

SECOND YEAR

HENLE

LATIN







SECOND YEAR

# LATIN

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P R E F A C E

The present volume is a sequel to *FIRST YEAR LATIN* and is intended to be accompanied by *LATIN GRAMMAR*. The backbone of this second-year course consists in intensive linguistic study, both in the Latin text and in English exercises based on the text. Excursions into backgrounds are reduced to a minimum; training, not information, is the aim and object.

Teachers will find that, despite the varying backgrounds and abilities of students and the forgetfulness consequent upon a summer's vacation, *SECOND YEAR LATIN* can be used effectively with all types of students who used *FIRST YEAR LATIN* in freshman year. In organizing the textbook the author had in mind procedures that would meet the needs of all.

It will be noted that the Latin text in Part II (pages 17-265) is graded in difficulty to suit the students' gradual advancement in the learning of the language. The first book, *The Helvetian Drive to the West*, has been somewhat simplified and is printed in sentence units.

Classes of superior students who completed all the units in *FIRST YEAR LATIN* can begin at once to read the Caesar in *SECOND YEAR LATIN*. It may be desirable to review the material found in the first sixteen lessons of Part IV, *Exercises Based on Caesar*, but this can ordinarily be done rapidly.

The first sixteen lessons of Part IV (pages 305-394) are designed to meet the needs of classes that did not complete all the units in *FIRST YEAR LATIN* (many classes are satisfied to have completed seven) or for whom an intensive review of forms and of elementary syntax is necessary. One method of proceeding with such classes is to read no Caesar whatsoever until the first sixteen lessons have been studied. The reading of the text of Caesar begins with Lesson 17, page 395. Even if the first sixteen lessons are studied very thoroughly, this point should ordinarily have been reached by the close of the first quarter of the school year.

Many teachers, however, prefer to start the reading of Caesar at the beginning of second year and to conduct at the same time the reviews necessary for the understanding of the text. It is suggested that the material of the first sixteen lessons, which contain fundamental vocabularies and grammar, be taken while proceeding very slowly with the text.

Since vocabulary is of such importance in the study of a language, the author has provided in **SECOND YEAR LATIN** a recognition review of "words to remember" (pages 546-550) and a classified word list of the vocabularies presented in first and second years (pages 551-584). A workbook entitled **LATIN PROGRESS TESTS, SECOND YEAR**, is designed to help discover the strong and weak points of individual students and to provide additional review. Each lesson of the workbook is divided into sections that check the student's reading ability and his knowledge of syntax, forms, and vocabulary.

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## INTRODUCTION

### *To the Student*

In this book you will read about three great leaders. The first of these is Julius Caesar, a truly great military and organizing genius, a writer, a speaker, a leader of magnetic personality and dynamic action.

The second of our leaders is Vercingetorix, a noble and tragic figure, who rallied the disunited Gauls around the standard of liberty and all but brought defeat upon the Roman invaders. With high patriotism, he clung resolutely to hope up to the last dark moment of defeat and then sacrificed himself for his people.

The third leader is one of a very different sort, whose claims rest upon no human authority, whose battlefield is in the souls of men, whose kingdom is not of this world. Our Captain and our King, Jesus Christ the God-man, calls all to a campaign of spiritual conquest. All other leadership fades in the light of Christ's divine attractiveness; all other leaders pass into history and their names grow dim in the memory of men; Christ alone remains an everlasting power, the hope and hero of all mankind.



PART I

JULIUS CAESAR  
AND  
ROMAN IMPERIALISM IN GAUL



## 1. CAESAR

Caesar was born in 102 B. C., in the last age of the Roman Republic which he was himself destined to bring to an end.

During the period of Caesar's life the Romans were divided into two violently opposed political groups. The senatorial party,<sup>1</sup> aristocratic and conservative, sought to maintain its position of privilege and to prevent reforms which would liberalize Roman democratic institutions and relieve the economic distress of the lower classes. On the other side was a diverse group, the democratic or popular party, made up of debtors, the poor, ambitious political adventurers, and sincere reformers.

The equestrian order, the knights,<sup>2</sup> formed a third group of middle-class businessmen and bankers. For the most part they stood with the commoners against the nobility, but at times they were frightened by the extremes of popular demagogues or enticed by commercial concessions into an alliance with the aristocracy.

During Caesar's early political career the party struggles terminated in military dictatorships. Marius seized the government and purged it of aristocrats.<sup>3</sup> Sulla returned from a war in Asia Minor and restored the aristocracy in a new blood bath.<sup>4</sup> After

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<sup>1</sup> The Senate was composed of ex-magistrates and other distinguished Romans.

<sup>2</sup> In the early days of Rome the army was a citizen militia in which those who could afford to equip themselves with horse and armor formed the cavalry (*equites*). Later the term *equites* was used for a class of society and had no military significance.

