All the rest depended upon valour in which our's easily excelled and the more because the affair was carried on in the sight of Cæsar and of the whole army; so that no extraordinary action of valour could be hid for all the hills and high ground from whence there was a near prospect of the sea were occupied by the army.

XV. The yards being torn down as we have said when two or three of our's surrounded one of their's our men used their utmost endeavours to board the Enemies ships which when the Barbarians perceived several of their ships being taken, no remedy being found for this they attempted to save themselves by flight. and

their. Ships being allready turned
before the wind so great a Calm
arose that they could not stir
from their places. Which happe=
ned very conveniently to put an
end to the affair, for our having
come up with each of their foes
them, so that very few of the
of the whole number came
to land by means of flight;
the Battle having lasted
from four o. clock in the
morning till sun set.

XVI. By this Battle an end was put
to the war with the Venetians
the whole sea coast: for all
all the South as also those more
advanced in years which
there was any dignity or council

had assembled there; for all the
Ships which they had were brought
together in one place: which being lost
the rest neither knew when to retire
to nor how to defend their towns.
Therefore they surrendered them-
selves at discretion to Cæsar: he
resolved to punish them the more
severely that the rights of Ambas-
sadors might be the more exactly
preserved for the future by the
Barbarians. Therefore having
put the whole Senate to death
he sold the rest for slaves.

XVII. While these things were
carried on among the Veneti,
L. T. Sabinus came into the ter-
ritories of the Unelli with
the forces he had received
from Cæsar.

Vindovix was at the head of these
& had the Chief command of
those Rates which had revolted
out of which he had assembled
a great army. And within a few
days the Aulerci &c, having
shut their own Senate to death
because they were against
the War; they shut their gates
& joined with Viridovix; besides
a great number of vbor done
people & Robbers had assem-
bled from all parts of
Gaul, who were taken from
agriculture & daily labour
by the hopes of Plunder
& the desire of War.
Sabinus kept himself within his
camp in a place fit for all things
as Viridorix had posted him-

