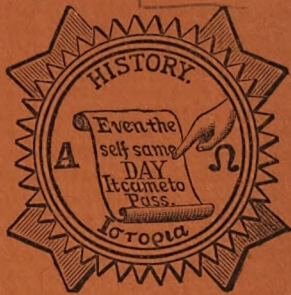


DOUBLE NUMBER.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

THE OUR RACE NEWS-LEAFLET



"The King's business requires haste."

Nos. XLIII., XLIV. *Fourth Set. 4-5.* NOVEMBER, 1895.

Edited monthly by C. A. L. Totten, New Haven, Conn.

Entered at the Post Office, New Haven, Conn., as second-class matter.

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Published by the Our Race Publishing Company, New Haven, Conn.
Price, \$1.00 for XIII. Numbers, Ten cents each.

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PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S
"ELABORATE SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY"
ATTACKED.

Quod ad veritatem,
No quarter asked, none given.

[From "FACTS OF IRON," Price 75c.]

SCHEME SETTING FORTH
THE AVOCATIONS OF JOHN AND JESUS
OVERLAPPED.

[illegible]

* These 9 month columns are introduced to show how the years of John and Jesus overlapped. They are severally those of their respective gestation periods, reflected down to date, so as to show the absolute difference of their ages, in relation to the beginnings of their Ministries.

If thou art in need of Light, send for further information. I am dealing in Truth *versus* Error! What is that to thee? C. A. L. TOTTEN, New Haven, Conn.

Quod ad Veritatem.

"NO QUARTER ASKED, NONE GIVEN."

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S
"ELABORATE SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY"
ATTACKED.

The Date of Cæsar's Assassination, and the Age of Augustus,
settled by a thorough discussion of the Spanish War,
whereby the 15th year of Tiberius Cæsar and all
of its collaterals may be determined.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

"* * *N., Oct. 22, '95.

"BROTHER TOTTEN:

* * * * *

"I am sorry to have to tell you that after reading with my own eyes Hirtius's (supposed) Spanish War, he is misquoted by Jarvis, who is copied by Page, who is copied in turn (evidently) by you.* Therefore the argument of the year of Cæsar's assassination, and the age of Augustus falls, and with it your elaborate system of chronology. I was shocked at this all the more as you expressly say 'I have *carefully* verified * * * Dr. Jarvis's deduction.' * * *

"'Hirtius,' after mentioning chapter after chapter 'the next day,' thus giving a number of days in succession, arrives in chapter 24 where he describes an engagement—nameless. 'The next day' in chapter 25 he describes a still less significant engagement. One or the other is the action of Soritia mentioned in chapter 27. The word *Soritia* occurs only in this one place, ch. 27. After stating in ch. 26 'the same day' of the last skirmish, Hirtius begins chapter 27 thus: 'SOME TIME AFTER' * * * several slaves informed us that EVER SINCE the action at Soritia on March 7th, the enemy had been under continual alarms * * * Cæsar waited till midnight, when the moon began to appear' (on hearing this report).

"Considering that 'the next day' 'the same day' are mentioned in almost every chapter, the above language tells plainly that Cæsar's midnight and moon were *several days* after the

* See Page 157, Study Number Thirteen, for the matter in controversy.

action of Soritia. The fright, the flight of the slaves, etc., as well as the language of the author make Jarvis's quotation on p. 69 of Page's Eclipses astoundingly absurd. There is *nothing* in the language of 'Hirtius' to justify Jarvis's deduction. Page, in putting up his umbrella, when it rained over Jarvis's head miles away—simply blundered. But you, my brother, who load your pages with citations, leading me to believe that you are giving your original investigations when you are merely quoting the blunders of others—and besides solemnly say in the sight of God 'I have *carefully verified*'—my brother, it was much distress for me to witness this * * *.

"Sooner or later, my examination of Jarvis, Page and Totten is likely to be printed. I hardly need tell you how loth I am to have to say aught that will prove derogatory to your standing as a *Scientific* investigator. You will remember I was eager to talk over these difficulties with you (and there are dozens of them) before attacking in print your work. It is unfortunate that you thought it best otherwise. I may be a fool and utterly unworthy of your attention, and the contemptuous silence is the wisest course for you towards the pointing out of errors by me—but, after all, the *facts* I have presented to you are independent of my 'folly.'

"However unworthy I may be, in your estimation, of your attention, you surely cannot afford to continue in publishing what, after all, is not true. *One* of Christ's names is still—*The Truth*, and even a speck of darkness cannot endure before Him who is The Light.

"Yours sorrowfully in X
 "** N. * N. * N.

"P. S. May God indeed bless you and show you *His* ways which are not as man's. For brevity's sake I have not quoted the whole passage. The *whole* makes the case stronger than I have presented it."*

EXPLANATION.

Such was the remarkable letter which reached us as a wind-up to a long series of epistles importuning us (at the expense of stopping our work for the many in order to attend to the difficulties of a single antagonistic correspondent), to discuss issues by letter, or else consent to an interview, either here or at his own camp. The correspondence began just as we stood up to superintend the typographical composition and publishing of the Daniel Chart, which to this day has not yet been consummated, as Styles C, D, and E, are yet to be assembled and shipped off. This correspondent was at once, on receipt of his first epistle, courteously told by letter (at the hand of a

* Italics throughout as in the original.

friend, as we had no time to do so ourselves) that it was impossible to correspond and useless to discuss our position with one who had only read Study Numbers One and Two, and perhaps Fifteen, as he admitted, and he was expected to understand that at a more convenient season, he having in the meantime familiarized himself with the whole matter, some interview might be brought about. This brought an immediate protest against correspondence by proxy and a return to us of our friend's letter! He, as it were, forced us (so we suffered it) to sit down and at least briefly answer him personally much to the delay of more important matters. Next he secured the books required to fill up his set, and seems to have read them, pen in hand, at work seeking rather for errors by some standard of his own than for any good therein, and of course not giving himself a chance to realize the broad nature and compass of what he calls our "elaborate system of Chronology." Letter after letter then followed, pointing out typographical errors, magnifying a misreference which he discovered, and enclosing long arguments for us to copy, answer, or return. There seemed to be no end to the *list expurgatorius*! and, as he sought only error he found no good at all in the premises. Now we could have gotten him out of his difficulties had we had time and had he been open to conviction. We did not have this, much to our regret, but much to our annoyance, as we felt he ought to have understood our position; yet we did, once or twice, drop either a line or leaflet, or enclose a letter from others *re* some of his difficulties, and fully intended to deal with most of them in a future leaflet, which, had he let well enough alone, would have been in different strain than this! In the meantime he, persistently ignoring our truthfully represented preoccupation, and taking it as contrarily as one possibly could, gave vent to his impatience more and more until the matter closed with this epistle. It is a fair sample of what a no inconsiderable class of latently ugly correspondents and more wicked critics have launched against us during the entire period covering the publication of our Studies, but is perhaps as outrageous an example thereof as could well be given. These peculiarly biassed minds never willingly take any light from another, but continue to argue doggedly against all disproof for what they take pride in terming the results of their own personal investigations; nor have we ever known one of them to be convinced that the position taken up by himself could by any possibility be wrong. In such an instance as the present, we publish neither our correspondent's name nor initials. To bring them into public discredit is no part of our duty; nor, as we conceive duty, was it any part of his to threaten us, upon such foundations, with the public bandying of ours! We feel called upon,

however, to use due diligence for the truth's sake, and therefore publish this formula of the attack as perhaps its very best expression, since, the God of Truth assisting us, we intend to leave its *morale* in about the same condition as Pompey's troops found themselves some two days after the battle of Soricia, when Cæsar broke camp under the belated light of an early^{*} March moon, so-called, rising at about midnight in the Year of Confusion, 46 B.C., as we contend, and not later† in the month of March of the first Julian Year, 45 B.C., as his own disposition of the data is drawn up to show, and which we intend to show would be an egregious absurdity the more reprehensible in him than in the world, which still thinks this is so, because he had been shown better in Study Number Thirteen, which was before him when he wrote.

In other words, and in

OUR DEFENSE,

We now propose to give the chronological skeleton of the Book of the Spanish War, using Oudendorp's‡ original Latin Edition now actually before us, and which edition we are as morally convinced this particular critic never laid his "own" eyes on, in spite of the uncourteous implications to usward as to that same edition in his letter, as we are satisfied that he only had before them when he wrote the Bohn Library "Pony!"§ by Mr. W. A. M'Devitte, and which is also before us for collateral purposes.

At any rate, we are far more justified in assuming that this is the case, and that the "pony" is the only volume upon which he could have based his diatribe (*seeing that the text as he renders it, exactly fits the latter, and does not at all agree with Oudendorp or with any other Latin text known to us!*) than he was in the insulting position taken above,—that we had never verified at all what he takes it for granted (in discussing Study Number Thirteen, page 157, *re* his correspondence) we claimed to have vouched for.

We vouched, in quite *another* place (Leaflet XXXVII.-XXXIX.) and fully ten months later, for Dr. Jarvis' "deductions" as to the broad array of the whole matter, and it was, and still is, irrelevant in the premises under special discussion (*re* Study Number Thirteen, pages 157-160) whether we

* March 5th, 46 B.C. 3d Quarter.

† March 23d, 45 B.C. 3d Quarter.

