, and after the maner of Gallia to thew their heare loce about their Moulders, and to bring their children into their sight. The Romanes were virequals lie matched, both in place and number, and therewith all bes ing mozeover weary with travell in running and fightina so long a space, they could not easly endure against the that were fresh and lusty. Cæsar when he saw how thestcounter was in an vnindifferent place, and that the power of his es numies continually encreased, fearing the successe of his wen, sent to T. Sextius his Lieuetenaunk, Whome he had lest behind for the desence of his greater camp, that without velay he thould braigfwith his Cohortes, and let them in as ray bnder the fote of the hill on the right hand of his enes mies, to thentent that if he saw our men dziven from their ground, he Mould put y enemies in such feare, as they Mould have lesse libertie to pursew them. And he himselfe remos uing a littel forward with his legion out of the place wher he stood, abode to see what ende thencounter would come bus to. At such time as the fight was tharpest, and that the enes mies trusted to the place and their multitude, and our men in their manhade sprowelle: lodenly on the open lide of cur men appeared h. Heduanes whom Cæsar had sent boom the right side by another way, to thentet to stay y power of our cnemies fro coming thether. These by reasoof hikenesse of their armoz, did gretly avally our me, & albeit they wer knos wen what they wer by Kowing their right Choulders bare,

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries. 95

doe, * in that they would neither stay themselves when the refret was blowen, not suffer themselves to be kept in ozz ver by their Marchals & Lieuetenants. De declared but o thé what holaduatage of a place might do, what he had counselled thé at Auaricum, wher finding his enemies without a Captaine & without hozsemen, he had let an assured victory Aip out of his hands, a all for doubt-least never so littel losse might: happen in thencounter; by meanes of & disaduantage of the ground. As much as he comméded the hault courages of them, whom not the fortifications of the rampes, not the height of the Mountaine, noz the wall of the fowne was as ble to stay: so much againe he disalowed their disozder fars rogancie, that they thought themselves able to fozelæ inoze as concerning the victorie and the sequele of thinges: than their Graundcapaeme: foz he thought that modelfy & obedience was no lesse requisite in: a fouldier, than manhod oz haultnes of courage. When he had made this ozation buto them, & in the latter end encouraged them y they Mould not for this occasion be disquietted in minde, nor aftribute that to the manhoo of thenemy, which have happened through the disaduauntage of the place, being of the same opinion for his setting forth that he was of before, he led his legions out of the camp, flet the in ozder of battell in a mete place. With he sawhe could never the moze therby allure. Vercingetorix into p'indifferent ground, he made a light skirmish with his horsemen (but that prosperously,) a conuexed hie army into their camp againe. Having done as much the nert day, des ming it sufficient to abate the bragging of the Galles, & to harten his souldiers againe, he distodged from thence against the Heduanes, & yet would not his enemics even then persetv him. The third day he repaired the Bridges vpo ý river Elauer, and passed overhis army. There falling in commus nication with Viridomarus and Eporedorix Heduanes, he understwo how Litauicus with all his hozsemen was gone to Airre the Heduanes to rebellion. Wherefore it was new full that they went before, to keepe the citie in obedience. Cxfar

Doe,

went

Cxfar atheit: that by many waics he perfectly now bus der stode the fassebool of the Heduanes, and that by the des parture of those that were with hun he thought the whole Citie would make the moze half to rebell, yet not with Cands ing he thought it not god to kæpe them Kill, least he Chould either sæme to do them weig, or give them cause to thinke he stode in seare of them: At their departure, he briefely res hersed witto them his veserts toward y Heduanes, as names ly at how low an ebbe he hav foimd the, pettred up in their Downes, amerced with the losse of their landes, bereft of all their men of warre, charged with a tribute, constreined to give holkages with as much thame as could becand to what god fostune, and to how great prefermet he had aduaunced them:insomuch that they had not onely recovered their auns cient estate, but aiso (as it incl appeared) had aspect to such dignitie e estimation, as they never knewe of in times past. With this lesson be gave them leave to depart. There was a towns of the Hedwares called Ne.sounc that And oppon the river of Loyre in anconvenient place. Pether had Casar conveyed all the hostagen of Gallia, graine, comon threasure, and a great part of the formiture as well of himselfe as of his army. Hither had be leut a great nüber of hoxles, bought befoze in Spains and Italy, purposely for this warre. When Eporedorix and Varidomarus came thither, winderstoo the state of the Citie, bow the Heduardes had received Litauricus at * Bibracke, Luhichtes a kosime of chiefe authozitte among them: and that Convidolitanc the magistrate and a great part of the Senate were come thether to him: that ambale savors by publike assent were sent to Vercingetorix to conclude peace and friendship withhim: they thought that such an opoetunitie was inct to be let Aippe. And therfore Aaying pkéepers of Nouiodanuin, sall suchas came thether to bye and sell, they parted the houses and threasure among them, they caused the hostages of the Cities to be conveyed to the Magistrate to Bibract: h towns it self) because they thought themselves not able to keepe it)they set on sire, to thentent

Beawlu.

