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SHORT SENTENCES

FOR PRACTICE IN

WRITING LATIN.



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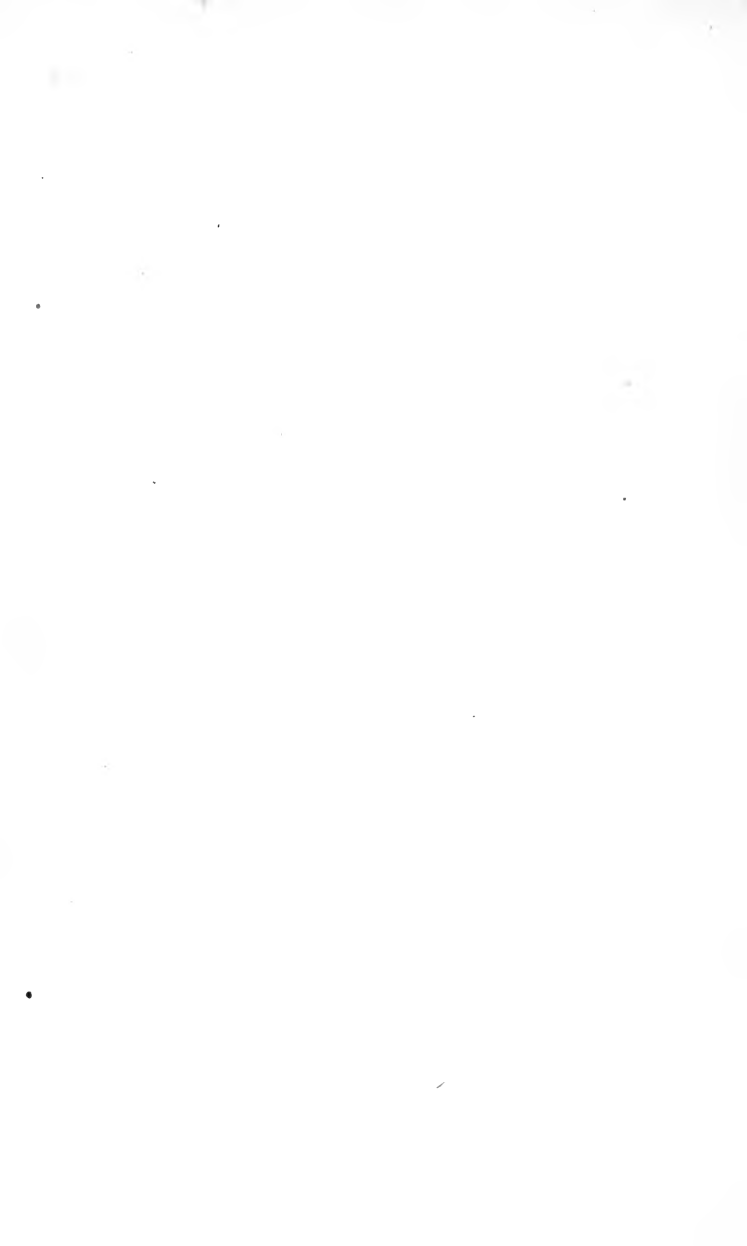
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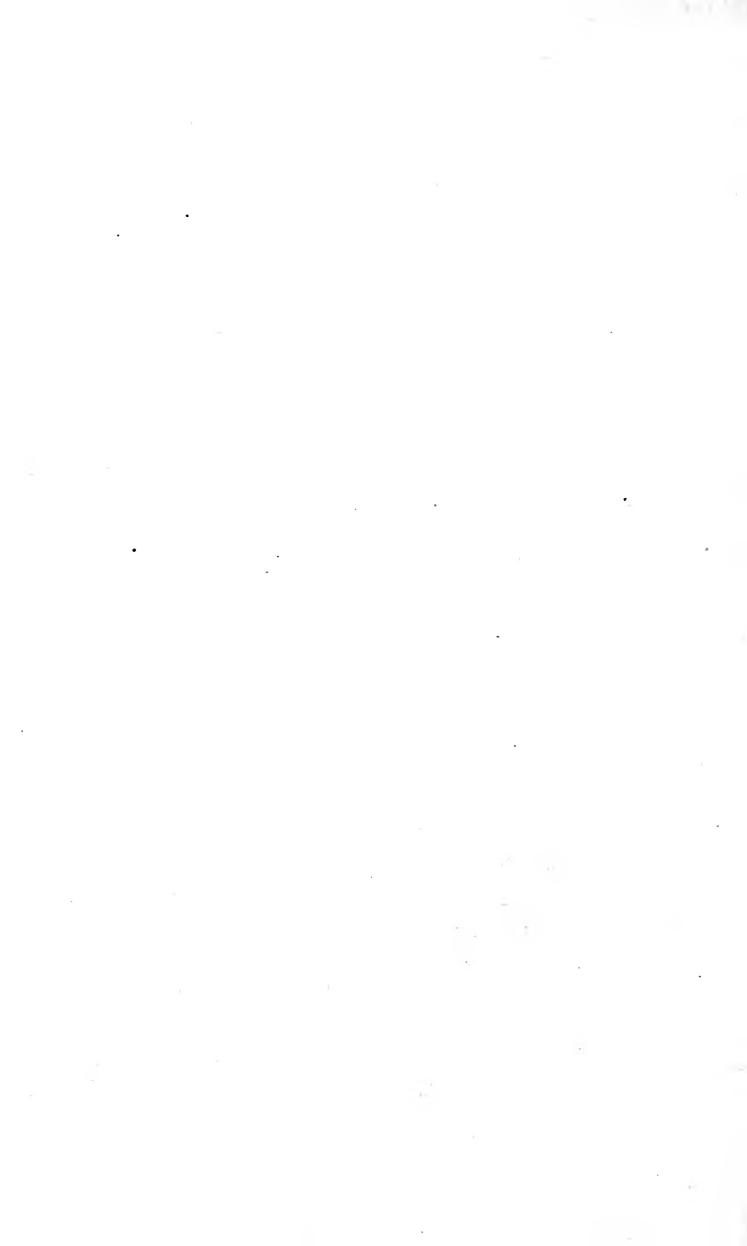
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SHORT SENTENCES

FOR

PRACTICE IN WRITING LATIN.

DESIGNED

For Students in Cæsar's Gallic War.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED, WITH NOTES.

BY

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PREFACE.

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THE first edition of "Short Sentences" was printed a few years ago mainly for use in the Roxbury Latin School. Although it was never published or advertised, it has nevertheless found its way into several other schools; and those teachers who have used it speak highly of its value to them.

The present edition, much larger than the first, carries the work through the whole of the first book of the "Gallic War," and has in addition nine pages of Notes. The object of the work, I need hardly say, is to give the pupil a considerable amount of practice in turning English into Latin *with the classic models directly before him*, and reciprocally to aid him in the translation of the text of Cæsar into good English. It is hoped that in both directions the notes will be found a valuable auxiliary. They are not grammatical, strictly speaking, except in a few instances. They may rather be called idiomatical. I believe that all teachers will acknowledge the value of this kind of help to the student of any foreign language.

To Mr. W. C. Collar, Head Master of the school, I am indebted for many valuable suggestions while preparing the present work for the press.

M. G. DANIELL.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL,

January, 1882.



SHORT SENTENCES
ON
CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

1. The Gauls were called Celts in their own language. 2. The Belgians inhabited the third part of Gaul. 3. Two parts of Gaul were inhabited by Aquitanians and Celts. 4. The languages of Gaul were different from each other¹ in many respects.² 5. Aquitania is very far off from Rome. 6. All these [men] are very brave. 7. The Belgians are much braver than the Aquitanians. 8. The Sequana River is called "Seine" in the French (*Francogallicus*) language. 9. The Marne is not far off from the Seine. 10. Civilization and refinement are characteristics³ of the province. 11. These things weaken the mind. 12. The Germans were very near the Gauls. 13. They used to wage war with them incessantly. 14. The Helvetians, who lived beyond Lake Geneva, surpassed the rest of⁴ the Gauls in courage. 15. To whom did traders very seldom resort? 16. ⁵Did they import those things which weaken the mind? [No.] 17. With whom shall we wage war? 18. Did not the rest of the Gauls surpass the Helvetians in courage? 19. With

whom did the Helvetians contend in almost daily battles? With the Germans. 20. We will keep the Germans away from our territories and wage war in their territories.

21. The Gauls hold one part of these. 22. I have said that the Gauls hold⁶ one part of these. 23. Cæsar says that one part begins at⁷ the River Rhine. 24. One part, which is bounded by the Garonne, the ocean, and⁸ the territories of the Belgians, is called Aquitania. 25. The Belgians inhabit that part of Gaul which extends towards the lower part of the Rhine. 26. Aquitania is bounded on one side⁹ by the Pyrenees Mountains. 27. What part of the ocean is near Spain? 28. Aquitania is very near to Spain. 29. Cæsar says that Aquitania looks between sunset and the Dipper. 30. The lower part of the Rhine is inhabited by the Belgians.

CHAPTER 2.

1. The Helvetians are noble and wealthy. 2. Is not Orgetorix the noblest among the Helvetians? 3. Orgetorix is far nobler than the rest of¹ the Helvetians. 4. When Messala and Piso were consuls, the [people of the] state went out of their boundaries with all their forces. 5. A conspiracy of the nobility was made by Orgetorix. 6. Can you² persuade me to make³ a conspiracy? 7. Orgetorix persuaded the nobility to make a conspiracy. 8. The nobility were persuaded⁴ by Orgetorix to make a conspiracy. 9. The Helvetians surpass everybody in courage. 10. It is very easy to surpass everybody in courage.

