

**LATIN PROSE  
COMPOSITION FOR  
COLLEGE USE, PART II**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649399734

Latin Prose Composition for College Use, Part II by Walter Miller

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**WALTER MILLER**

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COMPOSITION FOR  
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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

# LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

*FOR COLLEGE USE*

BY

WALTER MILLER

PART II.

BASED UPON CICERO, CATO MAIOR AND LAELIUS



LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN  
BOSTON AND NEW YORK

1891

Stacks  
Gift  
Mi. Hist. Coll.  
1.3.73  
1034080-291

TO THE

Memory of My Beloved Teacher and Friend

**Elisha Jones**

This Book is Dedicated in Grateful Remembrance

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"... propter amorem  
Quod te imitari auro"—  
*Lucretius*

*Example to  
S. S. Smith  
2.28.72  
(add.)*

## PREFACE.

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It is coming to be universally acknowledged among teachers both of higher and lower grades that the two parts of our Latin instruction—translating from Latin and into Latin—must become more united; and for this union the classical author in hand must furnish the basis. This method affords the student a definite model of style and expression; it not only gives the desired grammatical drill but also impresses the various words and phrases of his daily reading forcibly upon the learner's mind, and helps him to acquire a feeling for the proper order of words and arrangement of clauses. In this way alone can a really close connection be established between the thoughtful reading of an author and the grammatical exercises which must attend. The pupil must keep the same company in his Latin composition that he has in his Latin reading.

The exercises for oral translation are intended as a part of each day's work, and have been made in the hope of encouraging in our colleges the more general application of this excellent but much neglected means of learning Latin. No small advantage in the use of oral exercises is that thereby the interest in the author himself is freed, to some extent, from a burden of linguistic and syntactical questions. Again, in translating from the Latin, grammatical questions are often hastily dis-

posed of; turn the process around, and the student is obliged to think.

The written exercises are designed for practice in writing continuous narrative, and are intended to be used weekly or at other stated intervals; the corresponding chapters of the author are indicated at the head of the page, and each teacher can adapt his lesson in prose to the amount of reading done. The exercises for Livy, Book XXI, however, have been made fuller than the others.

The words employed are, for the most part, taken directly from the corresponding chapters of the author; all others are either simple and familiar ones or are given in the notes. The constructions required by the exercises, however, are not limited to such as may be found in the corresponding passage of text. All the essential principles of Latin syntax—even the less common ones—are illustrated, and examples of any one of them may be found indifferently any where. The phraseology of the Latin original has been adhered to only so closely as to make possible the writing of the exercises without a dictionary. They can rarely be called a translation of the Latin and they can by no means be copied from the Latin pages. The oral exercises must, in order to fulfill their end, be more nearly like the original.

In the belief that exactness in the use not only of Latin but also of English words is furthered by the study of synonyms, and in the hope of giving a greater impulse to this feature of our Latin instruction, a few of the more important distinctions have been added in the appendix.



To many of my friends I desire to express my hearty thanks for their generous assistance in the preparation of this book: to Professors Francis W. Kelsey, John C. Rolfe and Joseph H. Drake, of the University of Michigan, who have kindly read and corrected my manuscript; to Edwin Francis Gay, B.A., of Ann Arbor, to W. E. Waters, Ph.D., of Cincinnati, and above all, to Professor E. M. Pease, of Bowdoin, and to Professor Mary S. Case, of Wellesley College, for the unwearying kindness with which they have criticised both manuscript and proof-sheets, and for the many most helpful suggestions they have offered.

I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness for many a word and phrase to Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh's handy editions of the *Cato Major* and the *Laelius*, of which I have made free use.

W. M.

LEIPZIG, March, 1891.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second part covers the process of reconciling accounts. It explains how to compare the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. Regular reconciliation helps in catching errors early and prevents them from escalating.

3. The third section addresses the issue of budgeting. It provides guidelines on how to set realistic financial goals and allocate resources accordingly. A well-defined budget is essential for controlling costs and maximizing the efficiency of operations.

4. The final part of the document discusses the role of technology in financial management. It highlights the benefits of using accounting software to automate routine tasks, reduce the risk of human error, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial health.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

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A. & G. ....	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
A. & S. ....	Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
G. ....	Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.
H. ....	Harkness's Latin Grammar.

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\* refers to the Table of Synonyms.

A superior figure (*e.g.* permit<sup>1</sup>) put after a word applies to that word alone; put before a word, it applies to two or more immediately following.

All other abbreviations are easily understood, and are the same as those in "Harper's Latin Dictionary."