

**LATIN COMPOSITION  
FOR CLASSES  
READING CAESAR**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649320677

Latin Composition for Classes Reading Caesar by Anna Cole Mellick

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**ANNA COLE MELLICK**

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BY

ANNA COLE MELLICK, A.B.

BREARLEY SCHOOL, NEW YORK



NEW YORK ·· CINCINNATI ·· CHICAGO  
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL, LONDON.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

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## PREFACE

THIS little book has grown out of a need felt in my own Caesar classes for some easy but systematic work in Latin Composition. Its purpose is not to present in most comprehensive fashion all the peculiarities of Latin syntax, but by constant repetition to fix in the student's mind some of the simplest constructions of nouns and verbs. All special grammatical notes in the several lessons have been omitted, that the pupil may early form the habit of constant reference to his grammar. Since the book is to be used in connection with Caesar, the constructions emphasized are those recurring most frequently in his text. Imperatives and independent subjunctives have therefore been lightly touched upon. The more difficult varieties of final and consecutive clauses and of relative sentences have been purposely omitted, from the conviction that the child should understand the rule before he considers its exceptions.

The finding of phrases illustrative of the principles of syntax introduced in each lesson has been left to the teacher as a valuable class-room exercise. It has been my own practice to have the sections marked "Class Work" written without the aid of the grammar, making each pupil depend for forms and rules entirely upon his own memory. I have also found that a clear tabular statement of the principles studied, with the proper references to the grammar, is of great help in reviewing. Such

a table each class may provide for itself by adding to the several topics in Lessons XIV and XXV the numbers of the paragraphs in its own grammar which bear upon the subject.

In addition to the general vocabulary at the end of the book, common words have been grouped together in the special vocabularies which should be committed to memory as a part of each lesson.

The object, then, of the book is to guide the pupil along the beginning of the road to a knowledge of Latin. It will not have failed entirely of its purpose if it does nothing more than teach a proper regard for the concords.

Thanks are due to the friends whose suggestions and interest have been helpful, and especially to Dr. Charles Knapp of Barnard College for careful reading and correcting of the proof.

ANNA COLE MELLICK.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
B.	Bennett's Latin Grammar.
c.	common.
cf.	compare.
conj.	conjunction.
f., fem.	feminine.
G.	Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Grammar (School Edition).
gen.	genitive.
H.	Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar. References to Harkness' Standard Latin Grammar are inclosed in parentheses.
indecl.	indeclinable.
LM.	Lane-Morgan Latin Grammar.
m.	masculine.
n., neut.	neuter.
pl.	plural.
post-pos.	post-positive.
prep.	preposition.
pron.	pronoun, pronominal.
refl.	reflexive.
sing.	singular.
superl.	superlative.



# LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

## LESSON I

### THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

#### GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Subject. H. 387 (368); LM. 455; G. 203; B. 166. 1. 2; A. 173. 1.
2. Predicate. H. 388; 393; 394 (460; 363; 438); LM. 463; 469-471; 475; G. 211; B. 167; 168; 233. 2; 254; A. 176. a. b; 204.
3. Voice and Tense. H. 517; 526; 529 (466-473); LM. 681; 683; 730-749; G. 213; 214; 223; B. 257; A. 108. a. and c.
4. Object. H. 404 (371); LM. 497; G. 328; B. 172; A. 237.

#### VOCABULARY

ambassador, <i>légātus</i> , <i>f. m.</i>	inhabit, dwell, <i>incolō</i> , <i>incolere</i> ,
call, name, <i>appellō</i> , <i>-āre</i> , <i>-āvī</i> ,	<i>incolui</i> , —.
<i>-ātus</i> .	<i>not, nōn, adv.</i>
carry on, wage, <i>gerō</i> , <i>gerere</i> , <i>gessi</i> ,	one, <i>ūnus</i> , <i>ūna</i> , <i>ūnum</i> .
<i>gestus</i> .	part, <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i> , <i>f.</i>
divide, separate, <i>dividō</i> , <i>dividere</i> ,	river, <i>flūmen</i> , <i>flūminis</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>divisi</i> , <i>divisus</i> .	see, <i>videō</i> , <i>videre</i> , <i>vidi</i> , <i>visus</i> .
go, <i>eō</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>ivi</i> ( <i>if</i> ), <i>itūrus</i> .	war, <i>bellum</i> , <i>-i</i> , <i>n.</i>

#### EXERCISE

1. Caesar is waging war.
2. Gaul had been divided.
3. You Romans will divide Gaul.
4. They are called *Celts*.