11. I have ~~got~~ possession of the command of Gaul. 12. Orgetorix persuaded me to this course⁵ very easily. 13. He persuaded me the⁶ more easily because I surpass Piso in courage. 14. The river Rhine bounds the Helvetians on one side. 15. The Rhine is very broad and very deep. 16. The Helvetian territory is separated from the Germans by

the Rhine. 17. The Rhine, which is a deep river, is also a broad one.⁷ 18. When Orgetorix was king,⁸ Mount Jura was very high. 19. Our province is separated from the Helvetians by the Rhone. 20. On the third side⁹ Helvetia is bounded by Lake Geneva.

21. The Helvetians wander less widely than the rest of the Gauls. 22. We can easily levy war upon our neighbors. 23. It resulted from these circumstances¹⁰ that they were affected with great sorrow. 24. In proportion to¹¹ their narrow limits they had a great multitude of men. 25. I think that the Helvetians were¹² men fond of fighting. 26. Have you very narrow limits? 27. It resulted from these circumstances that they thought they had¹³ narrow limits. 28. Considering¹⁴ their renown in war, they are affected with great sorrow. 29. Their territories extend one hundred and seventy-five miles in width.¹⁵ 30. Who can levy war upon his neighbors?

CHAPTER 3.

1. Orgetorix influenced the Helvetians by his authority. 2. Wagons and pack-cattle were got ready for the expedition.¹ 3. They bought up a large number of wagons. 4. Those things which belonged to the expedition were prepared. 5. Peace and friendship were established with the neighboring states. 6. An abundance of grain was in store on the march. 7. Are you led by these considerations?² 8. Let us sow³ as much land as possible.⁴ 9. They did these things in order to establish⁵ peace with the states. 10. Will you buy up the largest possible number of wagons?

11. Orgetorix completed these preparations⁶ in two years. 12. I think that three⁷ years are enough for me for establishing peace.⁸ 13. They chose Orgetorix for completing these preparations. 14. I will take upon myself the embassy

to the Romans. 15. We will persuade Casticus to seize the kingdom. 16. The senate called the father of Casticus a friend. 17. I will seize the kingdom which my father has held before. 18. Who can persuade you to seize the kingdom? 19. Let us choose ⁹ Casticus for undertaking ¹⁰ an embassy. 20. O Casticus, was not Orgetorix chosen during that journey?

21. Is not Dumnorix, Divitiacus's brother, acceptable to the common people? 22. You who are acceptable to me undertook the same thing. 23. Who will give me his daughter in marriage?¹¹ 24. Orgetorix persuaded Dumnorix to give him his ¹² daughter. 25. Can you persuade me to give you my daughter? 26. Who holds the supremacy in your state at this time? 27. It is a very easy thing to do to hold the supremacy. 28. I am going to accomplish ¹³ my undertaking. 29. Dumnorix persuaded Casticus to accomplish his undertaking. 30. He said that he was about to obtain the command of his own state.

31. It is not doubtful but that I shall obtain the government. 32. It was not doubtful but that I should obtain the government. 33. The Helvetians are the most powerful of all Gaul. 34. This speech induced them to exchange oaths.¹⁴ 35. Who can gain possession of all Gaul? 36. Can you gain possession of my daughter? 37. Three very powerful Helvetians exchange oaths. 38. Having conciliated the army,¹⁵ he obtained the kingdom. 39. It is not doubtful but that they were led by this speech. 40. I can prove to you that they were led by this speech.

CHAPTER 4.

1. Orgetorix was compelled to plead his cause in chains.¹
 2. According to our custom we will compel you to plead your cause. 3. If you are condemned, punishment must follow.² 4. Orgetorix was not burned [to death] with fire.

5. You must be burned with fire. 6. A day was appointed for pleading³ his cause. 7. Ten thousand men were collected together at the trial.⁴ 8. He had a very large number of clients and debtors. 9. Orgetorix and all his household were conducted to the same place. 10. By means of these [men] we rescue ourselves from being burned.⁵

11. On account of this act the state attempted to assert its right by force of arms. 12. Orgetorix will attempt to assert his right. 13. A multitude of men were collected by the magistrates. 14. I think that Orgetorix died. 15. When Orgetorix was dying,⁶ suspicion was aroused. 16. The Helvetians think that he committed suicide.⁷ 17. There is no doubt but that he committed suicide. 18. Suspicion is not wanting that he was burned. 19. Are you going to⁸ commit suicide? 20. Let us collect a multitude of men from the country.

CHAPTER 5.

1. We will attempt to do what¹ we have resolved upon, [namely] to go² forth from our territories. 2. The Helvetians will none the less go forth from their territories. 3. We think that we are prepared for that undertaking.³ 4. We have set fire to all our walled towns, six in number. 5. We are going to carry with us all our grain, except what we have burnt up. 6. We have taken away all hope of returning⁴ home. 7. We are very well prepared⁵ to undergo all dangers. 8. We think that we have taken away all hope of a return. 9. We have attempted to do this in order to take away the hope of a return. 10. Are you ready for this undertaking?

11. We shall carry from home provisions [ready] ground for four months.⁶ 12. Each man was ordered to carry from home his own⁷ provisions. 13. We have persuaded the Tulingi to set out with us. 14. They adopted the same

plan and burned⁸ down their villages. 15. Will you adopt the same plan? 16. We used to live beyond the Rhine. 17. Who crossed the Rhine and laid siege to Noreia? 18. We will receive to ourselves the Boii. 19. Can you persuade me to burn down my house? 20. Who persuaded the Boii to lay siege to Noreia?

CHAPTER 6.

1. We can go out from home by two routes. 2. Between the mountain and the river they dragged wagons one at a time¹ with difficulty. 3. It is difficult to drag wagons one at a time. 4. The mountain is so² high that we can easily prevent a passage.³ 5. By the other route they could very easily go out from home. 6. What can be easier than this route? 7. Are not these two routes much easier? 8. Was not the Rhine fordable⁴ in two places? 9. A very high mountain overhangs the river. 10. The first route is narrower than the second.

11. Geneva is very near the territories of the Allobroges. 12. The Rhone was crossed by a bridge near this town. 13. I think we can persuade the Helvetians to go. 14. The Allobroges do not seem to have a friendly disposition⁵ towards us. 15. I think I shall persuade you to go. 16. Allow me to go through your fields. 17. They think they can compel us by force. 18. They did compel them to allow them⁶ to go. 19. They made every preparation⁷ for their departure. 20. Let us all assemble on that day at⁸ the bank of the Rhone.

CHAPTER 7.

1. When Cæsar had arrived at¹ Geneva, word was brought² to him that they had set out from the city. 2. Let

us endeavor to march through further Gaul. 3. Cæsar had hastened by forced marches to reach³ Geneva. 4. I will give orders to the province to furnish⁴ the greatest possible number of soldiers. 5. The soldiers of the whole province marched through Gaul. 6. Cæsar ordered one legion to remain in Geneva. 7. He cut down the bridge that was near Geneva. 8. Can you cut down a large number of bridges? 9. Have you informed⁵ the Helvetians of Cæsar's arrival? 10. The noblest men of the state were sent as ambassadors to him.

11. It is my intention⁶ to march through the province. 12. Isn't it your intention to send ambassadors to Cæsar? 13. We go through the province because we have no other way. 14. I beg that we may do⁷ this with your permission. 15. They said they had no other way. 16. Cæsar said they might do this with his permission. 17. May I do⁸ it with your permission? 18. Let us send ambassadors to say⁹ that they may do it. 19. Lucius Cassius's army was conquered and sent under the yoke. 20. Do you remember¹⁰ that I was conquered by Cassius?

21. Will the opportunity of marching through the province be granted to me? 22. Do you think the Helvetians will refrain from injury? 23. I think they will march through the province without injury. 24. I have ordered¹¹ soldiers to assemble. 25. That time may elapse, till the soldiers have assembled,¹² I will take five days for deliberation. 26. If you want any thing, come back on the 25th of March. 27. If you don't want any thing, let the soldiers assemble. 28. If you wish to take a day for deliberation, you may.¹³ 29. If I should want¹⁴ any thing, I would return¹⁴ on the first of April. 30. If he had wanted any thing, he would have returned.

CHAPTER 8.

1. I have ten legions with me. 2. Lake Geneva flows into the Rhone near Mount Jura. 3. The Rhone separates the territories of the Helvetians from the Sequanians. 4. Let us extend a wall fifteen feet high¹ for eleven miles. 5. When I have² completed this wall, I will station my guards. 6. I will also fortify redoubts, that I may the more easily intercept the enemy. 7. They were attempting to cross against my will. 8. It will not be very easy to cross if I am unwilling.³ 9. I think I shall intercept the enemy. 10. I think the enemy will be intercepted.

11. Cæsar was not able to grant a passage through the province to any one. 12. He said that the day had not arrived.⁴ 13. He says that the ambassadors have not returned. 14. If you attempt⁵ to use force, I will prevent you. 15. They said that they would not use force. 16. Some used force, and others⁶ built rafts. 17. The Helvetians said that they were not disappointed in⁷ this hope. 18. Could they not have forced⁸ a passage? 19. They said that they could not force a passage. 20. Cæsar says that they were repelled by the soldiers' weapons.