‡ Stuttgartiæ, ex-typographiâ Societatis Wuerttembergiæ Lipsiæ in commissis apud C. H. T. Hartmannum MDCCCXXII. Tomus Secundus.

§ "Pony."—The name in college slang for a cheap-John, illegitimate translation of a classic author, used by lazy students. They are well known to be always inaccurate, yet are fair helps only when employed critically *with the original text in hand*.

actually looked up or claimed then to have looked up all of his references or not. We certainly did not employ left-handed authorities, nor attempt to pass off counterfeit verifications as genuine! for we were brought up in old-fashioned methods where one who used a "pony" was easily detected unless he had, and construed, the original text also! It is no trick even yet, to discover one who uses loaded dice, and we leave our mentor to settle it with himself whether such a *vade mecum* (crutch!) is an original Oudendorf (*sic!*) and whether the use of one is a "scientific," or even a fair or safe, way, either to verify or disprove the scholarly and scientific references and deductions of Dr. Jarvis! or a solid basis upon which to stand up and charge Mr. Page with interested umbrella holding, and ourselves with intentionally misrepresenting things, when, in an entirely different work, and on a whole multitude of duly harmonized lines, we merely vouched for the Doctor's "deductions," and were satisfied, no matter whether by personal examination or not, that all of the conditions were as represented.

It is strange how easily "shocked" some pious-writing folk are, and how prone to misjudge their neighbors' methods, while they are themselves as blind as bats to the fact that their own case is much worse than what they presume to criticise, even were their animadversion just.

We have nothing but contempt for such arguments against our position, and merely advance to meet this particular one in order to put our friends on guard against it and similar ones that may come to the front as this battle waxes to its crisis, and to strengthen their faith in absolute knowledge. For the date under contention (when, nigh unto an "*a d. III. Nonarum Martii*,"—March 5th—the moon arose about midnight "*luna hora circita VI. visa est*,") is a veritable notch in the Master-Key to the times of all the Cæsars, and is thus generic to the determination of whatsoever year we shall henceforth come to KNOW to have been "the 15th year of Tiberius Cæsar" (Luke iii. 1).^{*} Let us now, therefore, turn to the *reverification* both of the references and of the deductions! and to such an array of the entire evidence as shall make all of our readers independent of each other and of us or of our correspondent in the formation of a sound judgment in the premises.

THE SPANISH WAR.

A. Hertii (Pansæ), as supposed, or at any rate the uncertain author of the Spanish War, whoever he may have been, kept a brief running log-book of Cæsar's doings while in Spain, which goes by the name of *De Bello Hispaniensi*. Now, in

^{*} For if the Year of Confusion, 47-46 B.C., was his 18th year, and Augustus lived to near the close of his 76th, he must have died, and Tiberius have succeeded him, in 13 A.D.

whatsoever year Julius Cæsar was thus actually engaged, Augustus Cæsar must, by the testimony of Paterculus, have been "seventeen years old," and as he lived to be 76 years less 35 days and died on an August 19th, we can easily determine thence the 1st year of Tiberius his successor. It is generally admitted that Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the year following the Spanish War, and it was to settle the year of this war (47-46 B.C.) that Dr. Jarvis appealed to this book, to wit: (to OUDENDORF'S Critical LATIN Edition, with all the parallel readings) and that Mr. Page supported the appeal and its deductions, which we also have unhesitatingly endorsed, and now, more than ever, after this forced review of our position, do most strenuously maintain is the only correct one, albeit the matter could be demonstrated by much independent and equally first class evidence and argument, even if this book had never been written! or were yet to be thrown out of court! We have canvassed all this in our Studies (see Number Thirteen, page 158-160, *et al.*) and shall therefore now confine ourselves to the point at issue and study with you the book itself.

The argument of the Book of the Spanish War is divided up into forty-two chapters, and in order to show its rapid chronological structure we shall merely excerpt the gist, and a key word or so, here and there along this argument until we arrive at the disputed sections, concerning our use of which, in endorsement of Dr. Jarvis and Mr. Page, we have been so grossly misunderstood and so plainly threatened with a public attack for "unscientific" methods, and both gratuitously insulted and disingeniously lectured for even worse faults!

It is contrary to our military training to await the onslaught of an adversary, and this particularly when we have already received his actual declaration of war, although it is sealed and thus far unaccompanied by any overt act. And one's duty in defense of vital truth becomes yet the more apparent when he has been coolly supplied with an official copy of the very plan of his adversary's battle! Under such circumstances, it would be idle to await the attack and let the cause of truth forego the advantages of the initiative, and this we therefore take, lest the cause we have so much at heart, and which all who are with us on the side of truth rightly expect us to defend, should suffer even temporary loss through lack of vigilance. The Book of the Spanish War is a part of our own primary defense, and we do not dream of abandoning it at the summons of one who merely rides against us on a wooden "horse!"

CHRONOLOGICAL EPITOME.

In chapter I., the author (Hirtius, we ourselves believe) recounts the causes of the war, dating back to those battles in

the East, from which so many had fled to the young Pompey, who had taken possession of Further Spain; Cæsar being detained in Italy.

Chapter II. specifies the year of the war, as follows: "*C. Cæsar Dictator III., designatus IV.,* etc.*" Cæsar Dictator the third time, and designated the fourth, when, by means of many journeys previously accomplished, he would have come with special haste (in 27 days, from Rome to Abulco; Appian, Strabo, Eutropius) into Spain to finish the war, was met by ambassadors, etc. He caught up, unexpectedly, with his Lieutenants, and

Chapter III., immediately detached six cohorts, etc. (the second watch of the very night of his arrival) to the relief of Ulia;

Chapter IV., which being accomplished, then and there, he at once pressed on to Corduba, drawing Pompey after him.

Chapter V. Cæsar crosses the river Beatim and for many days (*ita diebus compluribus*) tries to bring on a general engagement with Pompey, and so conclude the war at once.

THE SIEGE OF ATTEGUA.

Chapter VI. Cæsar re-crossed the river to attack Attegua, and the same day (*ea die*) Pompey went to Corduba. Cæsar encompassed Attegua and, on learning this, Pompey, that day (*eo die*) set out to its relief, obtaining some advantage upon his subsequent arrival.

Chapter VII. *Insequenti nocte*, the following night, etc.

Chapter VIII., gives a reason why Pompey camped between Attegua and Ucubis, and in sight of both places, was so enabled to prolong the war.

Chapter IX. *Tertia vigilia profectus*, at about midnight Pompey attacked Cæsar's outpost, but was repulsed.

Chapter X. Siege of Attegua continued. *Insequenti luce*, the following morning, etc. *Ea nocte*, that night, etc.

Chapter XI. A sally from the town repulsed on *postero die*, etc. *Eodem die*, the same day, etc. *Et noctus tertia vigilia*, at midnight, etc. *Hoc præterito tempore*, in process of time, or enough time having passed, etc.

Chapter XII. *Postero die*, the next day, etc. *Idem tempore*, at the same time, etc. *Vigilia secunda*, at the second watch, about 9 P.M., etc. *Præterito noctus tempore*, night time being over, etc.

* This alone should fix the year as 47-6, and not 45 B.C.; for as the Spanish War was in the year before his assassination, which latter the Capitoline tables make to have been in his IV. Dictatorship, and as his Ovation after that war is recorded on the marbles to have been on Jan. 26, 708 and =45 B.C. there is no escape from the conclusion that the death of Pompey must have been in the previous April, and therefore in 46 B.C. as we contend!

Chapter XIII. *Postero die*, the next day, etc. *Eo die*, that day, etc. *Idem que temporis*, and at the same time, etc. *Postero die*, the next day, etc. *Eo die*, that day, etc.

Chapter XIV. *Eo præterito tempore*, that time having transpired, etc. *Item insequenti die*, also the ensuing day, etc.

Chapter XV. Discusses the uncertainties of dismounted cavalry engagements. *Ejus diei insequenti tempore*, in the following part of that same day, etc. Here is a suitable place to point out the natural bearing of *insequenti tempore* upon whatever precedes it. It is next upon that, and even on it if modified as above, but nothing intervenes.

Chapter XVI. *Hujus diei extremo tempore*, towards the extremity of that day, etc. *Et vigilia tertia*, at midnight, etc. *Nocte tota ultra*, all night long, etc. *Qui postero die*, who, the next day, etc. *Eodem qui tempore*, who at the same time, etc.

Chapter XVII. *Ita postero die*, so the next day, Tullius and C. Antonius, ambassadors, came to Cæsar, etc.

Chapter XVIII. Ambassadors dismissed, etc. *Eodem que tempore*, at the same time the Ensign of the First Legion deserted to us, and announced (*quo die equestre prælium*) that on the day of the cavalry battle (two days before, see chapter xv., a case of back reference, similar to the contested one yet to be discussed, compare chapter xvii.) *Insequenti tempore*, just after this, etc. (manifestly in the same day! compare ch. xxvii.). *Eodem tempore*, at the same time, etc. *Eadem nocte*, the same night, etc.

DISCUSSION.