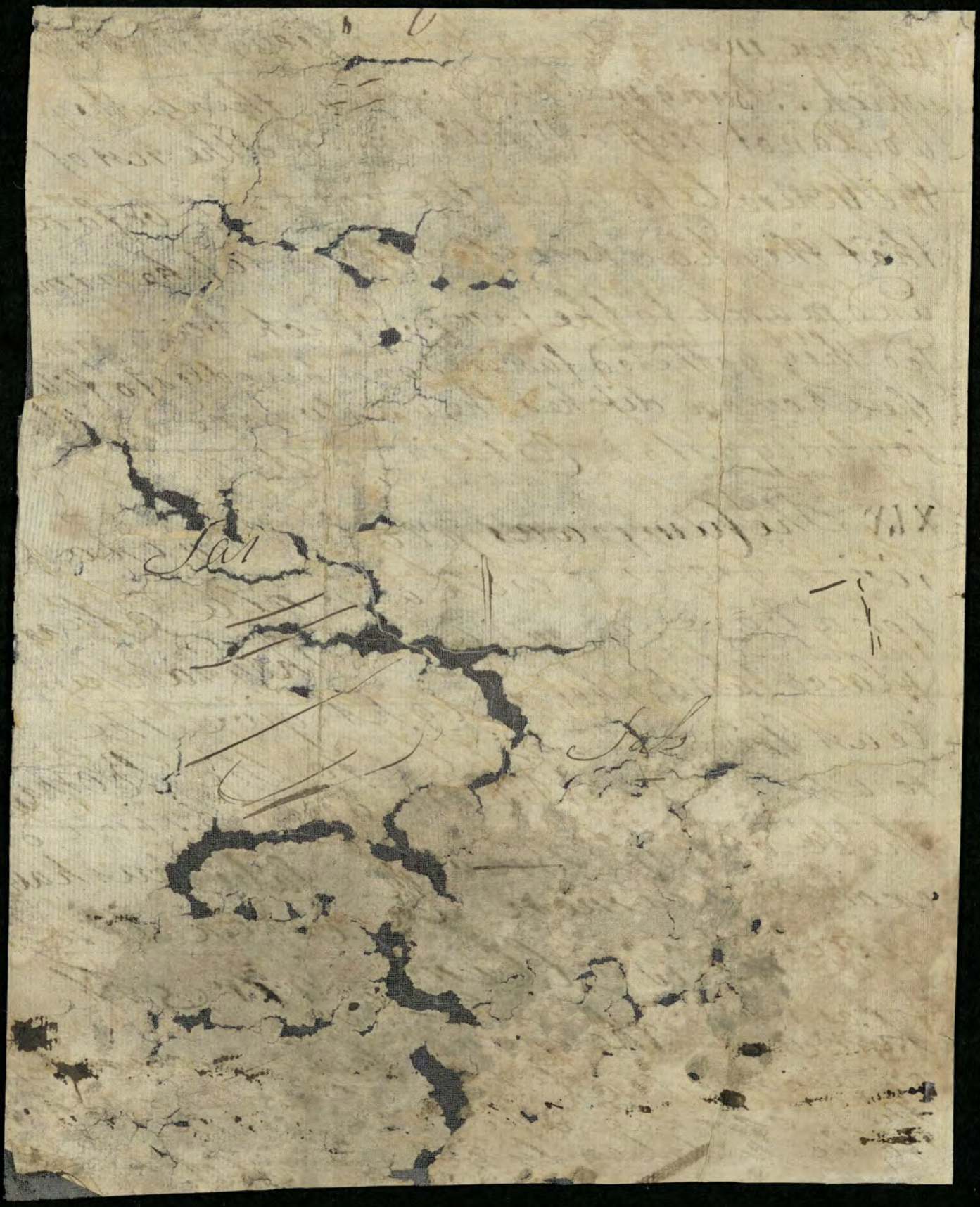
over against him at the distance of two miles & having drawn out his forces he gave them daily opportunities of fighting so that Sabinius was not only despised by the Enemy but also somewhat censured by our Soldiers and had given such an opinion that the Enemy ever dared to advance up to the rampart of the Camp. He did it for this reason because he thought that a lieutenant ought not to fight with so great a multitude ~~[illegible]~~ especialy in the absence of him who had the chief command except on equal ground or a fair opportunity being given.

XVIII. This opinion of his timidity being confirmed he chose a certain Gaul fit and Artfull of those which he had with him a soxiliaries. He persuades this man by great

rewards & promises to pass over
to the Enemy and he tells him
what he would have done.
This man came to them as a deser-
ter he lays before them the fears
of the Romans he shews how
hard Cesar himself was pressed by the
Veneti that it would be no longer
than the next night Sabinus
would privately draw his troops
out of the Camp & March to Cesars
assistance. Which being heard they
all cried out that the opportunity of successfully
carring on the affair should not be lost:
that they ought to go to the Camp. Many
things encouraged the Gauls in this reso-
lution: the serve of Sabinus for some days
past the confermation brought them by
the deserter in the want of provisions of
which they had taken very little care;
the hopes of the war with the Veneti;

& because men are ready to believe what they
which. Being induced by these things they
would not suffer Vindovix and the rest of
the Generals to leave the council before
that they had permitted them to take arms
and march to the Camp. Which being gran
ted they gathered fascines and hurdles to fill
the Roman ditches they advanced to the
joyfully as to a certain victory.

XIX The Camp was placed upon a
rising ground with a gentle ascent
for above a mile. They ran up
place that they might give the
least time possible to the Romans
to assemble Farm and arrived
there out of Breath. Labienus having
exorted his men and finding
them willing gives the
signal the Enemy being encumbered
on account of the burdens which
they carrie the commands a sally
to be hedden by in side out of two



It happened by the advantageousness of the ground, by the want of Skill, and by their fatigue by the valour of our Soldiers and by their being exercised in former battles; that they could not even withstand one attack of our Soldiers but presently turn'd their back: our Soldiers being fresh followed the Enemy who were encumbered and killed a great number of them; the horse having pursued the rest left but a few who escaped by flight. So that at the same time Sabinus received information of the Sea fight and Cæsar of Sabinus's victory: and all the Cities surrendred to Titurius; for as the minds of the Gauls is very quick to engage in a war, so it is soft & unable to bear up against calamities.