CHAPTER 9.

1. If the Sequanians are unwilling, we can not go through the pass. 2. Cæsar says that one route was left. 3. Since I can not persuade you, I will persuade Cæsar. 4. Could the Helvetians persuade the Sequanians? 5. Did they gain their request¹ from the Sequanians? 6. Dumnorix has great influence² among the Æduans. 7. Whose daughter did he marry?³ 8. Cæsar says that he married Orgetorix's daughter. 9. He also says that he was a friend to the Helvetians. 10. I can not persuade the Helvetians to send ambassadors.

11. Is not Orgetorix desirous of a revolution?⁴ 12. Several states are bound to me through my kindness. 13. I want to have as many states as possible. 14. Accordingly the business⁵ was undertaken by Dumnorix. 15. We will allow the Helvetians to pass through our boundaries. 16. Let us exchange hostages.⁶ 17. Let not the Sequanians hinder us from the journey. 18. The Helvetians will not give hostages to the Sequanians. 19. I can bring it about that the Sequanians shall give hostages to the Helvetians. 20. Will you, O Helvetians and Sequanians, exchange hostages?

CHAPTER 10.

1. What did the Helvetians intend¹ to do? 2. Word was brought to Cæsar that they intended to march into the province. 3. It is attended² with great danger to the province to have the Helvetians for neighbors. 4. If you should do this, I would put Labienus in command³ of the province. 5. Cæsar knows that warlike men will be hostile to the Romans. 6. What fortification was Labienus put in command of? 7. Let us hasten into Italy by forced marches. 8. For these reasons Labienus intends to enroll three legions. 9. Labienus, will you lead out your army from winter quarters? 10. He had been wintering in further Gaul.

11. Five legions were marching into Gaul by the shortest route.⁴ 12. In the Alps higher positions were seized by the Caturiges. 13. Can you, O ye Graioceli, prevent Cæsar's army from the march? 14. Will you even⁵ attempt to seize higher positions? 15. Cæsar thinks he can defeat you in one battle.⁶ 16. I think you will be defeated in several battles. 17. On the seventh day we arrived⁷ at Ocelum. 18. I think we arrived there⁸ at that time. 19. He led his army from the Segusiani to the Allobroges. 20. From the hither province he arrived in the further province on the third day.

CHAPTER 11.

1. The forces of the Helvetians had been led through the passes. 2. Since I can not defend myself, I will send ambassadors to Cæsar. 3. Since we could not defend ourselves from them, we sent ambassadors to Cæsar to ask for help. 4. [Express the last clause in three ways.] 5. We have so deserved of the Romans that our towns ought not to be devastated by them. 6. Our fields have been devastated almost in sight of the army. 7. Have not our children been led into slavery? 8. They said that their children had been led into slavery. 9. At the same time Cæsar was informed that the Ambarri did not easily keep the violence of the enemy from their towns. 10. I will inform you (*plu.*) that our fields have been devastated.

11. At the same time with Cæsar,² Labienus also, Cæsar's kinsman, was laying waste their towns. 12. We have nothing left³ except our villages. 13. I will show that I have nothing left except my fields. 14. I think we ought to wait⁴ until Cæsar arrives⁵ among the Santoni. 15. All the fortunes of our allies are wasting away.⁶ 16. My son, betake yourself to Cæsar. 17. Labienus, inform Cæsar that you will not wait. 18. Cæsar, inform Labienus that he must wait.⁷ 19. Will Cæsar be influenced by these things? 20. All the fortunes of the Santoni have been used up.

CHAPTER 12.

1. Can you tell¹ by the eye in which direction² the Arar flows? 2. The Helvetians were able to cross the Arar on rafts. 3. Cæsar was informed that one part of their forces had been led over the river. 4. Did not the Helvetians hide in³ the neighboring forests? 5. When they had killed Cassius, they sent his army under the yoke. 6. Who killed

Cassius and sent his army under the yoke? 7. A large part of them being cut to pieces, the rest took flight.⁴ 8. That canton which⁵ killed the consul was called Tigurinus. 9. Piso, the lieutenant was killed in the same battle with⁶ Cassius. 10. O Cæsar! avenge not only your private wrongs, but also those of the state.⁷

CHAPTER 13.

1. I will have¹ a bridge built over the Arar. 2. Can Cæsar overtake the Helvetians? 3. Are you alarmed because I crossed the river in five days? 4. Let us send ambassadors to Divico, who is a general of the Helvetians. 5. If the Romans will make peace with the Helvetians, the latter² will go where the former² wish them to.³ 6. Remember that old defeat. 7. You attacked us when our friends could not render us assistance. 8. Do not⁴ attribute that to your own courage, or despise us. 9. We have so learned from our forefathers that we do not rely upon treachery. 10. Do not⁴ allow the place where we stand to take⁵ its name from the slaughter of our army.

CHAPTER 14.

1. I keep in memory those facts that you have related. 2. The¹ less those events have happened according to the deserts of the Roman people, the¹ more indignant I feel.² 3. If I were conscious of [having done] any wrong, it would not be difficult for me to be on my guard. 4. I am not aware that I have done any thing to be afraid of.³ 5. Did the Roman people think that they ought to fear without reason? 6. They might forget the old disgrace, but they could never forget their late wrongs. 7. Without Cæsar's consent⁴ the Helvetians attempted a march through Gaul.

8. They made great boasts⁵ about their victory, and wondered that we had forgotten it. 9. Cæsar felt indignant because the Helvetians had molested the Æduans. 10. Let us all forget the recent disgraces.

11. The gods are wont to punish men for their crimes. 12. We suffer very deeply from a change of circumstances. 13. That we may suffer more deeply from a change, the gods sometimes grant us greater prosperity. 14. Do not⁶ boast of your prosperity.⁷ 15. I wonder that the gods have granted you so long freedom from punishment. 16. Cæsar said that, although this was so, still he would punish them for their crimes. 17. They give hostages to Cæsar that he may know that they will not inflict injuries upon the Æduans. 18. Will you promise to give Cæsar satisfaction for the wrongs you have done him? 19. If Divico had promised to give satisfaction to the Æduans, Cæsar would have made peace with him. 20. The Helvetians had been so instructed by their ancestors that they never gave hostages.

CHAPTER 15.

1. In what direction¹ are you going to march? 2. Send ahead some horsemen to see in what direction we are marching. 3. Cavalry, about six thousand, were collected from those places. 4. We pursued them² eagerly into an unfavorable position. 5. A few of the Helvetians joined battle with our cavalry. 6. With fifty of our horsemen we drove a great multitude of their horsemen. 7. They made a bolder stand,³ and annoyed the rear of our line.⁴ 8. We prevented the enemy from annoying⁵ the front of our line.⁶ 9. It is not more than four or five miles between us and the enemy. 10. I consider this enough for the present.

CHAPTER 16.

1. Don't¹ keep asking us for grain every day. 2. Not only is there no fodder in store, but not even the crops in the fields are ripe. 3. Moreover the supplies which we brought up the Arar we cannot use. 4. We cannot turn off from the Arar because we must use² that river. 5. I do not want to depart from Cæsar. 6. Collect the supplies and bring them together into one place. 7. The day is at hand on which we must assemble the leading men. 8. Liscus was violently accused because, though the enemy were near, he did not assist Cæsar. 9. ³ Can you buy grain, or take it from the fields? 10. He complained bitterly because he had been influenced in great measure⁴ by my entreaties.

CHAPTER 17.

1. Liscus has much more power than even¹ Divitiacus [has]. 2. There were not a few who were influenced by Cæsar's harangue. 3. Seditious and violent language prevented the multitude from furnishing² supplies. 4. Liscus ought to have³ disclosed what he had previously said nothing about. 5. Since you hold the leadership in Gaul, you ought to prevent the magistrates from using violent language. 6. I do not doubt but that the Helvetians conquered the Romans. 7. If the Helvetians had conquered the Romans, they would have had great influence in Gaul. 8. Liscus did not doubt but that his plans were disclosed to the enemy. 9. He said that what went on⁴ in Gaul was disclosed to the Romans. 10. I will keep still as long as I can.

CHAPTER 18.

1. Do not discuss these matters while Dumnorix is present. 2. Liscus spoke with the greatest freedom¹ and boldness. 3. Cæsar finds it to be true that you [*plu.*] are desirous of a change.² 4. When Dumnorix bids, nobody dares to bid against him. 5. For ten years Dumnorix has been a man in great favor with his brother Divitiacus. 6. I support a large number of horsemen, and always have them about me. 7. Dumnorix had a Helvetian wife, and gave his sisters in marriage to Helvetians. 8. I have the highest hopes³ of increasing my estate by the aid of Cæsar. 9. He despaired of obtaining the royal power under the government of the Roman people. 10. He commanded the cavalry in the unsuccessful engagement which took place the day before.⁴

CHAPTER 19.

1. Cæsar had¹ Dumnorix punished. 2. There is reason enough² for me to punish you myself. 3. The Helvetians thought they had reason enough for doing³ all these things without Cæsar's knowledge.⁴ 4. Having learned these facts, they exchanged hostages. 5. Since this was done without Cæsar's orders,⁵ he was accused by the Æduans. 6. I am afraid I have hurt your feelings. 7. I have the greatest confidence in you in all respects.⁶ 8. When Divitiacus was summoned before Cæsar, the latter⁷ conversed with him through an interpreter. 9. What did you say in my presence⁸ about Cæsar? 10. I will remind you of what you said about him.

