ende, not of the ciuill discord whereof we see no ende, but of the life of Cæsar. The which who so euer shall reade, would God they knew how vnwillingly I tooke vpon me to wright them, to thentent I be not blamed of folly and arrogancy, for intermedling my selfe with Cæsars wrightinges. For all men agree vppon this, that there is nothing done so workemanlie by others, which giueth not place to the elegancy of these Commentaries: which were put foorth by him to thentent that wrighters should not want the knowledge of so noble dedes: and they are so highly allowed by the iudgement of all men, ỳ occasion of matter may seeme not to be ministred, but rather to be quight taken from other wrighters. The which thing I must needes more wonder at than all others. For other know how well and exquisitelie, and I know besides also, how easly and swiftly he performed them. There was in Cæsar, not onely abundance of matter and elegancy of wrighting, but also most certaine knowledge how to expresse his deuises and conceites. For my part, I had not so good chaunce, as to be present at the warres of Aegipt and Affricke: the which warres although they be partly knowen to me by the report of Cæsar: yet notwithstanding we are wont to heare those thinges that with their straungenes doe delight vs or make vs to maruel, after another sort than those thinges which we are minded to report againe as vpright witnesses. But whiles I vnaduisedly gather together all the causes of excuse, for the which I should not be compared with Cæsar? I do thereby runne in daunger of the reproch of arrogancie, in that I surmise any man to be so farre ouerseene, to compare me with Cæsar.

Fare well.

¶ THE EIGHTH BOOKE of A. Hircius concerning those things that were left vnperfect by C. Iulius Cæsar of the warres in Gallia.

After that all Gallia was subdued, forasmuch as Cæsar had respited no part of the former Sommer from warre, he was desirous to refresh his Souldiers after so great paines taken, with the rest of the winter season, when newes was brought him that many Cities at the selfe same time, did lay their heades together againe about warre, and make conspiracies. Whereof there was reported a very likely cause, in that it was knowen to all the Galles, ỳ ther could not any power so great be assembled into one place, as should be able to withstand the Romanes. Neither if many Cities at once made warre in diuers places at one instant, could the army of the people of Rome haue sufficient, either of ayd or of time, or of men of warre to pursew all at once: And there ought not any Citie to refuse the lot of their misfortune, if by the respit thereof, the rest might set themselues at liberty. The which opinion to thentent it should not settle in the mindes of the Galles, Cæsar leauing M. Antonius his Threasorer with charge of his winter garrisons, went with a strong company of horsemen the last day of December from Bibracte to his xii. Legion, which he had placed not far from the borders of ỳ Heduanes in ỳ countrie of Berrey, & taketh thereunto ỳ xi. Legiõ which was next vnto it. Leauing two Cohortes to defend his stuffe & cariages, he ledde the rest of his army into the most plentiful fields of Berrey: ỳ which being a large coũtry & full of townes, could not be kept in awe with the garrison of one Legion, but that they prepared for warre and made conspyracies. By ỳ sodeine cõming of Cæsar, it came to passe

which must needes happen to such as are vnprouided & scattered abrode) that such as were tilling the ground without feare, were surprised in the fieldes by our horsemen, before they could get them into the Townes. For at that time, the common token of inuasion which is wont to be perceiued by burning of houses, was by Cæsars commaundement laid away, least they should either want forrage and corne if they were minded to make any further rode into the coũtry, or else that their enemies for feare of the fiers, should conuey themselues out of the way. After that many thousandes of men had bene taken, the men of Berrey being sore afraid, such of them as could escape out of the Romanes hands at their first comming, vppon confidence either of the old acquaintance and familiaritie that had bene priuatlie betwene them, by reason of resorting a guestwise one to an other, or of their mutuall agrement and partaking in the same deuises, fled into the next cities: but all was in vaine. For Cæsar by great iorneyes came so sodeinly vpon all places, that he gaue not any city leisure, to thinke of ỳ safegard of other folks rathar than of thẽselues. Through the which spede, he both kept his friendes faithfull vnto him, and put the wauering sort in such feare, that he compelled them to be glad to receiue peace. The matter standing in this case, when ỳ men of Berrey saw that through Cæsars gentelnesse there was yet away for them to returne into his fauour againe, and that the next cities had deliuered him hostages & were thereupon receiued to mercie without further punishment: they themselues did in likewise. Cæsar for because his men had patiently endured so great trauell in the winter days, in most combersome waies, in vntollerable cold, & continued most earnestly in the same to the vttermost, promised to giue to his souldiers * CC. sesterties a piece, and to the * Capteines two thousand a piece, in the name of a prayse and so sending his Legions againe into their wintring places, he himselfe returned to Bibracte the xl. day after his setting forth. There as he was ministring of Iustice, ỳ men of Berrey

* Which after mi.s. the ownce amount. th to. xxv. s. a-piece.

* After the same rate amounted to xii. li. x. s. a piece.

Berrey sent messengers vnto him desiring helpe against the Caruntes, whome they complained to make war vpon them. Vpon the receit of this newes, when he had not lien in garrison past eightene dayes, he draweth the xiiii. and xvi. Legions out of garrison frõ the riuer of Soane, wher he had placed them for ỳ speedy purueiance of corne & victuall, as was shewed you in the last booke: & with those two Legions went to persecute ỳ Caruntes. When our enemies heard of ỳ cõming of our army, the Caruntes moued with the calamity of others, left vp their townes & villages that they dweled in, which they had made vpon the sodeine with littell cottages for necessities sake to keepe of the winter: (for since they wer conquered a late, they had lost many of ther walled townes) & fled scattering abroade. Cæsar forasmuch as he would not put his souldiers to thabiding of thũreasonable sharp storms which chiefly at ỳ time fell, encamped himselfe within Genabum a towne of the Caruntes & housed his souldiers partlie in the buildings of the Galles, & partly in such buildings as beeing vnfinished they thatched in hast with ỳ straw ỳ was brought in to couer their tentes and Cabanes. Neuertheleſſe he sendeth abrode his horsemen & footemen straungers, into all coastes whether he heard his enemies resorted: and that was not in vaine. For cõmonly our men returned euer with a great bootie. The Caruntes being oppressed with the hardnesse of the winter, & the terror of the daunger, being driuen out of house and home, and daring not stay any where any long time, the woods beeing not able to defend them from the cruelnesse of the stormes, were scattered abroade, and with the losse of a great part of them, disparsed into the next Cities. Cæsar in that hardest time of the yeere, thinking it inough to disperse the powers that were assembling, to thentent no beginning of warre might spring vp, forasmuch as he could not perceiue so far as reason was able to reach, that any great warre of the whole countrie could bee rered in the beeginning of the next Sommer: hee placed C. Trebonius in garrison at Genabum with those two Legions that

he had there about him: and for as much as he was by often messages certified from the men of Rhemes, that the Bellouacanes (who excelled all the Galles and the Belgies also in the renowne of cheualrie) & the cities adioyning vnto them, by the conduct of Corbey of Bewvoys and Comius of Arras, leuied men of warre and assembled them into one place, to thentent with their whole power to inuade the marches of Soyssonés, which was an appurtenãce of the men of Rhemes thinking it stode not onely vpon his horor, but also vpon his good successe hereafter, to saue his alies which had deserued well of the common weale, from displeasure and domage, he called the eleuenth Legion againe out of garrison. Moreouer he wrote to C. Fabius to bring the two Legions that he had, into the marches of Soyssons: and sent for one of those two Legions that were with T. Labienus. So according as his garrisons lay for the purpose, and as the state of the warre required, to his owne continuall paine, he put sometime one sort of his Legions and sometime another, to make voyages by turnes. With this power that he had assembled he went against the Bellouacanes: and pitching his camp in their countrie, sent abroade his horsemen into all quarters to licke vp some of thẽ, by whose meanes he might learne what his enemies purposed to doe. His horsemen doing their dutie, brought word how few were found in the houses, and those not of such as had abidden behind to tyll the ground, for they were aduisedly remoued out of all places: but of such as had bene sent backe againe to spie. Of whome Cæsar enquiring in what place the power of the Bellouacanes were, and what was their intent, found that all the Bellouacanes were gathered together into one place: and that the Ambianes, Aulerkes, Caletanes, Velocassians, and Atrebatians had chosen a very high ground to encamp in, enclosed with a troublesome marris, and had conueyed all their stuffe into wodes that were further of, of the which warre there were many Noblemen that were ringleaders, but the multitude obeyed Corbey most, because they vnder-

understode that he hated most the name of the people of Rome: And that Comius of Arras was a few dayes before gone to fetch aid of the Germanes, who were their nert neighbours and swarmed in multitude of people. He learned moreouer at their handes, that the Bellouacanes by the consent of all the Noblemen at the earnest instance of the commons, were determined if Cæsar came (as it was said hee would) but with three Legions, to offer him battell, least afterward to more disaduauntage and hinderance they should be compelled to encounter with his whole host: And if he brought a greater power with him, then to keepe themselues still in the same ground that they had chosen, & to lay ambushes to keepe the Romanes from forrage (which by reason of the time of the yeere was scarce, and also laye scattering) and from corne and other victualles and thinges necessarie for their host. The which things when Cæsar understode by the agreeable report of many, considering how the deuice of them was full of wisedome and farre from the rashnesse that barbarous people are wont to vse, he determined to take opportunitie in all thinges, to thentent his enemies disdayning his small company, should make the more hast to come into the fielde. For he had three olde practised Legions the vii. viii. and ix. of singuler manhood & prowesse: & the xi. which was of chosen young men of great hope and towardnesse, the which hauing at that time receiued eyght yeeres wages, was notwithstanding in comparison of thothers, not yet come to the like worship of continuance and prowesse. Wherefore sommoning an assemblie, and there declaring all thinges that had beene reported vnto him, hee strengthned the harts of the common Souldiers, if peradauenture with the number of three Legions hee might tole out his enemies to fight with him in the fielde. He set his battelles in such order, that the vii. viii. and ix. Legions went before all the cariages, and that the xi. closed in the aray of all the cariages, the which notwithstanding was but meane, as is wont to be in rodes: least the enemies might thinke

