
A
SUPPLEMENT
TO
C. J. CÆSAR'S
COMMENTARY
OF HIS
WAR IN GAUL.

By some attributed to A. Hirtius Pansa, by others to Oppius. Vide Suet. Tanaquil, in Vita Julii.

THE EIGHTH BOOK.

The author's preface to his book. New commotions in Gaul. Berry and Chartres laid waste by Cæsar. Beauvois and several other states subdued. Rebellion in Poictou. Chartres, Normandy, and Britain, quell'd by C. Fabius. A victory obtained by Caninius. Uffeldon taken by Cæsar. Comius defeated and pardoned. The following year, the whole kingdom of Gaul being quieted, Cæsar's enemies at Rome conspire against him.

IN compliance with your repeated desires, and that you might not think my constant refusal proceeded rather from idleness than a just sense of my own inability, I have at last, Balbus, entered on a very difficult task, no less than a supplement to our Cæsar's incomparable memoirs of his wars in Gaul, which connects the subsequent with the former ones; and have carried on the history he left imperfect of the Alexandrian war, I cannot say to the
end

WAR IN end of our civil dissensions (which are not yet terminated)
 GAUL. but to that of his life. I wish my readers may consider with
 how much reluctance I embarked in this affair, and not impute it either to my folly or arrogance, that I have presumed to place my writings between those of Cæsar, whose Commentaries, though only designed by him to preserve the memory of so many glorious actions, for the benefit of other historians, could never yet be equalled by the most accurate writers: and are so much esteemed by all mankind, that they have rather deprived future authors of the opportunity, than furnished them with materials for compiling a larger history. But we, Balbus, have more reason to admire him than the rest of the world, who see and admire the politeness and correctness of his writings whilst we are witnesses of the celerity and ease with which he composed them. Nor was he more happy in the elegance of his style, than in laying open the springs of action and the motives of his resolutions. I had not the good fortune to be present at the Alexandrian or African wars; and though I have been partly informed of the transactions in them from his discourse, yet we are less affected with the narration of things which attract our admiration by their novelty, than with those which we design from our own knowledge to attest to posterity. But I shall add no more on this subject, lest while I officiously shew how unequal I am to Cæsar, I should fall under the imputation of imagining it possible for any one to compare me to him, and so be thought guilty of that vanity I endeavour to avoid.

C H A P. I.

GAUL was now reduced, and Cæsar designed to refresh his soldiers in winter-quarters, after the last summer's fatigue, which had not allow'd them a moment's respite from the war, when he was informed that several states were at the same instant conspiring a new revolt. The reason reported for the ground of this resolution was, that the Gauls were convinced no power they were able to bring into the field, was sufficient to resist the Roman forces; but hoped, if so many countries revolted at once, the Romans could neither have time, nor forces enough to subdue them all: nor ought that single state, to whose lot it should happen, refuse to submit to any inconveniencie, so

Several
 states revolt.

so the rest might be enabled, by that diversion, to recover their liberty. WAR IN GAUL.

2. Lest the Gauls should be confirmed in this opinion, Cæsar, leaving M. Antony the quæstor to command his winter-quarters, quitted Autun the last of December, and went with a guard of cavalry to the twelfth legion, which he had lodged in Berry, on the confines of Autun: and having joined the eleventh (a) legion, which lay not far off, leaving two cohorts for a guard to his baggage, he ravaged the most fruitful parts of Berry; which being a large country, and having many towns, could not be awed into obedience, and deterred from conspiracies by a single legion. Cæsar marches into Berry. Lays the country waste.

3. It happened, by Cæsar's sudden arrival, as of necessity it must, that they who were unprovided and dispersed in the fields, were surprized by the horse, before they could make their escape into their towns: for he had taken care to prohibit burning of their houses, the usual sign of an invasion, lest he should want corn or forage if he went too far into the country, and the enemy should have warning to take care of themselves. Many thousands of the natives were taken, and others, upon the Romans first coming, fled for shelter to the neighbouring states, depending either upon their ancient acquaintance, or the interest which their conspiracy had united. But Cæsar disappointed them; for he arrived so unexpectedly, by long marches, in all the countries they had retired to, that he allow'd them no time to provide for themselves, much less to take care of their neighbours: by which dispatch he confirmed his friends in their fidelity, and obliged the wavering to accept of peace. At last the people of Berry, perceiving Cæsar, on delivery of hostages, had pardoned and received the other states into protection, were glad to embrace the merciful opportunity for regaining his favour, and followed their neighbours example. Takes several prisoners. Some fly for refuge to the neighbouring states.

4. Cæsar promised each soldier, as a reward for the hardships they had undergone in this expedition, by the season, the difficulty of the roads, and the intolerable cold, the sum of 200 (b) sesterces; to every centurion 2000, instead of plunder; and having sent the legions back to their quarters, after forty days absence, returned to Autun. Here he was distributing justice, when ambassadors from Berry came to pray assistance against the people of Chatters, who had invaded their country. Immediately on advice of these Berry submits. Cæsar rewards his soldiers for the hardships they had suffered in this expedition, and returns to Autun.

(a) See L. vii. 81.

(b) i. e. at 2 d. each sesterce, 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. to a common soldier, and 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. to a centurion.

WAR IN
GAUL.

Cæsar
marches a-
gainst Char-
tres.

The people
quit their
towns, and
disperse
themselves.

Cæsar en-
camps at
Orleans.

Disperses his
cavalry into
the country.

commotions, though he had not rested above eighteen days, having drawn out the sixth and fourteenth legions from their quarters on the banks of the Soan (where he had posted them, as you may observe in the former Commentary, to take care of provisions) he march'd against the people of Chartres.

5. They upon the first notice of our approach, being terrified with the punishment others had met with, deserted those little towns and villages, which they had run up, after the destruction of their more considerable buildings, to defend them from the winter's cold, and dispersed themselves into several parts of the country. Cæsar being loth his soldiers should endure the sharp storms, which frequently happen at that season, took up his quarters at Orleans, disposing part of his army in those houses which the Gauls had rebuilt, and thatch'd the barracks with straw, which the natives had left imperfect, to shelter the rest. But his cavalry and auxiliary foot he dispersed with good success into all parts where he was informed the enemy were fled; our men often returning with considerable booties. The natives thus oppressed by the cold of the season, driven from their houses, not daring to continue long in any place for fear of our parties, and finding no protection in the woods from the sharpness of the weather, several of them lost their lives, and the rest took refuge in the neighbouring countries.

C H A P. II.

6. CÆSAR thought he had done enough for the season of the year, in dispersing the enemy's forces, to prevent a war; but considering how much it imported him to take care that the rebels should not be able to make any considerable head the next summer, he left C. Trebonius, with two of the legions he brought along with him, at Orleans; and being informed by several messengers from Rheims, that the people of Beauvois, (who are more renown'd for warlike virtue than any other state of the Belgæ) with some of their neighbours, under the conduct of Corceus of Beauvois, and Comius of Arras, were raising a considerable army, and marching to a general rendezvous, in order to invade the borders of Soissons, which belonged to the country of Rheims; he thought it did not only concern his honour, but interest, not to permit such faithful allies as those of Rheims to suffer, who had merited so well from the Roman empire: Wherefore drawing the eleventh legion again out of their quarters, he sent orders to

C. Fa-

Cæsar
leaves Tre-
bonius with
two legions
at Orleans,
and marches
against the
people of
Beauvois.


C. Fabius, that he should march with the two legions under his command to Soissons, and likewise wrote to Labienus for one of his. So as his garrisons lay most convenient, when necessity required, he sometimes obliged one, sometimes another, to quit their quarters, allowing himself no intermission from fatigue.