CHAPTER 20.

1. Don't pass too severe a sentence¹ upon me. 2. Nobody feels more pain² than I do because he used his re-

sources for your overthrow. 3. Love of his brother³ and public opinion influenced him. 4. No one will suppose that I hold such a place in Cæsar's friendship.⁴ 5. If any thing befalls⁵ Dumnorix, it will be done with Cæsar's consent. 6. The result of this will be,⁶ that the affections of all Gaul will be estranged from him. 7. I beg you to stop⁷ crying. 8. He pardons the injury to the state at the request of Divitiacus.⁸ 9. For the future avoid all grounds of suspicion.⁹ 10. I wish to know what you are doing and whom you are talking with.

CHAPTERS 21, 22.

1. Let them find out what the nature of the mountain is. 2. Show me what your plan is. 3. In the fourth watch the enemy encamped at the foot of a mountain. 4. They ascended the mountain by the same road that¹ the enemy did. 5. Publius, who was sent ahead with scouts, was skilled in military affairs.² 6. When Considius ran up to him, the mountain was occupied by the enemy. 7. When Cæsar had formed his line of battle, he directed Labienus to make³ an attack on the enemy. 8. At daybreak the mountain was seized by the Gauls. 9. Late in the day⁴ the Helvetians joined battle and frightened Considius. 10. On that day the enemy followed at the usual interval.⁵

CHAPTERS 23, 24.

1. The army is not more than five miles from Bibracte. 2. Let us hasten and go to Bibracte. 3. It is necessary for them to turn their course away from Cæsar. 4. Supplies must be provided for.¹ 5. They thought that we were alarmed because they had seized higher positions. 6. The infantry were drawn up on to the hill, and the cavalry with-

stood the attack of the enemy. 7. Half-way up the hill² four legions of veterans were drawn up in three lines. 8. Cæsar orders you to enroll two legions in the province. 9. They repulsed³ our cavalry and halted³ on the mountain. 10. The whole mountain was covered with baggage and carts.

CHAPTER 25.

1. Cæsar removed all the horses in order to equalize the danger. 2. Having destroyed all hope of flight, he encouraged his men. 3. It is easy to hurl weapons from a higher position. 4. After they had thrown¹ their javelins, they drew their swords. 5. The phalanx was broken and scattered. 6. It is a great hindrance² to us that³ our shields are fastened together. 7. Throw away your shields and fight with your swords. 8. I can not fight with my arms fastened together. 9. Let us retreat to the mountain and attack the enemy on their exposed flank. 10. Let the second line oppose the Helvetians, who are bringing up the rear of the enemy.

CHAPTER 26.

1. When they had withdrawn¹ to the mountain, they hurried² to their wagons. 2. We can not withdraw to our baggage. 3. Although the fight lasted from the sixth hour till the tenth, no one saw the back of³ an enemy. 4. They kept hurling their weapons till late at night.⁴ 5. Hurl your weapons at the enemy as they come up.⁵ 6. When we had got possession of their weapons, they turned [to flight]. 7. Cæsar captured one of Orgetorix's daughters. 8. They did not stop marching during any part of the day. 9. Don't you aid them with grain or any thing else. 10. If you do aid them, I shall hold you in the same estimation as⁶ [I do] Cæsar.

CHAPTER 27.

1. Cast yourselves at my feet ¹ and seek peace with tears.²
2. Wait for my arrival in that place where you now are.
3. Did they not meet him on the march and speak humbly?
4. After I arrived there, the slaves fled for refuge³ to Cæsar. 5. I am afraid⁴ that, if we give up our weapons,⁵ Cæsar will demand hostages. 6. After two nights have passed,⁶ they will search for those slaves. 7. Do you suppose that your flight can be concealed? 8. They were thoroughly frightened lest their flight could not be concealed. 9. Let us leave our camp and hasten⁷ towards the Rhone. 10. In the early part of the night they gave up their arms and were punished.⁸

CHAPTER 28.

1. Bring the Helvetians back, if you wish to be exculpated in my sight.¹ 2. I bid you to seek them out and bring them back. 3. Cæsar found out that all the rest had been brought back. 4. The Tulingi returned to the territories they had started from.² 5. Since they have lost all their crops,³ there is nothing wherewith⁴ they can sustain hunger. 6. Cæsar orders you to furnish them with a supply⁵ of grain. 7. He bids you to rebuild the towns that you burned. 8. Cæsar doesn't want⁶ the Germans to cross the Rhine and become neighbors to the Allobroges. 9. At the request⁷ of the Boii I will allow the Æduans to settle in the province. 10. Are not the Boii known to be men of remarkable valor?

CHAPTER 30.

1. Ambassadors from¹ almost all Gaul congratulated Cæsar. 2. They knew that he had demanded satisfaction²

from the Helvetians for injuries done to the Romans.³
 3. Although he had demanded satisfaction, still the chief men of the states assembled to congratulate him. 4. The Helvetians left their homes with the design of making⁴ war upon Cæsar. 5. Did they select the most convenient place in all Gaul?⁵ 6. Do you judge Gaul to be very productive? 7. They request that they may be allowed⁶ to select a convenient place for an abode. 8. There are certain requests⁷ that I wish to make of you. 9. Let no one make disclosures except those who are directed to do so.⁸ 10. We ask that we may be allowed to appoint a day for the council.

CHAPTER 31.

1. May we¹ treat with you about the safety of Cæsar? 2. We request that we may treat with you about our own safety. 3. This request is granted.² 4. They wept because the things they had said were reported. 5. They strove for this that they might not be put to torture.³ 6. The Æduans hold the supremacy in one⁴ of the parties, the Arverni in the other.⁴ 7. The result is⁵ that they are contending together for the superiority. 8. When they had crossed the Rhine, they became enamored of the way of life of the Gauls. 9. They met with a great disaster, having lost⁶ all their cavalry. 10. On account of our valor we were once very powerful.⁷

11. We will not refuse to be⁸ for ever under the sway of the Romans. 12. I am the only one who can not⁹ be induced to give my children as hostages. 13. A worse thing has happened to me than to you. 14. The king has seized the Sequanian territory, which is the best in Gaul. 15. They were ordered to depart because the Harudes had come a few days before. 16. The result will be that we shall be driven out of Gaul. 17. As soon as¹⁰

he had conquered the Gauls, he demanded the children of all the nobles.¹¹ 18. He could not prevent a large multitude from being led¹² over the Rhine. 19. On account of his victory he prevented Ariovistus from inflicting punishment¹³ on the hostages. 20. Could he have¹⁴ prevented the Æduans from doing what the Helvetians had done?

CHAPTER 32.

1. Cæsar began to make a speech.¹ 2. After he had made this speech, Divitiacus besought aid from him. 3. The Sequanians alone are sadly² looking upon the ground. 4. Cæsar does none of those things which the rest of us³ are doing. 5. What is the cause of this conduct?⁴ 6. I ask of you what the cause of this conduct is. 7. Do you make no reply?⁵ 8. Our lot is more wretched than yours, because we dread the cruelty of Ariovistus. 9. He knows that our lot is more wretched than yours, because we dread the cruelty of Ariovistus. 10. We who are in his power must endure⁶ all tortures.

CHAPTER 33.

1. I have great hopes that Cæsar will induce Ariovistus to put a stop¹ to his injuries. 2. It was Cæsar's care² to encourage their minds with his words. 3. Don't you think that the council must be dismissed? 4. It is most disgraceful to Cæsar to hold the Æduans in slavery. 5. Moreover, the Germans gradually got used to coming into Gaul. 6. They will not refrain from going³ forth into the province. 7. I think that they will hasten thence into Italy. 8. When they have occupied⁴ all Italy, they will hasten into Gaul. 9. These dangers must be thwarted⁵ at the earliest possible moment. 10. You yourself put on such airs that you seem intolerable.

CHAPTER 34.

1. I am determined ¹ to appoint a place for a conference.
 2. Will it please you to send me to Ariovistus? 3. I demand of you to send some one to Cæsar. 4. I desire to treat with you on matters of the highest importance to us both.² 5. If I had needed any thing of you,³ I would have come to you. 6. If you want any thing of me,⁴ you ought to come to me. 7. I do not dare to come into those parts of Gaul which you have possession of. 8. I can not without great difficulty get my army together in one place.⁵ 9. What business have you⁶ in my own Gaul which I have conquered in war? 10. It seems strange to me what business the Roman people have at all in Gaul.

CHAPTER 35.

1. Report these answers to Cæsar. 2. You have been treated with great kindness by me ¹ and the Roman people. 3. Since you demur when invited to come to a conference, this is what I demand of you. 4. Don't you think you ought to speak about a matter of general interest?² 5. Do not any more bring over any body of men across the Rhine. 6. Return the hostages that you have from the Æduans. 7. If you do³ this, the Roman people will have perpetual friendship with you. 8. If I do not gain my request, I will not overlook the wrongs done to the Æduans.⁴ 9. If I held possession of Gaul, I would defend the friends of the Æduans. 10. When Messala was consul, the senate decreed that the Romans should defend the Æduans.

CHAPTER 36.