thinke they saw a great number than they required them selues. By this meanes, in a square battell almost, hee brought his host in sight of his enemies sooner than they loked for him. The which Legions so sodenly set in order, whē the Galles beheld marching toward them a measurable pace as it had bene in a pitched field, whereas it was reported to Cæsar that they had purposed matters before of a stout courage, whether it were for the perill of thencounter, or the sodeinnesse of our comming, or that they loked to see what we entended to do, they set themselues in order of battell before their camp, & would not discend from the higher ground. Albeit that Cæsar was desirous to haue fought with them, yet because hee marueled at the great number of his enemies, he pitched his camp directly ouer against theirs, on thother side of a valley, which was more in depenes downward than in widenesse any way in the bottome. This camp he commaunded to be fortified with a Rampier of xii. foote, and an open gallery to be builded vppon it according to the measure of the same height: and a double dike to be made of xv. foote a peece with sides plomme downe: and many turrettes to bee rered of three storyes height, and to be ioyned together with draw Bryddges to let downe at pleasure, the frontes wherof were fenced with grates of wicker, to thentent the enemie might be repulsed with double rowes of defendantes: of the which tyone from the Bridges the more out of daunger they were by reason of the height, so much the boldlier and the further of might they send their dartes: thother the nearer they were placed to their enemie vppon the Rampyre, so much the better should they be couered aloft from thartillerie that might fall downe vpon them: and ouer the gattes hee made high towres. This kinde of fortification was to two good purposes: for by ỳ greatnesse of his workes & his pretence of feare, he hoped to set ỳ barbarous Galles in a great pride, & whensoeuer he should haue occasion to send out any thing far for forrage or victuals, he saw ỳ the camp might be defended with a small power, ỳ strength of

of the fortifications was so great. In the meane while, diuers times a few of both sides would goe out & skirmish in the marris that was betweene our two campes, the which oftentimes either the Galles and Germanes that were of our host would passe and egrely pursew their enemies: or else in like maner our enemies passing ouer it, did send our men further of. It happened in our dayly foraging (as ther was none other shift, forasmuch as we wer faine to fetch forrage at houses that stode scattering far a sunder) that our forrages being disseuered in vnhandsome places, were entrapped. The which thing as it was some losse to vs of our beasts of cariage and slaues, so it kindled the folish courages of the barbarous Galles: and that so much the more, because Comius of Arras (whome we declared before, to haue bene gone to fetch ayde of the Germanes,) was come with horsemen: of whom although there was not aboue ỳ number of fiue hundred, yet the Galles were puffed vp at the comming of the Germanes.

When Cæsar perceiued how his enemies held themselues many daies together within their camp, which was fortified both with a marris & also with aduauntage of ỳ ground: and that he could neither assault them without manifest perill, nor inclose the place where they were with any fortifications, without a greater army, he directed his letters to Trebonius, that he should with all hast possible send for the xiii. Legion which wintred in Berrey vnder T. Sextius his Lieuetenant, and so with three Legions make long iornyes to come to him. In the meane season he sent out euer by turnes the horsemen of Rhemes and Langers and of other cities, of whom he had called forth a great number, to safecōduct the forragers & to withstand the sodein assaultes of the enemie. The which being done day by day, & our men taking now lesse heede, because it was an ordinary matter with thē, which thing for the most part commeth to passe by daly custome, the Bellouacanes with a band of chosen footemē, knowing the places where our horsemen dayly kept their standinges,

dinges, laid ambushes in wody places: and the next day, they sent thether their horsemen, first to toll out our men into ỹ daunger of their bushmentes, and than to assaile them as they wer enclosed. The lot of this euill lucke lighted vpon ỹ men of Rhemes, whose turne it was to supply ỹ roume that day. For they, when they had espyed the horsemen of their enemies vpon the sodeine, dispising them because they were not of like number to them, followed them ouer grædely & were enclosed by the footemen. Whereby being put out of aray, they retited more hastely than horsemẽ are accustomed to do in battell, with the losse of Vertisco the Prince of their Citie, and Captaine of their horsemen. Who being scarce able to sit vpon a horse by reason of his age, would notwithstanding according to the custome of the Galles, neither seeke to disburden himself of the Capteinship by excuse of his age, nor suffer thencounter to be fought without him. With this luckye battell wherein they slew the Prince and Capteine of the men of Rhemes, the courages of our enemies were inflamed and quickened: and our men were taught by their owne harme, to serch the places better where they should keepe their standings, and to follow their enemie more aduisedly when he fled. In the meane while ceased not the dayly skermithes in the sight of both our Camps, which were made at the fordes & passages of the marris. In the which kinde of exercise, when as the Germanes (whome Cæsar had for the same purpose set ouer the Rhine, that they should fight intermedled with his horsemen in the battell,) had all stoutly passed the marris, and sleaing a few in making resistence, followed egerly vppon the rest of the multitude: not onely they that were ouerthrowen at hand or wounded alow, but also they that were wont to succor a farre of, wer so stricken with feare, that they ranne away shamefully: and neuer left flying, from higher ground to higher which they often times lost, before they either recouered into their Camp, or (as some did for very shame) fled further of. With the daũger of whome the rest of the host was so sore troubled, that it

it can scarsly be iudged, whether good successe (were it neuer so small) would make them more arrogant, or a missfortune (were it neuer so meane,) would make them more fearefull.

After they had lurked many dates in the same Camp, when the Capteynes of the Bellouacanes vnderstode that C. Trebonius one of Cæsars Lieuetenantes was at hand with no Legions, fearing the like siege as was at Alexia, they sent away in the night all such as by reason of yeares or otherwise wanted strength, and all such as wanted armor among them, and with them they sent away also their cariages: of whome while they were setting forth the troubled and confused company, (for the Galles euen when they goe lightest, are wont to haue a great multitude of Cartes following them) daylight came vppon them, and therefore they set their men in battel ray in their camp, least the Romanes should pursewe them, before the company of their cariages could get any thing forward. But Cæsar thought it not good to assaile them being ready at defence, hauing so high a hill to mount vp vnto them, and yet he thought to come so neere them with his host, as that our enemies might not depart out of the place where they wer, without daunger, our men beeing hard at hand redie to fall vppon them. Wherefore whereas he perceiued that the troublesome marris parted camp frõ camp, (the vnhandsome passage wherof might hinder the speedy pursewt of our enemies) & that the same ridge of the hill which went from ỹ further side of the marris almost to the camp of his enemies, was parted from their said camp with a meane valley: he made bridges ouer the marris & passing ouer his army, gat quickly into the plaine of the said ridge, the which on two sides was fortified with a steepe falling. There setting his men in aray, he came to the furthest ende of the ridge: & ordered his battells in such a place, from whence with an engine artillery might haue ben shot among the thickest of his enemies. The Galles trusting to thaduauntage of the place, when they would neither haue refused thencounter, if perchaunce the Romanes would haue aduentured

aduentured vp the hill against them, nor yet durst by littell & littell diminish their battell by seuering themselues, least when they had bene out of aray, they might hap to haue ben troubled, kept themselues in order of battell. Whose wilfulnesse Cæsar perceiuing, kept xx. Cohorts in a readinesse, and pitching his tents in the same place, commaunded his camp should be fortified. Assone as the workes were finished, he set his Legions in aray before the Rampier, and appointed the horsemen to their standinges with their horses redy bridled. When the Bellouacanes saw the Romanes in a readinesse to pursew them, and that themselues could not without peryll either lodge that night, or continue any lengar in the same place where they were, they deuised this shift to recouer themselues. In the place where they were set together, (for it is declared in Cæsars former commentaries how ỳ Galles are wont to sit downe in the battell) they receiued frõ hand to hand one of another, bundels of straue and fagots, wherof there was great store in their camp, and cast it all on a heape before their battell, and in the latter ende of the day, by a watchword that was giuen, they set it on fire all at one instant: by meanes whereof the continuall flame sodeinlie toke away the sight of all their armie from the Romanes: and therewithall the sauage Galles fledde away as fast as their legges could beare them. Albeit that Cæsar could not perceiue the departing of his enemies by reason of the flame that was betwirt them, yet notwithstanding forasmuch as he suspected it to be a practise wrought by them, that they might ỳ safelier flye away: he remoued his footemẽ forward, and sent his horsemen to pursew them. Howbeit for feare of treason, least perhaps his enemies should stay still in ỳ same place and egge vs forth into a ground of disaduauntage, hee went the slower pace. His horsemen fearing to enter into the smoke and thicke flame, and if any were so earnest as to enter in, they could scarce see the formest partes of their owne horses, for doubt to be betrapped, gaue the Bellouacanes free libertie to recouer thẽselues whither they would.

Thus

Thus our enemies through their flight which was full both of feare and wilynesse, escaping without any losse, went but ten miles of, and encamped themselues in a very strong ground. From whence by laying bushments oftentimes both of horsemen and footemen in diuers places, they did the Romanes great displeasures as they went a foraging. After it had happened so many & sundry times, Cæsar learned of a certaine prisoner, that Corbey Captaine of the Bellouacanes, had chosen out of his whole host, six thousand of the valeantest footemen, & a thousand horsemen, the which he had layd in ambush in the same place whether (for the plenty of forage & corne that was there) he iudged the Romanes would send for forage.