Fulius Casars Commentaties. 96 the Romanes Mould have no god of itias niuch of the grain as could be thipped byon the sodeine, they carred planay: the rest they either threw into the river, or else burned it: they themselves levied men cut of the next Pacunces, sixtex gars risons and wardes along the river of Loyre, and fent swith bossemento raunge-ouer all the roall, to thentent to canse vs to beafraid, if peraduciture they mucht kape y Romanics from vidualls, or else bring them to so low an ethethrough penury, as that they might be able to drive them out of the Countrie. The indici hope of theirs was greatly furthered, in that the river of Loyre was rifen so high with mow, that there was not any foxoc to passe at. When Lasarknew of these things, he thought it meet to make speak, sto attempt tomake bridges, to thentent be might execunter with them, before any greater power wers thetheralismbled. For as to alter his purpole, to turne his joanep into Province, he thought it behoused him not at that time so to bo:partly bea cause the infames and distioner of the dadose the incurrence Gebenua-which was betwirt him and the countrie, a tha erabbednesse of the waies were a letito him:but inclusival by for that he was sore afraid for Labienus, who was dissex uerce from hims for the Legions that he had sent foath in der him: ... Tilherefoze taking hungshrable great jozners night Aday, contrary to thounging had men be came to the riugr of:Logress finding there a sposses his heckennen such a one as would serve the turne in such a time of necessitie, (forthey could have no more but their Chaulders & armes fræ aboue the water to wield their harnesse and wearons implially placing his parking on ethe lide to breake the force of the Arrame, he so-abashed his enemies at the fight sight, that he palled his army lafely: I finding plentic of collie and cattell in the fieldes, be furnished his army there with, and take his iomey toward y Senones. While these things were

in-doing with Cxsar, Labienus leuing at Agendicum the

supplement of Southiers that, fame latelie out of Italy,

to the entent they Mould has a defence to the earyages,

The seaenth booke of

went with iiii. legions to Lutetia, which is a towne of h Parisians situate in an Pland of the Uiver of Seane. Whose cos ming being knowen to the encmie, a great power resorted thether out of the Cities thereabout. The gouernement of the whole host was commetted to Camulogenus an Aulerk, who albeit he were almost withered for age, yet for his Anguler knowledge in scattes of warre, he was called to that honor. He perceiving that the Lake which falleth into Seane was never deve but kept alwaies at one height, and that it greatly anoped all that quarter, setled hunselfe there, intens ding to kepe our men from palling ouer. At the first Labies uns went about 60 make Elmets, & to fill by the Lake with huroles and turfer et to foxee away to palle kafelte ouer, but when he perceived it was to difficult a matter to bring to palle, he went lectrefly out of his camp in the third watch, a came to Meluire the same way that he had gone thence. 36 is a folune of the * Senones Teanding in an Aland of Seame, as we lato a littell before of Luteria. There taking about Alty Barges, Ffallening them quickly together, exputting his soudiers in them, he so amazed b Acwnesmen with the Araungenesse of the matter, of whome the greater part hav beene alredy called out to h warres, that he toke the towne wont relifeence: frepairing the bridge which his enemies had broken certaine thier before, conneved ouer his army: F kept on his joiney volukeths-streume koward Lutetia. His enemies having knowledge of the matter by such as fled fro Melikia, commaunded Luketia to be burned, & the Bjidges of v town to be cut downers they theselues remoung from the Lake that was voon the Banke of the river of Seane, chi eamped directly ouer against Lutetia in the face of Labienus Camp. Bythis kishe thephéard that Cæsar was disidoged from Gergouia, & ramo28 were beought of the rebelling of the Heduanes, fof the prosperous insurrection of Gallia. And now the Galles in their talke altired themsclues for a troth, y Cæsar being stopped of his ierney, for passing ouer Loyte, was ballen for want of coine to make toward prounce.

Ahe

The people of Beawuoys also who of themselves had befoze times bene disloyal, hearing that the Heduanes had rebelled, began to rayle men, epzepare for the war openly. Then Labienus in so great alteration of things, perceived y it behos ued hun to worke far other wise, than he had heretofoze done. Deither Audied he now any moze how to coquer any thing, oz how he might egge his enemies to encounter, but how he might conucy againe his armie safe to Agendicum. For on thone side, the men of Beawuoys (which Titie is reputed in Gallia to be of verye great fozce) were redie to sit on his skyzts. And againe Camulogenus held thotherside with his armie redie & Well kurnished. Mozeoner there was a great River betweene him & home, so that his army could neither recouer to their garrison, noz come by their Ausse & carias ges. Being beset vpon the sodain with formany distresses, he saw there was no help to be sought, but by valiantnesse of courage. Pereupon he called a counsell toward the enening, E exhazting them to put in execution diligetly e polletiquely such things as he Would commaund them, he appointed the Romaine hozsemen to take y Warges Angle y he had bzougt from Melune, a allone as the first watch were ended, to goe theyz ways with the a foure miles downe the Areame with out any noyle, there to abide his comming. Five Cohozts which he thought least able to endure the brunt of battell, he lest behinde him to kæpe his Tamp. Thother fiue of the same Legion, he commaunded to goe by the Areame about midnight, with all the Ausse & cariages with a great noyle. Also he gate together botes, k caused the to be rowed by the Areame with much noyse of beating with the Dzes. He him, selfe a little while after, went forth secretly with three Legions toward the same place where he commanded & Bars ges to arive. When he came thether, it fortuned by meanes of a great stozme which rose sodenly: that the scout watch of our enemies as they were placed along the bankes on both sides of the River, were surpzysed unwares by our menne, and both our fotemen and horsemen by the service of the

People of Sens.