1. It is the law of war that those who are victorious shall govern those whom they have conquered just as they please. 2. When you have conquered Ariovistus, command him just as you please. 3. We are accustomed to govern the vanquished according to our own will. 4. I shall never dictate to you how you shall exercise your rights.¹ 5. You ought not to obstruct me in [the exercise of] my rights. 6. You are doing me a great injury by making² the Æduans your tributaries. 7. If you abide by that³ which has been agreed upon, I will not make war upon Ariovistus. 8. If you make war upon him, the name of "brother" will be far from benefiting you.⁴ 9. Come on when you please. 10. You will find out that the Germans are invincible.

CHAPTERS 37, 38.

1. I come to complain that the Harudes have lately been brought over into Gaul. 2. They gave hostages at the same time that¹ they were laying waste our territories. 3. We must hasten² lest Ariovistus should unite³ with the Suevi. 4. Resistance⁴ can not easily be made if Cimberius commands them. 5. When this message was brought,⁵ Ariovistus was hastening to Vesontio. 6. Cæsar must take precautions⁶ that this may not happen. 7. The town is so well fortified as to give⁷ great facilities for protracting the war. 8. The mountain is not more than five hundred feet in height. 9. A wall encircles the town as though it were traced around it by compasses. 10. After Cæsar had surrounded the town with a wall, he stationed a garrison there.

CHAPTER 39.

1. They assert that Cæsar stopped a few days near Vesontio for supplies.¹ 2. The Germans are [men] of immense size and incredible valor. 3. The Romans had frequent encounters² with them. 4. The minds and spirits of the soldiers were disturbed in no small degree on account of the fierceness of their eyes. 5. One assigned one reason and another another³ for departing.⁴ 6. Those who followed Cæsar out of friendship avoided the suspicion of cowardice. 7. Can't you command your countenance or keep back the tears? 8. Let us hide⁵ in our tents and bewail our common danger. 9. They are afraid that those who command the cavalry will not be less timid. 10. When you order the standards to advance,⁶ we will not be obedient to command.

CHAPTER 40.

1. Do you think that you ought to inquire¹ in what direction you are being led? 2. Why should you suppose that Ariovistus would seek our friendship? 3. I am persuaded² that when he knows³ our demands he will reject the conditions. 4. If he should levy war, we should not despair either of our own valor or of your zeal. 5. An insurrection of slaves,⁴ who were assisted in some degree⁵ by the discipline they had received from us, lately took place in Rome. 6. Can you not judge from this how much advantage⁶ firmness has in itself? 7. These are the same men with whom we have had frequent encounters⁷ in our own territories. 8. The Helvetians have generally conquered them, and yet they⁸ are not a match for us. 9. You can find out, if you inquire, that the Gauls are tired out by the length of the war. 10. If you attack them when they are scattered,⁹ you will conquer them by stratagem.

11. Our men can not be caught by that method for which ¹⁰ there is room against savages. 12. Not even we ourselves ascribe our fear to the narrowness of the roads. 13. You are acting presumptuously, since you appear to be dictating to your commander. 14. I will have a care for all these things. 15. I am not at all disturbed at your saying ¹¹ that you will not be obedient to command. 16. Fortune fails those who manage things badly. 17. Cæsar put off to a more distant day what he had intended ¹² to do immediately. 18. Does [a sense of] honor and duty or fear prevail with you? 19. I have no doubts about the tenth legion, and that shall be my body-guard. 20. I have the greatest confidence in you on account of your valor.

CHAPTER 41.

1. We will be the first to ¹ return thanks to Cæsar. 2. He has expressed a most favorable opinion ² of us. 3. Let us assure him that we are quite ready to prosecute the war. 4. The tribunes of the soldiers together with the centurions apologized to Cæsar. 5. We never thought that the decision about the war belonged to us, ³ but to you. 6. After our apology was accepted, Divitiacus reconnoitred the road. 7. Out of all others Cæsar has the greatest confidence in you. 8. By a circuit of more than forty miles the army was conducted through open places. 9. He did not discontinue the march during seven days. 10. The forces of Ariovistus are thirty-five miles from Cæsar's.

CHAPTER 42.

1. Since you have approached nearer, that may be done, as far as I am concerned. ¹ 2. I think that now you are returning to reason. 3. You promise of your own accord

what formerly you refused when I requested it.² 4. I entertain great hopes³ that you will desist from your obstinacy. 5. They often sent ambassadors to and fro between them. 6. I demand that you bring no⁴ foot-soldier to the conference. 7. I will not come on any other terms.⁵ 8. The most expedient [way] is to take away from the Gauls all their horses. 9. If there should be need of any action, he would have his own soldiers as a guard. 10. You are doing more than you promised.

CHAPTER 43.

1. They saw a pretty large¹ mound of earth in an extensive plain. 2. They took to the conference eight apiece besides themselves. 3. To be called king by the senate has happened to but few. 4. You had no just reason for demanding² such a favor. 5. Many old and reasonable grounds of connection have existed between us and the Æduans.³ 6. How many times have decrees of the senate been passed in your favor?⁴ 7. It was their custom not to allow⁵ any thing to be snatched away from their allies. 8. If you should make war on the Æduans, they would not return the hostages. 9. If you can not send home any part of the Germans, at least do not allow any more to cross the Rhine. 10. In consideration of the friendship of the Romans, do not make war upon their allies.

CHAPTER 44.

1. I crossed the Rhine on being asked¹ and invited by the Germans. 2. I have settlements in Gaul, which have been² granted to me by the Gauls themselves. 3. The Romans imposed a tax upon the Gauls by the laws of war. 4. If you wish to make a second trial,³ I am ready for a second

contest. 5. It is not fair to make objections about the tax which you have paid up to this time. 6. I have sought your friendship in the hope that it would be an honor to me, not a detriment. 7. I came into Gaul by request,⁴ for the sake of defending the Gauls. 8. This [part of] Gaul is mine just as that is yours. 9. If I should interfere with you in [the exercise of] your rights, I ought not to be pardoned.⁵ 10. I am not so "green" as not to know⁶ that Cæsar has his army in Gaul for the sake of crushing me.

CHAPTERS 45, 46.

1. Why can not Cæsar desist from his purpose? 2. It is not Cæsar's custom to desert his most deserving allies. 3. Fabius conquered the Arverni in war, but the Romans did not impose a tribute on them.¹ 4. The Ruteni were not pardoned by the Roman people. 5. The Gauls whom I have conquered ought to be free and to enjoy² their own laws. 6. While the horsemen were riding up to our men, stones were thrown upon us. 7. Do not throw back any weapon at all upon the horsemen. 8. Although the legion will not be in any danger,³ still a battle with the cavalry must not be engaged in. 9. If Ariovistus is defeated, it might be said that he was entrapped by us. 10. After the horsemen had made the attack, Cæsar put an end to the conference.

CHAPTER 47.

1. Ariovistus wanted to treat with Cæsar about those matters which had been begun but not¹ finished. 2. If you do not wish to appoint a day a second time, send an ambassador to me. 3. He could not keep the Germans from hurling² weapons against them. 4. There doesn't seem to be any reason³ for hurling weapons against Cæsar.

5. Caius, whose father the Romans presented with citizenship, was a young man of great valor. 6. Ariovistus spoke the Gallic language fluently.⁴ 7. The Germans have no reason for sending Caius to Cæsar. 8. Marcus found out what Caius said, and reported it to Cæsar. 9. When they saw them⁵ before him, they raised a shout in the presence of Cæsar himself. 10. When I attempted⁶ to speak, I was stopped and cast into prison.

CHAPTERS 48, 49.

1. On the next day Cæsar led his forces past the mountain with the intention¹ of drawing them out in line of battle. 2. Ariovistus kept his army in camp for six days in succession.² 3. If you should wish to contend in battle, you would not lack the opportunity. 4. Let us each choose a foot-soldier for the sake of our own safety. 5. If any one should receive³ a wound and fall from his horse, they would surround him. 6. We must either make a further advance or a quicker retreat. 7. To that place in which the Germans are encamped he will come with the first and second legions. 8. It has been said that this place is about five hundred paces from his camp. 9. Thither Ariovistus sent all his cavalry to frighten Cæsar's forces. 10. Cæsar ordered the camp to be fortified and three legions left there.

CHAPTERS 50, 51.

1. A chance to fight¹ was given Cæsar by Ariovistus. 2. And when not even Cæsar came forth to battle, the latter² at length besieged the larger camp. 3. For what reason do the German matrons declare whether or not it is advantageous³ to join battle? 4. It is the custom among the Germans to contend in battle when the matrons declare that

the moon is full.⁴ 5. When they said that the Germans could not conquer, Ariovistus withdrew his forces into camp. 6. He drew up his forces in sight of Ariovistus, because he was strong in legionary soldiers. 7. Considering the number of legionary soldiers, he is strong in auxiliaries. 8. Let us draw up a triple line of battle and advance up to Cæsar's camp. 9. The women were put into the chariots that they might not be given up to the Romans. 10. With outstretched hands we implore you not to deliver us up to Cæsar.

CHAPTER 52.

1. Cæsar appointed a quæstor over each legion.¹ 2. The right wing is the weakest part of the enemy. 3. When the signal was given, so fiercely was the attack made that the battle was fought hand to hand with swords. 4. A good many [of] our soldiers jumped upon the phalanx and tore away the shields. 5. When our line was hard pressed on the right, the enemy's line was defeated on the left. 6. The cavalry are freer to move² than we who are engaged in the line of battle. 7. Send Crassus as a relief³ to the third line [which is] in distress.⁴ 8. When Crassus sent his cavalry as a relief to the young men, the battle was fought more fiercely. 9. The Germans noticed that Crassus commanded the cavalry. 10. Our men ran forward so rapidly that the Germans formed a phalanx.