From now on, as we are drawing near the parts which bear directly upon and include the chapter under discussion, we shall give them without curtailment, but in the meantime, a few remarks, preliminary and in review, are in order, to wit:

From the foregoing skeleton it will be perceived by all concerned that the author of this book was keeping what is well known among soldiers as a Military Journal, necessarily brief, day by day, so much as possible, or at any rate, sufficiently interdated, always to the point, much of it annotated, but only apparently disconnected in style, because the whole of it is plainly intended to be regarded as consecutive. It will be found to be sufficiently punctuated with actual dates to effect its own purpose and confirm our own interpretation as to its chronology. Its very structure as an entirety, and its constant repetition of similar chronological phrases, proves primarily that it was just such a journal of events as we describe, and that its incidents actually flowed one after the other, in the quickest sort of a way, as it were under military pressure. Such a sequence only is compatible with our own estimate of

Julius Cæsar's generalship, and our personal knowledge of the principles of military journalism.

It is manifestly arbitrary, then, for anyone unfamiliar with such journals, and for irrelevant ends, to vary the general significance of similar terms, here and there in the context, and it is a plain evidence of the misappreciation of their manifest intention to do so; but it is far more reprehensible to accord to the word *insequenti* very different significations in different chapters of the same author, when used in juxtaposition with such words as *die*, *nocte*, *luce*, *tempore*, etc. Particularly is this so when the manifest purpose of such inconsistency is merely to bolster up a forced and private interpretation, so as to find a plausible reason thereafter, based as it were disingenuously back upon it, for the sole purpose of obtaining a fulcrum for displacing the whole matter discussed in the journal from one year to the next! If the natural construction and consistent translation can be expected to identify the proper year, surely the unnatural and inconsistent one cannot but land its advocate in hopeless error.

In every case the word *insequenti* must be interpreted ensuing, immediately following, or next upon whatsoever is immediately before it, and never by "some time after," for our English understanding of this particular expression is necessarily savored with length of duration as a whole, rather than with brevity thereof, as to what separates it from its strict grammatical and chronological predicate. The whole gist of this journal as thus far analyzed and now set forth in skeleton, should make this as plain to all who are concerned to know the truth, as if an original Latin text, Oudendorf, or some equally good one, lay as open before them as it now does before us, and this, even though they do not understand any words of Latin, save those now under sufficient explanation. At any rate, it should be patent to all concerned that it is simply ridiculous to appeal to a miserable penny-a-line translation, as a matter of genuine verification, and as a means of rightly dividing the truth as to nice chronological points, or as a justification for the threat to pull another man's literary nose, and a text whereon to fill up a "pain-and-mortification" *sermon blank!* seeing that the original Latin text, and a special edition and its actual force, are the things discussed by Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Page and myself. But to return to the text,

SIEGE OF ATTEGUA CONCLUDED.

Chapter XIX. *Vigilia secunda*, etc. About the second watch, on account of much battering, a wooden tower on our side was wrecked from the bottom up to the second or third story. *Eodem tempore*, etc. At the same time a sharp engagement took place in front of the wall, and they burned our

tower to the top, whereupon the townspeople, assisted by the wind, secured (burned) a second one. *Insequenti luce*, etc. The following morning a matron threw herself from the wall and fled to us, saying, her family had intended to desert to Cæsar in a body but had been taken and butchered. *Hoc præterea tempore*, etc. Likewise at this time some billets were cast from the wall, on which writing to this effect was found: "L. Munatius to Cæsar: If you will grant my life, since Cn. Pompey has deserted me, as I have served him, so in truth and constancy will I hereafter serve thee." *Eodem tempore*, etc., at the same time, the ambassadors of the towns-people, who aforetime had come out, waited on Cæsar, (saying) If he would grant them their lives the city would be surrendered by them (*insequenti die*) the following day. To whom he responded: That he was Cæsar and he would pledge his faith. *Ita ante diem XI., Kalend. Martii, oppido potitus. Imperator est adpellatus*. Thus, on the eleventh day before the Kalends of March (February 19th) having captured the city, he was saluted Imperator.

The critical reader will note here that this *specific date* is a very important chronological antecedent to what we yet have to verify in affirmative contention, and that a strict analysis and comparison of it with the date yet to be considered, brings, as it were, new matter into the premises. For its significance has hitherto escaped those who have discussed the topic,—not only Dr. Jarvis and Mr. Page, as well as ourselves, but also, and quite naturally has been lost to our hypercritical correspondent, whose apparently second-hand methods of verification after all could not be expected to amount to much in the detection of Latin chronological particulars. The point is this: what follows between this particular date, February 19th and that March 5th of the slaves' report as to the battle of Soriccia, (followed that night by the rising of the moon at about midnight, either on March 5th, on the confused calendar of 46 B.C., the Year of Confusion, or, on actual March 23rd of the first Julian year, 45 B.C., and the which of the two is correct, being the point of contention) is now brought down within the very narrow limits of the eight succeeding chapters, and that all the chronological references these chapters contain must fit the calendar actually referred to by the journal itself. Hence, an analysis thereof, as to each of the two cases, may be expected to point out the correct one with precision. Note, also, for we shall again meet with a similar expression, that *ante diem*, the day before, when used with reference to the Kalends, etc., is a natural Kalendric one to designate the number of days before it by the addition of figures, and that its well known abbreviation is *a. d.*

THE JOURNAL CONTINUED.

Chapter XX. When Pompey learned through deserters, that the town had capitulated, he moved his camp opposite Ucubis, and cast up works about this place, and began to secure himself with intrenchments. Cæsar (also) moved and pitched his camp near that camp. *Eodem tempore mane*, etc. At the same time, early in the morning, one clad in armor deserted to us out of the native Legion, and announced that Pompey had summoned the citizens of Ucubis, and imperatively directed that they should find out by diligent inquiry, who was favorable to his party, and also to the success of the enemy. *Hoc preterito tempore*, etc. This having transpired in the captured city, the slave who, as above related, had slain his master, was apprehended in a mine and burned alive. *Idem que temporis*, etc. Now, at the same time, eight armed centurions deserted to Cæsar from the Spanish Legion and our cavalry joined battle with that of the enemy, but were worsted as they slew some of the light-armed horseman. *Ea nocte*, etc. The same night our pickets took three slaves and a soldier of the native Legion. The slaves were crucified, the soldier beheaded. (This shows the relative estimate which the Romans placed upon the two methods of punishment, and brings into prominence the ignominious fate they visited upon the Saviour.)

Chapter XXI. *Postero die*, etc., the day after, some light-armed cavalry deserted to us from the hostile camp. *Et eo tempore circiter*, etc., and about that time, eleven horsemen fell upon our watering party. Some they slew and others they took alive. From the cavalry they took eight troopers. *Insequenti die*, etc., the ensuing day Pompey, beheaded seventy-four persons who were said to be favorable to the success of Cæsar. The rest he ordered to be led into the city, out of whom one hundred and twenty escaped and came to Cæsar (compare chapter xx.).

FURTHER REMARKS.

We come now to a chapter which covers a very considerable period of time, to wit: chap. xxi., which gives an account of the Bursavolensians and the fortunes of the legates thereto, and of the city itself under the leader of its revolt. The Chronological terms involved are indefinite, and are only to be interpreted *according to the limits which are otherwise fixed, i.e., limited by the date of the closely preceding capitulation of Attegua, detailed in chapter xx., and the long subsequent date given in chapter xxvii.* Between these two dates, Feb. 19th, and March 5th, the intermediate events must be arranged. As a matter of fact the incidents related in this chapter begin

with Merkodius major, the intercalary period of 23 days interpolated by Cæsar into the month of February that very year. While it transpired Pompey made himself strong in Ucubis and Cæsar deliberately circumvallated him. Hirtius, or the writer of the Journal, seems to have taken this particular gap in the regular flow of Numa's calendar because of Cæsar's correction for the description of the Bursavolensian incident, which formed a no inconsiderable feature of the war. Viewed in this light this chapter, while its own *interior* chronology is indeterminate, is as a whole of the most significant value to the scientific chronologist after all, for it spans an intercalary month! We must place, for instance, the departure of the ambassadors to the Bursavolensians upon the very first day of this intercalary period! and are left to our own resources as to the subdivision of the matters involved. It is also to be noted in passing that the very silence of the record is significant as voicing the distinctive sentiment of all ancient peoples against *dies atres* or unfortunate days, as all such intercalary periods were regarded. Even the Hebrews avoided using them in their chronicles. They are rarely referred to at all, save indirectly as "after many days," at "the end of days," at "the revolution of the year," etc., etc. Neither Cæsar nor Pompey, both out of deference to their superstitious followers and by virtue of their own superstitions, attempted any particular venture, save that they continued their undertakings, during this particular group of days. As to the incidents detailed in the chapter we shall merely cite them as written, and in our final recapitulation enumerate their headings without any particular pretension of having more than generally located them.

THE BURSAVOLENSIAN INCIDENT.