The which purpose beeing knowen, Cæsar brought forth mo Legions than he was wont, and sendeth before his horsemen after the same maner he was wont to send them to safe conduct his foragers. Among them he intermedled for their assistence a number of light armed footemen, and himselfe with his Legions followeth as neere them as he can. His enemies that were layde in ambush, hauing chosen a field for their purpose, not passing a mile wide accompting euery way, enuironed round about, either with combersome woodes, or else a very deepe riuer, beset it with their bushment, as it had beene with a toyle. Our men forasmuch as they were priuie to the deuise of their enemies before hand, beeing ready both with hart and hand to fight, seeing their Legions followed hard after them, would refuse no encounter: but went ranke by ranke downe into the said place. At the comming of whome, Corbey thinking an occasion of good lucke to be faine into his handes, is one of ỳ first that showeth himselfe with a few, and giueth charge vppon the next troopes. Our men stoutly withstãd ỳ brunt of those that lay in wait for thẽ, & flocke not many into one place at once: the which thing in skirmishes on horseback is wont cõmonly to happen vpon some feare, & their clustering together turneth to their owne losse. At such time as setting thẽselues in

seuerall places by their troyes, they fought a few at once by turnes, & would not suffer their fellowes to be assaulted on the sides, ỳ rest brake out of ỳ woodes while Corbey was fighting. Then was thencounter whote and diuers. After it had continued indifferent a good space, by little & little came their footemen in aray out of the woodes, which compelled, our horsemen to giue backe. They were quickly rescowed againe by the light armed footemen, which I tould you were sent before our Legions, who being intermedled among the horsemen fought boldly. Thencounter cõtinued a good while indifferent. Afterward as thorder of battell required, they ỳ had withstood the first brunt of them that lay in ambush for them, had hereby thaduaũtage, because they receiued not vnwares any foyle at their hands ỳ lay in waite for them. In the meane while our legiõs drew nearer hand, & diuers messengers brought word both to our men & to our enemies at one time, ỳ the Graundcapitaine was at hand with his host in battell ray. The which thing being knowen, our horsemẽ trusting to the helpe of ỳ Tohorts, lay their hands about thẽ very egerly, least if they should haue forslowed the matter, they might seeme to haue made ỳ footemen partakers of thonor of the victory. Therwithall our enemies harts began to quaile: & they sought to fly by diuers waies: but all was in vaine. For by ỳ disaduauntage of the same places in which they would haue inclosed the Romanes, were they themselues taken tardy & could not get out. Notwithstãding, being vanquished & altogether discouraged, when they had lost the greatest part of their company, like men amazed they gaue themselues to flight, & some made toward the woodes, & some towards the riuer, the which beeing ouertakẽ by our men that followed egerly vpon them, were all slaine: when in the meane time, Corbey whose heart could by no misfortune be ouercome, neuer departed out of the battell, nor made toward the woodes, neither could by thentreatance of our men be perswaded to yeelde himselfe: but that fighting most valiantlie, and hurting many of our men, he set the conquerors

conquerors in such an anger, that he enforced thẽ to throw dartes at him.

When the matter was dispatched in this wise, Cæsar entring into the place immediatly after the battell was ended for asmuch as he thought that his enemies beeing discouraged with so great a misfortune, would immediatly vpon the newes thereof, forsake the place where they were encamped which was said to bee not aboue eight miles from the same place where the slaughter was made, although he sawe it would be some trouble to him to passe ỳ riuer: yet passed hee his army & marched toward them. But the Bellouacaines and thother cities vpon the sodeine retire of a few & those wounded, out of the chase, which had scaped the mischaunce by benefite of the woodes, vnderstanding by thẽ their owne great misfortune and misery, as the death of Corbey: ỳ losse of their horsemen, and the slaughter of their stoutest footemen, and mistrusting that the Romanes would out of hand come vpon them, immediatly called an assembley by ỳ sound of a Trumpet, and cryed all with one voice, to send ambassadors and hostages to Cæsar. When Comius of Arras perceiued that this deuise should take place, he fled to those Germanes of whome he had borowed ayd to that warre. The rest sent ambassadors ont of hand vnto Cæsar, desiring him to content himself with that punishment of his enemies, the which if he might haue layd vppon them with out battell in their chiefe prosperitie, they were well assured that of his gentelnesse and courtesie he would not. The Bellouacanes said their power was abated by the losse of their horsemen, many thousandes of their chosen footemen were perished, scarce escaped any to bring tidings of the slaughter: & yet considering their great misfortune, they had by that battell receiued a great good turne, for that Corbey the author of ỳ war & raiser of the multitude, was slaine. For as long as he was aliue, the Senate could neuer beare so great sway in the citie, as the vnskilfull commonalty. As thambassadors were speaking these things, Cæsar put them in remembrance that

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about the same time the last yeere before, the Bellouacanes & thother Cities of Gallia rered warre, & that they aboue all others stod most stiffly in their opinion, & wold not be brought to conformitie by the submission of the rest. He told them he knew & understood it was an easie matter, to lay the fault of their offence vpon them ý were dead. And he was sure that their was no man of so great power, that against the noblemens willes, the Senate resisting him, & all good men withstanding him, could with a weake handfull of the commonaltie, raise warre & goe through with it. Neuertheleſſe hee was contented with ý punishment which they had brought vpon thēselues. The night following, thambassadors brought answere to their heads, & made hostages. Thē also thambassadors of thother Cities which lay in the wind to see what successe the Bellouacanes should haue, came thether a pace, deliuering hostages and executing his commaundement, saueing Comius who durst not for feare commit his life into any mans handes. For the yeere before, Titus Labienus perceiuing how whyle Cæsar was ministring iustice in the hyther Gallia, Comius stirred vp the Cities and made conspiracies against Cæsar, thought he might without any spot of vnfaithfulnesse reuenge his traiterous demeanor. And therevppon because he thought he would not at his sending come into the camp, to thentent he would not by tempting him make him more ware, he sent C. Volusenus Quadratus to murther him vnder pretence of communycation with him: & for the performance of the matter, he appointed him certain chosen peticapteines for the purpose. Whē they came to cōmunycation, and that Volusenus (as was agreed vpon) had caught Comius by the right hand, one of the peticapteines as if he had beene moued at some straunge matter, gaue Comius a sore blowe on the head with his sword, howbeit hee could not kill him out of hand, because his friends stept in & saued him. By and by was drawing of swordes on both sides, and yet none of both partes minded to fight, but to flye awaie: our men because they beleeued that Comius had

had had his deathes wound: the Galles because perceiuing ther was treason wrought, they feared there had beene more behinde thā they saw. Upon the which fact it is reported ý Comius vowed he wold neuer come in the sight of any Roman. When Cæsar had subdued the Nations that were most warlike, perceiuing there was now no Citie ý prepared war, to stand against him, but that many to eschue the present yoke of the Romane Empier, fleted out of their townes & fled out of the fields, he determined to send his armie abrode into diuers quarters. M. Antonius his Thredforer with the xii. Legion he toke to himselfe. C. Fabius his Lieuetenāt with xxv Cohorts he sendeth into the furthest part of all Gallia, because he heard say that certanne cities were there in armes, & that he thought his Lieuetenant C. Canimus Rebilus had not a sufficiēt strength of those two Legiōs that were with him alredie. T. Labienus he called from the place where he was vnto him: & the xii. Legion which wintered vnder him, he sent into Togata Gallia to defende the townes ý the Romanes had newly peopled with their owne citizens, least any like harme should happen to them by inuasion of the barbarous people, as hadde happened the sommer before to the *Tergestines, who were surprised & spoyled of theyr goods by their sodeine inuasions. He himself set forward to wast and spoyle the borders of Ambiorix, whom flying for feare from place to place when he sawe there was no hope to get into his hands, he thought it was most for his honor, in such wise to spoile his country, of people, buildings, & cattell, that his countrimen might so hate him (if fortune reserued any coūtry men for him,) ý for the calamities he had brought vpon his country, he might neuer haue accesse thether againe. After he had sent abrod his host into all parts of Ambiorixes countrie, and wasted all places with slaughter, fier, & rauishing, hauing slaine & taken prisoners a great nūber of men, he sent Labienus with two Legions among the Treuires: whose countrie by reason of the nerenesse thereof vnto Germany, being dayly inured to the warres, is not much vnlike

Their citie is now called Trieſt.

to the Germanes in rude trade of liuing and sauagnesse, neither did they obey the commaundementes of Cæsar at anie time longer, than we had an army in their country to compell them.

In the meane season Ca. Caninius the Lieuetenant, vnderstanding by the messengers and letters of Durace, (who had continually persisted in the friendship of the people of Rome,) that a great number of enemies were assembled in the borders of the Pictones, forasmuch as a peece of that citie had renounced their obedience, went to the Towne of Lemouicum. When he came neere the Towne, and had vnderstode by his prisoners, how ý Dumnacus captaine of the Andians, with many thousands of men had enclosed Durace, and that Lemouicum was besieged: he durst not with his weake Legions aduenture vppon his enemies, but pitched his Camp in a strong ground: Dumnacus hearing of the approch of Caninius, turned all his power against the Romane host, determining to assault them in their Camp. After hée had spent many daies therein, and had lost many of his people, and yet could not breake downe any part of their fortifications, he returned againe to besiege Lemouicum. The same time, C. Fabius receiueth many Cities by composition, and byndeth them with hostages: and is aduertised by Caninius letters, of those things that were done among the Pectones. Vpon the knowledge whereof, he setteth forth to rescew Durace. But Dumnacus hauing vnderstanding of Fabius comming, forasmuch as he thought hée should be in hazard to lose all, if at one instant he should be compelled both to abide the Romanes his forrine enemies, and also to haue an eye and stand in feare of the Townes men, retyred sodeinly with all his power out of the same place, and he could not thinke himselfe to be sufficientlie in safetie, before he had passed his army ouer the riuer Loyre, which because the greatnesse thereof, was to be passed by a bridge and not otherwise. Although that Fabius was not yet come with in sight of his enemies, nor had coyned himselfe with Caninius,

Caninius, yet forasmuch as he was throughlie enformed by such as knew the coast of the country, he beleeued verely that his enemies would not goe to that place toward the which they made their iorney. Therefore he marcheth with his army to the same bridge where his enemies had passed, and commaunded his horsemen to go no further before the battell of his footemen, than they might when they were at the furthest, retire into the same camp without tiring of their horses. Our men of armes as was commaunded them, ouertoke the host of Dumnacus and set vppon them, and assayling them flying, amazed vnder their fardelles, as they iorneyed, slew a great number and toke a great pray: and so with good successe retired into their camp. The next night following, Fabius sent his horsemen before, so furnished, as that they might encounter, and stay all the whole army vntill he might ouer take them. Q. Titatius Varus the Lieuetenant of the horsemen, a man of singular courage and wisdome, exhorted his company to follow this his counsell: who ouertaking the host of his enemies, disposed certaine of his troopes in places conuenient, and with the rest of his horsemen gaue charge vppon his enemies. The horsemen of the enemie fought with them so much the more boldly, because the footemen serued them by turnes, who through the whole battell as often as their horsemen had occasion to stay, did succor them against our men.

