

**LATIN LESSONS AND READER, WITH
EXERCISES FOR THE WRITING OF LATIN;
INTRODUCTORY TO ANDREWS
AND STODDARD'S AND BULLIONS' LATIN
GRAMMARS, AND ALSO TO NEPOS OR
CÆSAR, AND KREBS' GUIDE**

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Latin Lessons and Reader, with Exercises for the Writing of Latin; Introductory to Andrews and Stoddard's and Bullions' Latin Grammars, and Also to Nepos or Cæsar, and Krebs' Guide by Allen H. Weld

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ALLEN H. WELD

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LATIN GRAMMARS,

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BY ALLEN H. WELD, A. M.

PRINCIPAL OF NORTH YARMOUTH CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE following work was prepared at the suggestion of several experienced teachers, who with the author found it inconvenient to use introductory books, based upon Latin Grammars which are now generally discarded from classical schools.

The plan of instruction developed in this work, was adopted by the author previous to its publication; but without a suitable text-book, it was attended with an expense of time and labor, which presented an additional motive for attempting a task which might have been performed better by a more experienced hand.

The grammatical exercises of the present work are not designed to take the place of a Grammar, but to facilitate the use of it, by illustrating the general principles of the Latin language in a series of exercises which may serve to impress these principles on the mind of the learner, and thus prepare the way for an intelligible application of grammatical rules to the interpretation of the language.

The work consists of two distinct parts. The first contains exercises on the forms or inflexions of nouns, adjectives, pronouns and verbs, and on the general rules of Syntax. When a form or principle has been committed to memory, the learner is exercised on this, by translating from English to Latin and from Latin to English simple clauses or sentences involving the form or principle under examination, and by writing upon the *black board* or *slate* at each recitation, Latin for the English in the book, or as dictated to him at the time by the teacher. In this manner the learner cannot fail of becoming familiar with each form or principle as it occurs. He moves on without discouragement, though not without having his memory and ingenuity constantly taxed.

PART SECOND consists of selections, except a few pages, from the best classical authors, which will not be found too difficult for those who have gone over thoroughly the first part. On the margin of every page are numerous references to Andrews and Stoddard's, and Bullions' Latin Grammars, which serve the double purpose of rendering the learner familiar with the Grammars, and of explaining difficult idioms and constructions. In this part, the rules of Syntax are again illustrated by examples for each general rule carefully selected from the best authors, and somewhat more difficult than those furnished for Part First.

Exercises for writing are continued, at intervals, in Part Second and are so far extended in the present edition, as to enable student to enter advantageously upon the study of works designed exclusively for the writing of Latin; among which Krebs' *G.* recently translated from the German by Mr. S. H. Taylor, decidedly to be preferred.

In the present edition, the Vocabulary for Part First has been carefully revised and distributed among the exercises as they occur, words being occasionally omitted with which the student is supposed to have become familiar. The Vocabulary for Part Second is placed at the end of the book.

This edition is furnished with an entirely new selection of reading matter, which, it is believed, is sufficiently extended to make the work introductory to some classical author, as Nepos or Cæsar.

PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

At the suggestion of several Teachers who have used the former editions of this book, about twenty pages have been added to the reading selections of Part Second. This has been done to ensure an easy introduction to Nepos, an edition of which is now in preparation, and is to be adapted, by notes and references to the same Grammars, to follow this book in the course of study. To accommodate such schools as use Bullions' Latin Grammar, grammatical references to that work are made simultaneously with those to Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, as explained in the preface to Part Second.

The additional reading has been inserted in such connections as will afford the most relief to the student in passing from one kind of style to another somewhat more difficult.

NOTES TO TEACHERS.

1. The Vocabularies in Part First are designed to be committed to memory by the student, so that he will be able to give the Latin definition for the English word, or vice versâ, before reading the Latin text.

2. The student will acquire much strength and encouragement by frequently reviewing, and occasionally recommencing.

3. Every thing is omitted in the work which is not necessary to successful progress; the learner therefore will not find it for his interest to advance faster, than a thorough understanding of every principle will allow.

4. It is earnestly requested that particular attention be given to analyzing sentences, in the manner explained in Part First, §§ 56, 68, and again in Part Second, p. 166, by references to the Grammars. The learner can gain in no other way, so readily, a correct knowledge of the construction of Language, as by frequently analyzing sentences.

5. "Make haste slowly" is the principle which the author has adopted in his own method of classical instruction, and to which he has constantly had an eye in the preparation of this work; bearing in mind, that a little work carefully and thoroughly done produces greater skill and power of execution, than a much larger amount slovenly and imperfectly performed.

6. The Second Part, or Reader, should be studied and reviewed until every sentence and every grammatical reference become familiar; if this is done, the transition to Nepos will not be difficult.

A. H. W.

LATIN LESSONS.

PART I.

PRONUNCIATION.

LETTERS.

§ 1. The number of letters in the Latin language is twenty-five; of which six, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are vowels; the rest are consonants.

VOWELS.

- § 2. 1. *A* has three sounds;
- (1) The prolonged sound, as in *fate*.
 - (2) The contracted sound, as in *mat*.
 - (3) The broad sound, as in *march*.
2. *E* has two sounds;
- (1) The prolonged sound, as in *mete*.
 - (2) The contracted sound, as in *met*.
3. *I* has two sounds;
- (1) The prolonged sound, as in *pine*.
 - (2) The contracted sound, as in *mint*.
4. *O* has two sounds;
- (1) The prolonged sound, as in *note*.
 - (2) The contracted sound, as in *not*.
5. *U* has two sounds;
- (1) The prolonged sound, as in *tube*.
 - (2) The contracted sound, as in *tub*.
6. *Y* has the sounds of *I*.