XX. Allmost at the same time P. Crassus when he arrived into Aquitaine, which part as was said before, on account of the extent of the country and multitude of inhabitants is to be considered as the third part of Gaul when he understood that he was to carry on war in those places where a few years before L. V. Praeconinus, the Lieutenant was defeated and slain and from whence L. Manilius the Pro-Consul having lost his baggage fled; he perceived that great care would be requisit. Therefore having provided Corn and having assembled auxiliaries having sent for by name many brave men from Toulouse, Carcasone and Narbone, which are Cities bordering upon the Province of Gaul he marched his army into the territories of the Sotiates.

His arrival being known the Sotiates assembled great forces and Horse in which they were very strong having attacked our in their march began a battle with their horse afterwards their cavalry being defeated and our pursuing them the foot which had place in ambush in an ajacent valley suddenly appeared. These having ~~had obeyed~~ attacked our men when disordered renewed the fight.

XXI. The battle was long and sharp; the Sociates encouraged by their former Victories thinking that the safety of all Aquitain depended upon their valour; and our men desiring to try what they could do without their General and without the rest of the Legions under the

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Jam

command of a young man: at
length however the Enemy being
covered with wounds turned their
backs: many of them being killed
Crassus began to attack the town
of Sociates on his march;
who defending themselves brave
ly he made approaches &
towers. They having sometimes
tried sallies at other times having
tried to undermine the Mounts
and the Galleries in which the
Aquitani are very skilfull because
there are in many places Copper
mines among them; when they per
ceived that by the care of our men
no progress could be made in this
way they send Embassadors
to Crassus & beg that he would
permit them to surrender. Which
being obtained they delivered
up their arms when commanded

XXII. And while the minds of all our men were intent upon this affair, Adcantuannus who had the chief command endeavoured to Escape from another part of the town with 600 devoted men. These they called Soldurii, whose condition is this that they to enjoy all the conveniencies of life in common with their friends: if any violence should happen to them they must either undergoe the same fate or kill themselves; nor has any one been found with in the memory of man who refused to die when he to whose friendship he had devoted himself was killed. A noise being made on that part of the works the Soldiers running to arms Adcantuannus was driven back in to the town after a brisk fight yet he obtained from Crassus the same terms as the rest.

XXIII. Crassus having received their arms and hostages marched into the territories of the Vocatii and Tarusatii. The barbarians being then allarmed because they knew that a town fortified by art and by nature had been taken in a few days the began to send Embassadors to all parts to confederate, to give hostages to one another, and to prepare their forces; Embassadors were also sent to the Cities bordering upon Aquitain which are in the nearer Spain: Auxiliaries and Generals were brought from thence; upon whose arrival they endeavoured to carry on the War with great authority and great Multitudes of Men. Those were chosen who had served under Q. Sertorius for many years and who had the reputation of having the greatest knowledge in Millitary affairs. They resolved to seize proper posts to fortify the to cut off our provis

Which being perceived by Crassus and
that he could not easily separate
his forces on account of the smal-
ness of their num bers that
the Enemy had dispersed their forces
and stopped the ways and yet left
a sufficient guard for their Camp
and that it was difficult for that
reason to have Corn and provisions
brought to him that the number
of the Enemy increased daily he
thought he ought not to delay
giving battle. Having laid this
affair before the Council then
he perceived that they were
all of his opinion he ap-
pointed the next day for
the Engagement.