Thencounter was very sharpe. For our men dispising their enemies whome they had banquished the day before, and remembring that the battell of their footemen followed at hande, for shame to giue ground, and for desire to dyspatch the battell before their comming, fought very valiantly against the footemen. On thother side our enemies beléeuing that no greater power more had followed after, according as they had seene the day before, thought a méete opportunity had béene offered them, to destroy our horsemen vtterly. When they had fought a good while very egerly, Dumnacus made a battell to rescew his men of armes

by turne. But sudenly our enemies espied our Legions come close together, at the sight of whome, their horsemen were stricken in such a feare, & the footmen were so amazed ý breaking through the aray of their cariages, with a great noyse & trampling they gaue themselues euery where to flight. Then our men of armes, who a little before had their hands full, being heartned with ioye of the victorie, raised a great shout on all sides, and casting them selues about thē as they gaue way, made slaughter of them as farre as theyr horses breathes would serue to pursue them, & their armes would serue to strike thē. In so much ý hauing slaine aboue twelue thousand of armed men & of such as for feare had cast away their armor, they toke all their cariages as many as were of them. But of the which chase, for as much as it was certainly knowen, ý ther escaped Drapes the Senon, who assone as Gallia first began to rebel, gathering to him the ruffions out of all places, calling the bondmen to libertie, & retayning the outlawes of all countries: had like wise cut of the cariages & victualls of the Romanes: was going toward the Prouince with a fiue thousand men and not aboue, which he had gathered out of the chace, and that Lucterius of Cahors alied him selfe with him, who in the former treatise is knowne to haue made a voiage into Prouince at the first insurrection of Gallia: Caninius the Lieuetenant with two Legions, pursued after them, least to the disquietnesse and losse of the Prouince, some great dishonor might be receiued by the theuery of those lewed vnthrifts.

C. Fabius with the rest of tharmy, went against the Caruntes and thather Cities, whose power he knew to be abated in the same battell that was fought against Dumnacus. For he doubted not, but he should find them more treatable to deale with, by reason of ý late ouerthrow: whereas if hee should giue them tyme of respit, by thinstigation of the sayd Dumnacus, they might be rayled againe. In the which enterprise, Fabius had marueloms good luck & spede to recouer the cities. For the Caruntes, who had bene disquieted oftentimes

times before, & yet wold neuer make mencion of peace, now geuing hostages, came in subiection. And the rest of the cities which are situate in the farthest parts of Gallia, bordering vpon the sea, which are called Armorike, folowing theample of ý Carūtes, at the comming of Fabius with his Legiōs, condescended to his commandements, without delay. Dumnacus being driuen out of his owne country, wandring and lurking in corners alone, was compelled to seeke thutter-most countries of all Gallia. But Drapes and Lucterius, whē they vnderstood that Caninius approched with his army, perceiuing they could not without manifest perill enter within the bounds of the Prouince, considering how the army pursewed them, nor yet raunge abrode & goe a theeuing at their pleasure, stayed together in the country of the Cadurkes. Ther Lucterius, who in times past while he was in his prosperitie, was able to wey greatly with his countrie men, & had gotten great estimation among the rude people, as one that was euer a practiser of new deuises: toke with his own power and the power of Drapes, a towne called Vxellodunum, which had bene in his tuicion, a place excellently well fortified, by the situacion therof, and causeth the townesmen to take part with him. Vnto the which town when Caninius out of hand was come, perceiuing that all parts of the same were fortified with cragged clyffes, insomuch that though no man were there to defend it, yet were it a hard matter for men in harnesse to get vp, & seeing that the mouables of the townes men were great, the which if they should goe about to steale priuely away with, they could not onely not escape their horsemen, but also not escape their footemen: he deuided his Cohorts into three parts, & made three Camps vpon a very high ground: from the which by little & little as much as his host was able, he determined to cast a Rampier round about the town. The towns men perceiuing that, & remembring the miserable case of Alexia, feared the like chaunce, and that aboue all others Lucterius who had tasted the smart of ý missortune, warned them to lay for corne be-

fore hand, they determined by generall consent, that leauing, a part of tharmy there for the defence of the towne, Lucterius and Drapes with the best furnished, should go forth to fetch in corne. This counsell being allowed, ý next night, Drapes and Lucterius leauing two thousand armed men behind them, led the rest out of the towne. They after a fewe daies tariaunce, brought in a great masse of graine out of ý country of the Cadurkes, who partly were willing to helpe them therewith, and partly durst not gainsay their taking of it, because they were not able to make their part good against them. Often times also they would make rodes in the night, and assault the castles of our camp. For the which consideration C. Caninius stayed in making fortifications round about the towne, for doubt least he should not be able either to defend the whole worke when it was finished, or else should make himselfe weake by setting his men to ward in so many places at once. When they had brought together a great masse of graine, Drapes and Lucterius toke up their standinges not passing ten miles from the towne, to thentent by little and little to conuey it in, and they parted the charge betweene them.

Drapes tarryed behinde with part of tharmy to keepe the Camp. Lucterius draue the beastes with their cariages toward the towne: and setting stales there for his defence, about ten of the clock in the night purposed by narrow ways through the woodes, to conuey the corne into the Towne. The trampling of whose feete the watch men of our Camp hearing, & the scoultes beeing sent out reporting what was a doeing, Caninius caused his Cohorts to arme them quickly, and about the breake of day made assault out of the next castles vppon the forragers. Who beeing feared with the sodeinnesse of the mischiefe, fled to their stales. The which assone as our men perceiued, they flew more fiercelie vpon the armed men, and suffered none to be taken aliue. Lucterius fledde from thence with a few, but he returned not to his camp. After this good successe, Caninius vnderstood by his prisoners

prisoners, that part of the armie was behinde in the Camp with Drapes, not past a xii. miles of. The which thing when he had learned by many to be of truth, perceiuing that one of the Capteynes being alredy put to flyght, the remnant of the company aflighted might easly be oppressed: he thought it a token of great good lucke, that none escaped from the slaughter into the camp, to cary tidinges of the mishap vnto Drapes. And forasmuch as he sawe there was no daunger in putting the matter in proofe, he sent all his horsemen and the Germane footemen swift and nimble fellowes, before, to the campe of his enemies. One of his Legions he distributed in his camp, and thother disburdened of all cariages he toke with him. When he came neere his enemies, his scoults that he had sent before him, brought him word that (as the custome of the barbarous nations commonly is) they had abandoned the higher ground, and encamped themselues by the Riuer side, and ý our horsemen and the Germanes had flewen vppon them sodenly ere they were aware, and giuen charge vpon them Assone as he knew that, he hasted forward with his Legion well armed & well appointed: and so giuing sodenly a token on all sides, the higher places were taken. At the doing whereof, the Germanes and our men of armes seeing the standerdes of our Legion, fought very vehemently: and by and by all our Cohortes gaue charge vpon them round about, so that in conclusion, all were eyther slaine, or caught prisoners, and a great boty taken. Drapes himselfe was also taken in the same conflict. Caninius hauing accomplished his matter most luckely without almost any hurt at all to his souldiers, returned to besiege the townes men, & now hauing destroyed his forreine enemy, for feare of whom he durst not heretofore deuide his garrisons, nor enuiron ý towne with fortificatiõs, he cõmaundeth ý works to be gone forward with round about the town. The next day came thether C. Fabius w̃ his power, & toke another part of ý Towne to besiege. In the meane time, Cæsar left M. Antonius his Thesaurer with fifteene Cohorts amonge the Bellouacanes,

to

to thentent the Belgies should not haue any liberty to practise new deuises againe: and he himselfe went vnto thother Cities, & there chargeth them with mo hostages, and with comfortable words healeth the fearefull hartes of them all. When he came among the Caruntes, in whose country (as Cæsar hath declared in his former treatise) the war first of all began, for as much as he perceiued them to be chiefely afrayd for remembrance of their crynie, to thentent he might the more spedely deliuer the coũtry from feare, he required to haue Guturnate the chiefe worker of that mischiefe, and raiser of the rebellio deliuered vnto him to be punished: who albeit he betoke not himself euen to his owne coũtry men, yet all men made so diligent search for him, ý he was sone found out and brought to the Camp. Cæsar contrary to his own nature, was compelled to punish him whether he wold or no, by the importunatenesse of his souldiers, who imputed all the perills and losses that they toke by this warre vnto Guturnate: insomuch ý his body after it was astonied with whipping, was beheaded. Ther by many letters from Caninius, he was aduertised what was done about Drapes and Lucterius, and in what minde the townes men perseuered: the small number of whome although he despised, yet he deemed their wilfulnesse worthie grieuous punishmẽt: least they might geue occasion to all Gallia, to think that they wanted not strength, but constancie to withstand the Romanes: or least by their example, other cities of Gallia trusting to thopportunitie of the places, should attempt to set themselues at liberty: specially seeing he was sure ý all ý Galles knew how his commission lasted but one sommer longer, the which if they could hold out, they shold neede to feare no daũger hereafter. And therefore leauing his Liuetenant C. Calenus beehinde with his footemen to folow leysurely after him by reasonable iourneies, he himselfe with all his menne of armes went in all hast to Caninius. When Cæsar contrary to all mennes expectation was come to Vxellodunum, and sawe the Towne enuironed with fortifications, perceiuinge that