The seuenth booke of

Romanc horsemen whome he had appointed to have the deing of the matter, were quickly ferried over. Almost at one instant a little before day light, tidings was brought to the encume, that contrary to their cultome, the Romanes made an opeoze in their camp, and that a great company was going wy the Areanie, a great noise of Dies beard that way, & y a little beneath, men of war were ferging over in Bars ges. Withen they hav beard this, fozalmuch as they thought that the Legious were palling in thræ places, & that all of them troubed with the revellien of the Heduanes, prepared themselves to flight, they also devided their army into thise parts. For leaving a convenient number for defence against Corbeum. our camp, they sent a smal band toward* Metiosedum, which thould proceede no further than they saw the Botes goe, t with all prest of their power they went against Labienus. 13y the breake of day, both all our men were ferried over. the battell of our enemies appeared within light. Labienus hauing encouraged his souldiers to be mindfull of their aus cient prowelle, & of so many prosperous fields that they had fought, and to thinke with themselves y Cxsar (vnder whose banner they had many a time & often foiled their enemies,) was there present, he bad blow up to the battell. At the first encouferson the right wing where the leventh Legion Aode, our enemies were driven back and put to flight:on the left wing, (which place the rv. Legion held,) albeit that the first rankes of our enemies were striken through with Wartes and fell downe dead, yet neverthelesse the rest stode earnest ly at defence, and ther was not any man that made countes nance to runne his way. The Captaine Camulogenus hims selfe was ever at hande, and encouraged them: While the victory hung yet in doubtfull ballance. The Marchalls of the vii. Legion hearing what was done in the left wyng, the w ed the Legion at the backe of their enemies, and aduaunced their banners against them. Set for all that, there was not any man even at that time that forloke his groud, but were all enclosed round about and saine euerychone.

Camu-

Camulogenus also twike such foztune as his souldiers dyd. Pow they that were left for defece against Labienus camp, When they heard that the battell was toyned, went to succoz their fellowes, and toke a hill: but they were not able to withstand the force of our souldiers, specially being conquerous. Do intermedling themselves with the rest of they company that fied, they were all slayue by our horsemen, sa uing such as hid themselues in the wods and Mountaines. Wilhen Labienus had dispatched this matter, he returned to Agendicum where the Ausse of the whole armie was lest, e from thence he came with all his power buto Cxfar. Thom knowledge that the Heduanes rebelled, the warre was ens creased: Amballades wer dispatched into all parts: as sar as eyther they, fauo, authoritie, or mony was able to stretch, they. Arcined themselves to sollicit the Cities. Having gots ten into their hands the hostages that Cxsar had bestowed among them, they put the Peuters in feare that they would put them to death. The Heduanes requested Vercingetorix that he would come to them, & consult with them for thore der of the war. When they had obtained their request, they sued to have the chiefe docing committed to themselves: and they brought the matter so farre in controuersie, y a cours sell of all Gallia was called at*Bibracte, to the subject place Beawlie. resorted great numbers of people from all quarters, & the matter was put to boyces: by which it was concluded genee rally, that Vercingetorix thould be Graundcaptaine Kill. From this counsell were absent the menne of Rhemes, the Lingones, and the Treuires. The men of Rhemes & the Linzones were away because they cleaucd to the friendship of the Romanes: the Treuires by reason they were sarre dusat, s were infested by the Germanes, which was the cause, they came not of all the time of hwarre, noz sent any ayoe to as ny of both parties. The Heduanes twke p matter verieheae uilie y they were let beside y soueraintie: they lamented the chauge of their estate, withing & Cæsar wold pardon the. And yet having enterprised y war alreadie, they durst not with-

The seventh booke of

draw themselves to take cousell alone from the rest. Eporedorix & Viridomarus yong gentlemen of great towardnesse, rould ill abide to be at the commaundement of Vercingetorix. Howbeit he commaunded all thother cities to give him pledges, and willed them to bring them in by a day. Duermoze he bade that all their hozsemen to the number of rb. thousand should with all speede possible resozt hether to him. As for fotemen he sayd he would cotent himselfe with those that he had alreadie, for he would neither try the courtesse of fortune, nor put the matter to a pytched field. But forals much as he had so good stoze of hozseme, it was an easie mats ter to compasse, to prohibit the Romanes fro fetching corne, and forrage, so that they could finde in theyr harts to abide the destroying of their owne come and the burning of theyz ownehouses, through losse of which their prinate gods, they saw they shold attaine soueraintie & libertte foz euer. Whé he had let things thus at a stay, he commaunded the Heduanes & Seculians which were bozderers byon the Pozonince, to findehim ten thousand fotemen, for an overplus, eight hundzed hozsemen, ouer whome he made captaine y bzother of Eporedorix, commaunding him to make warre byon the Allobrogians. On thother side he sent the Gabales together with the nexte hunderds of Auverne against the Heluians: and the Ruthenes and Cadurkes to walk the bozoers of the Volces in Arminacke. Deuerthelesse by secret messages and Ambassages he solliciteth the Allobrogians, whose mindes he hoped were not yet quietted since the last war. Unto they? noble men he promised monie, and to the citie, the superiozis tte of all the whole countrie. Foz a defence against all these chauces, were provided before hand two & twenty Cohorts. The which being raised out of the very Pzouince, were by the Liuetenant L. Cæsar in all places set as a Bulwarke as gainst the enemie. The Heluians of theyz owne head encous tering with their volderers, were put to the wolse, & with the losse of the Prince of their Citie C. Valerius Denotaurus the sonne of Carburus and many other that were saine in