7. Having drawn these forces together, he marched to Beauvois, and encamped in their territories, dispersing his cavalry into all parts to get prisoners, from whom he might be informed of the enemy's designs. The horse perform'd his orders, and brought him word, they could meet with very few in their houses, though they had diligently searched all places; nor were those they had surprized, left there to till the ground, but to supply the enemy with intelligence. From these Cæsar was informed, that all the people of Beauvois, who were able to bear arms, with those of Amiens, Eureux, Caux, Vexen, and Arras, had retired to a high place, surrounded by a marsh, where they had encamped themselves, having disposed all their baggage in the remotest woods. That these forces were under the command of several officers, but had chosen Correus their generalissimo, because he was most obnoxious to the Romans: that Comius, not many days before, having left the camp, was gone to Germany to solicit assistance from that nation, who were their neighbours, and a numerous people: that the enemy had resolved, by consent of all their generals, and the ardent desire of the soldiers, in case Cæsar should come only with three legions, as was reported, to offer him battle, lest they should afterwards be obliged to engage him at a greater disadvantage; but if he brought more forces along with him, to continue within their camp, to intercept his convoys, and prevent him from getting forage, which the season of the year had rendered scarce.

Cæsar gets intelligence of the enemy's design.

Correus and Comius chief commanders of the rebels.

8. This advice being confirmed from many hands, Cæsar found their designs well laid, and very different from those resolves which used to proceed from the rashness of the barbarous Gauls. Wherefore he determined to leave nothing unessay'd for drawing the enemy to an engagement as soon as possible, by their contempt of his small numbers. The seventh, eighth, and ninth legions were veteran troops of extraordinary courage, and the eleventh consisted of chosen men, all hopeful youths, who had made eight several campaigns, yet were not esteemed comparable to the rest for valour or experience. Calling a council, he communicated

WAR IN GAUL. **WAR IN GAUL.** communicated the advices he had received to all the officers, and encouraged them to behave themselves like men ; then  drew up his army, that he might entice the enemy to a battle, by seeing he had only three legions ; the seventh, eighth, and ninth legions he placed before the baggage, which was never great amongst the Romans, and ordered the eleventh to bring up the rear, that the enemy might not discover more forces than they expected. By this disposition he modelled his army almost into an exact square, and arrived within sight of the Gauls before they expected him.

Cæsar draws up his army as close as he can, to entice the enemy to an engagement ; and marches towards them in order of battle :

But they decline the fight.

Cæsar encamps over-against them.

His fortifications.

9. Seeing our forces march so suddenly to them in battle-array, and fearing the success of a battle, notwithstanding all the intrepid resolutions which had been reported to Cæsar, either surpris'd at our approach, or desirous to attend the first motions from us, they drew up in order of battle before their camp, without descending from the higher ground. Cæsar was very desirous to engage the enemy, but considering their numbers, and the disadvantage of the rising ground, which extended farther in ascent than the breadth of the valley below, he thought it convenient to encamp directly over-against them. Round about the place where he had posted himself, he drew two ditches, each fifteen foot deep, with perpendicular sides ; behind them he cast up a rampier twelve foot high, furnished with a breast-work proportionable to it, and several turrets of three stories, joined to each other by galleries, which likewise had their little parapets of osiers, that the enemy might be repuls'd by two several rows at the same instant : and as those in the galleries were defended by the height of them from the enemy, and enabled to cast their piles the greater distance ; so they on the rampier were screen'd by the gallery from those darts which might otherwise have fallen upon their heads : over the gates he built higher towers than in any other place.

Small skirmishes between both camps.

10. Cæsar had two designs in making these fortifications, for he hoped the strength of his works might persuade the enemy he was afraid of them, and he was assur'd his camp might be defended by a small number, whenever he should be oblig'd to make a long excursion for corn or forage. In the mean time there were several small skirmishes between both camps, sometimes our auxiliary Gauls and Germans, and sometimes the enemy, crossing the morass, pursued each other eagerly by turns, the prevailing party obliging the weaker to retire towards their camp. Here it happened, as of necessity it must, that our soldiers going out

out

out every day to forage in remote and straggling places, were sometimes surprized by the enemy ; which losses of carriages and servants, though insignificant to us, yet puffed up the foolish Gauls with pride, which was not a little increased by Comius's return with the forces he raised in Germany ; and though he only brought 500 horse, yet they valued themselves extremely upon such a supply,

WAR IN GAUL.

The Roman foragers sometimes intercepted. Comius returns to the enemy with 500 horse from Germany.

C H A P. III.

11. CÆSAR observed the enemy had continued a long time within the morafs, and their other natural fortifications: and considering he could not force their camp without struggling with great disadvantages, nor block them up without a more considerable army, he writ to Trebonius to draw out the thirteenth legion, which he had quartered in Berry, with lieutenant T. Sextius, and make what expedition he could to his assistance with that and the other two legions under his own command.

Cæsar sends orders to Trebonius to bring him three legions.


In the mean while he detached the cavalry of Rheims, Langre, and the other countries, from whence he had received great numbers, by turns, for a guard to his foragers, to defend them from the assaults of the enemy.

12. This he did several days successively, till daily practice had taught them that security which always attends uninterrupted success. Those of Beauvois having notice of the place where our cavalry were daily posted, chose a select number of foot, and disposed them in the woods thereabouts, sending a small party of horse thither the day after to draw our men into the ambush, that they might be surrounded on every side. This ill fortune fell upon the cavalry of Rheims, whose turn it was that day to guard the foragers; perceiving the enemies inferior to themselves in number, they pursued them with too much ardour, till they were enclosed by the foot: being thus disordered, they were obliged to retire with more precipitation than is usual in time of battle, after the loss of Vertiscus their prince and general, who was so much superannuated, that he could hardly sit on horse-back; yet, according to the custom of his country, he would neither excuse himself by his age from accepting the command, nor permit them to engage without him. The enemy were not a little elated with this success, thinking they had done wonderful exploits, because they had killed the prince and general of Rheims. But by this disaster our parties learned more vigilance in

The enemy lie in ambush for the Roman foragers.

The cavalry of Rheims, that day appointed to guard the foragers, are defeated, and Vertiscus their general kill'd.

WAR IN fixing their stations, and more caution in pursuing a flying enemy.

GAUL.  13. Daily skirmishes went forward, in the sight of both armies, where the fords and passages of the morafs gave the combatants an opportunity of engaging. The Germans, whom Cæsar had procured that they might fight mix'd with the cavalry, boldly passing the marsh, put those few that resisted to the sword; and pursued the rest so warmly, that not only they who had engaged man to man, and those who had been wounded with missive weapons, but even the parties which were disposed at a greater distance, as corps of reserve, basely fled to the higher ground, without looking behind them, 'till they arrived at their camp, or farther: which put their whole army into so great a consternation, that it was hard to determine, whether they were more insolent after a trifling success, or depressed by the least turn of fortune.

The Germans skirmish with, and defeat a party of the enemy.

Drive them up to the gate of their camp.

C H A P. IV.

The enemy on notice of Trebonius's approach, send away their baggage.

Cæsar endeavours to prevent their retreat.

Gains the summit of a hill near their camp.

14. AFTER they had lodged several days in the same camp, the generals of Beauvois had notice of C. Trebonius's approach with the legions; and fearing they should be besieged, like their countrymen at Alife, sent away the aged, weak, and unarmed by night, with the whole baggage of their army. But before this confused and troublesome party could set forward, the day appeared; for the Gauls, though ever so light armed, are always attended with a great number of carriages, and, to secure their retreat, were now obliged to post their forces before their camp in order of battle. But Cæsar thought it not convenient, either to provoke them to fight at so great a disadvantage of place, when they were already in a posture of defence, nor yet to keep so great a distance, as to give them an opportunity of decamping without danger. But that the difficulty of passing the morafs, which divided the two camps, might not retard the enterprize, he cast a bridge over it, to the side of a hill, which he perceived was parted from the enemy's camp only by a small valley; and having passed his legions over, soon gained the even ground on the summit, which was fortified on two sides by a steep descent. He marched in good order to the extreme ridge, and drew up his legions in a place, from whence, by the help of his engines, he could shoot darts amongst the thickest of the enemy.