XXIV. At break of day having drawn
out all his forces formed two lines and
thrown the auxiliaries in the Center;
he waited to see what resolution the Ene-
-my would take. Although they thought
that they might fight with safety
on account of the greatness of
their numbers, the smallness of
ours and their antient glory in
war; yet they thought it safer
to obtain a victory without
blood by stopping the way
and intercepting our provisions
and if the Romans should begin
to retire for want of Corn they
thought to attack them in their
march, when they were tired and
fatigued with the load of their
baggage. Counsell being

Yo

Sir

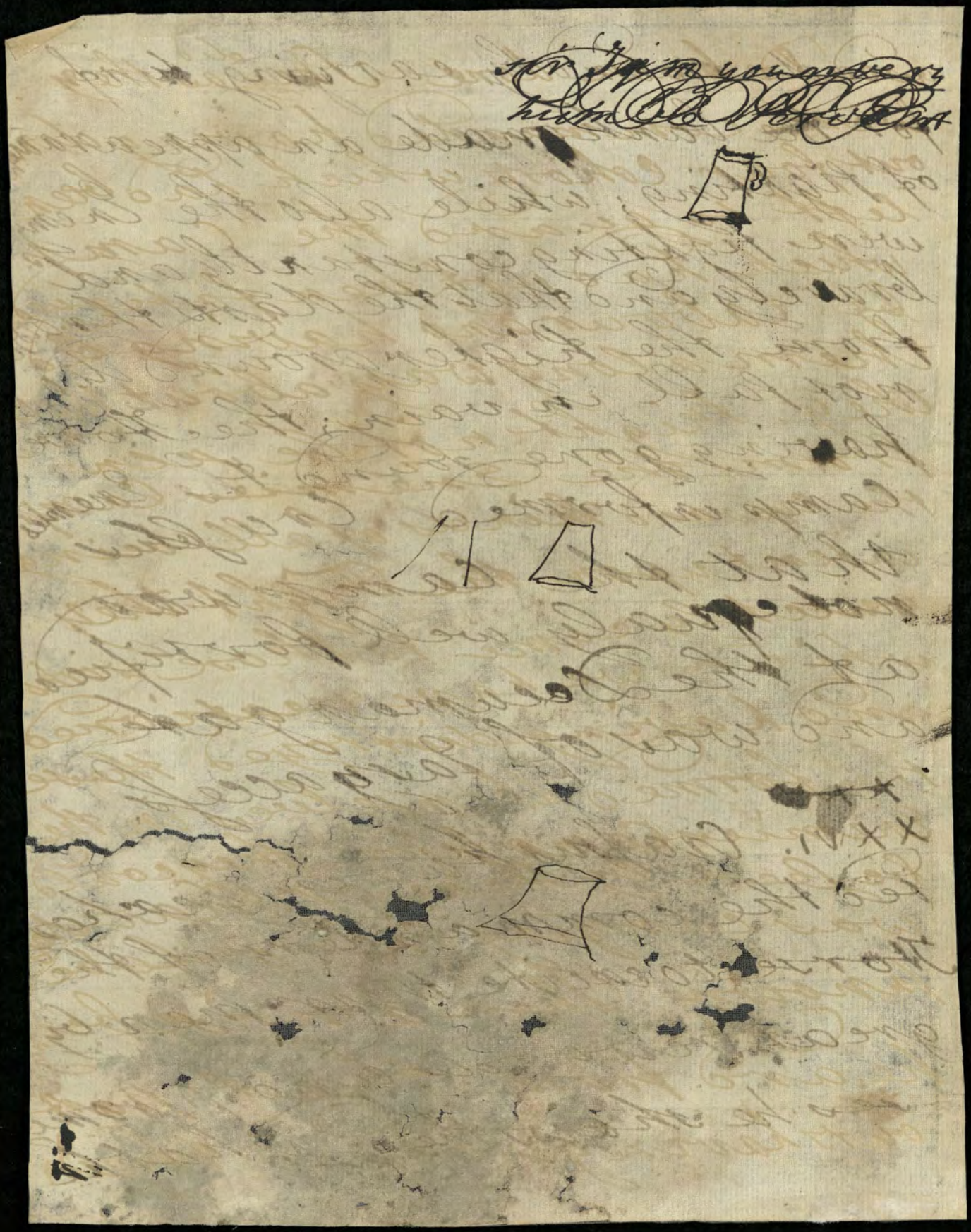
approved of. by their Generals they
kept themselves within their Camp
when the Roman forces were
drawn out. Crassus having perceiv
ed this, when this delay had made
our Soldiers more eager to fight
and made them think the Ene
=my were timorous and that
all cried out with one voice
that they ought not to delay
marching to their Campany longer
having exhorted his troops all
being willing he advanced to
the Enemies Camp.