Chapter XXII. *Hoc præterito, tempore*,* etc., in process of time, the Bursavolensians (who had been captured in the town of Attegua), were sent home with our ambassadors, to discuss affairs with the Bursavolensians, to wit: what they had to expect from Pompey since they had seen his soldiers butchering their hosts and, moreover, committing many crimes, though as guards against these things, they were received. When they arrived at the place, our legates, though they were Roman Knights and Senators, did not dare to enter the city, save only such as were natives thereof. After some messages had been sent and received back and forth, and our ambassadors, who were without the city, were returning to us, they

* The fall of Attegua and capture (see Chap. xix.) of these Ursaonians had taken place several days before, and hence the account here reverts as well as comes down further along the Journal. The whole chapter is narrative of necessity and requires to be dealt with understandingly, as we are limited as to time by the dates at each end of this section!

were pursued by those of the city and slain in cold blood. But two remained who fled away and reported the matter to Cæsar. Then they, the Bursavolensians, sent spies to the town of Attegua, who, when they found out for sure the matters that had been reported by the ambassadors, were scarcely restrained from stoning him who had slain the delegates, and began to lay violent hands upon him, which operated to their own destruction. For when freed from this peril, he obtained leave from the citizens to go as a delegate to Cæsar and justify himself. Permission being given, when he had set out from thence, having obtained help, and after he thought himself sufficiently strong, and by night, through treachery, had been received into the city, he made a great slaughter, the leaders and all who were opposed to him being slain, he reduced the city into subjection. *Hoc præterito tempore*, etc., after this, some escaped slaves told us Pompey had sold the goods of the citizens, nor were any (soldiers) permitted to leave camp unless unarmed, because since the day of Attegua's capture, many, driven by fear had fled into Bæturia, nor was there any hope of victory left to him, and that if any one deserted from us, he was put into the light-armed troops, and that his pay was not more than sixteen (*asses*, perhaps, a day, or sestertii per month; what, not mentioned).

DEATH OF THE TWO CENTURIONS.

Chapter XXIII. *Insequenti tempore*, etc., thereupon (then, next, that is, after the arrival of these slaves, in the very next period, it may have been the next day, or date, but this is by no means necessary and not probable considering the habitual use of *tempore* in similar and collateral places), Cæsar pitched his camp near Pompey's and began to run a line of works to the river Salado. *Hic dum*, etc., at that time, while some of our troop were scattered at work, many of the enemy fell upon us from higher ground, and the quantity of darts they threw, not being checked by us, many were wounded. *Hic tamen*, etc., at this time, truly, as Ennius saith, our troops did give up for a spell. This was so contrary to our custom, to give up (that) two centuries of the Fifth Legion crossed the river in order to restore the lines. And when courageously and with the utmost valor, they labored the more, one of them fell under the storm of darts from above, so the other, after maintaining his attack a spell, and seeing himself about to be surrounded, he also in a little while stumbled and fell. His unfortunate fall being reported everywhere, as many of the enemy now crowded on, our cavalry crossed over and began to drive the enemy to their works. So while they strove to make great havoc among those within their lines, they were surrounded by a squadron and some light-armed troops. (Then) had not their valor been great

they would have been taken alive, for they were so hampered by the lines of work that the cavalry was scarcely able to defend itself in the enclosed space. In both this and the former affair, many of our side were wounded, among whom was even Clodius Aquitius. Nevertheless, albeit the battle was at such close quarters, none of our troops fell, except the two centurions who sacrificed themselves to fame.

IDENTITY OF SORICIA AND SORICARIA.

We now arrive at the well-defined date and description of the battle of Soricaria or Soricia, for we have ample evidence that the two words refer to one and the same place, the "pony," and our self-sufficient verifier, to the contrary notwithstanding. Some of the versions have the word *ad Soricuriam*, others *ad Soritiam*, *Suricam*, and *Siricam*, instead of *ab Soricaria*, which latter Oudendorf prefers in chapter xxiv. But he quotes numerous authorities, under chapter xxvii., where he prefers *Soriciam*, to show that there is no doubt among men of learning, but that the Soricaria and the Soricia, mentioned in chapters xxiv. and xxvii., are one and the same place, yet which spelling is to be preferred, he says, "I do not know." The "pony" uses two words, Soricaria in chapter xxiv., and Soritia in chapter xxvii., but no note to put its reader on guard in the premises. The date thereof, whatever its correct name (there are even several names for Waterloo!) is quite generally supposed to be the one given in chapter xxvii., as March 5th, and this, if so intended, will be the case, whether the Spanish war was in the Year of Confusion, 46 B.C., as we maintain, or in the first Julian year, 45 B.C., which we dispute. For, in referring to it subsequently, the author of the Spanish War is supposed to locate it on "*a.d. III, Nonarum Martii*." Now the Nones were on March 7th, *pridie* was the day that preceded it, to wit, March 6th. The next before that was *III. Nonarum Martii*, and was the 5th of March, when the moon actually arose on the following midnight (at about 11.59 P.M., that is, at about the beginning of the sixth hour). But there is a serious dispute, and a well founded one, as to whether the date thus given refers to the battle itself or to the arrival of the slaves, some days later. The difficulty of the Latin is very apparent to a scholar, and he will admit that other things being equal, the date may refer either to the battle itself or to the slaves.

We not only have Dr. Jarvis's own caution on this matter (see page 169 of his work) to wit, the doubt as to which event the date actually refers, but after puzzling over it in vain to obtain a definite pointer to settle the matter, have consulted no mean authority in these parts where certainly there is no dearth of ability, and are assured that the doubt as to the mere *Latin*,

is sufficient to make the matter indefinite, unless some outside testimony can be called in as arbitrator, and this, we urged with due recognition, the Chronology involved sufficiently explained by virtue of the moon's age that very night of Cæsar's departure, which was that succeeding the arrival of the slaves, and so arbitrating for March 5th as the date of their arrival. However, it makes no essential difference with our position, which is correct, though we are willing to accept the most unfavorable position for the mere sake of argument, seeing that either one in 46 B.C. is better than what the year 45 B.C. affords from any standpoint. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Page and myself were content to identify the day and the year on which the moon arose at midnight before Cæsar moved his camp, as that of the date in question. This must have been either on March 5th or 6th, 45 B.C., and Mr. Page and myself favored the chronological reference as referring to the arrival of the slaves soon after the battle, rather than necessarily to the battle itself. Dr. Jarvis who favored it as that of the battle itself quotes the whole sentence and fairly explains the doubt as to the significance of the rather confused Latin sentence in which it occurs.

The "pony," however, considers the date to be that of the battle itself, still, all animadversions founded upon it, are of course valueless, for that sort of verification is only falsely so-called "scientific." But this controversy has had its providential bearing in that such an unwarranted attack upon the truth has sent us back to Jarvis and Page, for a more critical re-examination of the whole matter, and finally on to Oudendorp himself, and not to a dummy, and so enabled us to clear up and rectify the whole difficulty. There are two cases, the one referring the date to the battle, the other to the arrival of the slaves, 46 B.C. being understood and herein demonstrated.

CASE I.

March 4th, IV., Death of the Two Centurions, chapter xxiii.

March 5th, III., "*a.d. III. Nonarum Martii*," Battle of Soricia, chapter xxiv. Moon arose at 11.59 P.M.

March 6th, Pridie. Date of the events contained in chapter xxv., xxvi., and xxvii. up to the *next* midnight when the next date follows to wit:

March 7th. Nones and moon arose at 12.20 A.M. ± 10 , *i.e.*, "*luna hora circiter VI.*" just before Cæsar set out. In this case we take full advantage of the word "*circiter*," about, which is good in a pinch for the whole of the 6th hour.

In this case the slaves must have come into camp late on the day of the skirmish (6th), and when Pompey broke camp that night before 12. Cæsar followed subsequently thereto and with the moonlight, what there was of it. If then the Battle is the

event dated, the foregoing Case (I.) gives what appears to be the best possible arrangement of the collateral incidents which are very much circumscribed.

CASE II.

March 1, Kalends. Arrival of slaves latter part of chapter xxii.

March 2, VI., Death of the two centurions, chapter xxiii.

March 3, V., Battle of Soricia, chapter xxiv.

March 4, IV., Skirmish at same place, chapters xxv., xxvi.

March 5, III., chapter xxvii. Arrival of slaves "*a.d. III. Nonarum Martii*." Pompey moves his camp, and just before, *priusquam*, the date ends, the moon rises at about 11:59 P.M., "*luna hora circiter VI. visa est*," hence the chapter xxvii. goes on

March 6, Pridie, Cæsar, *profectus est*, sets out (*eodem*) to the same place, or follows suit (*eodem*).

Some versions give *eo* instead of *eodem* in which case it means *that day*, and the chronological sharpness of the identification is increased. For the word holds all the transactions to *eodem die*, as perhaps even *eodem* does. At any rate this Case II. seems to satisfy all the conditions best and each of them at its full value. However our would-be opponent may take his choice between the two cases, for he *must* choose the one or the other!

Because if he elects to beat the air around the midnight March moon of 45 B.C. (which was new on March 1st and therefore did not come to her third quarter and so rise about midnight until March 23rd, he must drop the arrival of the slaves down the calendar eighteen days after the date of the battle in order to find, *eo die*, that day, in which Pompey moved, followed by Cæsar, after a moon rising at midnight! There are *other* reasons (than those already given) why this simply *cannot* be done, and we shall advert to them in time, but in the meanwhile we may well wonder how he would arrange for 45 B.C. the calendar of the Spanish war, particularly events subsequent to Soricia and up to the death of Pompey, whose head was thrown into Cæsar's camp on April 12 (chapter xxxix).

