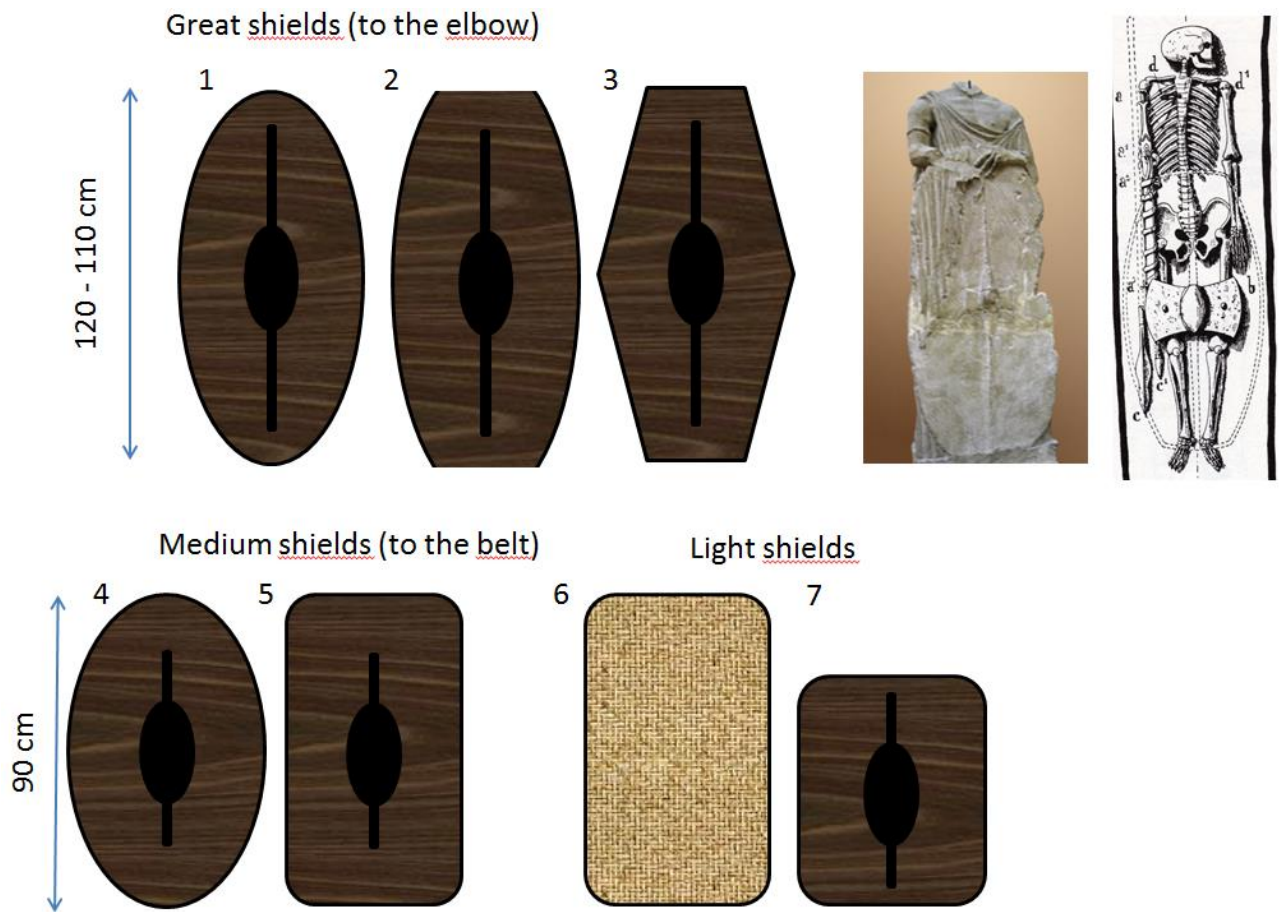


Gauls Military Design :

General shapes and types for the shield:



Early and middle La Tène shield umbo:

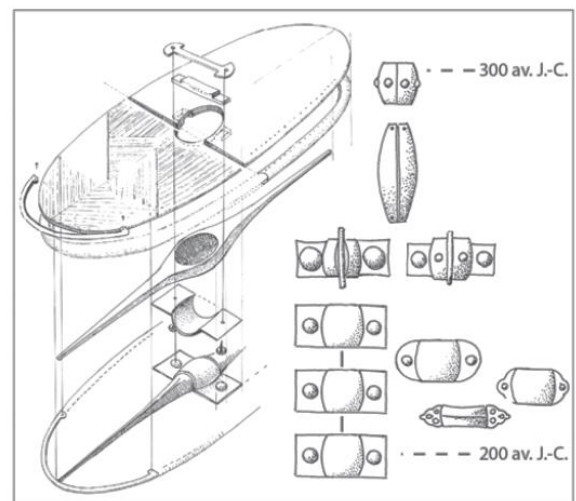
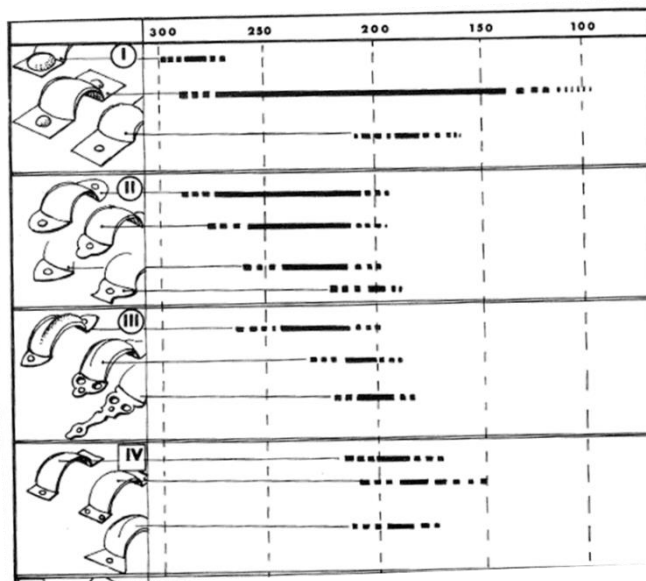


Fig. 4 : Éclaté d'un bouclier celtique et variabilité morphologique des umbos métalliques au III^e siècle av. J.-C. (d'après RAPIN 1988, fig. 1, p. 12 et 1995, fig. 10, p. 288).