15. The

15. The Gauls, confiding in the strength of their post, resolved to engage our forces, if we ventured to ascend their hill; yet durst not file off by degrees, for fear of being attacked whilst they were in disorder, and therefore continued still in the same posture: which Cæsar perceiving, commanded twenty cohorts to be always in readiness, and removing his tents thither, ordered the place to be fortified. When his works were compleat, he drew the legions up before the rampier, and appointed the cavalry their particular stations, where they were to expect his further orders, with their horses bridled. The enemy perceiving we were ready to pursue them, and that they could not conveniently lodge in that place the next night, or continue there any longer without (a) provisions, resolved to take this method to secure their retreat: they handed the fascines and trusses of straw, on which they sat, to each other, whereof they had plenty (b) (for Cæsar has already taken notice in his former Commentaries, that the Gauls sit down when they are drawn up in order of battle) and placed them before the front of their army till the evening; then, upon a signal given, set them all on fire together; and so soon as the flame was sufficient to screen them from the sight of the Romans, they ran away as fast as they could.

WAR IN
GAUL.

Keeps his
men in rea-
diness to
pursue them.

The Gauls
stratagem to
secure their
retreat.

16. Though Cæsar could not perceive the enemy's departure because of the fires, yet suspecting they had made them to gain an opportunity of retreating, he advanced the legions a little farther, and ordered the cavalry to pursue; he marched slowly after himself, apprehensive that the Gauls were posted not far off and designed to draw him into an ambuscade. Most of the horse were afraid of venturing through the smoak and flames, and they who were so hardy as to enter, not being able to see so far before them as their horses ears, returned again for fear of

(a) Instead of *Cibariis*, which is the vulgar lection, some critics read *Periculo*: for my part, I know no reason for rejecting the word, since Hirtius tells you before, they had sent away all their baggage.

(b) Hottoman thinks this place has reference to B. iii. 18. where Cæsar, giving an account of Fabius's stratagem against the Gauls of Coutance, says, *Velut explorata victoria, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt*: which Vossius, in my opinion, very justly opposes; for here is not a syllable of the Gauls custom of sitting; and I can understand no more by this place, but that they provided plenty of fascines to fill up the Roman trenches: therefore, either something is lost of Cæsar's former Commentaries, or this must be a gross corruption of the text; which I am rather inclined to believe, because it is not probable an army should sit down when the enemy is drawn up in order of battle, and ready to charge them.

being

WAR IN being surprized, and gave the enemy time to retreat. By
 GAUL. this stratagem, which had an equal mixture of cowardice
 and craft, they escaped without any loss to a very strong
 place not above ten miles off. From whence sending out
 several ambuscades of horse and foot, they greatly annoyed
 the Roman foragers.

The Gauls
 retreat.

Correus,
 with 6000
 foot, and
 1000 horse,
 lies in am-
 bush for the
 Roman fo-
 ragers.

On notice
 of it, Cæsar
 sends the ca-
 valry and
 light-arm'd
 foot before,
 following
 after with
 the legions.

17. Cæsar having received many losses of this nature,
 was at last informed by a certain prisoner, that the enemy's
 general Correus, having chosen 6000 of his best infantry,
 and 1000 horse, had disposed them in a place where he
 expected the Romans would come to forage, because of
 the plenty of corn and grass in that field. Upon this in-
 telligence Cæsar drew out more legions than usual, and
 sending the cavalry before, intermixed with light arm'd
 infantry, followed after with the legions as fast as he
 could.

18. The Gauls in ambuscade had chosen a field for
 their design, which did not extend above a mile in length
 any way, beset on every side as it were with toils, either by
 thick woods, or a very deep river. This place they had
 surrounded; but our cavalry being already forewarned of
 the enemy's design, marched resolutely in good order to
 the place, prepared to engage the enemy, knowing they
 should be sustained by the legions. On their arrival, Cor-
 reus thinking fortune had bless'd him with the opportu-
 nity he wish'd for, first appearing with a small party, at-
 tacked our foremost ranks: our men bravely sustained the
 charge, not flocking too close together, as through fear they
 often do, in skirmishes between the horse, to their own dis-
 advantage.

Correus
 with a small
 party first
 attacks the
 Roman ca-
 valry.

The dispute
 grows warm
 on both
 sides.

19. The rest of the enemy's horse that lay in the woods,
 perceiving we engaged their foremost party in small squa-
 drons, and prevented their surrounding us, came up to the
 assistance of their general; upon which the dispute grew
 warm on both sides: victory had for some time continued
 dubious, when the enemy's foot advancing to their assist-
 ance, obliged our horse to give way; but the light armed
 infantry, who had been sent before the legions, came up
 to sustain them, and mixing themselves among the horse,
 stopp'd the enemy's career. Thus the battle was equal
 again on both sides, and our men became bolder, having
 so well stood the shock of the enemy's first charge, with-
 out being surprized by the ambuscade. In the mean while
 the legions approached, and both parties had notice by their
 scouts, that Cæsar was marching with his forces in order

of battle ; whereupon our men, receiving fresh spirits from the assistance they expected from the cohorts, renewed their charge with redoubled vigour, as if they were jealous lest by delay they should let them in for a share of that glory which by conquest would be all their own. The courage of the Gauls began to fail them, and in vain they looked about on all sides for some way to escape ; for all the avenues being stopped up, themselves were caught in the trap they had prepared for the Romans. Being overcome, routed, and having lost the greatest part of their number, they ran with confusion whither chance directed them, some to the woods, and others to the river ; but were pursued by our men and put to the sword. Yet Correus, whose mind was too great to stoop to any misfortune, could neither be persuaded to quit the field, take refuge in the woods, nor accept of quarter ; but fighting obstinately, and wounding several of our men, at last provoked the enraged victors to dispatch him with their darts.

WAR IN
GAUL.
Correus
routed.

His courage,

He is kill'd.

C H A P. V.

20. AFTER this defeat, Cæsar believing the enemy, on advice of their loss, would immediately remove their camp, which was not above eight miles distant from the place where the action happened, resolved to pursue his success ; and notwithstanding the river obstructed his march, he passed it with his forces. The people of Beauvois, and their confederates, having notice from some few, who by the shelter of the woods had escaped (though wounded) out of the battle, that all things had gone against them ; that Correus was killed, their horse, with the best of the infantry cut off, and that the Romans were almost at their camp, immediately called a council by sound of trumpet, and unanimously agreed to send ambassadors and hostages to Cæsar.

Cæsar pur-
sues his good
success.

Marches
towards the
enemy's
camp.

They send
ambassadors
to sue for
peace.

Comius flies
into Germa-
ny.

The embas-
sadors of
Beauvois
their speech.

21 Comius of Arras, perceiving what would be the result of this meeting, fled to the Germans, from whom he had brought some auxiliary troops. He was no sooner gone, but they sent ambassadors to Cæsar, intreating him that he would be satisfied with the punishment they had already received ; for had they been in his power, they were persuaded his wonted mercy would not have inflicted so severe an one upon them : that the people of Beauvois were already ruined, by the loss of their ca-
valry

WAR IN
GAUL.

valry and chosen foot; for hardly enough had escaped to bring news of the slaughter: however they had received this benefit from their damage, that the author of their rebellion was killed; for as long as he survived, the senate was never an equal balance for the common people."

Cæsar's
answer.

