

**A FIRST LATIN BOOK,  
INTRODUCTORY TO  
CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES  
ON THE GALLIC WAR**

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A First Latin Book, Introductory to Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War by Daniel G. Thompson

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**DANIEL G. THOMPSON**

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*N. W. Hagner*

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# FIRST LATIN BOOK,

INTRODUCTORY TO

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR.

*For use with Harkness', Andrews and Stoddard's, Bullions  
and Morris', and Allen's Grammars.*

BY

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To  
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MY INSTRUCTOR IN THE RUDIMENTS OF THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE,

*This Book*

*IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.*

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that records should be kept for a minimum of seven years and should be accessible to authorized personnel at all times.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, using a standardized format. This includes recording the date, amount, and description of each transaction. The text also requires that records be kept in a secure and protected environment, with access restricted to authorized personnel only.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of internal controls in ensuring the accuracy of records. It notes that internal controls should be designed to prevent errors and fraud, and to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded. The text emphasizes that internal controls should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment.

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6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in record-keeping. It states that all transactions should be recorded in a transparent and accessible manner, and that the organization should be held accountable for the accuracy of its records. The text also notes that transparency and accountability are essential for building trust and confidence in the financial system.

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8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reviews and updates of records. It states that records should be reviewed and updated regularly to ensure that they are accurate and up-to-date. The text also notes that reviews and updates should be conducted in a systematic and consistent manner, and that any changes should be properly documented.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of the board of directors in ensuring the accuracy of records. It notes that the board of directors is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial records, and for ensuring that they are accurate and reliable. The text emphasizes that the board of directors should regularly review and approve the organization's financial records, and should take appropriate action if any errors or irregularities are detected.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records for the future. It states that accurate records are essential for the long-term success and sustainability of the organization, and for the ability to make informed decisions. The text also notes that accurate records are essential for compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and for the ability to respond to any future inquiries or audits.



## PREFACE.

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ANDREWS and Stoddard's, Harkness', Bullions and Morris', and Allen's are the standard manual Latin Grammars in use in different parts of the country. It is believed that the grammar which is to be the student's main authority until he enters college, at least, should in its full form be his constant companion from the beginning of his study. The general principles of grammar are universal; and the particular text-books above mentioned differ mainly in their arrangement of details and their modes of expression. Accordingly, if a philosophical method of study can be devised, there is no reason why it may not apply equally well to different grammatical text-books. To construct such a method which may be made available for the works specified, is the aim of this book.

The principles upon which we have proceeded are mainly these:—

*First.* That the learner should commence his study of Latin grammar with the verb, in order that he may be introduced to sentences as speedily as possible.

*Second.* That only so much of the grammar be learned at first as will give the general form of the language, leaving the particulars to be afterward filled in.

*Third.* That drill-exercises on the varieties of inflection are necessary in addition to the examples of the grammar, to fix the latter definitely in mind.

*Fourth.* That in close connection with the study of the grammar and the drill-exercises, there should be carried on a con-

tinual application of the laws learned, to the language itself, in progressive sentences taken from some one classical Latin author.

Attention is called to some of the details of the plan.

After a few preliminary lessons, the verb is commenced, by tenses. The present, imperfect, and future tenses of the indicative mode are taken, each by itself, through the four conjugations in both voices. The form of each conjugation is thus made apparent and the differences noticed. For convenience in carrying out this idea, Tables I. and II. are added, supplementary to the grammar used. Upon learning thus enough of the verb to insure a successful study of sentences, the noun, adjective, pronoun, and adverb succeed in regular order, and the remainder of Part I. is devoted to the completion of verbs. Drill-exercises, English and Latin, complementary to each other, accompany each topic of the grammar, with vocabularies for the earlier lessons. Attending each subject also, are exercises in syntax, drawn mainly from Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic war, increasing in difficulty and finally superseding the exercises on the inflections after the completion of regular verbs.

Part II. presents entire the first twenty-nine sections of the Commentaries, together with grammar lessons, reviewing and enlarging upon subjects previously studied, paying special attention to analysis of sentences and words, and to the syntax of modes and tenses. On the text of the Caesar the best authorities have been consulted. Kraner in the Tauchnitz edition has been very generally followed.

The Tables in the main explain themselves. It has been thought best to give an opportunity for the pursuit of what we may perhaps designate as the *Stem Method*. Tables II. and IV. are based upon Madvig, with some slight variation and carry out the analysis according to the method by him used somewhat beyond Bullions and Morris' Grammar. For the benefit of those instructors who wish at the outset to teach the

classification of nouns and verbs by means of the stems, references and directions are inclosed in brackets. The whole subject is taken up again near the end of Part II.

Much repetition both of grammatical references and sentences will be discovered. In Part II. the learner will meet with most of the sentences of Part I. It is thought that the references in the notes and at the head of the lessons indicate all that should be made a subject of study at this early stage. By one recitation daily, allowing for the usual holidays and vacations, the book will probably be completed in about one year. The student will then be prepared to pursue the Commentaries, into which he will have advanced some distance, or to read some other classical author.

Throughout the work we have sought to impress the idea that a thorough study of the grammatical laws of the language is the only path to success in learning to translate. To this end we have endeavored to present each subject distinctly, as a whole embracing its parts, so that the beginner shall recognize the connection and inter-dependence of those parts, without being blinded and bewildered by a multitude of facts destitute of system and order.

From Richard's Latin Lessons was derived the idea of the treatment of the verb in the incomplete tenses, and from Bullions and Morris' Grammar the plan of a part of Tables IV. and VI. Valuable assistance has been obtained from Allen's Latin Lessons, Harkness' Introductory Latin Book; Crosby's, Whiton's, and Boise's Greek Lessons, Andrews', Harkness', Brooks', and Chase and Stuart's Cæsars; and from Madvig's and Zumpt's Grammars. Our great indebtedness to the friends who have aided us by revising manuscript and proof is also acknowledged.

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