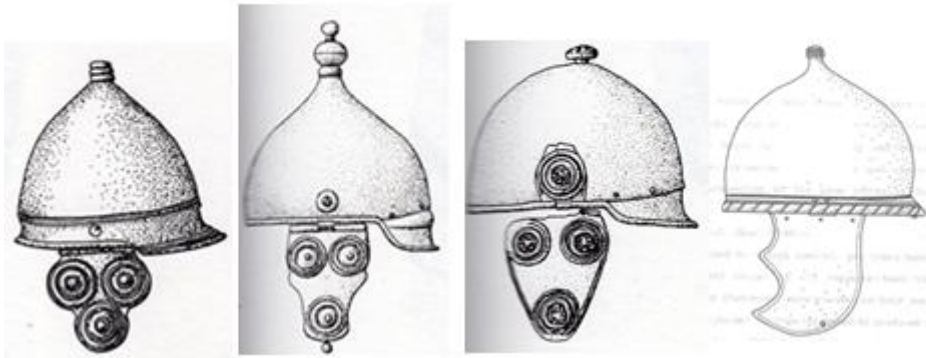


Early and middle La Tène helmets:

Type Berru – Bronze



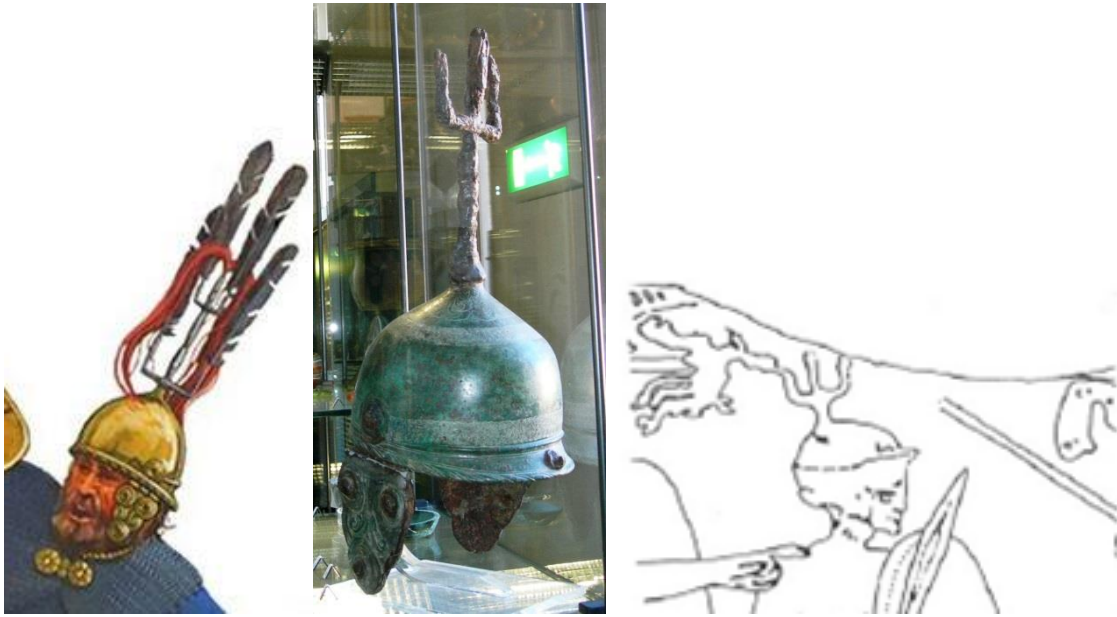
Type Montefortino (and variantes) – Iron or Bronze



Decorated helmets



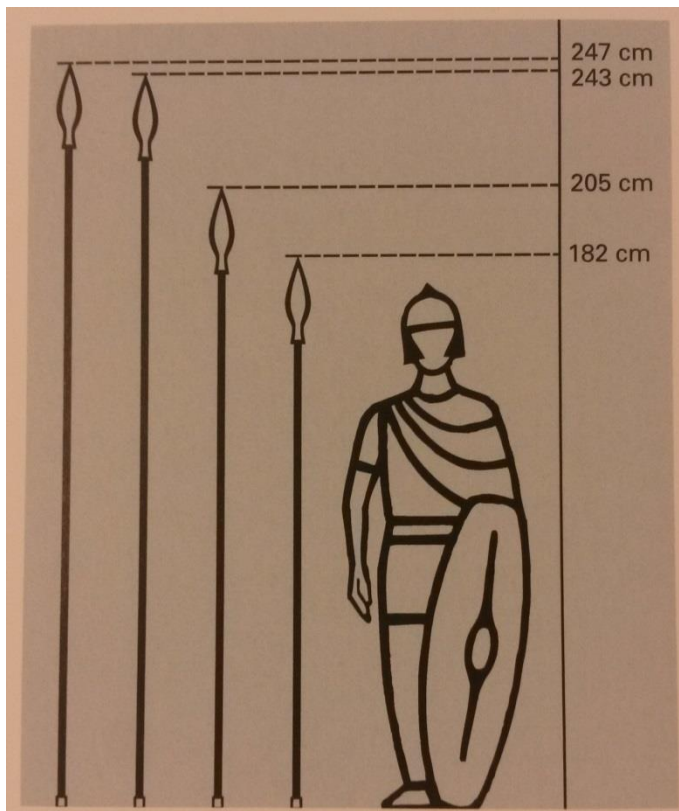
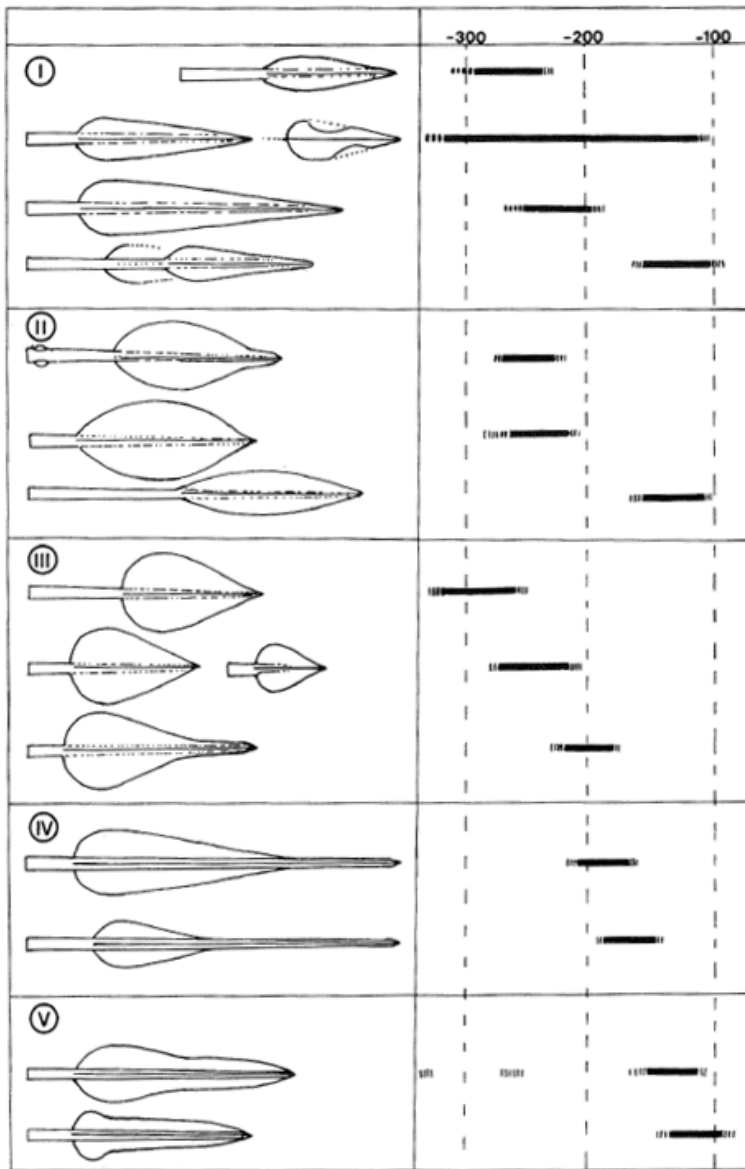
Possible crests for the helmets:





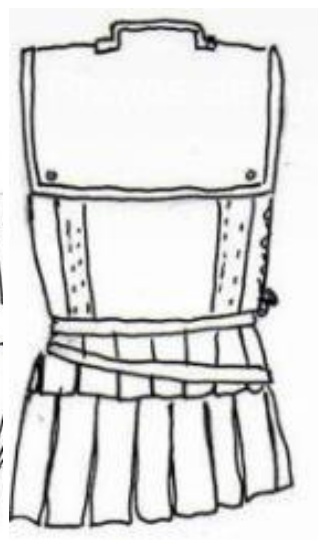
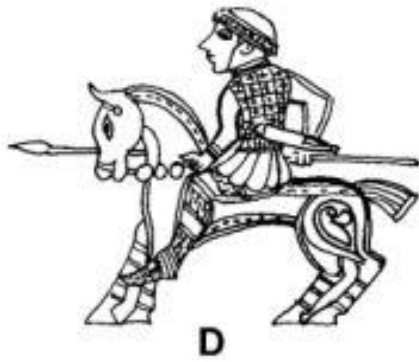
Overview of spearhead and javelinhead :



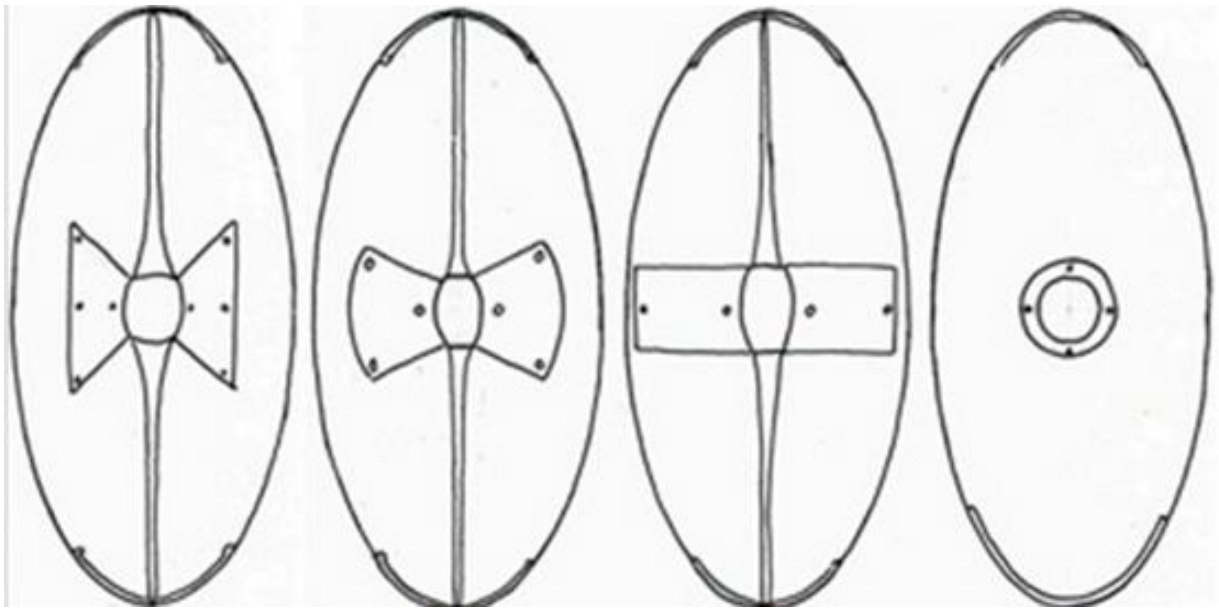


Overview of leather armor:





Late La Tène equipment :





All in iron!