From our own standpoint of 46 B.C., whether Case I. or Case II. be preferred, we have besides a perfect harmony of the record no ridiculous waste of time between the battle on March 3rd or 5th and the midnight moon of March 5th (actual) or 6th (*circiter*) nor any lack of time (40 days instead of 20) in which to distribute the very many things that preceded Pompey's death; while, from the 45 B.C. standpoint, the intervals are lengthened just where (between Soricia and the subsequent midnight moon) there is no need of time, and shortened where (between breaking camp and the death of Pompey) there is great stress of it! The fact is we counsel our adversary to

take his medicine gracefully and not to mistake its "elaborate system of chronology" for a mere coating—we assure him that it goes down to the centre and is sweet enough after the taking! Let us now go to the account of the Battle of Soricia.

THE BATTLE OF SORICIA.

Chapter XXIV. *Postero die ad Soricaria, utrorumque convenere copiae.* The next day the forces on both sides (determined or happened) to meet near Soricaria (Soricia see xxvii.*). Our forces began to throw up entrenchments. When Pompey perceived that the lines cut him off from Aspavia, which is five thousand paces from Ucubis, these things made it necessary for him to undertake to prevent it; yet not on equal grounds did he attempt to draw up his troops, but chose a high hill out of a cluster, to the end that, of necessity, those in the lower place would have to submit. Wherefore, as on both sides the forces strove for the superior position, they were cut out of them by us and driven down into the plain, which favoring circumstance gave us the advantage. Indeed, the enemy yielding upon every side, our troops routed them with great slaughter, to whom the mountain, not valor, was safety. Out of which advantage even then, had it not grown late, and out of all relief, they would have been deprived by the few of our troops who were engaged; for, of the light-armed troops three hundred and twenty-four fell, and one hundred and thirty-eight of the legionary, moreover their arms and spoils were captured. Thus the death of the two centurions, *pridie*, the day before, was fully avenged by this punishment of the enemy.

THE SKIRMISH; OR SECOND BATTLE AT SORICIA.

Chapter XXV. *Insequenti die*, etc., the following day, according to custom, his garrison returned to the same place where they were used to take up their position, for only on unequal grounds did his cavalry dare to commit themselves. When our men were at work the cavalry forces began to make a demonstration, and at the same time, the Legionaries with shouts, desired a place chosen for battle, as if they expected to follow, and that they were ready to fight. Our troops, therefore, left their fortified hill and went down a long way, where they drew up on a flat, unfavorable place. They, nevertheless, remained afar off in doubt as to joining battle on equal terms, and did not dare to come down, except one Antistius Turpio, who, supposing on account of his strength, none of his opponents to be his equal, began to defy us. Then, as it is recorded of the encounter between Achilles and Memnon, Q. Pompeius Niger, a Roman Knight of Italy, advanced from our

* The "pony" reads, "both parties withdrawing from Soricaria!"

side to the conflict. The fierceness of Antistius drew the attention from work to watching. The lines were drawn up, for between such chosen warriors the doubt of victory was so balanced that it almost seemed as if the end of the war depended on this duel. So the wishes and anxieties of each side for their own success, were equal to the favor and encouragement they had for their own champion. Each of them advanced to the encounter on the plain with valor and alacrity, and their shields refulgent with warlike emblems of quaint pattern. The combat would probably have been carried to a finish had not some cavalry prevented it, who constituted a guard to the light-armed troops at work not far from camp. As our cavalry were in retreat, while coming back to camp, they were closely followed by the enemy. Suddenly they returned the attack making a great cry. This so terrified them, that they were put to flight, and with much loss returned to camp.

Chapter XXVI. Cæsar on account of the valor of this Cassian troop, gave them thirteen thousand sesterces, and to their commander five golden collars, and ten thousand sesterces to the light-armed troop. *Hoc die*, etc., that day, A. Bæbius, C. Flavius and A. Trebellius, Roman knights, Astensians, their horses almost covered with silver, deserted to Cæsar, and announced the other Roman knights who were in Pompey's camp, had taken an oath to desert. That through the betrayal of a servant, all had been cast into prison, from whom, by chance, they had escaped. *Item hoc die*, etc., likewise, that same day, letters were intercepted which Pompey had sent to Ursao: "If you are well, I rejoice. I am well, therefore accept our greeting. In our opinion we have thus far resisted the enemy. Nevertheless, if he waged battle on equal terms, the war would have been ended quicker than you can imagine. But a new army ought not to be drawn up on a plain. Hitherto (therefore) they have protracted the war, trusting to our supplies, for they besiege isolated places, drawing thence their provisions. Hence I shall protect the cities of our party and finish the war as soon as possible. I have in mind to send you some cohorts. They, being deprived of our supplies, will, of necessity come to an engagement."

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SLAVES.

And we ourselves now come to the disputed text, which we shall quote at length from OUDENDORF's version. Italicising, for the purpose of distinction, only what Dr. Jarvis saw fit to select as pertinent, and both quote, not "misquote," correctly in Latin, and interpret as fairly well as may be, with notes upon its difficulties (see Jarvis' *Int.* to *Hist. of the Church*, p. 168). And, finally, we shall give our own rendering of the whole text, *de novo*, and as brought out by this controversy. The

fact is, we owe not a little to our cantankerous correspondent, after all; for, while we have found Dr. Jarvis and Mr. Page so habitually fair in quotation and unforced in interpretation as not to need much verification in their premises and references, though we have not avoided this (and though, as elsewhere stated, we have always endeavored, to verify their deductions, which is quite a different thing, and the chief duty of a chronologist), we should never think of accepting either the premises, references to the originals, or, least of all, the deductions, of this particular correspondent without taking even the most painstaking verification all along the line. We are fully justified in this distinction, for aside from the probability, in spite of his over-sensitive expression as to being "shocked" at such methods, that he actually used a "pony" and not an original Oudendorf himself, we found our estimate upon facts in numerous letters from him, demanding further explanation for things made as plain as possible in our Studies, and which we could not answer during the late hurry of issuing the Daniel Chart, as he was several times fairly and courteously informed, but to no purpose.

As he took our inability as personal, and kept peremptorily demanding a correspondence, we have gathered ample evidence from his own letters to show that his bent of mind is such as fails to draw close, logical, or even ordinary deductions on chronology and never fails to color his interpretations according to the bias under which he is arguing, and a fair example of this is shown in this last letter and in his second-hand rendering of the disputed reference, and his estimate of its bearing upon the previous context of the journal. Yet it is but just to ourselves and to him, too, to say, that in spite of the unconscionable *tu quoque** we are not hesitating at inflicting upon him, we had far rather have had this particular verification of our position left unnecessary by somewhat more of patience upon his part towards us, than have even discovered its strength at such cost to him. And this we avow without any uncalled for mixing of this medicine with other sentiments than manly ones. We sincerely regret the occasion all through, and think that we can understand how perhaps an over-anxiety of investigation, and an overcultivated habit of lack-faith, so-to-speak, in the work of others, has resulted in a disastrous and home-thrust lesson to have less faith in himself. The author of this letter to us is a man whom we had always admired, and now that we have protected our own position bear no ill will towards. He has done some fairly original work—full of painstaking and reward, but it is not chronological work, nor is it yet within the domain of a recognized fixed science. Never-

* A knock-down argument.

theless we could have wished that he had stuck, and we do wish that he would, "stick to his own last," and make us some sandals, which we shall gladly wear and walk toward him in if they shall fit a foot not so very much out of shape after all.

Now the disputed text is as follows:

THE ORIGINAL LATIN.

Chapter XVII. Insequenti tempore quum nostri temere in opere distenti essent, equites in Oliveto, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt aliquot. **Servi transfugerunt, qui nunciaverunt, a.d. III. Nonarum Martii,† prælium, ad Soriciam quod factum est, ex eo tempore metum esse magnum, et Atium Varum circum castella præsse. Eo die Pompejus castra movit, et contra Hispalim in oliveto constitit. Cæsar priusquam eodem est profectus, luna horâ circiter VI. visa est.** Ita castris motis Ucubim, Pompejus præsidium quod relinquit, jussit incenderent. *Insequenti tempore* Ventisponsis oppidum quum obpugnare cœpisset, deditione facta, iter fecit in Carrucam; contraque Pompejum castra posuit, etc., for some six lines more.

SPECIFIC DISCUSSION.

When, as in this chapter, the now familiar word, *insequenti*, is used with *tempore*, instead of with *die*, *nocte*, *luce*, etc., it has the same identical force, no more and no less, to wit: that of the *immediately* ensuing, following, or next. So while, of course, the period implied by *tempore* may be longer than a day, or may even mean the next day occasionally (we have no special axe to grind here, either for Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Page or

* Literally and correctly and sufficiently quoted between these (**) stars by Dr. Jarvis. He further remarks, "The language of the author is wanting in precision. I should infer from his expressions that the deserters who came to Cæsar's camp spoke of the battle and the removal of Pompey's camp as having taken place on a previous day; but whether the battle took place, or the slaves gave the information, on the 5th of March, is doubtful. In either case, however, the inference I have drawn holds good; for if the rising of the moon at midnight was a day or two later than the 5th of March, the impossibility is the same." Yes, and if the battle was on the 3d, and as we construe it; the moon rising on the 5th squares the whole matter.