XV. There While some fille the
ditches; others having throwns
many darts drove the defendors
from the rampart and fortifi
=cation, the auxiliaries whom
Crassus did not much trust
in fight by supplying Stones

you

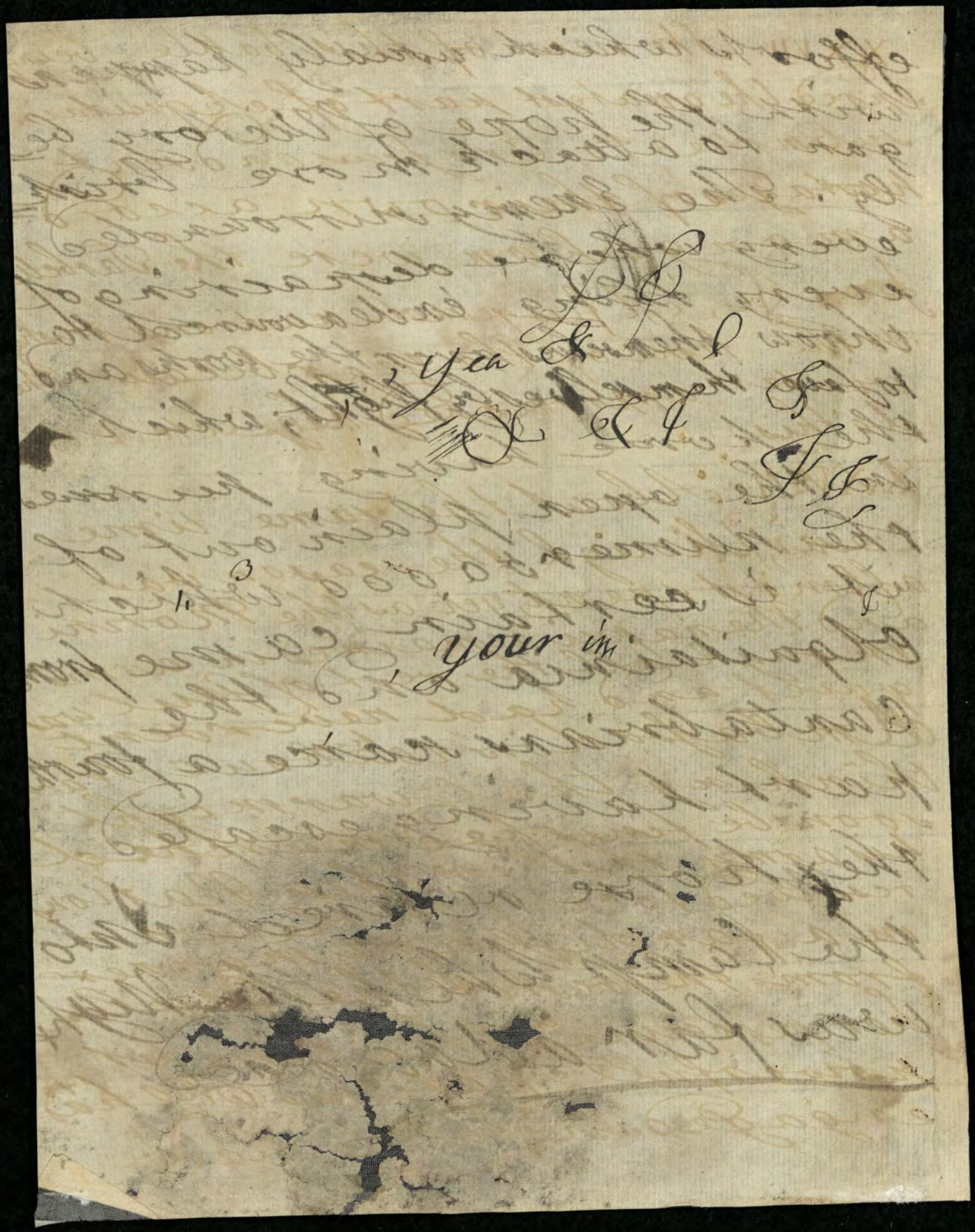
and darts and by carrying turf
for the bank made an appearance
of fighting; while also the Enemy
were fighting constantly and
bravely and that the darts thrown
from the higher ground did
not fall in vain; the Horse
having gone round the Enemies
camp informed Crassus
that the camp was
not equaly well fortified
at the Decuman gate
and was of easy access.