Rouvray



Louviers



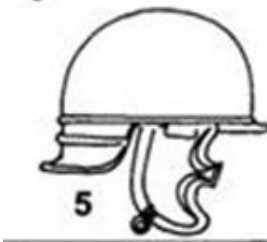
Agen



Alésia



Port



Siemiechowa

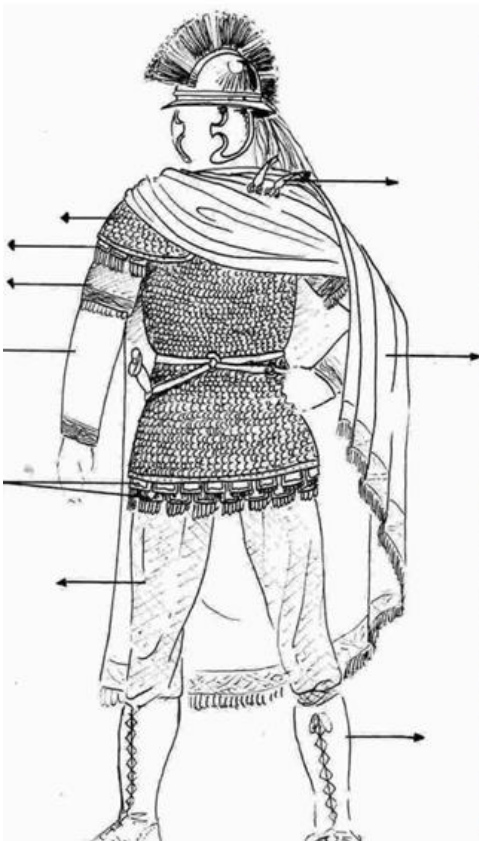


Mihovo



Heroes concept :

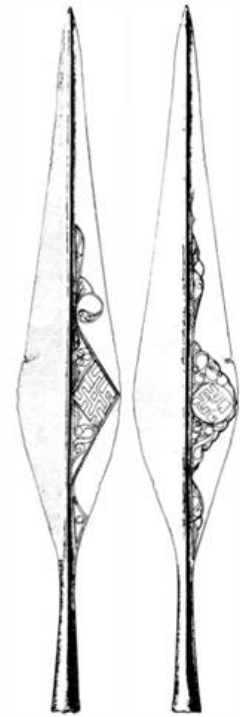
Uercingetorix



Ambiorix

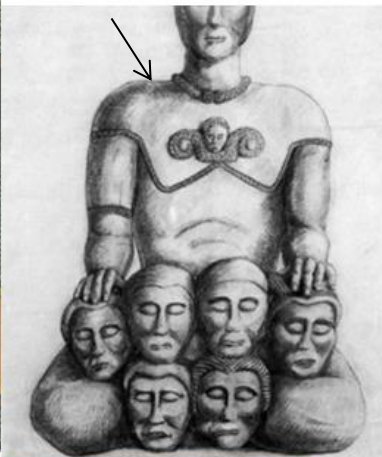


Britomaros/Viridomaros



Take inspiration of a pectoral protection on a cuirass

Brennos



UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

INFANTRY

- **Generic Name: Celtic Spearman**
- **Specific Name: Cingetos**
 - **Class:** Spearman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Heavy Spear.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
Basic – Shirtless with trousers.
Advanced – Trousers, cape and tunic (bright colours). Iron scabbard.
Elite – Trousers, cape (bright colours), leather armor. Iron scabbard.
 - **Helmet:**
Basic – No helmet.
Advanced – No helmet.
Elite – Celtic helmet type montefortino. Iron or bronze. Crested.
 - **Shield:**
Basic – Great shield – Oval (type 1 or 2).
Advanced – Great shield – Oval (type 1 or 2) – Iron early umbo
Elite – Great shield – Oval (type 1 or 2) – Iron early umbo
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers model for basic and advanced, the armour trousers model for the Elite. Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck optional in advanced and Elite. Soft leather shoes, not boots. Basic could also have long hair.
 - **History:** Cingetos, literally “those-who-walk-in-front” or “those-who-walk-in-march”, is a common term to describe the warrior class. The main weapon of most Celtic warriors was the spear and even for fully equipped warriors, the spear remains the first weapon in battle. Spears came in great variety with many specialized heads for fighting various types of enemies, hunting, and parade decoration. A spearman in a Celtic society was not inherently low class though; spears were associated with numerous deities and heroes. In the description of the Gallic society by Poseidonios, spear-bearers can eat with their chief contrary to the shield-bearers, meaning that the spear is a higher social symbol. Spearmen are noted several times of fighting in what is described as phalanx and testudo by the Romans (Battle of Sentinum for an early example).
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Backbone of the Gallic army. Average quality, average price. Better quality increase with experience.
 - **Special:** -
- **Generic Name: Skirmisher**
- **Specific Name: Bagauda**
 - **Class:** Javelinist.
 - **Ranged Armament:** Light Spear.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
Basic – Trousers and tunic (earth tones).
Advanced – Trousers only (bright colours).
Elite – Trousers and cape (bright colours).
 - **Helmet:**
Basic – No helmet.
Advanced – Limed spiky hair.
Elite – Celtic helmet type montefortino. Iron or bronze.

- **Shield:**
 - Basic – No shield.
 - Advanced – Wicker shield.
 - Elite – Medium shields (type 4 or 5).
- **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers model for basic and advanced, the shirtless trousers model for the Elite. Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck optional in Advanced and Elite. Soft leather shoes, not boots. Basic could also have long hair.
- **History:** The first occurrence of the bagauda appears during the Roman Empire when Gallo-romans peasants started a revolt against the administration. Baguada means either “resistant” or “guerrilla”; an irregular combatant. Skirmishers, raiders, pirates, etc., would fit under such a designation. Such men were extremely common in Celtic armies. While positions were best held by dedicated spearmen standing in an ordered line and wall, the duty of softening an enemy, and even breaking weaker enemy positions, such as militia, would go to men carrying huge numbers of additional javelins. So many javelins did Celts bring with them, they were said in at least one instance in Galatia to 'charge following a black shadow so great sunlight is emptied from the sky', a poetic description of the enormous number of missiles they would put into the air preceding their main attack.
- **Garrison:** 1.
- **Function:** The support of the Celtic military. Moderate Cost, faster than normal training time, low armour, above average movement rate, moderate offense.
- **Special:** -.
- **Generic Name:** Celtic Slinger
- **Specific Name:** Clucagretos
 - **Class:** Slinger.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long knife or short sword
 - **Ranged Armament:** Sling.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
 - Basic – Trousers only (earth tones).
 - Advanced – Trousers and tunic (bright colours).
 - Elite – Trousers and cape (bright colours).
 - **Helmet:**
 - Basic – No helmet.
 - Advanced – Limed spiky hair.
 - Elite – No helmet.
 - **Shield:**
 - Basic – No shield.
 - Advanced – Small rectangular shield.
 - Elite – Medium shield.
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers model for basic and advanced, the shirtless trousers model for the Elite. Face would have a large moustache or be clean shaved. Torc around neck in Elite. Barefoot at first, then shoes. Basic could also have long hair.
 - **History:** The sling is one of the most common weapons in ancient history and the Celts used it very often for hunting, siege attack and defending any position. They didn't use metallic bullets, only stones and terracotta bullets have been found in archaeological excavations. It should be noted one occurrence in archaeology where a terracotta bullet with a hole has been found, suggesting a possible use as an incendiary projectile.
 - **Garrison:** 1.