† There are all manner of collateral readings cited by Oudendorf in his note as to the selection of the one given by him as best per weight of authority for this particular sentence. The very diversity of readings, as though marginals, and comments, demonstrates not only the admitted difficulty of the text, *per se*, but the far greater difficulty experienced in making it fit the accepted Chronology, which it does not and cannot fit; hence these variations. But no matter what the variation, none of them work for 45 B.C., as against 46 B.C., in the face of the fixed lunar conditions and the other dates also actually fixed beyond controversy. In our punctuation we have followed Oudendorf's note, and in the spelling his text. In many of the alternate texts the word *affore* occurs before, or else instead of *ad Soriciam*, i. e., "that they were then present after," or "had come in from the battle," as it were. Finally, we suggest that the placing of the date itself just after the word *nunciaverunt* lends strength to their connection rather than to relation between it and *prælium* which follows,

ourselves), its use in this particular book is overwhelmingly against any such signification, in any special or isolated case, as this correspondent gives it, by quoting, from questionable authority, the double-dashed rendering "some time after," and even following it up with the equally wrong phrase "ever since," as an interpretation of the innocent little word "*ex*," from, and which the very freest translation should not magnify beyond the equivalent word "since." The intense quantitative "ever" is not in it, even by implication, and the whole rendering, slung at us as though from the genuine Latin text, with which we were supposed to be and taxed as unacquainted, and which he certainly implies he had himself verified with his "own eyes," for so under the circumstances we must understand him, is not only forced, but, as the boys say, "too thin" altogether. Such a mistranslation would require us to believe, contrary to his whole military record, that Julius Cæsar himself, with a demoralized enemy right in front of him, and with nothing else on earth even referred to in the text as a diverting circumstance, either actually delayed keeping in touch with Pompey for nearly three weeks after the battle of Soriccia, or else grossly misunderstood the patent results of his own prowess for the same length of time, either of which positions is a military absurdity which, as somewhat educated in such premises ourselves, we reject point blank. Indeed, the very journal itself would have contained some extraordinary chronological expression to cover such a case, instead of one with whose force, *insequenti*, "next," its readers have been fully familiarized.

Note now, that the signification of the expression "*insequenti tempore*," which, by the way, occurs *twice** in chapter xxvii, must be exactly similar to what it has in chapter xxiii. In both cases the chronological sequence (diary) of the text has to be gotten at by going back over the two preceding chapters, that is, from chapter xxiii. to xxi., and chapter xxvii. to xxv., respectively. The intermediate chapters, xxii. in the one case, and xxvi. in the other, referring merely to collateral matters and incidentally breaking, as it were, into the regular order enough to prevent the habitual use of some such direct expression as *insequenti die*, just because the journalist has seen fit so to digress in the intermediate chapters. In the first case, chapter xxii., the events described manifestly cover a very considerable time, but the *insequenti tempore* of the next chapter, xxiii., can merely refer to the date of occurrence at Cæsar's camp of some single one of the specified events before

* The "pony" renders the first one, quoted by our correspondent, as "some time after," and the second one simply by "afterwards" to which latter we have no serious objection to offer.

enumerated, as, for instance, the last; that is, it is *insequenti* to the arrival of the slaves at the end of chapter xxii. So, too, in the case of chapter xxvii., its first *insequenti tempore* refers directly to *hoc die*, just above, and is itself but one day at least (Case I.), or two days at the most (Case II.), after the battle of Soricia.

THE CONFLICTING TRANSLATIONS.

The translation seems to be as follows: "Next after this" (that is, in the *next* interval of time whatsoever its special "unit" may have been here, and collaterals show that if not in the same day at a somewhat later *hour* it was not later than in the next day), "as some of our troops were carelessly scattered at work, while the cavalry gathered wood in the olive groves, a part of them were slain." (Then, that day perhaps implied, at any rate there is no gap of 18 days between this event and the previous battle!) "some slaves deserted to us, who announced:"*

(First Reading). As to "the third day before the Nones of March" (March 5th) "when the battle at Soricia was fought, that since then the demoralization was great and that Attius Varus was in command of the entrenchments." (Compare this with a similar back reference in chapter xvii. to chapter xv.)

(Second Reading). (Then) "Some slaves came over who announced on the 5th of March, (that) from the time when the battle of Soricia had taken place,† the demoralization was extreme, and (that) Attius Varus was in command over the entrenchments." (Personally, we believe that this second reading is the one intended; as the Latin submits to it quite as well as to the other reading, in which second case there is ample time to satisfy a reasonable analysis of all the preceding data between the given date and that of the fall of Attegua). However, to proceed with the translation: "That day (when the slaves came in, of course) Pompey moved his camp and pitched it in the olive groves near Hispalis. Before that Cæsar had also set out" (or gone to the same place, or done the same thing, or on that same day), "the moon had risen at about the sixth hour" (that is, at about midnight, 11.59 P.M., or 12.20 A.M. plus or minus ten minutes, according as *insequenti tempore* refers to March 5th or 6th).

What, then, we finally gather the text to *mean*, is as follows :

"Later on, as some of our troops were carelessly scattered at work, while the cavalry gathered wood in the olive groves, a

* See note, page 68.

† They having come out of it, *affore*, so to speak, see former note on the Latin text, page 68.

part of them were slain. Some slaves crossed over to us who stated, on the 5th of March, that, from the time of the battle which had been fought at Soricia (*affore* from which they had come) the demoralization had been serious, and that Attius Varus was in command of the trenches. That day (to wit: on March 5th) Pompey moved his camp and pitched it in the olive groves near Hispalis. Before Cæsar, however, set out, upon the same day the moon had risen about midnight (as it did on March 5, 46 B.C.) So, having broken camp, he ordered them to burn Ucubis, the fort Pompey had abandoned, and the city being burned they assembled in the main camp. Subsequently he besieged Ventispontus, which being reduced, he pursued his way to Carruca and pitched camp near Pompey. The latter burned the city which had closed its gates against his troops, and a soldier who had slain his brother in camp, was waylaid by our troops and flogged to death. Cæsar still pursuing his march, when he came to MUNDA pitched his camp opposite Pompey's."

A NUT TO CRACK.

Now the battle of Munda was fought on the day following Cæsar's arrival at Munda, and its date is a fixed one, for Plutarch tells us it was fought on the *day of the Liberalia* which falls upon the 17th of March in the calendar.

Query, How could Cæsar have delayed in the vicinity of Soricia until a midnight moon on a March 23rd, 45 B.C., and still have accomplished all that followed and came before Munda, and yet fought at Munda previously, to wit, on March 17th? The year 46 B.C. yields itself without an apology to the whole situation, but it is as hopeless to ride on the calendar of 45 B.C. through this narrow journal of Hirtius as Balaam found it to be when he rode against the angel of the Lord (Numb. xxii. 21-35). One might as well attempt to explain the darkness at the crucifixion by an eclipse of the sun right at the full moon, (Nisan 14) as to put the Spanish war in 45 B.C. in the face of these difficulties. Yea and amen, our system of chronology is elaborate—thank God it is, for so is His and hedged about with walls that will crush the feet of those who would ride rough shod either over them or even between them without regard to equally elaborate checks.

Finally, to cap the climax of our defense, as to scientific methods! we submit that the "pony" translates this section as follows:

"SCIENTIFIC" OR "UNSCIENTIFIC."

"Chapter XXVII. *Some time after* as our men were carelessly dispersed about the works, a few horse were killed, who had gone to a grove of olives to fetch wood. *Several slaves de-*

serted at this time and *informed us that ever since the action at Soritia on the 7th of March, the enemy had been under continual alarms* and appointed Attius Varus to guard the lines. The same day Pompey decamped and posted himself in an olive wood over against Hispalis. *Cæsar, before he removed, waited till midnight when the moon began to appear.* At his departure he ordered them to set fire to the fort of Ucubis which Pompey had abandoned and to assemble in the greater camp. He afterwards* laid siege to Ventisponsi, which surrendered; and marching thence to Carruca, encamped over against Pompey, who had burned the city because the garrison refused to open the gates to him. A soldier who had murdered his brother in the camp being intercepted by our men was scourged to death. Cæsar still pursuing his march, arrived in the plains of Munda, and pitched his camp opposite to that of Pompey." (See Cæsar's Commentaries translated, Bohn's Classical Library).

THE CASE SUBMITTED TO THE JURY.

The reader can now compare our correspondent's verification, as quoted in his letter and made, he says, with his "own eyes" (and with the original Oudendorf implied, since that alone was under discussion, and was the text which he taxed us with not having verified), with the "pony," and form his own conclusions as to what he probably employed as a "scientific" *standard of verification!* Dr. Jarvis was using Oudendorf's Latin text. Whether Mr. Page, or we ourselves, verified his quotation or not, is not at all at issue. We know nothing of what Mr. Page did, we only know that we were satisfied with Dr. Jarvis' quotation, found its translation sufficiently correct and that we verified his deductions from these Latin premises. Our correspondent, however, after challenging all of us, and us particularly for "unscientific" methods, and after, with a threat of publicity, implying that we, individually, had deliberately misled our constituents, and him any way, produces the proof of what he calls a verification, and lo, it is only a ridiculous little "mouse" that is brought forth after such volcanic labor on the part of the mountain! Surely this is not verification to our discomfort that is worth a snap, and our own verification is complete. Hence, our original "deductions" stand, for we have now carefully fortified them beyond all peradventure. Our "elaborate system of chronology" therefore holds its own, and to our correspondent who supposed he had overturned it, by virtue of reversing the premises of this solitary deduction, we rejoin in the face of his com-

* *Insequenti tempore*, here translated "*afterwards*" while at the beginning of the chapter the very same expression is rendered "*some time after!*" What a broken reed upon which to support one's self!

plete and somewhat ignominious failure, that until this particular contention as to the date of the Spanish war, which is now a *Gibraltar*, is hereafter overturned, we need not be expected to discuss whatsoever as flaws or mere side issues may seem by human frailty to have crept incidentally into other parts of our Studies. We have a host of patient correspondents who lend us their aid in detecting those, and are always glad to receive, for due consideration against future editions, a letter of differences from any one. These we no longer can agree to attend to by personal correspondence, as all our friends know, but they also feel confident that their study is valued by us, and by no means ignored in our own further search for truth.