CHAPTER 53.

1. Do not stop fleeing¹ before you reach the river. 2. If you rely² on your own strength, you can swim over. 3. If you can't swim, you must find safety for yourselves in boats. 4. When Ariovistus had found³ a small vessel made fast to the bank, he escaped in that. 5. One⁴ of his two

wives he married in Gaul. 6. The other was captured and slain. 7. This circumstance affords me great pleasure, that Caius has been snatched from the enemy and restored to me. 8. Caius is the most honorable man in^s the province, my own familiar friend. 9. Shall he be immediately burned, or reserved for another time? 10. The lots were consulted about me twice, and by their favor I am unharmed.

REVIEWS.

CHAPTERS 1-5.

1. The Belgians, who contend with the Germans every day in battle, determined to wage war in their territories.

2. You, who surpass everybody in courage, have been influenced by Orgetorix to follow his advice and set your house on fire.

3. When I thought I was ready for that undertaking, I persuaded Dumnorix to give me his daughter, [saying that] there was no doubt of her being friendly to me.

4. The daughter of Dumnorix, excited about this thing, hastened to the river Rhine with her friends and there committed suicide.

5. I assure you that it is necessary for you to seize the throne in your own state, and to maintain your rights by force of arms.

CHAPTERS 6, 7.

1. Let us get every thing ready so that we can cross the Rhone on the 30th of March, and get into the neighborhood of Geneva on the 1st of April.

2. We think we can easily keep off the enemy, because the road is so narrow that they drag their wagons there one at a time with difficulty.

3. Cæsar was not well disposed towards the Helvetians, because [as he thought] they were attempting to march through our province.

4. The Helvetians had no other way, and they intended to march without [doing] any damage.

5. Permission to march through the province ought not to be given them, because the Helvetians once defeated the Roman army and were hostile to the Romans.

CHAPTERS 8, 9.

1. When Cæsar had finished the wall and the trench, he said that the Helvetians could not cross without his consent.

2. Disappointed in this hope, they said they should use force and attempt to break through by night.

3. Dumnorix says that, if they will send ambassadors to him, he will induce the Sequanians to allow them to go through their boundaries.

4. He wanted to hold them under obligations to him for the kindness, because he was influenced by his passion for power.

5. The Sequanians will not obstruct the Helvetians on the march, and the Helvetians will pass through without injury.

CHAPTERS 10, 11.

1. If you should do that, it would be [attended] with great danger to the Romans to lead the army out of winter quarters.

2. Cæsar knew that, if you should do that, the Roman people would have warlike men for neighbors.

3. Cæsar sent ambassadors to the Æduans to ask for help; [saying that] he had always so deserved of the Æduans that they ought not to attack his army.

4. Having seized a higher position, Cæsar defeated the Æduans in several encounters, and informed Labienus that he could easily keep off the violence of the enemy from the town.

5. The Allobroges ought not to have waited till they had nothing left but the soil of the fields.

CHAPTERS 12, 13.

1. Cæsar, being asked in what direction the Arar flowed, replied that he could not tell by the eye, because it flowed with such incredible slowness.

2. Cæsar, having set out with that part of his army which was on the hither side of the river, attacked the Helvetians unexpectedly and slew a third part of their army.

3. That part of the army which had hidden in the forests was the first to build a bridge over the Arar in order to send ambassadors to Cæsar.

4. Divico said to Cæsar that, as to his having built a bridge over the Arar in one day, he should not on that account despise the courage of the Helvetians, who were confused by his sudden arrival.

5. He also said that Cæsar would cause that place to take its name from the building of the bridge.

CHAPTERS 14-16.

1. Cæsar replied that, although these things were so, still they should not make such great boasts about their prosperity ; —

2. That even if he thought any thing had been done by him to be afraid of, he was not willing to forget that they had forcibly attempted to march through the province ; —

3. That on the next day he would move his camp from

that place and send cavalry ahead to pursue and harass the enemy's rear.

4. When Cæsar observed that the crops were not ripe, he distributed to the soldiers the grain which he had brought up the river.

5. Having summoned Liscus, who held the power of life and death over his subjects, he complained bitterly because the Æduans did not collect the supplies which they had promised.

CHAPTERS 17-19.

1. Liscus disclosed [the fact] that there were some who had no doubt but that our plans and what went on in camp were announced to the Æduans.

2. I am aware that it is with great danger that I make these disclosures, and for that reason I have kept silent as long as I could.

3. It is true that Dumnorix hates Cæsar, because at his approach his own power is weakened so that he has less influence among the Gauls.

4. If any thing should happen to Cæsar, I should entertain the highest hopes of increasing my estate and of keeping a large number of cavalry about me.

5. When all these things had been done without Cæsar's knowledge, before attempting any thing, he conversed with Divitiacus through an interpreter and reminded him of what he had said about giving hostages.

CHAPTERS 20-22.

1. I know that that is true, and no one feels more pain about it than I do, because, while I have very great power, and he very little on account of his youth, he has increased through my instrumentality.

2. He said that, if he had been influenced by love for his brother, since the latter was Cæsar's enemy, the affections of Cæsar would have been estranged from him.

3. I will show you what I blame in you, in order that you may be warned to avoid suspicion.

4. On the same day he ordered Labienus to ascertain what the nature of the mountain was and what the designs of the enemy were.

5. When Considius, whom Cæsar had sent ahead with scouts, said that the enemy held the mountain, he was panic-stricken, announcing what he had not seen just as if he had seen it.

CHAPTERS 23-25.

1. Cæsar, whether because he thought he ought to distribute grain to the army, or because he saw that the Helvetians had changed their plans, seized a higher position, but did not join battle.

2. After he had drawn up his line half-way up the hill, in such a way that the whole mountain was covered with veterans, he ordered those who stood in the upper line to fortify the place where the knapsacks were collected.

3. They say that Cæsar, having removed his horse out of sight and having encouraged his men, joined battle.

4. It was a great hindrance to the Gauls that their shields were pierced and pinned together by the enemy's javelins, so that many threw away their shields and fought with their bodies unprotected.

5. The Helvetians, seeing that the Boii were attacking and surrounding our men, made another stand and renewed the battle.

CHAPTERS 26-28.

1. After Cæsar had captured Orgetorix's son, who had fought fiercely all night and had not turned his back upon the foe, he told him that, if he would cast himself at his feet and speak humbly, he might stay three days in that place.

2. When Cæsar had sent a letter to Orgetorix [ordering him] not to delay more than two days for the burial of the slain, the latter, who had been wounded with a javelin, sent ambassadors to him with reference to a surrender.

3. While [*dum*] the hostages were being collected and the ambassadors were waiting, Orgetorix, fearing that, if he should deliver up his arms, he would suffer punishment, went out of the camp by night and hastened towards the Rhine.

4. The hostages, after one night had passed, thinking that their flight might be altogether overlooked, returned to the place they had started from.

5. Since we have nothing at home wherewith to sustain hunger, Cæsar will, at the request of the Germans, allow us to burn our towns, cross the Rhine, and dwell in the place that the Helvetians have departed from.

CHAPTERS 30, 31.

1. When the Helvetian war was over, the chief men of the Gallic states came to congratulate Cæsar, although they knew he had demanded satisfaction for injuries done the Romans by the Helvetians.

2. As they were very prosperous, they had decided to declare war and strive for the supreme power in Gaul; and they asked Cæsar to appoint a general convocation of the states.

3. We strive not less for this, that the things which we have said may not be disclosed, than that we may accom-

plish those things that we wish ; because, if disclosures are made, we shall be put to torture.

4. A hundred and fifty thousand of the Germans had crossed the Rhine, routed the Æduans, demanded the children of all the nobles as hostages, and had bound their state by an oath not to ask aid of the Romans.

5. As soon as the Gauls had been overcome, Ariovistus, a passionate, insolent man, practiced every kind of cruelty upon his prisoners, and prevented the soldiers from doing the same thing that Cæsar had done.

CHAPTERS 32-34.

1. The Sequanians alone remained silent ; and when Cæsar was surprised at that conduct, and questioned them about it, they still made no reply.

2. We are completely in the power of Ariovistus, because we received him into our territories ; and we dare not complain, lest severe punishment fall upon us and our towns and villages be destroyed.

3. Cæsar thought it was disgraceful to the Romans that people called "brothers" by the senate should be annoyed by Ariovistus, a man who had shown himself so proud and insufferable.

4. Would it not be dangerous to the Romans for a large body of Germans to get used to crossing the Rhine? Would they not be induced to cross the Rhone also and invade Italy itself?

5. Cæsar sends to Ariovistus, asking him to treat with him about public affairs ; but Ariovistus replies that he doesn't know what business Cæsar has at all in those parts of Gaul which he himself has conquered.

CHAPTERS 35-37.

1. Cæsar said that, if the Sequanians should return the hostages that they had, and not annoy the Æduans, they would be treated with great kindness by him and the Roman people.

2. If you make such a return to me, that, when invited to cross the Rhine, you demur and think you ought not to cross, I will require you to report this message to Cæsar.

3. You are doing Cæsar a great wrong by making the Æduans tributary to yourself and obstructing them in the exercise of their rights.