- **Function:** Range of the Celtic military. Higher than normal cost for slingers, low armour, above average movement rate, good offense, but slightly shorter than average range.
 - **Special:** -.
- **Generic Name:** Celtic archers
 - **Specific Name:** Selgos
 - **Class:** Archer.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long knife or short sword
 - **Ranged Armament:** Bow.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
Basic – Trousers only (earth tones).
Advanced – Trousers, tunic and cape (bright colours).
Elite – Leather armor, cape and trousers (bright colours).
 - **Helmet:**
Basic – No helmet.
Advanced – Lined spiky hair.
Elite – Lined spiky hair.
 - **Shield:**
Basic – No shield.
Advanced – No shield.
Elite – No shield.
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers model for basic and advanced. Face would have a large moustache or be clean shaved. Torc around neck in Advanced and Elite. Barefoot at first, then shoes or boots. Basic could also have long hair.
 - **History:** Selgos or hunters. During the Gallic Wars, the Gauls used numerous archers to resist against the Romans. In Gergovia, they had successfully participate to the defense of the city and to the repelling of the Romans. A tribe was even famous for their archers, the Ruteni. They joined the resistance towards the end and resisted fiercely during the siege of Uxellodunum. After this event, they helped Caesar as auxiliaries during the battle of Ilerda. Archeologically, the arrows start to appear frequently only during the first century BC.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Range of the Celtic military. Normal cost for archer, low armour, above average movement rate, good offense and average range (better than the sling). Higher damage than slingers. Only available with Gallic sovereignty reform.
 - **Special:** -.

CAVALRY

- **Generic Name:** Celtic Cavalry
- **Specific Name:** Eporedos
 - **Class:** Cavalry Swordsman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long Sword.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
Basic – Leather armor and trousers. Iron scabbard.
Advanced – Shirt of mail with leather shoulders. Cape. Trousers.
Elite – Full shirt of mail, cape and trousers (Bright colours).

- **Helmet:**
 - Basic – No helmet.
 - Advanced – Celtic helmet type Berru or Montefortino. Crested.
 - Elite – Decorated Celtic helmet. Crested.
 - **Shield:**
 - Basic – Oval type 1 or 2.
 - Advanced – Oval type 1 or 2. With iron early umbo.
 - Elite – Oval type 1 or 2. With iron early umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck in Advanced and Elite. Soft leather shoes, not boots. Basic could also have long hair or spiky hair.
 - **Mount:** Typical head gear, 4 horned saddle, no stirrups, severed heads hanging off the saddle in Elite status.
- **History:** Gallic cavalry is the most famous component of the Gallic army, making huge impression to their opponent during the wars against Rome in Italy and during the Gallic Wars. According to Plutarch: “They were most excellent fighters on horseback, and were thought to be especially superior as such”. They used a Celtic lance overhand, a good shield, and wore good armor. In battle, they would be on par with much of the best heavy cavalry in western Europe, due to superior armor, such as mail armor with additional layers of mail over the vital organs, weapons such as high-quality iron spearheads, swords, and a thong of javelins, giving them versatility, and years of experience and training. Their historical use saw them capable of breaking even well-defended positions, or acting to great effect in flanking maneuvers. The warhorse, epos, is not only a valuable animal in the Celtic society but a sacred symbol displayed on coins, scabbards, potteries and wood sculptures. The words related to the horse are commonly used for personal names, ethnonyms and toponyms. A cult of the cavalry existed through the goddess Epona, cult that survived in the Roman auxiliary cavalry.
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Best ratio quality/price. Very good sword cavalry unit, but expensive.
 - **Special:**
- **Generic Name: Raiding Cavalry**
 - **Specific Name: Gaisaredos**
 - **Class:** Cavalry Javelinist.
 - **Ranged Armament:** Light Spear.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:**
 - Basic – Shirtless with trousers and cape.
 - Advanced – Trousers, tunic and cape (bright colours).
 - Elite – Trousers (bright colours), leather armor.
 - **Helmet:**
 - Basic – No helmet.
 - Advanced – Lined spiky hair.
 - Elite – Celtic helmet type Berru or Montefortino.
 - **Shield:**
 - Basic – Wicker shield
 - Advanced – Medium shield.
 - Elite – Medium shield. With early iron umbo.
 - **Mount:** Typical head gear, 4 horned saddle, no stirrups, severed heads hanging off the saddle in Elite status.
 - **Figure(s):** -

- **History:** Celtic horsemen drawn from the lower- and non-aristocratic warriors were usually not expected to engage in a direct melee while mounted. They would be used to harass enemy columns on the move, supply lines, or foragers, to hamstring enemy movements. This was shown to great effect against Julius Caesar in Britain, where the light British horsemen would harass his operations to forage and his supply. With his own Gallic horsemen stuck in Gaul due to weather, he could not effectively chase them off or prove much threat to these harriers. Their prime use, as such, is hit-and-run attacks, softening an enemy position for superior cavalry and infantry assaults.
- **Garrison:** 2.
- **Function:** Ranged cavalry unit. Average price, average quality.
- **Special:** -