that it was not for him to breake vp his siege for any condicion, and learning moreouer by runneawaies ý the townsmen had great abundance of victuals: he assayed to cut of the water from his enemie. Now there was a riuer that ran through the bottome of the valley, the which enuironed welnere all the hill whereon the towne stode rough and steepe on all sides. The nature of the place would not suffer this streame to be turned any other way. For it ran in such sort at the very foote of the hill, that there could be no dike cut low inough to draine it. The townes men had hard and very steepe comming downe to it, in so much that if our men withstood them, they could not without woundes or daunger of their liues, eyther come downe to the riuer, or get vp the steepe hill againe. The which distresse of theirs Cæsar knowing of, disposed archers and slingers & other artillery also against such places wheras was easiest comming downe to keepe ý Townes men from the water of ý riuer: who afterward resorted for water all to one place. For almost hard vnder ý walles of ý towne ther gushed out a great spring of water, on ý side wher ther was a space almost of iii. hundred foote vnenuironed with ý riuer. Now whẽ all ý rest wished, and onely Cæsar perceiued, that this spring might be taken from the Townes men, he began to raise Vines directly against it toward the hill, & to make mountes, with great trauell and continuall fighting. For the townes men came running downe from the higher ground, and fought with our men a lof without daunger, and wounded many of them ý preased vp willfully. Notwithstanding our men were not feared from bringing forward their Vines, endeuoring to ouercome the crabbednesse of the place, with very labor and workes. The same time they drew secret mines to the head of the spring, the which kind of worke they might do without any daunger or mistrust of their enemies. A mount was cast vp of a six foote high, and therevppon was raised a towre of ten stories, not such a one as might reach to the height of ý wals, (for ý was not possible to be done by any worke) but such

such a one as might exceede the top of the spring. From the which when darts were sent with engynes to the brym of the spring, so ý the townes men could not fetch water without daunger, not onely all sortes of cattell, but also a great number of men dyed for thyrst. With the which distres the townes men being greatly feared, filled barrels with grease, pitch and shingles & setting them on fier rolled them down vpon our workes, & at the same time also fought very earnestly, to thentēt with the peril of fighting, to keepe the Romanes from quenching the fier. Sodenly there was a great flame in our workes. For whatsoeuer was throwen downe from that steepe place, the same being stayd against the Vines and rampyre, toke hold vpon the thinges that stayd them. On the contrary part, our Souldiers albeit they were hindred both with the perilousenesse of thencoūter, & with the disadvauntage of the place, yet they bare out all thinges with a stout courage. For the thing was done both in a high place, & also in the sight of our army: & a great cry was raised on both sides. So that as much as euery man could, (specially he that was notable, to thentent his hardynesse might the better be knowen and witnessed,) offered himself to the fier & the weapons of his enemies. Cæsar when he saw very many of his men wounded, commaūded his Cohorts to make a clymbing vp the hill on all sides of the towne, and to raise a noise as if they purposed to take the walles. Wherwith the townesmen being put in feare, for asmuch as they wist not what was a doing in other places, called backe their armed men from assaulting our works, & placed thē vpon the wals. So our men hauing respit from fighting, did quickly either quench the works ý wer a fier, or else cut thē of frō the rest. When ý townesmen wilfully resisted, yea euen after they had lost a great nūber of their cōpany by thirst, cōtinuing stil all in mind, at ý length ý vines of the spring wer cut of within ý ground by mines, & turned another way. By meanes wherof the fountaine of the running water, was now drayned: ý which thing so daūted ý harts of the townesmen, ý they beleaued

leued it not to be wrought by mās policy, but by ý wil of god: & therfore whē they saw ther was none other remedy, they yelded themselues. Cæsar being assured ý his gentelnesse was throughly knowē to al folke, & therfore nēding not to feare ý it wold be imputed to ý cruelnes of his nature, if he dealt any thing sharply wō thē: & besides ý, perceiuing it might wel be thought he smally regarded ý good successe of his own affaires, if by such sufferance, diuers others should begin to rebel in sundry places: demed it requisite to put ý rest in feare by ý punishment of them. And therefore he cut ý hands of as many of thē as wer able to beare armor, & let thē liue still, to thentēt ý punishment of euill persons might be more manifest to ý world. Drapes whom I declared to haue ben taken by Caninius, whether it were for anguish & griefe ý hē was in bands, or for feare of more grieuous punishmēt, fasted a few daies frō meat, & so sterued. The same time Lucterius ý escaped by flight frō ý battell (as I shewed before) fell into ý hands of Epasnactus of Auverne. For in often fleting from place to place, he was faine to cōmit himself to ý courtesie of many, because he thought he could neuer cōtinue any long time in a place without daunger, for as much as his hart misgaue him how much he had deserued to haue Cæsar his heauy maister. Epasnactus of Auverne bēing a faithfull friend to ý people of Rome, assone as he had gotten him into his hands, caryed him without any further delay bound vnto Cæsar. In the mean while Labienus fighteth prosperously against the Treuires: and hauing slaine many both of the Treuires and also of the Germanes, who denyed no man helpe against the Romanes, gat the chief of them alive into handes, among whome was Surus a Heduan a man both for manhood and for birth greatly ennobled, who allonly of the Heduanes had vnto that day continued in armes against the people of Rome. When Cæsar knewe thereof, for as much as hē sawe his affaires went well forwarde in all partes of Gallia, weying with himselfe how all Celtica and Belgica were the former Sommers conquered and subdued, and

that

that he had neuer hitherto visited Aquitaine, sauing that hée made a kinde of entrance into it by certaine victories gotten by P. Crassus: He went thether with two Legions, to thentent to bestow the latter time of his sommers there. The which thinge (as he had done all other before) he dispatched quickly & luckely. For all ý cities of Aquitaine sent ambassadors vnto him, and gaue him hostages. After thacõplishment of which things, he went to Narbone with his gard of horsmen, & sent his footemen into their wintering places by his Lieuetenants. Foure legions he placed in Belgica vnder his Lieuetenãts M. Antonius, & C. Trebonius, & P. Vatinius, & Q. Tullius. Two he set ouer ý Heduanes, whom he knew to bee of greatest authoritie in all Gallia. Two mo he set ouer ý Turones in ý borders of ý Caruntes, to be a stay to all ý coũtry ý lay vpon the sea coast. The other two he placed in the borders of the Lemouicks not farre frõ Auverne, to thentẽt ther should not be any part of Gallia wout an army. After he had taryed a few daies in Prouince, & ther with spẽd perused all their courtes, sitting vpon publike cõtrouersies, & awarding recompence to such as had deserued well, (for hée had great desire to vnderstand how euery man had bene minded toward ý cõmon weale in ý time of the generall rebellion of all Gallia, ý which he had born out through ý faithfulnesse & assistence of ý said Prouince) assone as he had dispatched these things, he returned to his legions into Belgick, & wintred at Nemetocerna. There he had knowledge giuen him, how Comius of Arras had encountred with his men of armes. For after that Antony was come into his winter garrison, and ý the citie of Arras coutinued in obedience, Comius who after his wounding that we spake of before, was wont euer to be ready at hand to his country men at euery stir, to thentent ý if they wold practise any new deuises, they should not want a head & a capteine for the wars: as long as the citie obeyed the Romanes, he with his horsemen found himselfe & his retinew by theuing, & for laying ý waies, did cut of many cõueyes ý wer going w̃ prouisiõ to the Romane

garrisons.

garrisons. Ther was appointed to Antony for Lieuetenant of his horsmẽ C. Volusenus Quadratus, to winter in garrisõ with him: him did Antony send to pursue ý horsemẽ of his enemies. Volusenus besides ý singuler prowesse ý was in him, did alsо beare a great hatred toward Comius, which was a cause ý he so much ý more willingly executed ý thing ý was cõmaunded him. Wherfore laying diuers ambushes, he often times set vpon Comius horsmẽ & put thẽ to the worse. Last of all when ý contention grew more vehement, & that Volusenus for desire to cut of Comius himself, followed him somwhat more egerly with a few: & that Comius on thother side fled the faster away, to thẽtent to draw him further frõ his company, at length espying his aduantage Comius sodenly cryed out vppon all his men, ý as they were true vnto him they should ayd him, & not suffer the wound ý was giuen him vnder colour of friendship, to be vnreuenged: & therewithall turning his horse, somewhat vnaduisedly he letteth him run frõ ý rest of his company vpon Volusenus. All his horsemen did the like, & because there were but a few of our men, they made them turne head & pursued thẽ. Comius putting spurs to his horse, encountred the horse of Quadratus, & with his speare redy charged in the rest, thrust Volusenus by great violence through the thigh. Whẽ our horsemẽ saw their capteine wounded, they bestirred themselues and turning their horses put their enemies backe. After the which chaũce, many of our enemies being amazed at the great force of our men, were wounded: of whom some were ouerthrowne in the chase, & some wer taken prisoners. The which misadueẽture like as Comius escaped by the swiftnesse of his horse: so our Capteine being by him in this prosperous battel sore wounded, was caried into the Camp in such case, as it was not likely he shoud haue liued. And Comius, whether it wer ý he thought his grief sufficiently reuẽged, or because he had lost a great part of his company, sent messengers to Antony, assuring him by hostages, ý he wold cõtinue wher it shuld please him to appoint, & do whatsoeuer he shuld cõmaũd him.