the fielde, were driven to take their walled Townes. The Allobrogians placing divers garrisons uppon the River of Rhone, defended their bozders with great care and diligence. Cæsar because he percoined his enemies to be better furnis thed of horsemen than himself, & that all the waies were so forlayd, that he could not be relieued with any thing out of Pazouince or Italy, sent ouer the Rhine into Germany, unto those Cities which thother yéeres befoze he had pacified, and demaunded of them horsemen, and swtemen light harnessed which were wont to fight amongest them. At their comming, fozalmuch as they had not so handsome horses, he twke the horses from the Marshals and Romane horsemen, and from such as he had raised byon the sodeine, and distributed them among the Germanes. In the meane time that these thinges were a doing, the fotemen out of Auverne & the hozsemen that were eniopned to all Gallia assembled together. The number of these men of warre beeing very huge when they were come together, at such time as Cæsar was passing to, ward the Sequanes by the ottermost bozders of Langres, that he might the easiger succes the Posouince: Vercingetorix lodged in thæ campes about ten miles of from h Romanes, and calling to counsell the Capteines of his horsement, he tolde them the firme of victory was come: for the Romanes were flying into Pzouince, and glad to get them out of Gallia. The which suffysed to obtein liberty for the present time, but littell oz nothing anailed, to kæpe peace and quietnesse in time to come. For they would returne againe with a greas ter power, and never make an end of the warre. And theres for now was time to let oppon them, while they were troubled with their cariages. Foz if the foteinen aduentus red to rescelv their godes, and made any farience about it, they could not continue on their iozney. Againe if fozsaking their cartages (which he belæued would rather come to passe) they had regard to their lines, they must nædes be spoiled both of their furniture and of their honoz. Foz as touching his enemies hozsemen, they might well assure theselus that

the

P.III.

none

none of them durst be so boide as once to put his head out. of the battell. The which thing to thentent they might with better courage attempt, he saide he would stand befoze his camp in battell ray, with all his whole power to put his ex nemies in seare. The holsepien cryed autali at once, that a solcinne othe ought to be taken of them, y he should not be receined binder any rase, not have recourse to his children, noz to his parentes, noz to his wife, y had not twice at the least, rode through the battell of his enemies. When y mats ter was agraed byon kanerie man put to his othe, the nert day severing their hozsemen into thee battels, two of them thewed themselues on the two sides, and the third meeting vs face to face alkaied to stop vs of our torney. The which thing when Cxfar hard of, deuiding his hozsemen likewise into thee tropes, he comaunded them to proceede against their enemies. All p thræ battels fought at one instant. Dur bats tell of fotemen Awde close together, and received the caris ages in among the Legions. Loke wherefoeuer our men sæ med to be in daunger or to sore laid at, thether Cxsar wils led the standerdes to be advanced, & the battell to be turs ned that way. The which thing was both a Roy to the enes mies that they could not pursew, and also an encouragemet to our men with hope of succos. At the length the Germanes on the right side getting the top of the hill, drawe their ence mies downe, and following the chase open them hard to the riuer where Vereingetorix avode with his battell of fotes mem sew many of them. When the rest perceived that, feas ring to be enclosed about, they twke them to sight. Thá was there nothing but llaughter in all places. Three of the chies fest of the nobilitie of the Heduanes were brought prisoners buto Cxsar: Cottus the Lieuetenant of the horsemen who at the last election stovde competitoz against Convictolitane. Ca-

uarill who after the revolting of Licauicus became capteyne

of the fotemen, and Eporedorix who before the comming of

Cxsar had bæne Captein Generall of the Heduanes in their

warres against the Sequanes. After that all his hozsemen

were

Fulius Casars Commentaries. 100

wer put to flight, Vercingetorix retiring with his army in the same order that he he had set them before his camp, bes gan forthwith to take his iorney toward Alexia a towne of the Mandubians, commaunding his Ausse to be brought out of the Campe with all spiede, and to follow after him. Cæsar bestowing his cartages in the next hill, & leaning ther two Legions for the desence of them, followed after him as farre as the time of the day would suffer, a when he had saine to the number of a three thousand or therabouts of his enemies that were in the rereward, y next day after he pitched his Camp befoze Alexia. When he had viewed h lituation of the towne, and put his enemies in feare, bescause their hozsemen (in which part of the army they put greatest trust) wer put to flight, encouraging his souldiers to the worke, he began to cast a trench about Alexia. The town it selfstood open s top of an hill in a very high place, s it sæmed not possible to be won, but by continewance of siege. At the fate of the said bill ran two rivers on two sides thereof. Befoze the Townc was a plaine of three miles long. On all other parts & town was enwroned with divers hils all of a like height, distat a gwo petitespace one from another. Under the wall, as much of the hill as was toward the sunne rising, the Galles had wholy occupied with their tentes, & had drawen a trench & a wall of Adne without mozter of six fote in height all the way. The dempasse of that fortification which the Romanes were about, was cleven miles. Their tents were vitched in places concenient, ther were rered three twenty caltles, in b whith men warded al the day time, that ther should not be any salie made out oppon the sodein: and the same in the night season were kept with a strong watch and ward to des fend them. Atithe beginning of the worke, there was an encounter of hozsemen in the plaine that we spake of befoze of three miles long betweene the hilles. Great prowelle was thewed on both partes. When our men were in any daun= ger, Cæsar sent in the Garmanes to their rescew, and placed his sweemen in battell ray befoze his Campe, least the P.IIII. fatemen