22. Cæsar gave their ambassadors audience, but reminded them, "That in the former year, when Beauvois and the other cities of Gaul revolted, they were the most obstinate of all their countrymen, and could not be induced to surrender by the example of their neighbours: that it was an easy matter to transfer the blame upon the dead; but, he was very well satisfy'd, no single person could, without the consent of the senate, noblemen, and country, wage war by the weak assistance of the common people: however he was contented with the punishment they had drawn upon themselves."

The embas-
sadors re-
turn, and
send hot-
tages.

23. The night after the ambassadors returned with this answer to their countrymen, who immediately sent hostages. Whereupon the other countries, who waited for the success of this embassy, did the like; in fine, all except Comius submitted, whom fear would not permit to trust his person in any one's power; for the year before, whilst Cæsar was in Lombardy, Labienus understanding that Comius solicited several states to rebel, and had enter'd into a conspiracy against Cæsar, thought it lawful to reward his treachery by means on other occasions not justifiable: Judging it would be to no purpose to send for him to his quarters, lest a vain attempt might have render'd him more cautious, he sent C. Volusenus Quadratus to kill him, under pretence of a conference; picking out some centurions to attend him in the enterprize.

The assassi-
nation of
Comius.

When they came to the interview, and Volusenus had taken Comius by the hand, one of the centurions, as if surprized at some extraordinary accident, attempted to kill him, but was prevented by his friends; however, the first blow gave him a terrible wound on the head: swords were immediately drawn on both sides, though each party was less eager to engage than to make their escape: The Romans, because they thought Comius was already mortally wounded; and the Gauls, because they were apprehensive of an ambuscade, fearing we had more soldiers there than had yet appeared. Upon which, 'tis reported, Comius vow'd never to hold further commerce with any Roman.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

24. **CÆSAR** having now subdued the most courageous states of Gaul, and perceiving there was no country left which presumed to take up arms against him, but that some had left their towns and country to avoid the present subjection to the Roman empire, resolved to divide his army into several squadrons. M. Antony the questor, with the eleventh legion, he ordered to attend him; C. Fabius, with twenty-five cohorts, he sent to the farthest parts of Gaul, being informed some of the states there were up in arms, because he thought C. Caninius Rebilus's two legions were not sufficient to keep them in obedience. T. Labienus he ordered likewise to attend him, and sent the twelfth legion into winter-quarters under his command into Lombardy, to defend the Roman colonies there, lest they should meet with the same misfortune which had befallen the people of Trieste the year before, who were plunder'd by a sudden incursion of the Gauls. He marched himself to harass the country of Ambiorix: For though he despaired of reducing him into his power, because he continually fled before him, yet he thought it imported his honour to lay his country waste, destroy his towns, cattle, and subjects; that if any should chance to survive the slaughter, Ambiorix might not dare to return among them, through fear of their resentment for the calamities he had brought upon them.

WAR IN GAUL.

Cæsar divides his army.

Sends Fabius to the farthest parts of Gaul. Sends a legion to guard Provence.

Cæsar marches to harass Liege.

25. When he had dispersed his army into every part of Liege, and fill'd all places with slaughter, fire, and rapine, having kill'd and taken great numbers, he sent Labienus with two legions to Treves, whose inhabitants bordering on the Germans, with whom they had perpetual war, bear a great resemblance to them in their rough and unpolished tempers, and never obey but when obliged to it by a standing army.

Sends Labienus to Treves.

C H A P. VII.

26. **IN** the mean time lieutenant C. Caninius, having notice from Duracius, who had always continued faithful to the people of Rome, that great numbers were up in arms on the borders of Poictou, and that part of his

Dumnacus besieges Duracius in Poictiers.

WAR IN
GAUL.

Caninius
marches
with two le-
gions to his
assistance;

but is be-
sieged him-
self in his
camp.

The Gauls
retire to be-
siege the
town again,
not being a-
ble to force
his trenches.

Fabius
marches to
assist Cani-
nius.

Dumnacus
raises his
siege, and
flies cross the
Loire.

Fabius pur-
sues him.

Sends the
cavalry to
fall upon
Dumnacus's
rear.

Does the
like a second
time, and
orders them
to keep the
Gauls in
play till he
comes up to
them.

country had revolted, immediately marched towards Poictiers. So soon as he was arrived within a small distance of the town, he was informed by some prisoners, that Duracius was besieged in Poictiers by Dumnacus general of Anjou, with several thousand men : but thinking his two legions not sufficient to encounter the enemy, he encamped in an advantageous place. Dumnacus having notice of his approach, quitted the siege, and marched to assault his camp : but having spent many days to no purpose, and lost several men, without being able to force Caninius's trenches, he returned again to invest Poictiers.

27. About the same time C. Fabius, having reduced several countries, and received hostages for their obedience, had notice from Caninius of the posture of affairs in Poictou ; upon which he marched to the relief of Duracius : but Dumnacus being informed of his design, and despairing of safety, if he should be obliged at the same time to encounter with the Romans without, and the besieged within, immediately left Poictiers ; nor did he think himself secure till he had crossed the Loire, which was not to be passed without a bridge. Fabius, though he had not yet arrived within sight of the enemy, nor joined Caninius, having fully informed himself how the country lay, believed the enemy, must of necessity fly the same way they had taken ; wherefore he made towards the bridge, sending his cavalry before, with orders to march no farther beyond the legions than they could conveniently return again without damage to their horses, to encamp with the foot at night : they obeyed his commands, followed, and attacked the enemy, falling upon them whilst they were frightened, flying, and loaden with their baggage, killed several, gained a considerable booty, came off with glory, and returned to the camp.

28. The night following Fabius sent the horse before, with orders to engage the enemy, and find them employment till he should come up to their assistance. Accordingly Q. Atius Varus, commander of the horse, a man of singular valour and conduct, having encouraged his soldiers, pursued the enemy : part of his troops he disposed into convenient places, and engaged the Gauls with the rest. The dispute was sharp on both sides, for the enemy's horse, being perpetually relieved by the foot, fought briskly ; and believing they should have no greater numbers to
encounter

encounter than in their former skirmish, flattered themselves that they had obtained a lucky opportunity for defeating our horse: but the Romans, contemning those they had worsted but the day before, and remembering the legions were coming to their assistance, scorned to retire; and being ambitious to engross the whole glory of the victory to themselves, returned the charge of the enemy's foot with equal vigour.

WAR IN
GAUL.

29. The conflict had been for some time obstinately maintained on both sides, when Dumnacus drawing his army into good order, appointed the foot to relieve the cavalry by turns. On a sudden the enemy saw our legions marching in close ranks to the assistance of our horse: upon which their cavalry were so frightened, and their foot so surprized, that forcing their way through their own baggage, every man endeavoured to escape by flight. But our party, who but just before had bravely engaged them, whilst they made resistance, having now obtained the victory, set up a joyful shout on all sides, and pursuing the enemy every way as far as their horses could carry them, or as long as their arms could do execution, made a dreadful slaughter amongst the Gauls; for having killed above 12000 armed men, or such whose fear had made them throw down their weapons, we took their baggage entire.

The Gauls fly; many of them killed and taken prisoners.

Their entire baggage taken.

30. But Caninius being informed that Drapes of Sens, who in the first revolt of Gaul, having assembled from all parts men of desperate fortunes, slaves, out-laws, and thieves, had intercepted the Roman convoys; together with Luterius of Quercy, who attempted (as is already observed in the former Commentaries) during the same rebellion, to make an inroad into the Roman province; having both escaped the slaughter, were marching with about five thousand men, the remains of the last defeat, upon the like design: he followed them with two legions, lest the Roman province should receive any disgrace by being terrified and harrassed by such rapparees.

Caninius pursues Drapes and Luterius.

