

**Exercise 85.**—1. Cum multis militibus. 2. In altis montibus. 3. Propter legem sanctam Dei. 4. Cum homine bono. 5. Magna corpora. 6. Cum primis Christianis. 7. Leges malae. 8. Alta flumina. 9. Longa via. 10. Propter magnum metum Romanorum. 11. Magnus clamor. 12. Sancta Maria.

**Exercise 86.**—1. Many Christians were in the first battle line. (Abl. after *in*, no motion expressed.) 2. Holy Mary prays. 3. A long column came into the high mountains. (Acc. after *in*, expressing motion toward.) 4. The bad sailor does not pray. 5. A good leader praises the great courage of the soldiers. (*Bonus*, adj. of quality follows noun; *magnam*, adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 6. In a long column there are many soldiers and much baggage.

**Exercise 87.**—1. Duces boni pacem laudant. 2. Reges mali multos Christianos occiderunt. 3. Longum agmen in silvis erat, sed prima acies in altis montibus erat. 4. Propter magnam gloriam Romae multi homines leges Romanorum laudant. 5. Sunt magni montes et alta flumina in America. 6. Christiani servi sanctae Mariae sumus.

**Exercise 88.**—1. Angusta. 2. Bonus. 3. Tuti. 4. Romana. 5. Christiani. 6. Malae. 7. Reliqua. 8. Sancti. 9. Altum. 10. Primi. 11. Sanctus. 12. Multae. 13. Tuti. 14. Magni. 15. Malus. 16. Longa. 17. Sanctus. 18. Tuti.

**Box, page 77.**—The welfare of the people is the highest law. Let the welfare of the people be the highest law.

**Box, page 78.**—Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit.

**Exercise 89.**—1. The Roman legions were in front of (before) the camp. 2. Holy Mary prays for bad men and for good men. 3. Many Gauls were before the gates of the camp. 4. The leading men were in front of a high wall. 5. The Roman soldiers pitched camp in front of (before) the wall of the large town. 6. Christians pray for (their) friends. 7. On behalf of the good king the soldiers made an attack against the enemy. 8. There was a great scarcity of grain in Gaul. 9. The rest of the Christian soldiers were in the first battle line before the forest. 10. Slaves praise a good master.

**Exercise 90.**—There was a great scarcity of grain in the Roman camp because the Gauls did not give a supply of grain to the Romans and there were no crops in Gaul. The Gauls were not friends of the Romans. Caesar, therefore, came into Gaul with troops and baggage. Caesar's column was long. The road was in (ran through) narrow and high mountains. The Gauls therefore made an attack against the long

column, but the Roman legions conquered the Gauls. And so the remaining Gauls came into a safe city. The Romans, however, pitched camp before the high wall. Caesar's first battle line was in front of the camp. The Gauls, however, on account of (their) great fear of Caesar, did not make an attack against the Roman camp. And so the Romans made an attack against the Gauls and conquered the Gauls. They killed many Gauls and a great part of Gaul's leading men. After Caesar's victory there was peace in Gaul. And so the Gauls gave the Romans a large supply of grain, and there was no scarcity of grain in the Roman camp.

**Box, page 79.**—Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts (armies).

**Exercise 91.**—1. Pro magnis castris altum flumen est. 2. Muri oppidi sunt alti. 3. Caesar erat magnus imperator. 4. Erat magna inopia frumenti. 5. Erant multae legiones cum Caesare in Gallia. 6. Sancta Maria pro hominibus orat. 7. Christus Dominus pro mundo orat. 8. Servi Romani dominos non laudant. 9. Sunt magna frumenta in Gallia.

**Exercise 92.**—1. The column was long. (*Longum*, predicate adjective; nom. sing., n., with *agmen*.) 2. The remaining Gauls were not safe. (*Reliqui*, nom. pl., m., with *Galli*; adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 3. On behalf of the good commander in chief the Christian soldiers made an attack against the enemy. (*Christiani*, nom. pl., m., with *milites*; adj. of quality follows noun. *Bono*, abl. sing., m., with *imperatore*; adj. of quality follows noun.) 4. The road was narrow. (Forms of *sum* may stand anywhere.) 5. The long column came into the high mountains. (*Longum*, nom. sing., n., with *agmen*; adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 6. The first legion was in battle line. (*Prima*, nom. sing., f., with *legio*; adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 7. There was a great scarcity of grain in the remaining tribes. (*Magna*, nom. sing., f., with *inopia*; adj. of quantity precedes noun. *Reliquis*, abl. pl., f., with *gentibus*; adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 8. Bad men do not pray for the rest of the men. (*Mali*, nom. pl., m., with *homines*; adj. of quality follows noun.) 9. There are many rivers in Gaul. (*Multa*, nom. pl., n., with *flumina*; adj. of quantity precedes noun.) 10. The master, a good and holy man, gave grain to the servants. (*Bonus*, nom. sing., m., with *homini*; adj. of quality follows noun.) 11. The Roman legions were in battle line before the high wall. (*Alto*, abl. sing., m., with *muro*; adj. of quantity generally, but not invariably, precedes noun.)

**Box, page 80.**—In the name of the Lord.

**Exercise 93.**—1. Malas. 2. Bonis. 3. Magnum. 4. Magna. 5. Romanos. 6. Bonis. 7. Multis. 8. Christianam. 9. Magnam. 10. Romana. 11. Longa. 12. Magnum.