The seuenth bocke of

fotenich of his enemies hould sodenly breake out byon the Our men perceiving that the Legions stode ready to res cew tham, twke hart unto them: insomueh that our enemies being put to fight, did hinder one another with their muitis fude, and pettred themselves in getting in at the narrow gates. The Germanes chased them egrely even hard to their fortifications. Great flaughter was made:4 many forsaking their horses, went about to passe the dich, and to elimbe ever the wall. Cæsar commaunded his Legions, whom he had set before the Rampyer, to anaunce themselnes somewhat for ward. Thereat the Galles that were within hold, were no lesse troubled than they that wer without. For they thought that we had made toward them, t thereupon cryed by and by to harnes, and divers of them for feare ruthed into the towne. Vercingetorix bad shet the gates, that the Campe were not left naked. The Germanes after they had laine a great number of men, and taking a great lost of hosses, retired Vereingetorix twike aduice to send away all his horseme by night, before the Romanes had finished their fortificatios. At their departure, he gave them commaundement, that ex uerte man Moulo repaire home to his owne countrie, and thrust farth to the warres, all that ever were of yeares able to beare armoz. He putteth them in remembrance of his bee nesites toward them, desiring them hartely that they would have regard of his welfare, and not abandon him into the hands of his enemies to be put to tozture, who had so well deserved in seking the libertie of all Gallia: considering that through their negligence soure score thousand chosen men ware like to perily with him. Appon accompt taken, he faide he had come scarse sufficient to finde them ppp. dates: Deuers thelesse with sparing he thought he should be able to drawe it out somwhat further in length. Withen he had given them this warning, he sendeth away his horse men secretly in the second watch by that way whither our worke was not yet beought, k comaunded all the graine to be beought buto him, Upon paine of death to such as were disobedient. The Cattel where!

Iulius Casars Commentaries. 101

whereof the Mandubians had dziuen thether great stoze, hæ distributed by the poll:the graine he purposed to give out by measure sparely, and by a littell at once, all his army which he had placed without y walles, he received into the towne. After this sozt he addzessed himself to abide the succoz of the Galles, and to take order for the war. Cxfar having knows ledge hæreof by such as sied bnto him & by his prisoners, began a fostification of this soste. He drew a dich of rr. force with Areight sides: p læke how much dilkance was betwænz the oppermost brewes of y diche, so broad also was it in the bottom: All his other foztifications he withdzewe CCCC. fæte from y diche. De did it foz this purpose, that fozbecause he was drinen of necessitie to take in so great a ground, as that his whole worke Mould not callye be beset round about, nozhis enemie come hastely with any great number to his fortifications, eyther on the sodeine or in the night time: or be able to throw Warts at our men as they were busie at their worke in the day time. This said space of CCC. fote being left out, he drew two other diches of rv. fote broade a piece of the same depth:of the which he filled the innermost with watter conveyed from the Kiver by the plaine & lowe bottomes. Behind them he cait up a mount and a Kampire of rii.fwte. The which also he coped, & set up Battilmentes bppon it, with great forked postes sticking out at the toyning of the læpeholes and the Wattilmentes, to hinder the coms ming by of thenemie. Mozeover he rered by towzes round as bout the work, irrr. fote distant one from another. Tele wer driven at that time to this extremity both to fetch in timber & graine, & also to make so great fortifications all at once, Whereby our army was diminished by going farre from our Camp. And often times the Galles would be busie with our workes, & make sallies byon vs forcibly at many gattes at once. Wherefoze Cæsar thought it convenient to adde some What to these workes, wherby they might be defended with lesse number of souldiers. And herebyon cutting of from the bodies of træs such boughes as wer not very strög, tetting 12.b.

The seucnth buoke of

the toppes of them Areight and making them very tharpe, he caused long diches to be drawen of five swte dæpe: the træs bæing put into these diches, and kilkned in the bottome p they hold not be pulled by, Aicked out with their boughes. There were five rowes of the jouned & twysfed one within another, so that whosveuer ventured in, must néedes goze themselves bypon the Marpe pointes of the Kakes. Ahese they termed by the name of Nockes. Befoze these were digged in rowes indented chequerwise of five pointes, pits of thræ fæte dæpe growing llope wise somewhat narrower toward the vottome than above. Wherein were pytched round stakes of the vignesse of a manes thigh, sharpened as boue and hardned in the fier, in such maner that they sticked not past foure fingars above the ground. And to thentent they should stand the strongiter and surer, everie one of the Were rammed with earth three fote aboue the bottome of the pit. The rest of the pit was covered over with twigges and brush, to hide the conveyance withall. Of this sort were drawen out eight rowes with thræfote disstance bet wæne eche of them. This ocuise because of the likenesse of it to a Lilly, they called a Lilly. Before these were fastned altoges ger within the ground leatteringly cuerie wher with a lits tell space betwyrt them, stakes of a fote long stickt full of From hokes, and these they called gaddes. After that Cxsar had finished these thinges, following the levellest ground he could finde as the nature of the place gaue, he twke in riili. miles compasse, and furnished it with like kindes of fortiss cations, on the otter side of these, against the forreine cnes mie, so that not even with a great multitude, (if it should so happen byon his departure)his bulwarkes and foztificatios could be assalted round about. And to thentent they should not be constrained at their perill to goe abzode from their Camp, he commaunded cuery man to convey in before hand, es much come & forrage, as would serue him for rredaics. Wilhile these thinges were a doing at Alexia, h Galles some moning a Parlament of their Poblemen, decréed, not that