SUPPORT UNITS

- **Generic Name:** Celtic Woman
- **Specific Name:** Bena
 - **Class:** Female Citizen.
 - **Armament:** None.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** -
 - **Helmet:** N/A.
 - **Shield:** N/A.
 - **Figure(s):** -
 - **History:** Being a woman in Celtic society was remarkable better than any other social society at this time. Women were viewed largely as equals to men. The woman had control over every piece of property she owned as she came into marriage. If a man was a noble or king, it was also not uncommon for women to take leadership positions if the husband died. Celtic women were said to be fair to look upon, but also as strong as their husbands. Celtic men wealthy enough could have several 'wives', but only he and his 'chosen' wife held duties and rights. For example, children from any secondary spouse were cared for by the husband and his first wife, and the actual blood mother had no legal obligation to the child, since it was considered born of the union of the first two.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** -
 - **Special:** Harder to capture.
- **Generic Name:** Druid
- **Specific Name:** Same
 - **Class:** Healer.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** White long tunic – with ornamental trim.
 - **Helmet:** N/A.
 - **Shield:** N/A.
 - **Figure(s):** Should have an older appearance, staff in hand – Possibly add a hood
 - **History:** A druid may be one of many different professions; priest, historian, lawyer, judges, teachers, philosophers, poets, composers, musicians, astronomers, prophets, councillors, high craftsmen like a blacksmith, the classes of the 'men of art', and sometimes kings, chieftains, or other politicians. Druids were very hierarchal, with classes and ranks based on the length of their education and what fields they practiced. They learned their trades through mnemonics by way of poetry and songs, as writing was rarely used by Celts outside of prayers on votive objects, or lists of names for migratory records.

- **Garrison:** 1.
- **Function:** Medic.
- **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Merchant**
- **Specific Name: Reros**
 - **Class:** Trader.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** -
 - **Helmet:** N/A.
 - **Shield:** N/A.
 - **Figure(s):** See below.
 - **Mount:** Walking beside a pack horse.
 - **History:** Celtic merchants possessed a high place in society. While mainly ignoble, the very successful merchants often had a level of wealth that could challenge that of lower nobility. Many even had small private militias to defend their shops. Celtic merchants reached as far as India, and some of their coins even are found as far as west China. Wealth in Celtic society was paramount, and even nobles often had a cadre of merchants personally loyal to them, selling their goods, to keep them rich through various avenues. Key among what they sold to others would be slaves, sold in enormous numbers, as well as metalwork, weaponry, livestock, grain, salted meats, alcohol, linen, stone tiles, ore, gemstones, and wood.
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Trading.
 - **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Trading Ship**
- **Specific Name: Curoca**
 - **Class:** Merchantman.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Shell:** Small hide boat.
 - **Figure(s):** See below.
 - **History:** These very small boats were used mainly for fishing, but they were also used to transport goods and personnel. The shell is wickerwork, covered with animal hides. The boat is round, and can close during a storm. They were used at times for boarding enemy ships, though such work was typically better left to larger all wood ships. Their resilience to ill sea conditions made them good for long travel, but their hide construction could be easily punctured by a weapon, explaining the rarity of their use in combat, even for boarding.
 - **Garrison:** Cannot.
 - **Function:** Transport, fast moving, low hit points.
 - **Special:** Drop the capacity to 6; no fighting capabilities.

NAVY

- **Generic Name: Gallic Warship**
- **Specific Name: Uenetos Pontos**
 - **Class:** Trireme.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Shell:** Visually unknown – we just have this written description: "The Gauls' [Veneti] ships were made with much flatter bottoms [than Roman ships] to help them ride shallow water caused by shoals or ebb tides. Exceptionally high bows and sterns fitted them for use in heavy seas and violent gales, and the hulls were made entirely of oak, to enable them to stand any amount of shock and rough usage. The cross-timbers, which

consisted of beams a foot wide, were fastened with iron bolts as thick as a man's thumb. The anchors were secured with chains instead of ropes. They used sails of raw hides or thin leather, either because they had no flax and were ignorant of its use, or more probably because they thought that ordinary sails would not stand the violent storms and squalls of the Atlantic and were not suitable for such heavy vessels ... adapted for sailing such treacherous and stormy waters. We could not injure them by ramming because they were so solidly built, and their height made it difficult to reach them with missiles or board them with grappling irons. Moreover, when it began to blow hard and they were running before the wind, they weathered the storm more easily; they could bring in to shallow water with greater safety, and when left aground by the tide had nothing to fear from reefs or pointed rocks" – probably barge-like

- **Figure(s):** See above.
 - **History:** Despite lacking the shipbuilding skills of the "civilized" Mediterranean powers, the flat-bottom ships of the Celts were quite sturdy. The Veneti made especially large vessels, and these were encountered by Caesar during his campaign in Gaul.
 - **Garrison:** Cannot.
 - **Function:** Transport, slow moving, very very high hit points.
 - **Special:** No fighting capabilities unless boarded by enemy ship.
- **Generic Name: Fishing Ship**
 - **Specific Name: Longos**
 - **Class:** Fishing Ship.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Shell:** There was two primary kinds of fishing boats used by the Celts, the first was coracle, which was a small semi-circular/concave boat made from wood and leather. The second was the currach, a large (up to 50 feet long) row and sail boat made from wood, band iron, and leather.
 - **Figure(s):** See above.
 - **History:** In contrast to hunting, fishing was taken far more seriously by the Celts and was generally viewed as work. All the same, fishing for play was not unheard of.
 - **Garrison:** Cannot.
 - **Garrison Capacity:** 1; support, infantry
 - **Function:** Gathering: Only method of collecting meat from fish.
 - **Special:** -

SIEGE

- **Generic Name: Covered Ram**
- **Specific Name: Molton**
 - **Class:** Battering Ram.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Shell:** Ram operated by 4 men with no covering.
 - **Figure(s):** See above.
 - **History:** Celtic assaults on fortified positions were relegated largely to three methods. Creating a shell of shields and setting fire to gatehouses, sapping, at which they were noted as being most expert by Caesar, and rams, known only from votive inscriptions and some Celtic art.
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Lower than normal hit points.
 - **Special:** -