31. C. Fabius, with the rest of the army, marched towards Chartres, and those other countries which he understood had been assisting to Dumnacus in the late rebellion; not doubting but this defeat had taught them that submission, which time and Dumnacus's advice might abolish: his success in this enterprize was equal to his dispatch, for the people of Chartres, who though often harrassed, had not yet entertained any thoughts of peace,

Fabius marches to Chartres.

upon

WAR IN GAUL. upon his arrival submitted, and delivered hostages: All the states of Bretagne and Normandy, which lie in the extreme parts of Gaul, towards the sea, influenced by their example, did the like without delay. Dumnacus being expelled his country, wandering and lurking here and there, alone, was forced to seek refuge in the farthest parts of Gaul.

which submits.

So do Bretagne and Normandy.

C H A P. VIII.

32. BUT Drapes and Luterius, finding Caninius pursued them with his legions, and that it would be impossible for them either to enter the province, or plunder the country up and down, without danger, made a halt in Quercy, where Luterius had, during his more prosperous days, bore a considerable sway amongst his countrymen, and been highly esteemed by the common people for being the first author of all commotions. Here he surprized Uffeldon, which formerly belonged to him; and possessing it with his own and Luterius's troops, soon brought the townsmen to join with him in the rebellion.

Caninius arrives at Uffeldon, divides his forces into three parts, and besieges the town.

33. Caninius quickly arrived at this place; but finding it fortified on all sides by craggy rocks, so steep, that it would be difficult for any man to ascend them in armour, though no body were in the town to oppose him; and knowing that the inhabitants had very considerable effects, which they could not convey away without falling into the hands of his legions, much less of his cavalry, he divided his cohorts into three parts, and disposed them in several quarters on three eminent places, from whence he designed by degrees to draw a line of circumvallation about the town.

The besieged send out their army to fetch in corn.

34. Which the besieged perceiving, began to dread the same fate their countrymen met at Alife, especially Luterius, who having felt the smart of that blockade, advised them by all means to make sufficient provision of corn: They took his counsel, resolved to leave part of their forces to guard the town and their baggage, and to march with the rest to fetch in corn: accordingly, by general consent, leaving 2000 in the place, the rest marched out of the town under the command of Drapes and Luterius. These foragers having stay'd some time in the country of Quercy, one part whereof was willing to supply them,

them, and the other not able to oppose their taking what-
 ever they had occasion for, they soon provided themselves
 with a great quantity of corn. In the mean while the be-
 sieged, sometimes sallying out in the night, assaulted our
 turrets ; wherefore Caninius delayed his works, lest he
 should not be able to compleat them, or be obliged to dis-
 pose feeble garrisons in several places.

WAR IN
 GAUL.

35. Drapes and Luterius, having got abundance of
 corn, took up their quarters about ten miles distant from
 the town, that they might have an opportunity of con-
 veying their provisions by degrees into Uffeldon : each
 took his several office ; Drapes was to stay in the camp
 with part of the army, and Luterius with the rest to
 convoy the provisions to the town. Having disposed par-
 ties along the road for a guard, he set forward about four
 in the morning by narrow ways through the woods. The
 out-guards of our camp hearing a noise that way, sent out
 their scouts to discover the occasion ; who, at their
 return, informed Caninius of the enemy's motions :
 upon which, drawing those cohorts which were ready arm-
 ed out of their turrets, he set upon the enemy's carriages
 just before break of day ; who, surprized at so sudden an
 attack, fled for refuge to their convoy ; which the Ro-
 mans perceiving, fell furiously upon the enemy, and re-
 fused to grant any man of them quarter : but Luterius
 with a few followers, having made their escape, returned
 not to the camp again.

Luterius
 marches
 with a con-
 voy towards
 Uffeldon.

Is intercept-
 ed by Cani-
 nius.

Most of the
 cavalry kil-
 led or taken.

36. After this success Caninius had notice from some
 prisoners, that Drapes was encamped not ten miles off
 with another part of their forces. This intelligence was
 confirmed by many hands ; wherefore believing that one
 general being already routed, the other being surprized,
 might easily be defeated ; and though it might be too great
 a happiness to expect that none should have escaped the
 slaughter, to carry news of the action to Drapes, yet he
 resolved, since there could not be any danger in an assault,
 to try the event of it. He sent therefore all his cavalry,
 with the nimble German foot before ; and leaving one le-
 gion behind with the baggage in the three camps, followed
 after with the other himself. When he was arrived near the
 enemy, his scouts informed him, that they had encamped
 themselves, according to the custom of the Gauls, upon
 the banks of a river, and that his cavalry with the German
 foot, had surprized, and set upon them unawares ; upon

Caninius
 marches to
 attack Dra-
 pes.

which

WAR IN which he marched to their assistance in order of battle. On **GAUL.** a signal given, our men possessed themselves of the higher ground, which our cavalry and the Germans perceiving by the ensigus of the legion, fought vigorously, and our cohorts pouring down upon the enemy, either killed or took them all prisoners, obtained a considerable booty, and surprized their general Drapes.

Routs his army, and takes him prisoner.

Returns to the siege.

Fabius comes to his assistance.

37. After this remarkable success, scarce any Roman soldier having received a wound, Caninius returned again to the siege; and having defeated his outward enemy, for fear of whose forces he had desisted from carrying on his works, now commanded them to be compleated on all sides; and the next day after, C. Fabius coming to his assistance, took a part of the town to invest.

C H A P. IX.

Cæsar marches to Chartres.

Demands Guturvatus, who is delivered up and put to death.

38. CÆSAR, in the mean time, leaving the quæstor, M. Antony in Beauvois with fifteen cohorts to prevent any new insurrections in Belgium, went himself to other countries, from whom he demanded great numbers of hostages; and encouraged those who were fearful, to continue faithful in their allegiance. When he came to Chartres, where in his Commentaries he has observed the revolt began, finding they were most afraid, because they were conscious of the treason they were guilty of, that he might the sooner free them from their apprehensions, he demanded them to deliver up Guturvatus to justice, who had been the author of that rebellion. Though this unfortunate man would not trust himself with any of his own countrymen, yet he was so diligently sought after, that he was soon brought to the Roman camp: and Cæsar, contrary to his nature, was obliged by the soldiers (who alledg'd Guturvatus had been the cause of all those dangers and misfortunes they had suffered during the late war) to condemn him to be whipped to death, and then beheaded.

39. Here he was informed, by frequent advices from Caninius, of the success he had had against Drapes and Luterius, and what resolutions the people of Usseldon had taken. Now though he despised the smallness of their numbers, yet he thought it necessary to inflict a severe punishment upon them for their contumacy, lest the whole kingdom of Gaul should fancy they had constancy enough at least, though not sufficient force, to oppose the Ro-

mans;

mans ; and other states, following their example, should possess themselves of fortified places, and assert their liberty ; especially since the Gauls knew his commission expired the next year, and had nothing to apprehend, if they could but hold out one winter. Wherefore ordering lieutenant Q. Calenus to follow after him by moderate marches, he went before with all the cavalry as fast as he could to Caninius.

WAR IN
GAUL.

Cæsar
marches to
the siege of
Uffeldon.

40. Being arrived there beyond all mens expectation, he perceived the town was so well invested, it was impossible the enemy should make their escape ; but being informed from the deserters, that the besieged had plenty of corn, he attempted to cut off their water. There was a river that divided the plain below, which almost surrounded the craggy hill upon which Uffeldon was built, on every side ; the nature of the place prevented his diverting the stream another way, for it ran so very low, that no ditch could be contrived to drain it : but the descent to this river was so steep, that the besieged could neither come at it, nor return again, without being wounded, and endangering their lives, if the Romans opposed them. Which Cæsar perceiving, disposed a party of archers, slingers, and some engines, over-against the places where the easiest descent lay, to prevent the besieged from coming to the river ; which obliged them afterwards to fetch water all at one particular place.