Iulius Cæsars Commentaries. 102

that so many as suere able to beare armoz(as Vereingetorix had appointed Gould be called together, but that cuery citie hould be charged with a certaine number: least in such a confused multitude, they Gould be able neither to rule the, noz to discerne one from another, noz to get sufficient viaus all for them. And therefore they determined that the Heduanes and their adherentes the Secusians, Ambiuarets, Aulerkes, Branouikes, and Brannouians, should find 3 5000 men: the like number was eniopned to the men of Auverne, toges ther with & Cadurkes, Heleuterians, Gaballes, Vellaumans, which were under y dominion of Auverne: Aothe Sequanes. Senones, Bituriges, Santons, Ruthenes, Caruntes, 12000. men a piece: To the Bellouacanes, 10000: as many to the Lemouickes: To the men of Poyters, to the men of Turon, to the Parisians, & to the Heluetians eight thousand a piece: To the Swessians, Ambianes, Mediomatrikes, Petrocorians, Neruians, Morines, & the Nitrobrigians fine thousand a picce: To the Aulerkes, Cenomannues as many: To the Atrebatians 4000: To the Bellocassies, Lexobians, and Aulerkes, Eburones, thræ a piece: To the Raurakes, and Boyans 2000. a piece: To all the Cities that bozder upon the Dcean and which after their maner are called Armorike, in the which number are the Curiosolites, Rhedones, Ambibarians, Cadetes, Osissines, Lemouikes, and Vuelles 6000. Df these, the Bellouacanes sent not their number, because they saide they would in their owne quarrell and at their owne pleasure make warre with the Romanes, and not bee at any Arauns gers commaundement. Deuerthelesse at the entreatance of Comius, in respect that hee had bene a solourner among the, they sent two thousand.

This Comius (as we thewed before) had done Cafar faythfull and profitable service certains yeares past in Britaine. In recompence whereof Cafar had privileged his coustry from tribute, restored the their lawes and customes: and given him the Mormes in reward. Potwithstanding all this, the consent of all Gallia was such for the desence of

their

This

Iulius Cæsars Commentaries. 103

This is a faintnelle of hart & not prowelle, not to be able to suffer penury for a while. It is an easier matter to finde such as will willingly offer theselues to death, than such as can endure griefe paciently. And surely I have so great re> gard of my worthip, that I could well allow this adulle, if I saw there were no further losse than of our lives. But in taking counsell, let vs haue a respect to all Gallia, which we have rayled to succoz vs. I pray you when foure score thous sand of vs chalbe claine in one place, what courage chall our nære friends and kinsfolke haue, being constrained to fight in maner byon our carkelles: Bæreue them not wilfully of your help, who for your welfares sake have not regarded their owne peril. Poz goe not about through your own rath nesse and folly, oz rather through your faint hartednesse, to bring all Gallia bnder fwte, & to cast it into perpetual bons dage. Are ye in doubt of their faithkulnesse and costancie, bes cause they are not come at the day appointed: For what purpose, think you the, are the Romanes day by day so busily oc supied in those their outtermost foztificatios: Is it but ones ly for pleasure thinke you. Sixing you can receue no coinfortable message from your Alies, in as much as all the passa ges are fozelayd by p enemie, you næde no better witnesse of their approchithan the Romanes themselues, who being Ariken, with feare thereof, Aick to their worke day & night. Pou will than aske mée what is to be done: It is mine ad: uice to doe as our aucestors did in the war of the Cimbrians and Dutchmen, though that war were nothing like this: who being driven into their walled townes and constrained with famin, dyd there prolong their daics & line by the flesh of such as foz their yæres were vnmæte foz the warres, E would not yield themselves to their enemies. And if we had no such example given vs heretofoze, ret I wold think it the greatest honoz that could be, to have it founded by vs & left to posteritie, in the behalfe of our libertie. Foz what thing was there ever like unto that war: The Cimbrians having wasted our country, byought vs to great misery, at légth departed

The seventh booke of

departed out of our coastes, and went into other landes, leasing still but do so our lawes, customes, positions, eliberties. But the Romanes what other thing sæke they, or what other thing desire they, but even of verie spight to plant theselves in the landes and Tities of such, as they know to be renowmed and puissant in battell, and to bring them into enviels thraldome. For they never yet made war to any other end. And if you be ignorant of their dealing with Pations a far of, loke bypon your next neighbour Gallia: the which being brought into thorder of one of their Provinces, hath altred her lawes and customes, submitted her nerke under the heading are, a is oppressed with continual bondage.

After that everieman had faid his minde, they decreed that all such as either by sicknesse or age were unnessary sor the warres, should voide the Nowne, purposing to make all the shifts that could be, ere they fell to the counsell of Critognatus. Peverthelesse they determined to use that to, if the case so constrained them, and their success tarievous long from them, rather than to admit any condicion, eyther of yelding or of peace. The Mandubians who had received them into their towns, were copelled to depart out themselves to their wives and children. Who comming to the sortifications of the Romanes, belought them most carnesslie with teares in their cies, that he would take them to be his bondsaves so he helped them with meate and drinke. But Casar setting watch in divers places of the trench gave streight commandation of that they should not be received.

In the meane leason, Comins of Airas and the rest of the Capteines that were put in trust with thorder of the wars, came with all their power to Alexia, and taking an outter hill, rested not past a myle from our Camp. The next day after their comming, bringing their men of armes out of their Camp, they filled all that plaine which we declared to be three miles in length: they placed their fote men secretary a littell from thence in a higher ground. There was a prospect from higher of Alexia downe into the sield. Assone

Iulius Casars Commentaries. 104

as these succours were sæne, there was running together: there was recopcing one with another: and everie mans minde was inoued to gladielle. And ther boon bringing their power forth, they placed themselues before the towne, and casting hardles into the diche that was next unto them, silled it up with turf, putting themselves in a redynes to ilive out byson bs, and to abide all hasardes. Casar placing all his army on both lides of his fortifications, to thentent p if næd Gould so require, euerie man might know his standing E kæpe him to it, comaunded his hozsemem to be sed fozth, and to skirmich with them. There was from all the camps Which were pitched uppon the top of the hill round about, a prospect downward, * all the souldiers setting their mindes byon thencounter, were desirous to see what ende the skirmiths would come buto. The Galles had mingled here & ther among their men at armes, arches & nunble fotemen light harnested, to succes their owne men when they retired, and to breake the force of our men when they pursewed. Panie of our men being wounded by them, drew themselves out of the battell. At such time as the Galles were in hope of their men Hould have had thupper hand, and salve cur men ouers pressed with their great number, both they that were with in our foztifications, and those that were come to the rescew of the towne, with a great thout and crie hartned ech of the their fellowes. Pow for almuch as the thing was done in the sight of all men, and that nothing whether it were valiantly or cowardly done, could escape busene, the desire of praise and feare of reproch, enforced either part to valiants neste. When the battell had continued in doutsuil ballance, from name butill & Sounne was almost downe, the Germanes knitting themselues close together gave a fresh charge bys pon their enemies, and made them lose ground: After whose flight the archers were by and by enclosed and same. Pozes ouer our men out of thother partes following the chace vppon them even hard to their cany, gave them no respit to gather theinselues together againe.