<sup>3</sup> "For five days there followed reign of terror which outran all precedent—parties of ruffianly freedmen patrolling the streets, killing ferociously at Marius' least nod, and hunting down the victims of his will; mutilated corpses littering the roadway; more heads set to decorate the Rostra; properties and houses confiscated wholesale and knocked down to the highest bidder."—Cyril E. Robinson, *A History of Rome*. New York, Crowell, p. 154.

<sup>4</sup> "Sulla had a long score to pay off against the defeated party for their ruthless massacre of his senatorial friends. It was not his habit to do anything by halves; and he set out to exterminate all equestrians and democrats who had

their rule had passed, the old party feuds and intrigues reappeared, though political life continued under the constant threat of a revolution or a military coup.

Caesar early entered upon a political career and rose steadily, despite the upheavals through which he lived. He allied himself with the popular party and strengthened his ties with it by marrying Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, then the leader of the democrats. In 82 B. C. Sulla swept into power and inaugurated his reign of terror. Cinna was murdered. Caesar was ordered to divorce Cornelia. This he refused to do and was consequently placed on the proscription list, but the intercession of friends saved him. He then left Rome and returned only after Sulla's death. He gained something of a reputation by prosecuting several dishonest officials. He then left for Rhodes, a famous intellectual center, to spend two years in study. An anecdote is related of his trip to Rhodes from which we may learn something of his character.

His ship was captured by pirates and Caesar was held for ransom. He disdainfully refused to send the first ransom note because it demanded a sum below what he thought his true worth. While waiting for the ransom (about \$50,000) he became a cheerful companion of the pirates, amusing them with his ready wit and telling them—what they considered the best joke of all—that he would return and crucify them. After his release he manned a fleet out of

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taken sides against him. At first he proceeded by promiscuous slaughter. Then, on request, he drew up lists of proscribed persons whose lives and properties were thereby forfeit and their murderer entitled to a handsome reward. 'Those,' he remarked with a chuckle, 'are all I can remember at present.' No one could feel safe. His favourites continued to insert on the lists the names of men whose property they coveted. 'My Alban villa pursues me,' cried one blameless citizen on reading his name. Fortunes changed hands with bewildering rapidity; and we hear of a sergeant acquiring an estate worth a hundred thousand pounds. The worst elements of society profited at the expense of the best, and the foulest passions of revenge were aroused. One of Marius' sons was flogged through the streets and then put to death by torture. Altogether 50 democrat senators, 1,600 knights, and 2,000 other persons lost their lives. The experiences of the Terror left an indelible imprint on the memories of every class at Rome."—Cyril E. Robinson, *A History of Rome*. New York, Crowell, pp. 156-157.

Miletus, pursued and captured the pirates, recovered his money and—true to his promise—crucified them. One touch was considered characteristic of Caesar. He allowed them to be strangled before crucifixion in order to reduce their suffering.

At twenty-seven, Caesar was elected pontiff and military tribune at Rome;<sup>1</sup> at thirty-one he was quaestor;<sup>2</sup> at thirty-four aedile;<sup>3</sup> at thirty-six pontifex maximus<sup>4</sup> (a lifetime office); and at thirty-seven praetor.

During these years Caesar had lavishly expended enormous sums to gain the popular favor. Under his direction the public games reached a new magnificence.<sup>5</sup> He was open-handed and open-hearted—generous by nature indeed, but also out of political shrewdness. It is said that he ran his debts above those of any other man in Rome—at a time when indebtedness was an almost universal passion.

At thirty-nine he went to Spain and for the first time in his life was in command of an army. His military genius at once appeared, but, of more importance to him at the moment, his administration netted him a huge sum of money.

It is said that while at Gades in Spain he gazed at a statue of Alexander the Great and regretted that, while Alexander had conquered a world and was dead at thirty, he, Caesar, at thirty-nine, had as yet accomplished nothing. Caesar, they said, was ambitious.

But when Caesar returned from Spain, he was as yet only a very popular politician. The military idol of the moment was Gnaeus Pompey, who had just returned from a war in the East. He had

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<sup>1</sup> Before a Roman could become consul, he was required by law to hold certain offices in a definite order. This was the *cursus honorum* and was arranged thus: quaestor, curule aedile, praetor, consul. Only a praetor or consul was eligible for the governorship of a province. There were no salaries for these public offices, but as a governor a man could amass almost unlimited wealth.

<sup>2</sup> An official in charge of finances.

<sup>3</sup> The aedile was in charge of streets, public buildings, games, festivals, etc., at Rome.

<sup>4</sup> The pontifex maximus was head of a college of fifteen pontiffs and controlled the official Roman religion.