Cæsar cuts
the besieged
off from the
use of the
river.

41. For close under the walls of Uffeldon, where, for the space of three hundred foot together, the town was not surrounded with the river, flowed a plentiful fountain. Whilst all men were desirous of cutting off this spring from the enemy, Cæsar alone saw it was not to be attempted without danger. Directly over-against the hill, with great labour, and perpetual skirmishing, he began to raise vines, and cast up a mount : but the besieged descending from the higher ground, engaged our men at a distance, without danger to themselves, and wounded several that pressed forward too eagerly ; yet the Romans, not deterred by these disadvantages, proceeded in their works, endeavouring to surmount the difficulty of the ascent by their labour ; at the same time we made mines to the head of the fountain, which was the only work to be done without danger or suspicion. We cast up a mount sixty foot high, on which we raised a tower of ten stories, not to equal the walls, for that was impossible, but only to the top of the spring. This work being perfected, engines were planted to play

Cæsar en-
deavours to
cut them off
from the
fountain.

Raises a bat-
tery to play
upon the a-
venues.

WAR IN upon the accesſes to the front, which made it ſo dangerous
GAUL for the beſieged to fetch water, that not only the cattle,
but ſeveral men perished by thirſt.

The beſieg'd
roll fiery
barrels down
the hill upon
the battery.

42. The enemy, to prevent ſo great an inconvenience, filled ſeveral barrels with greaſe, pitch, and ſmall pieces of boards, and having ſet them on fire, rolled them down the hill upon our battery; fighting furiously at the ſame time, to divert the Romans by the danger, from extinguishing the fire. Our works immediately began to flame, for wherever they had thrown down theſe barrels, they ſet fire to that part of the mount of vines where they ſtuck; but our ſoldiers, notwithstanding the danger of the fight, and diſadvantage of the ground, ſhewed their preſence of mind; and as the action happened on an eminent place, conſpicuous to the view of both armies, great ſhoutings were heard on both ſides; every man, eſpecially the brave, pushing on, through the flames and ſhowers of darts, to ſignalize his virtue.

A hot diſ-
pute.

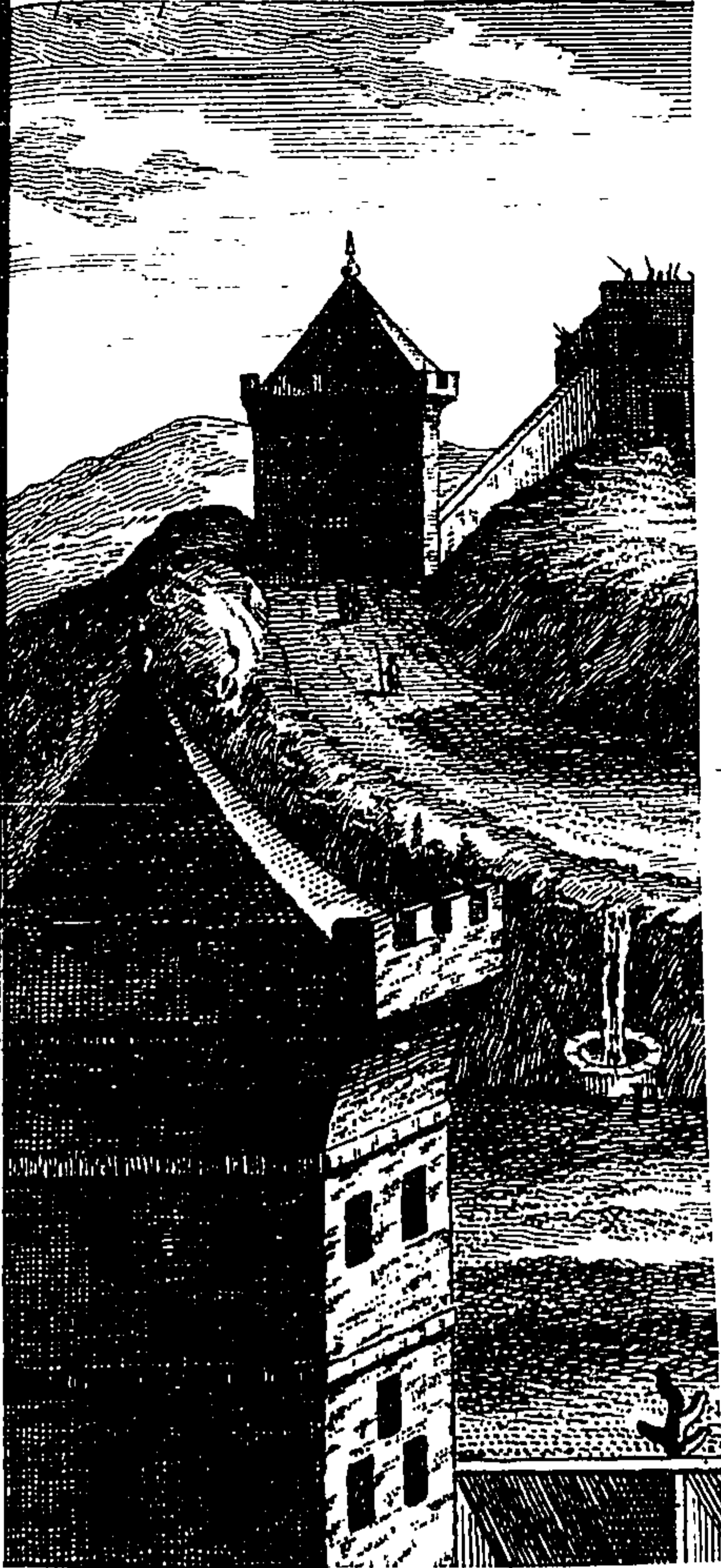
Cæſar's ſeint
to decoy the
beſieg'd
from the
battery.
Its ſucceſs.

43. Cæſar perceiving many of his men were wounded, commanded his cohorts to aſcend the hill on every ſide at once, and raiſe a ſhout, as if they intended to ſcale the wall; upon which the beſieged being frightened, becauſe they knew not what we were doing, recalled their forces from our battery, to man the walls; which gave the Romans leiſure to quench the fire in ſome places, and to prevent its progreſs in others, by cutting off part of the works. Even after this they made an obſtinate reſiſtance, and though they had loſt ſeveral of their men for want of water, reſolved to hold out: but at laſt the veins of it being either drained by our mines, or diverted from their uſual courſe, the fountain was immediately dried up; which reduced the enemy to deſpair, and obliged them to ſurrender; believing this was not ſo much wrought by the hand of the Romans, as by the particular direction of Heaven.

Uffeldon
ſurrenders.

Cæſar cuts
off the beſie-
ge's hands,

44. Cæſar being ſatisfied his mercy was already ſo ſufficiently known to the world, that it would not be imputed to the cruelty of his nature, if he dealt more ſeverely by the people of Uffeldon than he had by others; and finding no end of his trouble, if other ſtates ſhould follow their example, and revolt together, he reſolved to deter others from being guilty of the like offence, by their uſage; therefore pardoned their lives, but cut off the hands of them that had born arms againſt him, that their puniſhment might be the more remarkable.



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the people, and distributed rewards to the meritorious (for ment, then
he returns to Arras.

WAR IN upon the accesles to the frount, which made it so dangerous
GAUL for the besieged to fetch water, that not only the cattle,
but several men perished by thirst.

The besieg'd
roll fiery
barrels down
the hill upon
the battery.

42. The enemy, to prevent so great an inconvenience, filled several barrels with grease, pitch, and small pieces of boards, and having set them on fire, rolled them down the hill upon our battery; fighting furiously at the same time, to divert the Romans by the danger, from extinguishing the fire. Our works immediately began to flame, for wherever they had thrown down these barrels, they set fire to that part of the mount of vines where they stuck; but our soldiers, notwithstanding the danger of the fight, and disadvantage of the ground, shewed their presence of mind; and as the action happened on an eminent place, conspicuous to the view of both armies, great shouting was heard on both sides; every man, especially the brave, pushing on, through the flames and showers of darts, to signalize his virtue.