Athen

The state of the s

They that were come out of Alexia, in maner dispairing of all god successe, retired with heavie harts into the towne.

After one daies respit, & Galles with a great nüber of hurs dles, scaling ladders & hwkes which they had made in y little while, setting princly out of their camp wout any noise about midnight, approched to our fortifications that were toward the champion fieldes: where sodenly giveing a great Gout, (which was as a watch word to their fellowes y were beesæged, to give them underskanding of their comming) they beaan to throw in their hurdles, & to beate our men from § Rampier with singes, shot of arrowes, & casting of stones, to doe all other things that appertaine to an astault. Vercingetorix hearing the Mout, called his men together by the sound of a Arumpet, & the same instant led them out of the towne. Dur men according as every mans place was appointed him a fewe daies befoze, came to the foztifications. There with Aings that went with winches & Kakes which they had pitched in a redinesse, & with pellets, they put the Galles in feare. And because the darkenesse twee away their light, many woundes were received on both lides, & a great number of artillery was discharged together at auenture with engines. But M. Antonius and C. Trebonius Lieuetes nants to whome those partes were allotted to defend, twke souldiers out of the further bulwarkes, & sent them to the rescew, whersoever they perceived our men to be overchar, ged. As long as the Galles, were any thing farre of from our foztifications, they had thaduauntage by reason of the great number of the dartes that they threw: but after that they came nærer within our dauger, eyther they gozed théselues buwares byon the gaddes, or else they slided into the pittes and were thrust through, or else were striken with pykes from the wall and from the Townes and so perished. When they had taken many foyles on all sides, and could breake through none of our fortifications, & that the day light bes gan to appeare, fearing to be beset on thopen side by such as might issue out of our higher camp, they retired back to the

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries.

rest of their company. And those that were within, as they were bringing forth such thinges as had beene prepared by Vercingctorix for their issuing out and were filling of the uttermost dikes, about the which things they were faine to spend a god piece of the time, understode that their fellowes were departed before that they could come to our fortifications: a so without accomplishing the thinge they came so, they retired into the towns.

The Gailes having twise with great losse bæne put to the worse, consulted what they might doe; and called to them such as were skilfull of the places. Of them they learned the Cituation and fostifizing of thupper part of our Camp. Ther mas on the Porth lide a bili, the which because our men for the great circuit thereoficeuld not comprehend within their worke, they were compelled almost of necessity to pitch their tents in an buhandsome place and somwhat a falling groud. Whe keeping hereof had Ca. Antistius of Rhegiu, & L. Caninius Acquius t wo of Cxfars Lieuxtenants with two Ligios. The Captenies of our entinies learing the places by their spres, chose out of their whole number, three store thousand men of those cities that had the reporte of most prowes, and agræd secretiy among themselves what, a how every thing Hould be done, appointing a time certaine whé to go about it. which was even when it spould sæme to be high None. Mfthis army they committed & leading to Vergasillaunus of Auverne one of the foure principall Capteines, the nære kinsman of Vercingetorix. Whosetting out of the Camp at the first watch, and having welnere come to his torncies end by day light, hid him else behind a hill, and bad his souldi. ers rest themselues after their nightes iozner. Pow when mid day sæmed to draw nie, be made toward p opper camp that we spake of before, and at the same instant their horse. men began to approch to our fortifications that were to ward the plaines, and the rest of their army began to show théselues besoze their camp. Vercingetorix beholding his copany out of the towize of Alexia, niarched cut of the towne,

The state of the s

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries. 106

and brought forth whim his kakes, poles, muscules, hokes and such other things as he had purueied before for to issue out with. Thassault was given in all places at once, s nothing was left bnattempted. Loke what part sæmed weaks est, thether was most resozting. The foztisications of h Romanes were of such a compasse, that their power was discuered far a sunder, and could not easly defend many places. To put our men in feare withall, greatly availed the noyle that was behind their backs as they fought: because they saw their perill consist in other mens prowesse. For commonlie those things that are not sæne, do moze behemently trouble mens minds than those things that are sæne. Cæsar having gotten a mæte place foz the purpose, had wozd bzought hun what was done everie where, & lent succoz to such as were in daunger. Both parties did set befoze their mindes, y that was thonly time wherin it behoued to thew most soutnesse. For the Galles knew that their good dates were past, if they brake not through our fortifications: & the Romanes if they gat thupper hand, looked for an end of al their travel's. The greatest daunger was at our opper foztisications, whether we told you that Vergasillaunus was sent. The grabbedness of the top of a place to a falling ground hath in it great ads uauntage. Dome thresv darts: some cast their spieldes over their heades and preased byward: fresh men succeded in the rouncs of them that were tyzed: the Rampyze being cast downe by them all into the trench, did both make way foz the Galles to get up, & also did cover such things as the Romanes had hidden in the ground: and now our men had neis the weapons not Arength to helpe themselves with. Cæsar having knowledg hereof, sent Labienus with six Cohoztes to rescew such as were in perilite commaunded that if he were not able to susteine his enemics, he wood stae out with his Cohortes & fight with them abroad: but he warned him in as ny wise not to do so, onlesse there were none other remedy. De him selfe goeth to the rest, and hartned them that they Hould not faint in their trauell. Pe