<sup>5</sup> At one time, as aedile, he exhibited 320 pairs of gladiators.

disbanded his army<sup>1</sup> and, despite his popularity, was unable to press certain measures through the Senate. Marcus Crassus—another outstanding figure—had enriched himself by buying confiscated properties at auction during the Sullan terror and was now the wealthiest man in Rome. Against him, too, the Senate had displayed opposition. Yet Pompey and Crassus were themselves enemies.

This gave Caesar his political opportunity. Though but shortly back from a command in Spain, he had no present military power; though now out of debt, he had no financial resources. For a further rise to power he needed both. Characteristically, he seized the diverse elements of the situation and turned them to his purpose. He reconciled Pompey and Crassus, and formed with them a secret coalition known as the First Triumvirate (Committee of Three). By united efforts each would gain his own political end. Caesar was to be made consul, and afterwards governor of the province in Gaul, of Cisalpine Gaul (the region extending from the Alps to the Po River), and of Illyricum.

The political power of this combination was irresistible. Caesar was elected one of the consuls for 59 B. C. and, despite the opposition of his colleague Bibulus, pushed through the measures desired by his associates. In 58 he received the governorship as had been planned.

Caesar recognized that his coalition with Pompey and Crassus could not be permanent. The old republic of Rome was disintegrating into anarchy, from which a dictator would inevitably emerge. When the moment came to end once and for all the democratic government of Rome, the leaders of Roman military and political life would each attempt to seize the power. When that moment came Caesar meant to be prepared to meet both Pompey and Crassus. Against the coming of that moment he had planned his governorship of the province. For he now had an opportunity, through plunder and spoils of war as well as graft and the collec-

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<sup>1</sup> Men had feared that Pompey would, on his return, set up a military dictatorship as had Sulla. But Pompey resigned his command before entering Rome.

tion of taxes, to amass a vast fortune. Moreover, the governorship of a province carried with it the command of a Roman army, and he would have an opportunity too, if he could but manage it, to build up an efficient fighting machine devoted to him and loyal to his interests. Moreover, the Gauls who lived beyond the province boundary—turbulent, free, and warlike—were still a threat to Roman security. Could he control or, better, conquer the 'long-haired' Gauls beyond the pale of the province, he would gain an enormous prestige at home. He knew, of course, that his absence from Rome<sup>1</sup> would give his enemies in the senatorial party time and opportunity to work against him. Yet he planned to maintain his political position there through political agents and gang leaders, like the notorious Clodius.<sup>2</sup> Besides, since military operations were carried on only during the summer, he would, during the winter months, be able to return to northern Italy (Cisalpine Gaul), which was part of his jurisdiction, and from there observe and direct political strategy at Rome.

Backed by an army, with ample financial resources and political and military prestige, he would be able to return to Rome as the one man able to take over the supreme direction of affairs. But all this turned on his success in Gaul. If he failed, he would return, most likely, a beaten man and there might be no political future for Julius Caesar.

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<sup>1</sup> A Roman could not set foot in the city while commander of the military forces.

<sup>2</sup> Clodius, a complete scoundrel, a master at organizing demonstrations and inciting riots, was killed in a political brawl in 52 B.C. He had been a ready tool of Caesar.

## 2. CAESAR AS A LEADER

In the course of history there have arisen a few men—Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon—who were able to command the lasting loyalty not only of their intimate friends but of great masses of men, of armies, or of nations. What were the qualities—magnetic personality, dynamic action, rapid decision—that set these men apart from their fellows and revealed them as fashioned by nature for leadership? It will be both interesting and profitable to observe, as we read our story, the qualities of high leadership in action. We will thereby understand human nature and human history better and be better prepared therefore to understand also the world of human beings in which we now live. As you read, ask yourself what our text reveals of the leadership of Caesar. Ask yourself what qualities you would expect in a leader and see whether the words and deeds of Caesar—whom the great scholar T. Rice Holmes, with some exaggeration perhaps, calls “the greatest man of action who ever lived”—reveal these qualities. To help you in your study of Caesar’s leadership and to give you some idea of what to look for in our story, we reproduce here a few observations of Hilaire Belloc :

“A general commander is concerned with three separate departments of military activity: strategy, tactics and organization. He is concerned with the leadership of armies before action, that is, with the bringing of them into action in a fashion best calculated to give them advantage when contact with the enemy shall have been taken. This is strategy.

“He is concerned with the manoeuvre of his men after contact has been established and when and after the action has been begun. This is tactics.

“He is concerned throughout—but especially in his strategical capacity, and during those preliminary stages of preparation which are hardly accounted strategical—with rendering his forces as

efficient as may be for their purpose. With that object he must be an organizer: he must put in their right order the various factors which make for efficiency of every kind—the provision of all necessaries, the avenues and rate of their delivery, the maintenance of health, the machinery for disembarassing the armed organization of waste, and of maintaining it continually and fully supplied.