A hot dispute.

Cæsar's feint
to decoy the
besieg'd
from the
battery.
Its success.

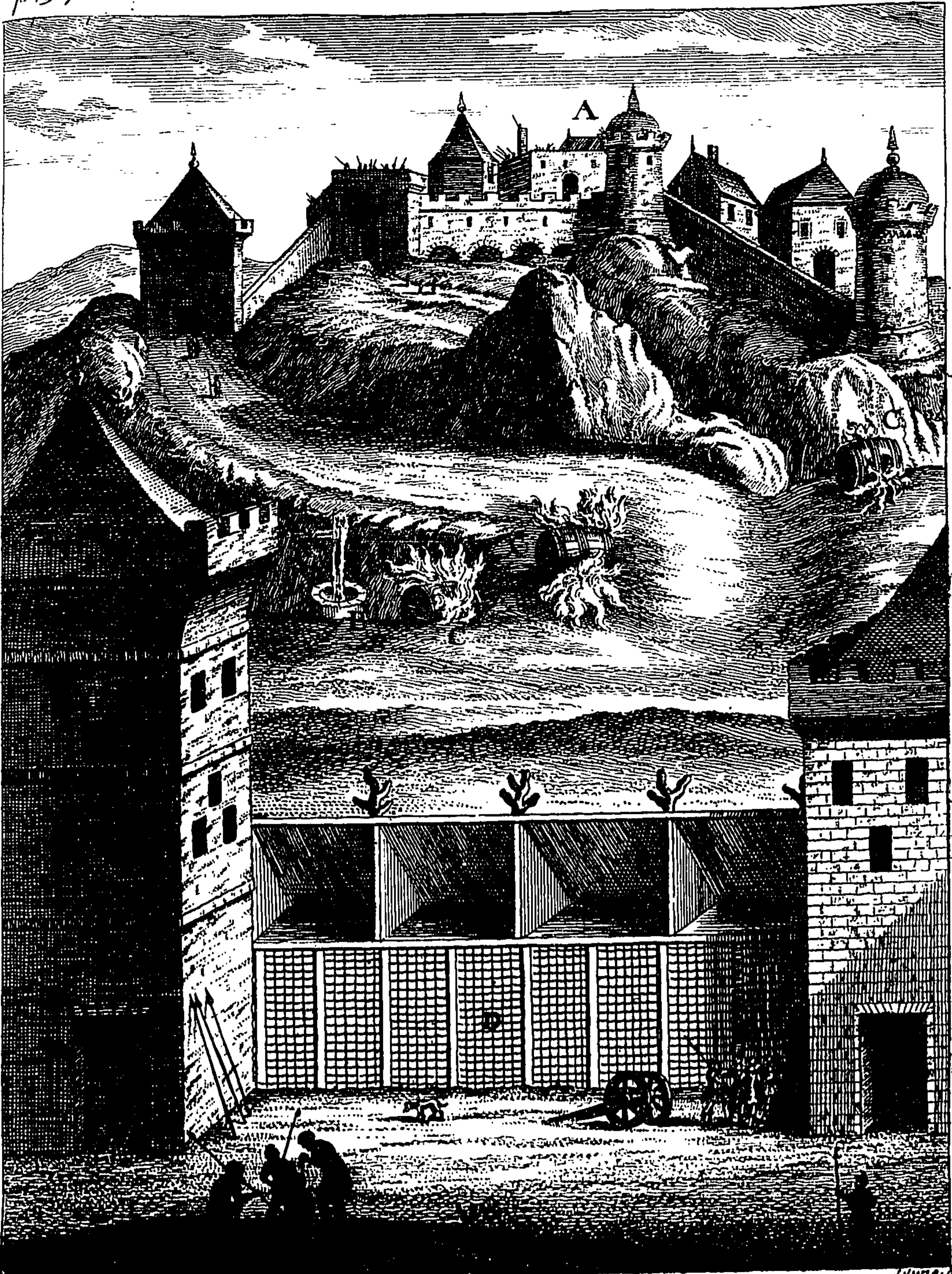
43. Cæsar perceiving many of his men were wounded, commanded his cohorts to ascend the hill on every side at once, and raise a shout, as if they intended to scale the wall; upon which the besieged being frightened, because they knew not what we were doing, recalled their forces from our battery, to man the walls; which gave the Romans leisure to quench the fire in some places, and to prevent its progress in others, by cutting off part of the works. Even after this they made an obstinate resistance, and though they had lost several of their men for want of water, resolved to hold out: but at last the veins of it being either drained by our mines, or diverted from their usual course, the fountain was immediately dried up; which reduced the enemy to despair, and obliged them to surrender; believing this was not so much wrought by the hand of the Romans, as by the particular direction of Heaven.

Usseldon
surrenders.

Cæsar cuts
off the besieg'd's
hands;

44. Cæsar being satisfied his mercy was already so sufficiently known to the world, that it would not be imputed to the cruelty of his nature, if he dealt more severely by the people of Usseldon than he had by others; and finding no end of his trouble, if other states should follow their example, and revolt together, he resolved to deter others from being guilty of the like offence, by their usage; therefore pardoned their lives, but cut off the hands of them that had born arms against him, that their punishment might be the more remarkable.

CHAP.



A. Usseldon. B. The Fountain C. The Burning Barrels D. The Mount E. The Fountain F. The Tower G. The Tower to equal the height of the Fountain.

C H A P. X.

DRAPES, who, I have already observed, was taken by Caninius, either disdain-
 ing to bear his chains, or through fear of some heavier punishment, refused eating a few days together, and starved himself. Luterius at the same time, whom I have mentioned to have escaped out of the skirmish, falling into the power of Epasnaetus of Auvergne, a faithful friend to the Romans (for he was often obliged to change his quarters, and trust himself to several people, because he knew it dangerous to continue long in any place after he had rendered himself so odious to Cæsar) without the least hesitation was delivered up to justice.

WAR IN GAUL.
 Drapes refuses his meat, and starves himself.
 Luterius delivered up by Epasnaetus.

45. In the mean time Labienus's cavalry had met with good success in Treves, where they killed several of the natives and Germans, who were always ready to assist against the Romans, and took several of their chief officers prisoners; amongst which number was Surus of Autun, a man of equal birth and courage, and the only person of his country then in arms against the Romans.

Labienus's success in Treves.

46. Cæsar perceiving how well his affairs succeeded in all parts, and considering that the former summers expeditions had subdued the Celtick and Belgick Gauls, but that he had never visited Gascoigne in person, having only made some small acquisitions there by P. Crassus, marched thither with two legions, to pass there the rest of the season. This, like his other designs, he accomplished with as much success as dispatch; for all the states of Gascoigne sent ambassadors to him, and delivered hostages. He then proceeded with a guard of cavalry to Narbon, and distributed his army under the command of his lieutenants into their winter-quarters; four legions with M. Antony, C. Trebonius, P. Vatinius, and Q. Tullius, he detached to Belgium; two others he quartered in Autun, which he knew to be the most powerful country in Gaul; two more he sent to Tours, on the borders of Chartres, to keep the maritime countries on that side in obedience; and two he placed in Limousin, near the borders of Auvergne, that no part of Gaul might have an opportunity of rebelling. Having spent a few days at his government, held the convention of the states, determined the differences of the people, and distributed rewards to the meritorious (for

Cæsar marches into Gascoigne.
 The country submits.
 Cæsar goes to Narbon. Sends the legions into their winter-quarters.
 Holds a convention of the states in his government, then returns to Arias.