He tolde the that the fruite of all their former encounters, consisted altogether in that day & in pone houre. Those that were within, despayzyng to doe any god at the champion places, because of the hugenesse of our fortificatios, attemps ted to get up to the stepe places, and thether they caried all their provision. There with the multitude of dartes they beate the defendantes from the towies: they fill by the dikes with earth and hurdles: and with their hokes rend downe the Rampyze and the Clamure. Cæsar sent thether first posig Brutus with Ar Cohoztes: and afterward his Lieuetenant C. Fabius with other vii.and last of all. Tahé thencounter wars ed somewhat to whot, he himselfe brought fresh men to their succour. Whereby renewing the battell and driving his ex nemics backe, he went thether as he had sent Labienus. Hæ twite with him im. Cohortes out of the next bu warke, and commaunded part of his horsemen to follow him, and part to fetch a circuit about the ottermost fortifications, and to set von his enemies behind. When Labienus saw s neither Rampires noz dikes were able to hold against the violence of his enemies, he allembled nine & thirty Cohoztes which be met by chaunce comming out of the next Bulwarks, and sent word by a messenger buto Cxsar, what he thought was to be done. Cælar herevpon made hast to be present at the fight. Assone as he was perceived to be come by the colour of hisgarment, (the which he vsed in battels as a mark to be knowen by) that the Cohoztes and tropes of hozsemen which he had commaunded to follow him, were sæne (as thep might eallye be perceived from such high groundes bæing so stéepe and falling,) his enemies gaue him battell. A great Choute was railed on both sides, and like Choutinge was heard againe from the Campe and from all our foztification ons. Dur men discharging their Dartes, came to hande Arockes. Sodeinly appeared our hozseinen bihind them, and other Cohortes came oppon them. Then our enemies ture ned their backes, four hozsemen mæting with them made a great laughter of them.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Sedulius Capteine and Prince of the Lemouicks was Unine: Vergasillaunus of Auverne was taken alme in & chase:thæe scoze & souretæne banners and antelignes wer brought bro to Cxsar: selv of that great number recovered safe into their Tamp. The Townesmen beholding out of the Towne the flight a flaughter of their company, casting away all hope of welfare, withozew their army from our foztifications. Immediatly byon the receite of this heavie tidings, the Galles Acd out of their camp: insomuch & uf our souldiers had not bæne foztrauelled with rcicewing so many sundzie places, and with the toyle of that day, all the whole power of our enemics might haue beine deskroyed otterly. Dur hozsemen being sent out after midnight, ouer twke their rereward, E New and take pzysoners a great number of them: the rest scaped out of the chase into the next Cities.

The next day Vereingetorix called an assemblie, declared unto them how he had taken that war in hand, not for any necessitie that he was driven to himselfe, but soz the libertie of the whole Realme: and for almuch as there was no hift but to give place buto foztune, he offered himselfe buto them both waies, chose whether they would satisfie the Romanes with his death, or pielde him into their hands aliue. Perebp pon were Commissioners sent unto Cæsar. He commaunded them to deliver by their armoz, and to bring forth their nos blemen. He sate voon the Rampyze befoze his Camp, & thes ther were the Capteines brought buto him. Vereingetorix was recloed, & the armoz cast out befoze him. Rescruing the Heduanes and the men of Auverne, to thentent to recouer their countries by them, if it might be, all the rest of y pays soners he distributed among his souldiers every man one in name of a pray. Ahen he had dispatched these matters, hee went among the Heduanes, & recovered their citie againe. Thether came Amballadours to him from the men of Auverne, profering to be at his commaundement. He put them to a great number of hostages, and sent his Legions into garrison. De deliucred about twentie thousande pzysoners

Fulius Cæsars Commentaries. 107

of the Headuanes and men of Auverne without raunsome. T. Labienus her commaunded to take his womey with two Legions and his horiemen against the Sequanes, appointing M. Sempronius Rutilius to assit him. He placed his Lieuetes naunt C. Fabius and Lu. Minutius Basilius with two Legis ons among the men of Rheines, to thentent they Mould not take any wrong at the hands of the Bellouacanes their nert neighbozs. Pe sent C. Antistius of Rhegium to the Ambinarets: Titus Sextius to the people of Berrey, & Caninius Rehilus to the Ruthenes, and with each of them a Legion De plas ced Q. Iullius Cicero and P. Sulpitius, thone at Cabillon and thother at Matiscone, among the Headuanes by the river of Soan, to make provision of corne and viduals: & he himselfe determpned to winter at Bibracke. When these things were knowen at Rome by his letters, common supplications wer proclayined for twentie dayes.

FINIS.

The preface of A. Hincius, or Opius vpon the last booke of the Commentaries of the warres in Gallia.

Massing Ompelled by thy continuall calling upon me, (my friend Balbus: least through my daily refusall I might seeme, not so much to excuse my felf by the difficultie of the matter, as to seeke delay for southfulnesse, I have taken in hand a right difficult matter: I have patched up the Comentaries of our Cæsar concerning his doings in Gallia,

nothing comparable either to the things he wrate before or since: & I haue finished his last booke which he lest unperfected, from the things that were done at Alexandria, vnto the

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