RECAPITULATION DE BELLO HISPANIENSI.

War in Spain. Year of Confusion, 46 B. C. Nominal, 47-46 B. C. Actua..

CHRONOLOGICAL DATA AND REFERENCES.

Days of Year.	Nominal Dates. 46 B. C.	Actual Dates. 47-46 B.C.		
1.	Jan. 1 Kal.	Oct. 13	Cæsar at Rome.	} C. i.
2.	" 2 iv.	" 14	Starts for Spain. (27 days <i>en route</i>)	
29.	" 29 Prid.	Nov. 10	Arrives in Spain.	C. ii.
30.	Feb. 1 Kal.	" 11	At the Rom. Camp,	C. iii.
31.	" 2 iv.	" 12	Ulia relieved, etc.	C. iv.
32.	" 3 iii.	" 13	{ Crosses the Beatim, and "Ita diebus compluribus," for several days; tries to bring on a gen- eral engagement.	} C. v.
33.	" 4 Prid.	" 14		
34.	" 5 Non.	" 15		
35.	" 6 viii.	" 16		
36.	" 7 vii.	" 17	{ Recrosses and be- siegues Attegua.	} C. vi.
37.	" 8 vi.	" 18		
38.	" 9 v.	" 19	Insequenti nocte,	C. vii., viii.
39.	" 10 iv.	" 20	Insequenti luce.	C. ix, x.
40.	" 11 iii.	" 21	Postero die, etc.	C. xi.
41.	" 12 Prid.	" 22	Postero die, etc.	C. xii.
42.	" 13 Idus.	" 23	Postero die, etc.	} C. xiii.
43.	" 14 xvi.	" 24	Postero die, etc.	
44.	" 15 xv.	" 25	Item insequenti die,	C. xiv, xv.
45.	" 16 xiv.	" 26	Qui postero die,	C. xvi.
46.	" 17 xiii.	" 27	Ita postero die,	C. xvii, xviii.
47.	" 18 xii.	" 28	{ Insequenti luce, "the next day," <i>i. e.</i>	} C. xix., xx.
48.	" 19 xi.	" 29		
DATE FIXED			{ a. d. xi. Kal Martii. { Attegua capitulates.	

49.	Feb. 20	x.	Nov. 30	{ Pompejus ex profu- gis Cæsar movit. Eodem tempore mane, ea nocte. Postero die. Insequenti die.	C. xxi.	
50.	" 21	ix.	Dec. 1			
51.	" 22	viii.	" 2			
52.	" 23	vii.	" 3			
53.	Merke- donius Major.	1	Kal.	" 4	Ambassadors depart.	
54.		2	iv.	" 5		
55.		3	iii.	" 6		
56.		4	Prid.	" 7	Arrival at Ursavola.	
57.		5	Non.	" 8		
58.		6	viii.	" 9		
59.		7	vii.	" 10	Fruitless negotiations.	
60.		8	vi.	" 11		
61.		9	v.	" 12		
62.		10	iv.	" 13	Murder of the delegates.	
63.	11	iii.	" 14			
64.	12	Prid.	" 15			
65.	13	Idus.	" 16	Return of two to Cæsar.		
66.	14	xvi.	" 17			
67.	15	xv.	" 18	Spies in the meantime to Attegua.	C. xxii.	
68.	16	xiv.	" 19			
69.	17	xiii.	" 20			
70.	18	xii.	" 21			
71.	19	xi.	" 22	Return to Ursavola, etc.		
72.	20	x.	" 23			
73.	21	ix.	" 24			
74.	22	viii.	" 25	Insurrect'n at Ursavola.		
75.	23	vii.	" 26			
76.	24	vi.	" 27			
77.	25	v.	" 28	Ursavola reduced into		
78.	26	iv.	" 29			
79.	27	iii.	" 30			
80.	28	Prid.	" 31	subjection to the traitor.		
81.	Mar. 1	Kal.	Jan. 1	Arrival of the slaves.		
82.	" 2	vi.	" 2	{ Death of the two Centurions.	C. xxiii.	
83.	" 3	v.	" 3	BATTLE OF SORICIA.	C. xxiv.	
84.	" 4	iv.	" 4	Skirmish at Soricia.	C. xxv, xxvi.	
				{ Arrival of slaves. Pompey moves.		
85.	" 5	iii.	" 5	{ a.d. iii. Nonarum Martii. Luna hora, circiter vi., visa est. 11.59 P. M.	C. xxviii.	
	DATE FIXED			{ Cæsar est profectus. Insequenti tempore		
86.	" 6	Prid.	" 6			

87.	Mar.	7	Non.	Jan.	7	Ventisponti quum	
88.	"	8	viii.	"	8	Obpugnare coepisset.	
89.	"	9	vii.	"	9	Covering the siege of	
90.	"	10	vi.	"	10	Ventispontus	
91.	"	11	v.	"	11	about	
92.	"	12	iv.	"	12	one week,	} C.xxviii.
93.	"	13	iii.	"	13	dedictione facta.	
94.	"	14	Prid.	"	14	Iter fecit in Currucam	
95.	"	15	Idus.	"	15	incendit.	
96.	"	16	xvii.	"	16	In campum Mundensim.	
97.	"	17	xvi.	"	17	Sequenti die (<i>Liberalia</i> , per Plutarch!) BATTLE OF MUNDA.	} C. xxviii. xxx.
	DATE FIXED						
98.	Mar.	18	xv.	Jan.	18	Siege of Munda begins, (many days).	} C. xxxii.-xxxvi
99.	Mar.	19	xiv.	Jan.	19	Circumvallation being complete, Cæsar goes.	
100.	"	20	xiii.	"	20	to Corduba	Pompey in
101.	"	21	xii.	"	21	which he also besieges.	flight, arrives at
102.	"	22	xi.	"	22	—C. xxxiii.	} Carteia. —C. xxxii.
103.	"	23	x.	"	23	About this time the Sally at Munda	
104.	"	24	ix.	"	24	—C. xxxiv.	Disputes arising there
105.	"	25	viii.	"	25	Cæsar goes to Hispalis,	theCartesians
106.	"	26	vii.	"	26	Niger relieves it, —C. xxxv.	send deputies
107.	"	27	vi.	"	27	Plunders it and escapes. Hispalis	to Cæsar at Hispalis.
108.	"	28	v.	"	28	captured, Cæsar	Meantime Pompey escapes.
109.	"	29	iv.	"	29	marches to Asta, which soon capitulates.	Didius overtakes him in four
110.	"	30	iii.	"	30	When "bene multi deditione facient," they had now besieged	} days. —C. xxxvii.
111.	"	31	Prid.	"	31	Munda a good many days," etc.	
112.	April	1	Kal.	Feb.	1	On the fall of Asta.—C. xxxvi.	} Again Pom- pey escapes.
113.	"	2	iv.	"	2		
114.	"	3	iii.	"	3		
115.	"	4	Prid.	"	4		
116.	"	5	Non.	"	5		

117.	April 6	viii.	Feb. 6	Cæsar marched	} Followed night and day, —C. xxviii. until murdered. After which his head was sent to "Hispalim, pridie Id. Aprilis." —C. xxxix.
118.	" 7	vii.	" 7	to	
119.	" 8	vi.	" 8	Gades,	
120.	" 9	v.	" 9	{ where he was occupied	
121.	" 10	iv.	" 10	when Pompey's	
122.	" 11	iii.	" 11	head reached	
123.	" 12	Prid.	" 12	{ "Hispalim, pridie Id. Aprilis."	
DATE FIXED					

In three remaining chapters (xl.-xlii.), the Journal continues, but without dates, as to the succeeding events around Munda, Ursao, etc.; it then ends abruptly by the loss of the rest.

Seeing, then, we have above, *four fixed dates*, no matter what year we select for the Spanish war (to wit: Feb. 19th for the Fall of Attegua; March 5th, for the midnight moonrise when after Soricia Cæsar broke camp; March 17th, for the Battle of Munda; and April 12th, for the exhibition of Pompey's head at Hispalis) and, seeing that the moon *did* rise in the Year of Confusion, on nominal March 5th at 11:59 ± P.M., which date agrees with the record, giving ample time for all the events between Soricia and Munda; and seeing that, in the 1st Julian Year (45 B.C.) the moon on March 5th was not 5 days old, it having been new on both Jan. 1st and March 1st in that year, and therefore not rising at midnight in March 45 B.C., until the 23rd which would have been 6 days *after the fixed date of Munda* (at the *Liberalia*, March 17th, which is only 14 days after Soricia instead of 20) it is clearly a physical, mathematical and chronological absurdity to place the Spanish war in any other year than that of Confusion to wit: 46 nominal and 47-46 actual B.C., when Cæsar was Dictator III. and Designatus IV.—Q.E.D.