WAR IN
GAUL.

he had a perfect knowledge of every man's behaviour during the general revolt of the Gauls, which he suppressed by the sole fidelity and assistance of the province) he returned to Belgium, and took up his winter-quarters at Arras.

CHAP. XI.

47. **HERE** he was informed that Comius of Arras had had an engagement with his cavalry; for when Antony came to take up his quarters in Arras, which continued loyal, Comius, who was always accustomed to head any rebellion his countrymen were inclined to, that they might not want a leader while they were in subjection to the Romans, after he had received the wound we mentioned, supported himself and his cavalry by plunder, intercepting several convoys of corn which were going to the Roman garrisons.

Volusenus
sent to pursue
Comius.

48. C. Volusenus Quadratus, commander of the horse under Antony, was quartered with him, and detached by him to pursue the enemy's cavalry. Volusenus very readily accepted the office; for besides the constant desire he had of glory, he bore a mortal hatred to Comius: wherefore having laid several ambuscades, he often obtained advantages over him. But at last the dispute growing very warm, and Volusenus desiring to apprehend Comius, he pursued too ardently with a few followers; the other fled as eagerly, till he had drawn him from his party; then on a sudden, conjuring his men not to suffer the wound he had received from the Romans treachery to go unrevenged, he faced about, and out-riding the rest of his company, made towards Volusenus: his men followed after, and being much superior in number to ours, obliged them to retreat: during the pursuit, Comius clapping spurs to his horse, ran with a full career against Quadratus, and struck him through the thigh with his spear. Our men perceiving their captain was wounded, rallied again, forced the enemy to give ground, and charged so briskly, that they wounded several, and routed the rest; some were dismounted in the pursuit, and trodden under foot; others taken prisoners, which misfortune Comius escaped by the swiftness of his horse: But Volusenus, being dangerously wounded, almost beyond hope of recovery, was carried back to the camp. Comius having thus either revenged the injury he had received, or lost the greatest part of his men, sent ambassadors to Antony,

Comius
wounds
Quadratus.

Comius and
his party
routed.

to let him know he would deliver hostages for his future obedience, that he would live where, and in what manner he should think fit to prescribe, provided he would so far indulge his fear, as that he need not be obliged to behold the face of any Roman. Antony thought his apprehensions so justly grounded, that he accepted his hostages, and granted his desire.

WAR IN
GAUL.

Comius sur-
renders.

C H A P. XII.

CÆSAR, I know, has divided each year's campaign into separate books which I have not thought necessary, since in the following year, under the consulate of L. Paulus and C. Marcellus, nothing memorable was transacted in Gaul: however, that the world might not be ignorant where Cæsar and his army were during this time, I have added a short account to the present Commentary.

Hirtius's
proem to the
last cam-
paign.

49. Whilst Cæsar passed his winter in Belgium, he made it his chief business to keep the several states in amity, to take away all hopes of another revolt; for he desired to bring the country into so peaceable a condition, that he should not be obliged to make war at his departure, lest when he marched his army away, there might be some embers left, which the Gauls would willingly blow up, when they apprehended no present danger. Wherefore treating each country very honourably, making the noblemen considerable presents, and imposing no new taxes, he easily kept the kingdom of Gaul in obedience by his gentle usage, already tired out with so many, and so successful efforts.

50. The winter being over, contrary to his custom, he took post for Lombardy, to visit the chief towns, and Roman colonies there, to whom he had recommended his quæstor M. Antony's suit for the priesthood; being the more studious of gaining the people's affections, not only for the sake of his particular friend, whom he had sent not long before to make interest for that office, but to oppose a small faction, who designed, through the repulse of Antony, to wound Cæsar's credit upon quitting his province. And though he was informed upon the road, before he arrived in Lombardy, that Antony was already made augur, still he thought it necessary to continue his journey, that he might return thanks to the chief towns and colonies for appearing and voting for his friend; as

Cæsar goes
into Lom-
bardy.

likewise

WAR IN GAUL. likewise that he might secure their interest on his own behalf for the honour he designed to be candidate for the ensuing year; and this the rather because his enemies made their boast that L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus had been created consuls, on purpose to strip Cæsar of all his honours and dignities: and Sergius Galba put by (notwithstanding he had the majority of votes) for being his professed friend, and having served under him as his lieutenant.

He is received with great demonstrations of joy.

51. Cæsar was received with wonderful respect and affection wherever he came, for this was the first time of his return from the general revolt of Gaul; nothing was omitted that the people could invent for the ornament of the gates, roads, and ways through which he was to pass; sacrifices were offered up in every place; all the people came out to meet him with their children; the temples and market places were adorned with carpets, and you would have imagined preparations had been made for a glorious triumph; so great was the magnificence of the richer, and desire of the poorer sort, to express their satisfaction.

He makes Labienus governor of Lombardy.

The factions at Rome against Cæsar.

52. Having quickly visited all parts of Lombardy, he returned with great dispatch to Arras, and drawing his legions out of their quarters to the borders of Treves, went thither to review them: after which he made T. Labienus governor of Lombardy, that he might secure votes there for the consulate; travelling from place to place the rest of the summer, as he thought convenient for exercise and health. Though he was often informed that Labienus was solicited by his enemies, and assured there was a design carried on at Rome by a small faction, to take away part of his army from him, by virtue of a decree from the senate, yet he neither gave credit to what was reported of Labienus, nor could be induced to do any thing contrary to the senate's authority: for he doubted not but he should gain his desires, provided the senators were permitted to give their votes freely; because C. Curio, tribune of the people, who had undertaken the defence of Cæsar's cause and dignity, had often propounded to the senate, since they had apprehensions of Cæsar's army, that he and Pompey too, whose over-grown power did not a little awe the courts, might both disband their force, and lay down their arms, that the city might be entirely free: nor did he only propound this, but began to take the votes of the house upon it; but the consuls, and Pompey's friends, to prevent any further progress, interposed, so that they broke up without coming to any resolution.

53. It was a strong argument of the senate's favour to Cæsar, and agreeable to their former justice; that when Marcellus the year before, to diminish Cæsar's credit (contrary to the edict of Pompey and Crassus) proposed sending a successor to Cæsar's province before his commission was expired, and took the votes of the members upon it, the question passed in the negative in a full house. Yet this did not discourage his enemies, but was rather an incitement to them to strengthen their power that they might bring the senate to a compliance.

54. Not long after the senate decreed, that Pompey and Cæsar should each detach a legion to the Parthian war; but it plainly appeared both were taken from Cæsar; for the first legion which Pompey had formerly furnished him with, was levied in Cæsar's province, and therefore properly belonged to him: yet Cæsar, though all the world might see the intention of his enemies, sent Pompey that legion again; and for his own part, in obedience to the senate's decree, sent the fourth legion, which was quarter'd in Lombardy, to Parthia. So that to supply its place, he detached the thirteenth to Italy. After this he dispersed his army into their winter-quarters; C. Trebonius, with four legions, he placed in Belgium; C. Fabius, with as many, in Autun; for he thought it the securest way to keep the Gauls in subjection, to set a guard upon the courage of the Belgæ, and the authority of the Autunois.

55. After this, he went himself to Lombardy, where he was inform'd the two legions he had dismissed, which according to the decree of the senate should have been sent to the Parthian war, were given, by the consul C. Marcellus, to Pompey, and quartered still in Italy. Tho' this was an undeniable proof that Cæsar's enemies prepared to make war upon him, yet he firmly resolv'd to endure all things, so long as there was any hope left of composing them by a civil determination, rather than have recourse to the sword.

WAR IN
GAUL.

The senate
decree Pom-
pey and Cæ-
sar shall each
send a legion
to the Par-
thian war.

The End of Cæsar's war with the Gauls.