XXVI. Crassus having exhor
ted the commanders of the
Horse to excite their men by
great rewards and promi
=ses he shewed them what he



would have done. They did as they
were commanded having drawn
out four cohorts which had been
left to guard the Camp
which had not been fatigued
by labour and having led
them a long way about that
they might not be seen
from the Enemies Camp,
the eyes and minds of all being
intent upon the Fight they
quickly came to those works
which we have mentioned
and having distroyed those
the forme themselves in the
Enemies Camp before they could
be seen by them or that what
was carrying on could be
known. Then a noise being
heard from the part
ours having rent the heav

efforts which usualy happens
with the hope of Victory be=
gan to attack more brisk=
ly. The Enemy surrounded
every where despairing of
every thing endeavoured to
throw themselves over the works and
to save themselves by flight; which
the horse having pursued
in the open plain out of
the number of 20,000 which
it is certain came from
Olgaitainia and the
Cantabrians scarce a fourth
part having escaped
the horse retired into
the Camp when the Night
was far advanced



XXVII. The news of this battle being
spred the greatest part of Aquitain
submitted to Crassus and sent
hostages of their own accord
among whom were the Tarbelli
&c. A few remote nations trusting
to the time of the year because the
winter approached neglected to
do this.

XXVIII. About the same time
Cæsar, though the season was
almost spent, yet as the Morini
and Menapii remained in arms
though all the rest of Gaul was
quiet and had never sent
Ambassadors to his about Peace
thinking that war might
soon be finished marched
his army thither; these Nations
resolved to carry on the war
in a far different manner
from the rest of the Gauls.
for perceiving that most
powerfull nations who had
engaged in battle had been

beat

beaten and conquered, and having
extended woods and marches
the transported themselves and
all they had thither. Cæsar
when he came to these woods
and had resolved to fortify
his camp and no Enemy being
seen they suddenly rushed out
from all parts of the wood
and attacked our who
were dispersed at their
work, Ours quickly took arms
and drove them back again
into the woods, and having killed
several of them they followed
them too farin incumbered places
they lost some of their own.
XXIX. On the following days
Cæsar resolved to cut down
the Wood and least the
unarmed and imprudent
Soldiers should be attacked
in flank placed all
the wood that was

cut down against the Enemy and
raised it upon each side as
a rampart and having with
incredible quickness
cleared a great deal of ground
in a few days when ours had
all ready got possession
of their Cattle and the rest
of their baggage that they
were gone into the thickest
parts of the wood such
tempestuous weather
arose that it became necessa-
ry to leave off the working
and by the continuence of the
storms the Souldiers could
no longer any longer remain under
their tents. Therefore having
laid waste their Grounds
and burnt their houses
and villages, Cesar marched
back his army and placed them
in winter quarters among the Dulerci
Lexovii & other Citys which had been
engaged in the late war.

Finis Semper

Monsieur Cesar je vous
~~Voie au Diable~~