4. Since I do not dictate to you how you who have been victorious shall govern those whom you have conquered, you ought to abide by that which has been agreed upon, and not levy war upon my allies.

5. I think we must hasten, lest, if the Treviri encamp on the banks of the Rhine and attempt to cross the river, they can not easily be resisted.

CHAPTERS 38, 39.

1. When Cæsar had taken precautions against Ariovistus's seizing the town, he proceeded against him with all his forces.

2. Cæsar thought he ought to hasten towards the town by forced marches night and day, and, when he had seized it, to station a garrison there.

3. Whilst he was fortifying this town, the minds of the soldiers were greatly disturbed by the remarks of the Gauls, who asserted that a sudden panic had seized upon the traders.

4. We are not afraid of the Germans, with whom we have very often come in conflict ; but we are alarmed [for fear]

that supplies can not be brought up on account of the extent of the forests.

5. Those who command the cavalry and have had considerable experience in camp are so frightened that they hide in their tents, and bewail the common danger.

CHAPTERS 40, 41.

1. Why should Ariovistus, who, when I was consul, very eagerly sought the friendship of the Roman people, so rashly depart from his duty?

2. When the Cimbri were defeated by Marius, the soldiers, who were aided somewhat by the discipline they had received from their ancestors, seemed to have deserved no less praise than the centurions.

3. If you should inquire why the flight of the Gauls took place, you would find out that they were tired out by the length of the war, and were caught by a stratagem for which there is no chance against our skilled soldiers.

4. For I know that the tenth legion, in which I have the greatest confidence, will never despair of their commander, or dictate to him in what direction he shall lead them, but will follow me, even if nobody else does.

5. After the soldiers of the tenth legion had assured Cæsar that they were quite ready to reconnoitre the road, the other legions apologized to Cæsar; and their apology was accepted.

CHAPTERS 42, 43.

1. Since you have returned to reason, promising of your own accord what formerly you refused, I will appoint the sixth day from the present for a conference.

2. Ariovistus, on account of the great kindnesses of the Romans towards him, said that he would come to the con-

ference, if Cæsar would promise not to bring any foot-soldier.

3. If the horses should be taken away from the Gauls, I would put on them my own soldiers, so as to have a friendly guard in case there should be need of any action.

4. When they had come to the appointed place, which was at about an equal distance from the camp of each commander, Cæsar recounted the very valuable presents which the senate had sent to Ariovistus:

5. You obtained these rewards, when you had no just reason for asking them, through my liberality and that of the senate.

CHAPTERS 44, 45.

1. He said that, after he had conquered his enemies in war, he imposed the tax upon them which victors are wont to impose on the vanquished.

2. If I thought that by means of the Romans the tax which the Gauls have paid me should be discontinued, I would reject your friendship no less willingly than I sought it.

3. I brought Germans into Gaul for the sake of fortifying my own possessions, not of assaulting you ; and the proof of this fact is that I did not come without being asked.

4. If I should kill you, I should be doing a favor to many Roman nobles, from whom I have ascertained this fact, that by your death I might purchase their friendship.

5. If Cæsar had decided that Gaul belonged to Ariovistus rather than to him, he ought not to have imposed a tribute upon his (Ariovistus's) allies.

CHAPTERS 46-48.

1. After Cæsar had stopped talking and had withdrawn to his own troops, he informed them that Ariovistus with

great arrogance had ordered the Romans to leave Gaul and had broken up the conference.

2. It was reported by the scouts that on the day before the conference Cæsar could not keep his men from shouting aloud in his own presence that Ariovistus was coming for the purpose of injuring him.

3. He ordered them to send Mettius, because he spoke the Gallic language, to ascertain what was said in the enemy's camp and report it to him.

4. On the same day Cæsar pitched his camp three miles beyond Ariovistus with the intention of bringing up his supplies on the next day.

5. Six thousand foot-soldiers, one of whom each of the horsemen chose for the sake of his own safety, were in battles with them, and ran to their assistance in case of any emergency.

CHAPTERS 49-51.

1. Cæsar, having observed that the enemy kept himself in camp, selected a suitable place for his own camp about five hundred paces from the enemy, and there drew up a triple line of battle.

2. Ariovistus will send seventeen thousand light-armed troops to drive off Cæsar's troops and prevent them from completing their work.

3. When Cæsar inquired from the prisoners for what reason the Germans did not offer him a chance to fight, he found out that the reason was that they thought they could not conquer before full moon.

4. It is not Cæsar's custom to pronounce by lots and divination whether or not it is advantageous to engage in battle, because he thinks that it is the will of heaven that his own legionary soldiers shall conquer, whether it is new moon or not.

5. Having drawn up his line of battle and put the auxiliaries in sight of the enemy in order to use them for appearance' sake, at about mid-day he offered to Ariovistus a chance to attack him.

CHAPTERS 52-54.

1. When the signal was given, a fierce attack upon the enemy was made by our men, who, throwing away their javelins, fought hand to hand with their swords.

2. Several of the enemy were found who rushed forward so rapidly that they had no space for hurling their javelins against our troops ; but, after having formed a phalanx, they pressed severely upon the line.

3. None of the enemy stopped fleeing until they had found boats in the river by which to seek safety, or had swum across to the other bank.

4. It afforded Caius great pleasure that, although the lots were consulted about him three times in his own presence, [as to] whether he should swim over the river or find a boat, he nevertheless escaped by using his sword.

5. Caius, Cæsar's own guest-friend, having been snatched from the hands of the enemy, who had determined to bind him in triple chains and put him to death by fire, was restored to Cæsar unharmed.

NOTES.



DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM, etc.

1. 1. Were different from each other = differed among themselves.
2. In many respects = in many things.
3. Are characteristics of the province = are of the province.
4. The rest of the Gauls = the remaining Gauls.
5. Use interrogative particle *num.*
6. Said that the Gauls hold = said the Gauls to hold.
7. Begins at = takes [its] beginning from.
8. Use *que.*
9. On one side = from one part. Observe the order.
2. 1. See note 1, 4.
2. Can you? = are you able?
3. To persuade one to make = to persuade to one that he may [might] make.
4. The nobility were persuaded = it was persuaded to the nobility.
5. Persuaded me to this course = persuaded this to me.
6. The = by this.
7. Also a broad one = broad also (*quoque*).
8. "When Orgetorix was king" may be expressed in two ways.
9. See note 1, 9.
10. Circumstances = things.
11. In proportion to = *pro.*
- 12. Think that the Helvetians were = think the Helvetians to have been.
13. Thought they had = thought themselves to have.
14. Considering = *pro.*
15. In width = into width.
3. 1. For the expedition = for setting out.

2. Considerations = things.
 3. Use present subjunctive.
 4. Sow as much land as possible = make the very greatest sowings.
 5. In order to establish = that they might establish.
 6. Completed these preparations = prepared these things.
 7. Cf. *biennium*.
 8. Cf. *ad eas res conficiendas*.
 9. See note 3.
 10. See note 8.
 11. See note 2, 15.
 12. *Suus* or *ejus*?
 13. Going to accomplish = about to accomplish.
 14. To exchange oaths = to give an oath among themselves. Cf. *inter se differunt*.
 15. Having conciliated the army = the army having been conciliated.
4. 1. In chains = from chains.
 2. If you are condemned, punishment must follow = it behooves punishment to follow you condemned.
 3. A day . . . for pleading = a day of the pleading.
 4. At the trial = to the trial.
 5. From being burned = lest we be burned.
 6. Use *cum* with subjunctive, or ablative absolute. See note 2, 8.
 7. To commit suicide = to adjudge death to one's self.
 8. See note 3, 13.
 5. 1. What = that which.
 2. To go = that we may go.
 3. Undertaking = thing.
 4. Hope of returning = hope of a return.
 5. Very well prepared = most prepared.
 6. For four months = of four months.
 7. His own = for himself.
 8. They adopted . . . and burned = having adopted (used) . . . they burned.
6. 1. One at a time = single.
 2. So = *tam*.
 3. Prevent a passage = *prohibeo*.
 4. Fordable = crossed by a ford.
 5. To have a friendly disposition = to be of good mind.
 6. *Eos* or *se*?
 7. Made every preparation = prepared all things.

8. Assemble at = come together to.
7. 1. To arrive at a place = to come through to a place.
2. Word was brought = it was announced.
3. See note 1.
4. Give orders to the province to furnish = order to the province.
5. To inform = to make more certain.
6. It is my intention = it is in mind to me.
7. That we may do = that it be permitted to us to do.
8. May I do? = is it permitted to me to do?
9. To say = that they may say, or = who may say.
10. To remember = to hold in [by] memory.
11. Use *impero* followed by *ut* with subjunctive.
12. Till the soldiers have assembled = while the soldiers are assembling.
13. See note 8.
14. Use present subjunctive.
8. 1. Fifteen feet high = of fifteen feet into height. Cf. note 2, 15.
2. When I have = when I shall have.
3. If I am unwilling. Use ablative absolute.
4. Said that the day had not arrived = denied (*nego*) the day to have arrived.
5. If you attempt = if you shall attempt. Cf. note 2.
6. Some . . . others = others . . . others.
7. Disappointed in = cast down from.
8. Could they not have forced a passage? = were they not able to break through?
9. 1. To gain a request = *impetro*.
2. Has great influence = is able much.
3. To marry [a woman] = to lead into matrimony.
4. Revolution = new things.
5. Business = thing.
6. Exchange hostages = Give hostages among ourselves. Cf. note 3, 14.
10. 1. See note 7, 6.
2. It is attended with danger = it is with danger.
3. To put in command of = *præficio*.
4. By the shortest route = where the way was nearest.
5. Even = *etiam*.
6. In one battle = by one battle.
7. See note 7, 1.
8. There = thither.

