

[A.] Apud Helvetiōs longē nōbilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is, M. Messālā M.

1 **nōbilissimus, ditississimus:** superlative adjs. fuit: pf. sum, esse
M. Messālā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus: when Marcus Messala and Marcus
(Pupius) Piso were consuls; “with Messala and Piso (being) consuls” abl. abs.
i.e. 61 BC, Romans named the year after their annually elected consuls; since
there is no participle. for sum, esse, the subject and predicate are the abl. abs.
2 **regnī:** “for the kingship”; objective gen. governed by cupiditāte, equivalent to
“he desires kingship”
3 **persuāsīt ut...** “persuaded (dative) that...”; this common verb in Caesar
governs an indirect command (ut + impf. subj. in secondary seq.)
exīrent: “they come out”; impf. subjunctive, exēō, exīre in an ind. command,
which can often be translated as an inf.: “persuaded...to come out”

id...persuāsīt: he persuaded them (to do) this
 facilius: comparative adv. facilis, facile “rather easily”
 4 ūnā ex parte: “from one part”
 flūmine Rhēnō: abl. means; supply the verb *continentur* an example of ellipsis
 5 agrum Helvētium: “Helvetian land”
 alterā ex parte: “from another side” see line 4
 monte Iūrā: “by the Iura mountain range” supply *continentur*
 6 tertīā (ex parte): parallel with line 4 and 5
 lacū Lemannō: abl. means, supply *continentur*

For Translation

[illegible]

[illegible]