Onely one requeſt he made, wherin he beſought him to bear with his fearfulneſſe, that he might not come in the ſight of any Romane. The which requeſt for as much as Antony iudged it to proceed of feare in deed, & not without good cauſe, he pardoned him according to his deſire, and receiued his hoſtages. I know that Cæſar made of euery yeere by it ſelfe a ſeuerall treatiſe: the which thing I thought was not needefull for mee to doe, becauſe the yeere folowing when L. Paulus, and C. Marcellus were Conſulls, there were no notable feates done in Gallia. Neuertheleſſe to thentent men may know in what places Cæſar & his armies were at the ſame time, I haue thought good to wright yet a little more and to anner it to this treatiſe. During the time that Cæſar wintred in Belgicke, this one thing was his chiefe purpoſe, to keepe ỳ Cities together in amitie, & to miniſter no hope nor cauſe of warre, for he mynded nothing leſſe, than to deale in ſuch wiſe, as he ſhould be conſtrained to haue warre at the tyme of his departure: leaſt when he would withdraw his army, ther ſhould be left any war behind, the which all Gallia could willingly finde in hart to enterprize, ſo it might bee without preſent perill. And therefore, by entreating ỳ cities honorably, by rewarding the noble men highly, by burdening the country with no new impoſitions, he eaſly kept in quiet vnder a better ſtate of obedience, all Gallia, which now was wearied with ſo many vnfortunate battells. When winter time was expired, cõtrary to his cuſtome, he goeth into Italy with as much expeditiõ as might be, to talke with the fraũchiſed & new inhabited townes, and to commend vnto them the ſute of his Threaſorer M. Antonius for the high Prieſthood. For he made all the friendſhip he could, both gladly becauſe the ſame Antony whom he had ſent before to ſew for that promotion, was his very deere friend, & alſo earneſtly, as in deſpight of the partaking & forcible working of a few men, who by ſetting Antony beſide his purpoſe, ſought meanes to diſgrace Cæſar now going out of his office. Albeit he had tidings by the way before he came neere Italy, ỳ Antony was

was made Auger, yet he thought he had as good cauſe as before, to goe vnto the fraũchiſed & new townes, to thentẽt to geue them thanks for making their appearance, & for theyr gentleneſſe ſhewed in the behalfe of Antony: & alſo to commend vnto thẽ his owne caſe, for the honorable roume which he purpoſed to ſew for the next yeere folowing: & that ỳ rather, becauſe his aduerſaries proudly made their boaſt, that L. Lentulus & C. Marcellus were created Conſuls, to bereue Cæſar of all honor & authoritie: & that ỳ Cõſulſhip was wreſted frõ Sergius Galba when he had more fauourable voyces on his ſide, becauſe he had bene alyed to Cæſar by familiaritie & friendſhip, & had bene boũd vnto him as his Lieuetenãt. Cæſar at his comming among the fraunchiſed & new towns, was enterteined wonderfull louingly & honorably. For that was ỳ firſt time ỳ he came frõ the generall warres in Gallia. Nothing was omitted that could be deuiſed for ỳ decking & garniſhing of the gates, & wayes, and places, where Cæſar ſhould paſſe. All the commõs came forth with their children to meete him by the way: ſacrifices were euery where offered: the temples & market places were hanged with clothes of Tapiſtrie & Arras: ỳ a man would haue thought by their gladneſſe, there had bene ſome great triumph loked for and laid for before: So great coſtlineſſe was among ỳ richer ſort, and ſo earneſt deſier was among the meaner ſort.

When Cæſar had lightly paſſed through all the coũtries of Gallia, *Togata, he returned with all ſpeede to his armie at Nemetocerna, & calling all his Legions out of their wintering places into the country of the Treuires, he went thether and there toke muſters of them. T. Labienus he made gouernour of Gallia Togata to thentent thereby to get him the more fauor and eſtimation toward his ſute for the Conſulſhip. He himſelfe made ſo many iorneyes as he thought ſufficient for chaunge of the places for healthſomneſſe. Ther albeit he heard oftentimes that Labienus was moued by his enemies, and was alſo aduertiſed how it was done by thaduiſe of a few, to thentent that by the commaundement

*Now called Lumbardy

of the Senate he might be spoiled of part of his army: yet notwitstãding he neither gaue credit to any thing that was reported of Labienus, no nor would be moued to doe any thing contrary to the authoritie of the Senate. For he beleeued that if the Senatours might giue their verdits freely, he should easly obtaine his purpose. For C. Curio Protector of the commonalty, who had taken vppon him to defend Cæsars cause & dignity, had oftentimes profered, that if the feare of Cæsars power hindred any man, and seeing that the Lordlynesse and power of Pompey did put the Court in no small feare, let both of them lay downe their weapons and dismisse their armies: & so should the Citie be at liberty to vse her owne right as she listed. And he not onely profered this thing, but began of himselfe to withdraw his power: which thing the Consuls & the friends of Pompey cõmaunded should not be done: & so ruling the matter as they listed, they departed. This was a great witnesse of the whole Senate, & agreeable to the former act. For Mercellus the next yeere after, when he impugned Cæsars estimation contrary to the law of Pompey and Crassus, had put vp a bill to the Senate for the charge of Cæsar before the time of his commission was expired: & when the sentences wer pronounced, Mercellus who sought all his estimation by working spight against Cæsar, departed aside, & the Senate fell all of them by & by to other matters. Whereby the courages of Cæsars enemies were no whitte appalled, but rather stirred vp to make mo friends, thereby to compell the Senate to alow ỳ which they had determined. Hereupon was made a decree, that Cneus Pompeyus should send one Legion & Cæsar another, to the warre against the Parthians. But it was easie to be seene, that both these Legions were taken from Cæsar. For the first Legion which Cneus Pompeius had sent vnto Cæsar leuied in the musters of the Prouince, he gaue vnto Cæsar as one of his owne number. Neuertheleſſe albeit that no man neede to doubt that Cæsar was spoiled at ỳ pleasure of his enemies, yet he sent Pompey his Legion againe: and in

in his owne name he willed the xv. Legion which he had in the hither Gallia, to be deliuered to him by the decree of the Senate. In steade thereof he sent the xiii. Legion into Italy, to lye in garrison in the same place from whẽce the xv. was fet. Then he distributed his army into garrisons. C. Trebonius with foure Legions he placed in Belgicke: C. Fabius with as many, he conueieth to the Heduanes. For so he thought Gallia should be in most safetie, if the Belgies who were of most prowesse, & the Heduanes who were of most authoritie, had armies among them to keepe them in obedience. This done, he toke his way into Italy. When he came thether, he vnderstode by Caius Marcellus the Consull, that the two Legions which he had dismissed, which by the decree of the Senate should haue bene led to the Parthian warre, were deliuered to Pompey and kept still in Italy. Although by this dealing it was euident to all the world, what was purposed against Cæsar, yet Cæsar determined to suffer all things, as long as he had any hope left to decide his controuersies rather by the lawe than by the sword.

FINIS.

An expoſition of the olde names of the Countries, Cities, Townes, Hills, and Riuers, mencioned in this booke, together with a deſcription of certaine Engins of warre vſed in thoſe dayes by the Romanes.

ADuatickes, people of Belgicke betwēn Louan & Aldenburg in Braband now called people of Boſleduke.

Agendicum, a town of ý Senons in Celticke called Sens or Prouince.

Alduaſdubis, or after Ptolome Alduaſduſius a Riuer of Celticke, riſing about ý Mount S. Claud & deuiding Burgundie from Swicerland, which falleth into ý Riuer Soan not far from the citie Cabillon: it is now called in latin Dubius & in French Doux.

Alexia, a town of Celticke in Burgundie not far frō Langres now called Alſet, or Lauſoys or Alyſe as Raymūd Marlian affirmeth in his Annotacīōs vpon Cæſars Commentaries. But according to thopinion of Ioſeph Molet in his Cōmētaries vpon Ptolomies Geographie it is a towne of Artoys in Belgicke called Arras.

Allobrogians, people of Prouince conteyning the countries of Sauoy and Delphinoys.

Alpes the high Hills which deuide Fraunce and Italy a ſunder.

Ambarrians, people of Celticke ſuppoſed of ſome to be ý people of Burbon: & of ſome, the people of Niuers. Iucundus calleth them the people of Semar & Montar.

Amagetobria, a place in Celticke wher Arioviſtus king of ý Germanes vanquiſhed the power of the Galles, not far frō ý Rhine, ſuppoſed to be called Toaut.

Ambians, a people of Picardi about ý citie Amiens: it is in Belgicke.

Ambibarets, people alſo adioyning to the citie Amiens.

Ambibarians, a people of little Britaine in Celticke.

Ambiliates, ý people of Auranches in little Britaine.

Ambiuarits, the people of Braband in Belgicke.

Andians, the people of Aniow in Celtitke.

Antuates, the people of Vawd in Sauoy.

Aquileia, a towne of Italy at ý Gulf of Venice vpō ý riuer Natiſone.

Armorick, ý coūtry of litle Britain.

Ardeine, a foreſt in Belgicke begin ning at the Rhine & ſo running by ý ſpace of more than fiue hūdred miles through the territory of Triers to the entrance of the bounds of Rhemes.

Arar, a riuer of Celticke now called Soan, which ſpringeth in the borders of Burgundy & Loreyn, not far from ý mountaine Voſegus, and falleth into Rhone at Lions.

Arecomikes, or Aremikes, or Artomikes, people of Arminacke in Prouince.

Atrebatians, the people of Artoys in Belgicke.