11. 1. Note the difference between *debeant* and *debuerint*.

2. At the same time with Cæsar = at the same time at which Cæsar.

3. Nothing left = nothing of remaining.

4. We ought to wait = [it] ought to be waited by us.

5. Arrives = shall have arrived.

6. Are wasting away = are [being] consumed.

7. See note 4.

12. 1. Tell = judge.

2. In which direction = into which (of two) parts.

3. Hide in = hide into.

4. Took flight = intrusted themselves to flight.

5. That canton which killed . . . was called = which canton killed . . . that was called.

6. With = in which.

7. Those of the state = public.

13. 1. To have a thing done = to take care a thing to be done (gerundive).

2. The latter . . . the former = *hic* . . . *ille*.

3. Wish them to = shall have wished.

4. Use *ne* with perfect subjunctive.

5. Allow the place to take = allow that the place take.

14. 1. The . . . the = by which . . . by that.

2. Feel indignant = bear heavily.

3. To be afraid of = wherefore I should fear.

4. Without Cæsar's consent = Cæsar being unwilling.

5. Made great boasts = boasted many [things].

6. See note 13, 4.

7. Use ablative.

15. 1. In what direction = into what parts. Cf. note 12, 2.

2. Them = whom.

3. Made a bolder stand = stood more boldly.

4. Rear of our line = our newest line.

5. From annoying = lest they annoy.

6. The front of our line = our first line.

16. 1. Don't = be unwilling = *nolite*.

2. We must use = it behooves us to use.

3. Use *utrum* . . . *an*.

4. In great measure = from great part.

17. 1. Even Divitiacus = Divitiacus himself.

2. See note 15, 5.

3. Ought to have disclosed = ought[ed] to disclose. Cf. note 11, 1.
4. What went on = what [things] were done.
18. 1. With the greatest freedom = most freely.
2. Change = new things.
3. To have the highest hopes = to come into the highest hopes.
4. The day before = *pridie*.
19. 1. See note 13, 1.
2. Reason enough = enough of cause.
3. Reason for doing = reason wherefore he should do.
4. Without Cæsar's knowledge = Cæsar [being] ignorant.
5. Use *injussu*.
6. Confidence in you in all respects = faith of all things to you.
7. See note 13, 2.
8. Use *apud*.
20. 1. To pass too severe a sentence = to determine a heavier [thing].
2. Feel more pain = take more of pain.
3. Love of his brother = fraternal love.
4. Such a place in Cæsar's friendship = that place of friendship with Cæsar.
5. See note 8, 5.
6. The result of this will be = from which thing it will be.
7. Stop = make an end.
8. He pardons, etc. = he condones the injury . . . to Divitiacus's wish.
9. All grounds of suspicion = all suspicions.
- 21, 22. 1. That = by which.
2. Use the singular.
3. Directed Labienus to make = directed to Labienus that he should make.
4. Late in the day = at much day.
5. At the usual interval = at which interval they had been accustomed.
- 23, 24. 1. Supplies must be provided for = it must be looked forward to supplies.
2. Half-way up the hill = in the middle hill.
3. Use participle (ablative absolute) and verb, instead of two verbs.
25. 1. Ablative absolute.
2. It is a hindrance = it is for a hindrance.
3. That = because.
26. 1. To withdraw = *se recipere*.

2. To hurry = *se conferre*.
3. The back of an enemy = a turned enemy.
4. Till late at night = to much night. Cf. 22, 4.
5. As they come up = coming.
6. In the same estimation as = in the same place in which.
27. 1. At my feet = to the feet to me.
2. With tears = weeping.
3. To flee for refuge = *perfugio*.
4. Afraid that Cæsar will = afraid lest Cæsar may.
5. If we give up our weapons = weapons having been given up.
6. After two nights have passed = two nights having been omitted.
7. Let us leave . . . and hasten = having gone out, let us hasten.
8. They gave up their arms and were punished = arms having been given up, they were affected by punishment.
28. 1. In my sight = to me.
2. They had started from = whence they had set out.
3. Since they have lost all their crops = all crops having been lost.
4. Wherewith = by which.
5. To furnish them with a supply = to make a supply to them.
6. Doesn't want = is unwilling.
7. At the request of the Boii = the Boii requesting.
30. 1. Ambassadors from = ambassadors of.
2. Satisfaction = punishments.
3. Injuries done to the Romans = injuries of the Romans.
4. With the design of making = with this design that they might make.
5. Place in Gaul = place from Gaul.
6. They may be allowed = it may be permitted to them.
7. Certain requests that I wish to make of you = certain things which I wish to request from you.
8. Those who are directed to do so = to whom it shall have been ordered.
31. 1. See note 7, 8.
2. This request is granted = this thing has been gained.
3. To be put to torture = to come into torture.
4. One . . . other = other . . . other.
5. The result is = it happens.
6. Having lost cavalry = cavalry having been lost.
7. To be very powerful = to be able very much. Cf. 9, 2.
8. Refuse to be = refuse by which less we may be.
9. The subjunctive is used in a relative clause after *unus*.

10. As soon as = when once.
11. Children of all the nobles = children of each most noble [man].
12. Prevent from being led = prevent lest [it] be led.
13. Inflict punishment on = take punishment from.
14. See note 8, 8.
32. 1. To make a speech = to have a speech.
2. Sadly = sad
3. The rest of us = we, the rest.
4. Conduct = thing.
5. Make no reply = reply nothing.
6. We must endure all tortures = all tortures must be endured by us (dative).
33. 1. Put a stop to = make an end of.
2. It was Cæsar's care = it was for a care to Cæsar.
3. Refrain from going = restrain themselves [dative] but that they may go.
4. See note 8, 2.
5. These dangers must be thwarted = to which dangers [it] must be thwarted.
34. 1. I am determined = it pleases me.
2. Matters of the highest importance to us both = the highest things of both.
3. If I had needed any thing of you = if there had been any need to me from you.
4. If you want any thing of me = if you wish me any thing.
5. Get together in one place = get together into one place.
6. What business have you = what of business is there to you?
35. 1. Treated with great kindness by me = affected by my so great kindness.
2. A matter of general interest = a common thing.
3. See note 8, 2.
4. See note 30, 3.
36. 1. Exercise your rights = use your right.
2. By making = who make.
3. Abide by that = remain in that.
4. Will be far from benefiting you = will be far away from you.
- 37, 38. 1. At the same time that = at the same time and.
2. We must hasten = [it] must be hastened by us (dative).
3. Unite = join himself.
4. Resistance can not be made = [it] can not be resisted.
5. When this message was brought = when this was announced.

6. Cæsar must take precautions = it must be taken care beforehand by Cæsar. Cf. 2.

7. So well fortified as to give = so fortified that it gives.

39. 1. For supplies = for the sake of a supply.

2. Had frequent encounters with = frequently encountered.

3. One assigned one reason and another another = another assigned another reason.

4. For departing. Depends on *causa*.

5. Use participle.

6. To advance = to be carried.

40. 1. Ought to inquire. See notes 37, 2 and 6.

2. See note 2, 4.

3. Use participle.

4. An insurrection of slaves = a servile tumult.

5. In some degree = somewhat.

6. How much advantage = how much of good.

7. See note 39, 2.

8. And yet they = who nevertheless.

9. Use participle.

10. By that method for which = for which method . . . by that.

11. Not at all disturbed at your saying = nothing disturbed because you say.

12. Had intended to = was about to.

41. 1. We will be the first to = we, the chief [ones] will.

2. Expressed . . . opinion = made judgment.

3. Belonged to us = was ours.

42. 1. As far as I am concerned = through me.

2. Refused when I requested it = denied to me requesting.

3. See note 18, 3.

4. That . . . no = lest . . . any.

5. On any other terms = by another reason.

43. 1. Pretty large = large enough.

2. Reason for demanding = cause of demanding.

3. Have existed between us and the Æduans = have come between to us with the Æduans.

4. In your favor = towards you.

5. It was their custom not to allow = . . . custom that they should not allow.

44. 1. On being asked = having been asked.

2. Which have been = having been.

3. Make a second trial = try again.

4. See note 1.
5. I ought not to be pardoned = it ought not to be conceded to me.
6. As not to know = that I do not know.
- 45, 46. 1. But on them = on whom.
2. To enjoy = to use.
3. The legion will not be in any danger = it will be without any danger of the legion.
47. 1. But not = and not = nor.
2. Keep from hurling = restrain but that they hurled.
3. See note 43, 2.
4. Spoke fluently = used much (adjective).
5. Them. Use relative.
6. When I attempted = attempting.
- 48, 49. 1. See note 30, 4.
2. In succession = continuous.
3. Use participle.
- 50, 51. 1. A chance to fight was given = power of fighting was made.
2. See note 13, 2.
33. Advantageous = from use.
4. Full = *plenus*.
52. 1. A quæstor over each legion = single quæstors to single legions.
2. Freer to move = more unimpeded.
3. As a relief = for a relief.
4. In distress = laboring.
53. 1. Stop fleeing = desist to flee.
2. If you rely on = trusting to.
3. Use participle.
4. One of two = *alter*.
5. In = of.



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