CHAMPION UNITS

- **Generic Name: Gallic Fast Spearman**
- **Specific Name: Bariogaisatos**
 - **Class:** Spearman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Heavy Spear.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Naked. With a cape or not.
 - **Helmet:** No helmet or Celtic helmet type Montefortino.
 - **Shield:** Medium shield. With early iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Barefoot.
 - **History:** In the popular culture, Gaesatae are the naked warriors by excellence. But contrary to the common belief, all their accounts didn't correlate with the occurrence of naked warriors. Their king Britomarus even had a splendid armor according to the Romans. Besides, another account of naked warriors exists in the history of the Galatians, without any link to the Gaesatae. Terracotta figurines are even representing naked Galatian warriors. The choice here is to represent a general naked warrior as depicted in the Greco-Roman art. Bario- is meaning furious and Gaisatos is the translation of Gaesatae, meaning “those-who-fight-with-the-Gaisa”, a polyvalent spear that can be thrown. Naked warriors were frightening for fresh recruits. Polybius describes them as having a shield too small to cover their entire body.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Vulnerable to missile (low armor) but enough hit-points for close-combat. High damage delivery. Fast. Unable to change the attack mode.
 - **Special:** Damage Bonus against low experience units (basic).
- **Generic Name: Gallic Heavy Swordsman**
- **Specific Name: Soldurios**
 - **Class:** Swordsman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long Sword.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers (bright colours), Shirt of mail, wrapped cape.
 - **Helmet:** Celtic helmet type Alésia or type Agen.
 - **Shield:** Oval or Hexagonal. With late iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **History:** When the Sotiates fought against the Romans, the bodyguard of their king made an impression to their opponents. Adiatuanos had 600 Soldurios, elite warriors who have make the oath to defend him and to share exactly the same end. Their bravery was noticed by Caesar with deep respect. The oath they made is similar to the devotio shown in the Iberic culture. A bodyguard unit should have similar equipment to their king.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Moderate speed and cost. Equal in armour and stronger in attack than your average champion swordsman. Only available with the Gallic sovereignty reform.
 - **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Gallic Heavy Spearman**
- **Specific Name: Ambactos**
 - **Class:** Swordsman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Heavy Spear with huge spearhead.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers and bright cape. Tunic or leather armor.
 - **Helmet:** Celtic helmet type Port or type Alésia.
 - **Shield:** Great shield hexagonal with late iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **History:** An ambactos is a follower of an aristocrat, serving him and supporting him both militarily and politically. Ambactoi are probably freemen from land-owners families having a political weight and are probably their representatives. The word "Ambact" is known from Caesar and from Gallic coins in bronze. It is probable that serving militarily for the Celts is a proof of their honesty and engagement for the aristocrat. They are probably not high-born warriors but should have decent equipment and training due to their role.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Slightly lower speed. Slightly cheaper than average champion. Moderate offense (more a defensive unit). Only available with the Gallic sovereignty reform.
 - **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Gallic Noble Cavalry**
- **Specific Name: Comaterecos**
 - **Class:** Super Cavalry Unit.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Heavy Spear.
 - **Ranged Armament:** N/A.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers and full mail shirt.
 - **Helmet:** Celtic helmet type Boé, type Agen or type Port.
 - **Shield:** Great shield oval. With late iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers armor model. Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **Mount:** Typical head gear, 4 horned saddle, no stirrups, severed heads hanging off the saddle. Textile blanket on the back of the horse (faction color).
 - **History:** When Caesar described the ruling class in the Gallic society, he used the label "Equites" to describe them. Two tribes were emblematic for their aristocratic cavalry, the Aeduan and the Arverni. Dumnorix, elected leader of the Aeduan, fought on horse with his bodyguards. Vercingetorix just before the siege of Avaricum, fought with his cavalry. Eporedorix, Aeduan patrician, was the leader of the Aeduan cavalry under Caesar. His name means "King-of-the-cavalry". Comaterecos designate the patrician in the Gaulish language, a possible native name for the Equites described by Caesar.
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Very Costly. High quality, Strong Armor, Strong Attack. Only available with the Gallic sovereignty reform.
 - **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Belgian Fast Swordsman**
- **Specific Name: Excingos**
 - **Class:** Swordsman.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long Sword.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers and cape (bright colours), shirtless or tunic.
 - **Helmet:** Celtic helmet type Forêt de Rouvray or Louviers. Crested or not.
 - **Shield:** Hexagonal shield with late iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **History:** Attackers, literally "those-who-come-out-of-the-march" (to attack). Belgian tribes were famous for their mobility and their aggressiveness in battle. The Nervii chose to fight mostly on foot and to rely on ambushes to fight the Romans. During the battle of Sabis, they charged so fast they repelled the Roman cavalry and light infantry, crossed the river and get in contact with the legionaries in the same movement. In the same manner, the Belgian Ambiorix and the Eburones relied on asymmetrical warfare and mobility to fight the Romans.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Moderate cost and fast speed. Moderate armor and high attack. Didn't have the uncontrollable characteristic of the bariogaisatos. Only available with the Belgian uprising reform.
 - **Special:** Get a temporary bonus after killing an opponent.

- **Generic Name: Belgian Noble Cavalry**
- **Specific Name: Uerouicos**
 - **Class:** Super Cavalry Unit.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long Sword.
 - **Ranged Armament:** N/A.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers, cape and mail shirt. Iron scabbard.
 - **Helmet:** Celtic helmet type Mihovo, Siemiechowa or Louviers. Crested or not.
 - **Shield:** Hexagonal shield with late iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers armor model. Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **Mount:** Typical head gear, 4 horned saddle, no stirrups, severed heads hanging off the saddle in Elite status.
 - **History:** Great combatant (Uero-: Great, Uicos: fighter, victorious). The Treveri were the most famous horsemen among all Gallic and Belgian tribes, according to Caesar. They served the Romans in numerous battles and were very much appreciated. Most of the Celtic auxiliaries were recruited in the Belgian tribes. Archeologically, the territory of the Treveri is known to have produced lot of late La Tène equipment used by Celto-Roman auxiliaries and Celto-germanic warriors. Some of their swords with openwork scabbards were found even in Poland and Serbia. In Titelberg, several burials of fully equipped Treveri horsemen were found with a mixture of Roman, Celtic and Germanic items, probably acquired during their duty.
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Costly but best ratio price/quality. Best sword cavalry. Strong Armour. Strong Attack. Only available with the Belgian uprising reform.
 - **Special:** -