Corollary 1. All the secular histories and accepted text books on chronology covering the block of Cæsarian times from 59 B.C. to well beyond 69 A.D. are one year out of true, and their apparent harmony is merely a studied confusion, born out of a complete and henceforth deliberate misunderstanding of the events of the Year of Confusion in which the Spanish War was and must have been fought!

Corollary 2. All the accepted Christian chronology (so called) as to the birth, life, ministry and death of Jesus Christ is wholly at variance with the facts. He was crucified 1 year, 1 month and 1 day *earlier* than commonly asserted, lived but 31¼ years, and his testimony (instead of from more than two to seven years) was compassed by the brief space of but 62

literal weeks to the instant, after which he was "cut off," according to the Scriptures (Dan. ix. 26) upon Thursday, March 17th, 29 A.D., in the 16th year of Tiberius Cæsar.

Schoolium. As the modern church so called, and particularly the independents of various second advent persuasions, so styled, know absolutely *nothing* about the *correct* "times and seasons" of the *First* advent of our Lord, and stubbornly reject the truth which has been promulgated to them in due season for now nearly a week of years, as we and "above 500 at once" can testify, how shall they ever get into a position to rightly divide the truth as to the SECOND ADVENT?

COMMENTS.

The foregoing calendar of the Spanish War is simply impregnable, and as this particular attack against our so called "elaborate system of chronology" has thus far served merely to strengthen our intrenchments upon this historic ground, we may well denominate it the Gibraltar of Chronology and settle down upon its fastnesses forever. Yea, it is the very gate of our enemy, as he himself in his ill-advised and over-confident attack conceived. Nevertheless, in the name of the God of History do we still possess it, nor until IT has been wrested from us by one greater than has yet appeared, need any minor chronological matters elsewhere attacked, and mayhap lost, at all concern us, save to confirm our hearts in the fact that whatsoever shall be lost, here and there over the whole theatre of the war to bushwhackers and Lusitanians, will, after all not have been worth keeping, *for the chronology of the Spanish War commands the whole situation.*

It is strange, therefore, that our so many opponents fail to see the utter hopelessness of their own case, and persist in launching themselves against scattered parts of ours only to their own discomfiture. Even Cæsar lost some things in Spain after the death of Pompey; for instance, his admiral Didius was utterly routed and slain soon after by the Lusitanians nor did Cæsar capture Munda and Ursao until some time longer had elapsed. Yet he knew that the war was his all along! Nevertheless he did not know it by the half so surely as we know that this chronological war in his footsteps is already ours! Therefore *Verbum sat sapienti!* and it is this, that it would much more redound to the credit of others that they should now come in and help us reap the rewards of this long delayed Victory for Truth than to oppose a reconstruction that will surely sweep them, with all other advocates of false times and seasons out of all authority not long hence! The truths we advocate do not depend upon our mere dictum, nor are they the vain theories of immature judgments; they are the rational

exponents of a demonstrated harmony of historical facts, and our object is to make their whole array so plain that all who are with us can fight as confidently with and for them as we do ourselves.

Now these Greek and Roman historians, from whom we gather this mosaic of dates so easily harmonized to 46 B.C., and not at all compatible with 45 B.C., were innocent of all bias as to the modern sacred controversy over the chronology of Jesus Christ, and were innocent of any anticipation of the collateral modern *secular* controversy as to the years of the Cæsars. Their testimony is admittedly original, and first class, that of Hirtius particularly is *prima facie*, and the integrity of our faith in the Gospels, as straight history, manifestly depends upon our own integrity in dealing with the records of these and other collateral secular historians. We have not only nothing to gain but everything henceforth to lose in resisting the force of their plain evidence and perfect harmony in order to save a few private interpretations, which after all never had any real vitality (for there is none even in a great name on the side of error), and whose very lack of it has forced the bulk of the earnest and thorough investigators of Gospel harmony into chronic disagreement and dissatisfaction, and some of them from agnosticism to antagonisticism! Verily the church is in a pernicious way, and it behooves all concerned to assist in mending it at once, rather than continue through jealousy and bitterness or even from inertia to check our own humble efforts to recover the direct path of facts and stick to them. We say candidly they cannot stop us, and we very boldly defy them. We have thrown away our scabbard in this fight and ask no quarter in the fray, *for we shall give none*. In the meantime we expect to lose men and perhaps battles, but we are not fighting for them, *but for the war itself*, and that we reckon not as by any possibility lost to us, albeit we ourselves may fall as it were in Moab. Thank God we have at least seen the chronological lay of the land! Israel herself will surely go in to possess her inheritance on these very lines, *perhaps* much improved! and we ourselves are content to fight upon them in the meanwhile with as little concern as to personal discomfiture as the lilies have as to their growth. It is better then to *assist* unto the glorious end in view, than essay to block what haply yet shall be found to be indeed of God. As for ourselves we leave the issue in His hands, and while we expect, such is human frailty, to be duly disciplined by sufficient losses in our battle to afford others their own chance of reward in the same premises, we do not expect to be literally "knocked out" of existence by any such misconceived and misdirected attack as has been put to confusion in this offenso-defensive re-state-

ment of our position. Nor have we entered the lists for controversy; we have aimed rather to avoid it, nor have we ever *originally* attacked anyone; such is not our principle in these Studies, but to defend ourselves and what we know to be the truth from certain kinds of attack in so far as it lieth in us so to do is of course an entirely different thing, and we should be very remiss in our duty to the cause of truth did we avoid the battle under such circumstances.

By the grace of God, we have bored down to the solid rock of truth too often to mistake our analysis in so plain a matter as the one in hand and as God himself has seen fit to suffer the Gospels to wait until these very days for the beginning of sound certification and full vindication, and has strangely given the pioneer part of the harmonistic and chronological part into our own unworthy hands, we can well afford to wait, for the little while that yet remains, until He himself reveals the truth to whom he will.

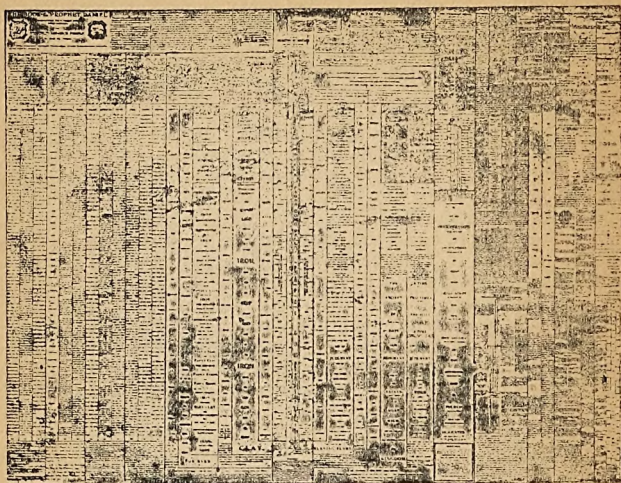
Finally, while we have made no vain pretensions to inordinate accuracy in our Studies, we have not hesitated to claim the results of a clear demonstration wherever fairly won. The whole spirit of our work, as oftentimes set forth, has been to arrive at the truth in the premises examined, and then, and not until then, to draw our conclusions from them by the very same rules that conclusions have always been drawn. It is because the premises, on examination, have so often had to be reconditioned that our work results so differently from that of our predecessors, not because we have presumed to change the rules of procedure.

For instance, this Spanish war is habitually located in 45 B.C. in all the accepted modern text books, histories and theologies, and from it, and Cæsar's assassination thereby assigned to 44 B.C., the 15th year of Tiberius Cæsar is deduced. But if the war was *one year earlier*, and it must have been so by virtue of our impregnable argument, it follows that the 15th year of Tiberius Cæsar began one year earlier, *i.e.*, on Aug. 19th, 27 A.D., instead of 28 A.D. Add the now equally demonstrated facts that the Avocation of the Lord began on the 8th of the succeeding January (28 A.D.), and lasted but 62 literal weeks, ending at his crucifixion (after but one round year of active Ministry) on Thursday, March 17th, 29 A.D., and the merest outline will be gotten of the sort of radical chronological changes made *necessary* by these Studies. No wonder they are ignored, sneered at, misrepresented, antagonized, and even deliberately falsified! Well and good! But the fact remains that our main positions are founded upon premises well laid, and "deductions carefully verified;" and be it known that it is still "hard to kick against the pricks."

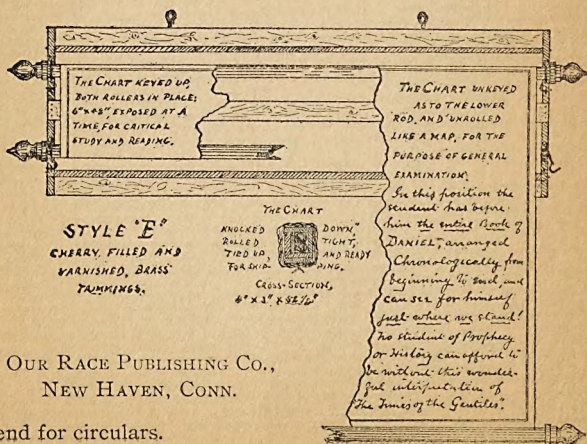
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