“These three qualities of the organizer, the tactician, the strategist must, all of them, be leavened and raised to their highest power through a fourth factor present in each and all—the faculty of command.

“Now this term—the faculty of command—is one impossible of definition, though (of course) it is the essential of the whole. It includes so obvious a thing as a right judgment in the choice of subordinates, an instinctive judgment also between the right and the wrong moment for an order, a reprimand, a confidence; but its true potential, the inner thing which gives it all its value, is some quality in the man which communicates his energy to inferiors, causes it to flow throughout every unit of his command down to the individual private soldier, and brings forth in unison those apparently contradictory things, responsibility and obedience, leaving exactly the right degree of freedom to subordinates. Of this essential and, as it were, transcendental quality, Power of Command, no analysis is possible; nothing can be said of it save affirmation. It is present, or it is not present: and none can tell you why.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Hilaire Belloc, *The Tactics and Strategy of the Great Duke of Marlborough*. Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd. pp. 5-7.

### 3. IMPERIALISM

Under the incomparable leadership of Caesar, Roman imperialism came to Gaul. This also we shall study as we read Caesar's account; we shall watch its methods, its purposes, and its effects.

The conquest of Gaul is a classic example of imperialism. Imperialism is the effort or aim to extend the dominion of a king or of a nation beyond its national limits. It is generally motivated by ambition, as in the case of Alexander the Great, or by greed, as in the case of much of the European colonization in Africa and Asia. Imperialistic schemes are carried out in storm and stress; they call forth deeds of nobility and high aspiration, as well as the basest passions of cruelty, hate, and cowardice.

Roman imperialism in Gaul was motivated by the ambition of one man—Julius Caesar. "Caesar was ambitious: If it were so, it was a grievous fault." His aim was not only to reduce Gaul to the status of a Roman province, but perhaps even more to gain thereby the prestige and the power necessary to make himself the greatest dictator of Rome and, in fact if not in name, its first emperor. This he achieved.

Now if we study Caesar's clear record of this, his own conquest, we shall better understand ourselves, our country, and our world, as well as all human history.

For the patriotism of the Gauls was like our own patriotism, and on broad lines the conquest of Gaul has been repeated a dozen times. Change the military cloak of Caesar to the British colonial costume, and you have Robert Clive intriguing with the princes of India for the spread of Britain's power. Change the swords of the Gauls for guns, darken the complexion of Vercingetorix, and you have a Haile Selassie rallying a disunited country against the foreign invader.

The pages of Caesar can teach us the ways of men as they were two thousand years ago and as they still remain, though airplanes

have become the *explōrātōrēs* of the modern army, machine guns have superseded the shower of *pīla*, and the struggle for liberty and peace has spread from Gaul to all the world.

As you read, therefore, observe how the Gallic leaders, loving their liberty indeed, yet contributed, through their petty quarrels and selfish ambitions, through their narrowness and lack of foresight, to the conquest of their own country. Note, too, the lack of discipline in the Gallic peoples themselves. You will see how Caesar, in masterly fashion, made use of the weaknesses of the Gauls to deprive them of their freedom.

## 4. THE CONTEST FROM THE GALLIC SIDE

### THE LEADERS

Various petty chiefs; finally, Vercingetorix, a magnetic and noble leader, but handicapped and brought to a tragic end by the division and dissension of his jealous followers.

### THE PRIZE

Liberty and national integrity. For individuals: petty sovereignty over their own state or clan or over surrounding clans.

### THE MEANS

An army of courageous but undisciplined fighters, far more numerous than Caesar's army, but not inured to long sieges or continuous campaigning; depending—as semicivilized fighters usually do—on the effect of an initial furious assault.

### DISADVANTAGES

Lack of military discipline; emotional instability, with consequent impulsive action of people and rulers; above all, jealous dissension and frequent disloyalty among the chieftains of Gaul themselves.

## 5. THE CONTEST FROM THE ROMAN SIDE

### THE LEADER

Caesar, one of the greatest military geniuses of all time, a scholar, a diplomat, and an organizer, holding a great advantage over his enemy because of unity of command (as did the Germans in the early part of the Second World War).

### THE PRIZE

Gaul: man power for the armies of Rome (perhaps five million inhabitants), commerce, safe trading for the minerals and agricultural products of the country; Roman safety from the invasion of German or Celt. For Caesar: the prestige of a conqueror and a military machine to make him, ultimately, master of Rome.

### THE MEANS

A disciplined and highly trained army of, at most, fifty thousand men, inspired to high achievement and great endurance by the magnetic personality of Caesar; mastery of the science of military engineering; superior arms (*pilum* for hurling and *gladius* for thrusting).

### DISADVANTAGES

A campaign in a foreign country, with difficulties in obtaining supplies and constant danger of being cut off; a contest with men defending their homes and families, their own life and liberty.