Auaricum, the towne of Viarron, or Bourges in Berrey in Celtick.

Auenticum, the towne of Auench in the country of Vaud. or the towne of Wilburg.

Aulerkes, people of Celticke ſometime reteyners of ý Heduanes, now called people of Auge or of Roane.

Aulerkes Cenomannes, the people of Mayne in Celticke.

Aulerkes Diabolites, or Diablinthres, the people Leondull.

Auſcians, or Auſcitanes people about Aux in Aquitaine.

Axona, the name of two Riuers thone called Diſne in Guien, & thother in Belgicke in the coūtry of Rhemes called Aeſne.

B

Bacenis, a foreſt in Germany which ſome ſuppoſe to be part of the foreſt Hercinia which runneth through Germany euen to ý borders of ý Dacers, & the fenne of Meotis, it is now called Swartſwald.

Baleares, are two Ilādes in the mid land ſea nere vnto Spaine, wher of thone is called Maiorica, and thother Minorica.

Batauians, the Hollanders, a people of Belgicke.

Bellocaſsians, a people of Celtick about Bayews.

Bellouacanes, the people of Beawuoyſin in Celtik.

Bibract, the Towne of Beawne in the Duchy of *B*urgundy.

Bibrax, the Towne of Bray by the riuer Aeſne in Belgicke.

Biturigians, the people of Berrey in Celticke.

Bibrokes, people of great Britaine inhabiting the Sea coaſt whoſe Engliſh name is yet vnknowen.

Bigerrones, the people of Bierne & Bigor in Aquitaine.

Boians, a people ſometime of Germany marching vpō Franconia, thalpes of Italy, the ſowtherne Swoabes, & the riuer Danow, ý which coūtry is now called Bauier. These paſſing the Rhine in the time of Cæſar, & taking part with ý Heluetians, againſt him, being vāquiſhed were placed by him vnder the iuriſdictiō of the Heduanes (which now with the Sequanes are called Burgoniōs) in the coūtry which now is called Burbon in Celticke.

Brannouians, or Brannouikes people of Celticke called Moriane nēre vnto Burgundy.

Bratuſpantium a towne of Beawuoyſin.

C.

Cabillon, the towne of Chalons in Burgundy vpon the riuer Soan.

Cadetes, the people of Hipercorentine or (as ſome think) of Caſtlebriant in little Britaine.

Cadurkes, the people of Cahors in Celticke.

Cheruſciens, people of Germany inhabiting ſometime thoſe countries wheras are now the territories of the Princes of Anholt, Stolberg, Maunſfield, and Swartzburg.

Ceresians, a people of Germany.

Calcetanes, the people about Calis in Belgicke.

Cantabrians, the people of Biſcay in Spaine.

Carnutes, the people about Charters in Celticke.

Carcaſon a citie in Prouince called Caracaſſon.

Catuakes, people about Doway.

Caturigiãs, theſe with ꝑ Garoceles & Centrones, are now ꝑ people of Tarantayſe vnder the dominion of the Duke of Sauoy.

Cauillon, beareth the ſame name ſtill. It is a citie in Prouince.

Centrones, loke Caturigians. The chieſe Citie of this country is called Munſter.

Cimbrians, people of Germany, which held ſometime al ꝑ coaſt of Megalburg euẽ vnto Cimbrica.

Cherſoneſus, theſe paſſing ꝑ Rhine before Cæſars time and leauing certain to keep their ſtuffe & bagage which they left in France, made a viage into Italye: of thẽ diſcend thoſe ꝑ are now thinhabiters of Zeland.

Condruſians, the people betweene Vtreight and Iuliers.

Creta the Ile of Candy.

Curioſolites, the people of Cornewall in little Britaine.

D.

Diablinters, people about Londull in little Britaine.

Daces, a people beyond the Rhine bounding vpon ꝑ riuer Danow & the forest of Hartſwald, who are ſuppoſed to haue ſometime inhabited a peece of Hungary, & from then ceremoued to the hether part of Norwey.

Danow, one of ꝑ famouſest riuers in Europe which (as Solinus affirmeth) riſing in ꝑ hills of Germany and receiuing into it lxx. riuers all able to beare Ships, laſtly falleth with vii. mouthes into the ſea called Pontus.

E.

Eburones, the people of Liege in Belgicke.

Eburonikes or Eburouikes, ꝑ people of Eureux in Celticke.

Elauer, a Riuer of Celticke now called Allyer running by Cleremount in Auverne.

Eſſuans, the people of Retelois beyond Touray.

F.

Fluſtates, the people of the county of Fluſſe in Aquitaine.

Gaballes, the people of Lodefue in Celticke.

Garites ꝑ peple of Agenoys in Guiẽ

Garumnes, people of Aquitaine by the riuer Gerond, whereof they take their name.

Gerond, a riuer that ſpringeth out of the mountaines Pyrenes and falleth into the weſt Ocean according to Cæſar, it deuideth Aquitaine from Celticke.

Garoceis, loke in Caturgians.

Gebenna the mountaines called alſo Cemenij now named ꝑ mountaines of Auverne, which ſeperate Celticke from Prouince according vnto Cæſar.

Genabum, the Citie of Orleance vpon the riuer Loyre.

Geneua, a citie of Sauoy ſtanding vpon Rhone, not farre from the Lake Loſan, out of the which Towne there is a bridge into Swicerland.

Gergobia or Gergouia, the towne of Cleremount in Auverne.

Gordunes, the people of Gaunt in Flaunders.

Grudians, people about Louane.

H.

Harudes, people inhabiting vppon the further ſide of the Rhine about the citie Conſtance.

Heduanes, a people of Celticke who together with the Sequanes are now the Burgonions.

Heluetians, ꝑ Switzers or Swicers (and as ſome hold opinion) the Quades.

Heluians, people bordering vppon Auverne now called Albians.

Hercinia, loke Bacenis.

I.

Iura or Iuraſſus, a Mountaine in Celticke which deuideth Burgũdy frõ Swicerland. It is now called mount S. Claud. of ꝑ Swicers it is called Leuerberg: & of the men of Sauoy Iarten.

Itius portus, the towne of Calis.

Illericke, this & Dalmatia are called both by ꝑ name of Slauony.

L.

Lacobrigians or Latobrigiãs or Latouikes the people of Loſan, vnder the Duke of Sauoy, or the people of Valoys.

Leman, the Lake of Geneua called alſo Lake Loſan.

Lemouikes, the people of Limoſins in Celticke.

Lepontians, the people of Graundpunter, or (as Marlian ſaith) ꝑ people called Switers, inhabiting betwen ꝑ head of ꝑ riuer Rhon & ꝑ Alpes of Rhetia, among whom ſpringeth the riuer Rhine, Giles Tſchude affirmeth they b now

called

called Rhinwalders.

Leuakes, the people of Louane according to Marlian.

Lewkes, the people of the bishopricke of Tull or Toll in Celticke.

Lexobians or Lexouians, the people of Lysiewx in Celticke in the Duchie of Normandy.

Lingones, the people of Langres in the saide Bishopricke of Tull in Celticke.

Loyre, a riuer which springeth in lowe Burgundy, & runneth thorough Celticke (according to Cæsar) falleth into ỳ west Oceã, but according to Ptolomie it deuideth Celticke frõ Aquitaine.

Lutetia, the citie of Paris standing vpõ Seane accompted vnto Belgick, it is now the head citie of Fraunce.

M.

Menapians, the people of Gelderland and Cleualand, or as some suppose the people of Iuliers in Belgicke.

Mandubians, a people of Celticke about the Citie Alexia, called now Lausoys.

Marcomannes, people of Germany beyond the Rhine, which came ouer with Ariouistus, and afterward inhabited the valey that bordereth vpõ Swicerlãd which is called Marecomana nert vnto high Burgundy & the Mountaine Iura: with whom M. Antonius Themperour, surnamed the Philosopher, had long & perillous warre, vntill at length being vanquished by the prayers of the Christians they submitted themselues.

Marne, a riuer rising in ỳ borders of Langres which runneth thorough Shalons in Campaine & deuiding partly the Celtes frõ the Belgies falleth into Seane a little aboue Paris.

Matiscon, a citie of Celticke by the riuer Soan in ỳ borders of low Burgundy, betwene the townes of Lions & Cauillon. It is now called Mascon or Macon.

Maze or Meuse, a Riuer which springeth out of the mountaine Vogesus in Celticke in the borders of Langres not far frõ the heads of Marne and Soan, and taking into it an arme of the Rhine called Walis about foure score miles from the sea it maketh an Iland which is called Holland.

Mediomatrikes, the people of Lorein about Mets.

Meldians, people of Meaulx.

Melodunum, a towne in an Iland of the Riuer Seane nére vnto Parris called Melune.

Metiosedum or Iosedum a towne vppon the Riuer Seane called Corbeil.

Morines, the people of Tirwin in Belgicke, or (as Ioseph Molet saith) the Flemings.

N.

Nannets, people of Nauntes in Britaine Britonant.

Nantuates or Antuates, people of Germanie, on this side ỳ Rhyne about Constance, called the people of Vawd.

Narbone, ỳ chiefe citie of Prouince whereof all the Prouince was called Narbonensis.

Nemets, the people about Spire.

Nitiobriges or Nitiobrigians, people of Mount Pelyer in Celtick, Vzes.

Neruians, the people about Tornay in Belgicke.

Noreia, the citie of Norimberg in Germanie.

Noricum, the country about the sayd Citie.

Nouiodunum, the name of three cities, wherof one is in Belgicke, not far from Paris, and is called Noyon. The other two are in Celticke, thone in the coũtry of Berrey nére vnto Bourges, and thother in low Burgundy, at the riuer Loyre.

Numidians, people of Affrycke.

O.