- **Generic Name: Belgian Anti-Cavalry**
- **Specific Name: Epouanos**
 - **Class:** Super Cavalry Unit.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Germanic hunting-like Spear.
 - **Ranged Armament:** N/A.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Trousers, cape and tunic.
 - **Helmet:** No helmet, Padded hat or Germanic helmet with feather.
 - **Shield:** Medium shields.
 - **Figure(s):** Use the tunic trousers model. Face would either be bearded or have a large moustache. Torc around neck. Soft leather shoes, not boots.
 - **Mount:** Typical head gear, 4 horned saddle, no stirrups.
 - **History:** In both Celtic and Germanic accounts, it was mentioned fighting horsemen getting on foot to unbalance and kill the enemy's mounts, stabbing the belly of their horses. Caesar used them a lot to weaken the Gallic heavy cavalry. Epouanos means "horse-killer". According to the Romans: "The horsemen sent by Caesar [to Crassus against the Parthians] wrought wonders of bravery. Many slid from their steeds, dove beneath their foes' horses, and struck them in the underbelly."
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Moderate cost. Below average Armour. Moderate attack.
 - **Special:** Huge bonus against cavalry.

HEROES

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- **Generic Name: Britomaros/ Uiridomaros**
- **Specific Name: Same**
 - **Class:** Hero1.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Heavy spear.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Leather colorful armor with golden decorations. Possible addition of a golden pectoral on the armor (Italic-like).
 - **Helmet:** Ciumești helmet.
 - **Shield:** Great oval shield with special early iron umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** hero/capped mesh.
 - **Mount:** NA
 - **History:** The story of how Marcus Claudius Marcellus killed a Gallic leader at Clastidium (222 BC) is typical of such encounters. Advancing with a smallish army, Marcellus met a combined force of Insubrian Gauls and Gaesatae at Clastidium. The Gallic army advanced with the usual rush and terrifying cries, and their king, Britomaros, picking out Marcellus by means of his badges of rank, made for him, shouting a challenge and brandishing his spear. Britomaros was an outstanding figure not only for his size but also for his adornments; for he was resplendent in bright colours and his armour shone with gold and silver. This armour, thought Marcellus, would be a fitting offering to the gods. He charged the Gaul, pierced his bright breastplate and cast him to the ground. It was an easy task to kill Britomaros and strip him of his armour. Britomaros means "Great judgment/decision". Uiridomaros means "Great courage".
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Lance cavalry.

- **Special:**
 - Resources bonus.
- **Generic Name: Brennos**
- **Specific Name: Same**
 - **Class:** Hero2.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long Sword.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Chain mail, trousers and cape. Bronze scabbard.
 - **Helmet:** Agris helmet.
 - **Shield:** Great oval shield. With crescent bronze decoration.
 - **Figure(s):** hero/capped mesh.
 - **Mount:** NA
 - **History:** Brennus is the name which the Roman historians give to the famous leader of the Gauls who took Rome in the time of Camillus. According to Geoffrey, the brothers invaded Gaul and sacked Rome in 390 B.C., "proving" that Britons had conquered Rome, the greatest civilization in the world, long before Rome conquered the Britons. We know from many ancient sources which predate Geoffrey that Rome was indeed sacked, but in 387 not 390, and that the raid was led by a man named Brennos (which was latinized to Brennus), but he and his invading horde were Gallic Senones, not British. In this episode several features of Geoffrey's editing method can be seen: he modified the historical Brennus/Brennos?, created the brother Belinus, borrowed the Gallic invasion, but omitted the parts where the Celts seemed weak or foolish. His technique is both additive and subtractive. Like the tale of Trojan origin, the story of the sack of Rome is not pure fabrication; it is a creative rearrangement of the available facts, with details added as necessary. By virtue of their historical association, Beli and Bran are often muddled with the earlier brothers Belinus and Brennus (the sons of Porrex) who contended for power in northern Britain in around 390 BC, and were regarded as gods in old Celtic tradition.
 - **Garrison:** 1.
 - **Function:** Infantry Swordsman
 - **Special:**
 - Loot bonus.
- **Generic Name: Uercingetorix**
- **Specific Name: Same**
 - **Class:** Hero3a.
 - **Hacker Armament:** Long sword.
 - **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Chain mail, pants, huge mustache.
 - **Helmet:** Type Alésia/Agen crested.
 - **Shield:** None. Carry a military standard in the other hand.
 - **Figure(s):** hero/caped mesh.
 - **Mount:** 4 horned saddle, heads hanging off harness.
 - **History:**
 - **Garrison:** 2.
 - **Function:** Cavalry Swordsman
 - **Special:**
 - Siege engine bonus and building conversion bonus.
- **Generic Name: Ambiorix**
- **Specific Name: Same**

- **Class:** Hero3b.
- **Hacker Armament:** Javelin, light spear.
- **Appearance:**
 - **Garb:** Chain mail, pants, huge mustache.
 - **Helmet:** Type Forêt de Louvier with crested boar.
 - **Shield:** Hexagonal with round late umbo.
 - **Figure(s):** hero/caped mesh.
 - **Mount:** None.
- **History:** Ambiorix is the co-ruler of the Eburones and the main leader of the insurrection against Caesar during the Gallic Wars. The Eburone Uprising was a complete surprise to the Roman forces as they believed they were on good terms with the tribe as a whole and with Ambiorix in particular. The Eburones were among the weaker tribes in the region and had become a client of the larger and stronger Aduatuci tribe to whom they paid tribute and surrendered hostages. But Caesar, trying to weaken the ruling tribes, freed the small vassal tribes, including the Eburones. Ambiorix and the Treverian chief Indutiomarus leagued together against the Romans. The best victory of Ambiorix is during the second ambush he planned and his trick to fool the Romans. After to have told them that a huge Germanic army was on its way to fight them, he took advantage of their fear and precipitate departure to ambush them, killing two commanders of Caesar (Quintus Titurius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta) and the 14th legion. During the ambush, the Romans were destabilized by the number of projectiles.
- **Garrison:** 1.
- **Function:** Infantry Javelinist. (or cavalry javelinist also possible). Only available with the Belgian uprising reform.
- **Special:**
 - Bonus for javelinist infantry and javelinist cavalry.