Ocelum, (which also is called Ocellum) a town in Piemount by the riuer Duria.

Octodure, the Citie Martanach in lower Valoys.

Orcinia lake Bacenis.

Osissines, the people of Landgriguer in Brytayne.

P.

Parthians, a people of Asia.

Petrocorians, the people of Perrygort in Aquitaine.

Pictones, the people of Poyters in Aquitaine.

Pleumosians, the Flemyngs.

Precianes, people of Aquitayne nére vnto Bierne.

Piruſtes, people of Dalmatia which now is a part of Slauony.

Po, the chiefe riuer of Italy which ryseth at the foote of the Mountayne Vesulus, and afterward receiuing xxx. Riuers into him falleth with seuen chanells into the Adriatike Sea.

Pyrenes, the Moũtaines which deuide Fraunce from Spayne they are now called the Mountaines of Foyes and Rounceuall.

R.

Rauracians, people of Celticke about Basill.

Rhedones, people about Rhemes in Britaine.

Rhegium, a town in Italye on the Sea coast ouer against the promõtary of Sicill called Pelorus.

Rhemes, a town in Champaine in Belgycke and the people of the country there about.

Rhone, a riuer rising out of Alps which deuideth ỳ Romane Prouince

uince from the Swycers, & then turning into the south, cutteth through the myds of the Prouince, and lastly falleth into the mydland sea.

Ruthenes, a people of the Prouince called Rhodes.

S.

Sabis, ý riuer Sambre in Belgycke which runneth into Maze by the towne of Namures.

Samarobrina, the towne of Cambray in Belgycke.

Santones, the people of Santon in Aquitain.

Scaldis, ý riuer Skeld in Belgicke it rũneth through Tornay and falleth into Maze.

Seane, a Riuer rysing nere the borders of Langres & low Burgundy in the country of Alcet. It runneth through Paris, & deuiding Celticke from Belgicke falleth into the Brytish Ocean by Newhauen.

Sebusians, Secusians, or Segusians people of Celticke nere vnto Sauoy and Burgundy betwene the dyocesses of Lausan & Lions which by coniecture should be about the Citie Bizunce, or the people of Bresse.

Sedunes or Sedusians, the people about Sion in Valoys.

Senons, the people of Sens in Celticke.

Sequanes, loke Heduanes.

Sycambers, the people of Gelderland.

Swessions, the people of Soysons in Belgick.

Sweuians, people on ý further side of the Rhyne, now called the Swoabs, or (as Melancthon affirmeth) the Pomeranes.

Soan, loke Arar.

T.

Tarbelles, the people about Tarb or Bayon in Guyen.

Tarusats, people about Turse in Guyen.

Tectosages, the people of Languedock in Prouince.

Teucthers, some time a people of Germany beyond ý Rhyne now thought to be the people of Iulyers on this side the Rhyne.

Tyguryne, the Canton of Zurich in Swicerland.

Tolous, a citie in Prouince.

Tolosatians, people of the countrie about the citie.

Treuires, people of Tryers, and the countrie thereabouts.

Tribokes, the people about Strawsbrough.

Turones, the people about Towres vpon Loyre in Celticke.

Tulingians, the people of Loreyne.

V.

Vangions, the people of Wormbes and thereabouts.

Vatuca, Varuca, or Ratuca as some suppose was a Castell wheras is now the towne of Iulyers.

Vacalos an arme of the Rhine called Walis which falleth into ý ryuer Maze.

Vbians the people about Colon on the other side of the Rhine.

Vellaunians the people of Vellay about S. Flowre in Celticke.

Vellaunodunum Villeneuf in Loreine.

Venets the people of Vannes in Britaine.

Veragrians people of lower Valoys about Martanach.

Veromanduans the people of Vermandoys in Picardy.

Vesontio ý Citie Besanson in Burgundy.

Vienna the Citie of Vien in Delphynoys.

Vuelles the people of Perch.

Vocontians loke in Centrones.

Vogesus or Vosegus a Mountaine in the marches of Langres, out of the which ý Maze springeth.

Volces Tectosages are the people of Languedocke about Aviniõ.

Volces Arecomickes, loke Arecomikes.

Vxellodunum the citie Cadenacke in Quercie in Celticke.

FINIS.

Of the battell Ram Vegetius in his iiii. booke of cheualry makth a shorte discription, likening it to the engine called a Tortoyse, in these words. Of timber and bordes is framed ý Tortoyse: which because it should not be hurt with fier, is couered with rawe hydes, or with hayres & course cloth. This inwardly receiueth a beame which is armed before with a hooked peece of yron called a Sythe because it boweth inward to pull stones out of the wall with. Or else is ý head therof clad with steele, & it is called a Ram, eyther because it hath a very hard frunt, which pusheth vp the wals, or else because after the maner of Rammes it goeth backe to thentent to strike with greater violence. Now the Tortoyse hath his name of his likenesse to the true Tortoyse: because that as the Tortoyse sometime putteth forth her head & somtime drawetth it into her shell againe: so ý engine doth one while pull backe the beame & another while thrust it forward againe to thentent it may strike with greater violence, these are ý words of Vegetius. Iosephus in his booke of ý wars in Iewry deserybeth it in this wise. The maner of ý yron Ram saith he is thus. First they take a great long thicke beame: vpon the forepart whereof they put a great strong

Battell Ram.

strong head made like vnto a Rammes head with hornes all of principal strong yron the weight wherof is as much as halfe the beame, & couereth the beame also to the myes. When fasten they vnto ý groūd against the place ý they intend to batter, two great trees lyke masses of shippes, betweene which they hang ý beame that is called the Ram with strong ropes of hemp & yron wyer twisted together. At the hinder part of this beame frō the wal-ward are rynges of yron fastned with like ropes of hemp & yron wier tyed to them, ý whē thassaulters wil batter the walls, they push forward the beame as though it were a speare, and fasten his strong hornes among the stones of the wall, then hang they weights at the rings in the hynder part, & much people a far of take hold of the ropes that come through the rings behynde, and hale the hinder part of ý beame vpon the groūd, by such meanes ý they shake the wal, & wrench out the stones, so that afterward the walls fall down. Ther be also (as ý same author in the same place affirmeth) other Rams ý are driuen vpon wheeles by force of people after the same sort & factō. Leonard Arctine in his first booke of the wars in Italy against the Gothes describeth it in this wise. Foure posts (saith he) of like height equally distant are set square one against another, & fastned with foure beams aboue & as many beneath, so that they stand like a prety square house: the which is couered ouer wō leather, to thentent ý such as are within it should not be hurt frō the walls. Aloft is layd a beame ouer-twhart, at the end wherof hangeth downe another beame, as it were to the middle of the pillers fastned with plates of yron, the which hath a great square head of steele like an Anuield. The whole engine is drawen vpon iiii. wheeles fastned in the feete of the pillers, & when it is remoued, there are not fewer than fifty souldiors within it to driue it forward: who after the time they haue brought it to the wall, doe with a winch wey vp ý foresaid beame, & when they haue it aloft let it fall with all the sway & violēce it hath. Then the head of the beame being let down, partly with violence of the men & partly with weight of it selfe, falling vpō the wal doth batter & break in peeces all ý euer it lighteth vpon. Ther are also other factions of the battel Ram: which who so desireth to know, shal finde thē plainly discribed, about ý latter end of ý tenth booke of Robert Valtur cōcerning cheualry.

latter

Vines or Vinets.

Vines or Vinets are engins compacted of smaller timber viii. foote high, vii. foot broade, & vi. foot long. The roofe wherof is made both of timber & bordes, & the sides are splented to defend them ý are within from stones & other weapons & artillerie sent from the walls & to saue thē frō fier they be couered with raw hides. Many of these were wont to be made & set one by one on a row for men to go vnder safely to vndermine and dig downe ý walls of Townes.

Muscules.

Muscules so called of their likenesse to the muscles in the sea, were lesser engines much of the same making ý the Vinets are, vnder which men of war went safe to fill vp ý diches & to make plain and leuel the way, for the moueable towres to come to the walls.

Pluties.

Pluties (which in this booke I haue translated penthowses & sheds) were engins of wicker made lyke a helmet couered ouer with raw hydes or haires which went vpon three wheeles wherof two wer before and one in the middest, & were moueable euery way at pleasure lyke a wagon. Vnder the defence of ý which souldiers did beate the defendants from the walls with shot of arrowes, crossebowes, slings. &c. ý their fellowes might ý easlyer come to scaling. They were also Penthowses ioyned to the moueable towres to beare of ý violence of Artillery from them that fought within at the lowpeholes and windowes.

Legion. Cohort.

Euery Legion (as saith Vegetius) cōsisted of x. Cohorts. Ther of the first Cohort had in it a thousand a hundred & fiue footmen, & a hundred and two & thirty horsemen. The second Cohort had in it fiue hundred fiftie and fiue footemen, and three score and fire horsemen, and so had likewise all the other eyght, so that a full Legion consisted of vi. thousand & a hundred footmen & vii. hūdred xxvi. horsemen.

Tribune.

Of Tribunes (which we call Marshalls) ther wer two in euery Legiō. The high or chiefe Marshall was alwayes admitted & assigned by the letters patentes of the Emperor, & before there were Emperors by the Lieuetenant generall of the fielde. The vnder Marshall was promoted thereto for his good seruice. The Tribune or Marshall had alwates ý leading of the first Cohort, and

and his duty was to see all the whole Legion well furnished, decked, garnished, practised, & exercised, and therefore it behoued him to be a man of great knowledge and experience.

Centurió. ¶ There were in euery Legion. 155. Centurions of whome the chiefe who was called Centurio primipili (or Captaine of the chiefe band) had the charge of 400. souldiers.

Lieuetenant. ¶ The Lieuetenant according to his name supplyed the roume of the Generall when he was absent.

FINIS.

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