

**LATIN PROSE
COMPOSITION:
BASED ON CAESAR,
NEPOS, AND CICERO**

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Latin Prose Composition: Based on Caesar, Nepos, and Cicero by Charles Crocker Dodge & Hiram Austin Tuttle

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CHARLES CROCKER DODGE & HIRAM AUSTIN TUTTLE

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PROSE COMPOSITION

BASED ON CAESAR, NEPOS, AND CICERO

BY

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PREFACE

IN the preparation of this work for the use of schools, an attempt has been made to combine the advantages of the older systematic with the newer discursive method. In the former too much attention was paid to syntax, too little to the author read; while in the latter the pupil has not been given an opportunity to gain a sufficiently clear idea of Latin usage to help him in his subsequent work. In our attempt to profit by the successful features of both methods, each exercise has been arranged with the following aims:—

1. To give the pupil a comprehensive view of the various ways in which some particular grammatical relation may be expressed.

2. To illustrate these by an exercise based upon a limited portion of the text read, with especial care to introduce only such words and idioms as are to be found in the text.

3. To make each exercise serve also as a review both of topics previously studied and of constructions that have incidentally occurred.

4. To give interest by making the exercises a connected synopsis of the author's work, avoiding in this, however, what might in any possible way be used as a translation.

5. To give such work as will meet the demands of the best private and public schools.

In pursuance of this plan, the Introduction has been divided into Lessons, each of which treats of some specific grammatical topic or group of related ideas as commonly expressed in classical Latin.

This classified statement, expressed in language easily understood and illustrated by one simple example, gives a clear conception of the construction before the pupil is referred to the more complex statement of the grammar. For different forms of expression and further illustrative examples, there has been added to each paragraph the particular reference to various grammars, while the more general references have been placed at the head of each lesson. No attempt has been made to cover all the constructions in Latin, but only such as are commonly needed in secondary school work.

The Lesson may be treated as a special study while that portion of the text on which the Exercise is based is being read, and emphasis should be laid in class work on the topic under consideration. For those who do not care to use the Lesson for special study, the Introduction has been paragraphed for occasional reference.

Although the connected narrative may appear formidable, yet experience with several classes has shown that pupils can readily handle these exercises. They have been graded to the ability as developed, and are intended to bring out the characteristics of the author. They are of such length that the teacher can give a long or a short exercise, according to the ability of his class. The Cicero Exercises are the most complex and general in character, and give a thorough drill in review of the constructions required of preparatory classes. The Caesar and Nepos Exercises may be used as tests, each for the other, the teacher giving the less common words for vocabulary; while either would give excellent and systematic sight work for a class studying the Cicero section.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Mr. Eugene D. Russell, Principal of the Lynn (Mass.) Latin School, for careful examination of proof and valuable criticisms and suggestions.

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LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

INTRODUCTION

LESSON I

Simple Arrangement of Sentence. — [H. 560-569. M. 471. A. and G. 343-345. G. 671-683.]

1. In a Latin sentence the most important word usually stands first. As a rule, this is the subject, while the verb, being unemphatic, is placed near the end of the sentence. The position of the verb *sum* is governed by euphony, but this verb, when used in the sense of *there is*, etc. precedes its subject: *cum Caesar esset in Galliā, erat coniūratiō, when Caesar was in Gaul, there was a conspiracy.* [H. 561. M. 471. A. and G. 344 & c. G. 672-674.]

2. Adjectives and Genitives, unless emphatic, follow their nouns. Demonstratives and adjectives of quantity and of number precede their nouns: *duās legiōnēs novās cōscribit, he enrolls two new legions.* When a noun is modified by both an adjective and a genitive, the usual order is Adjective, Genitive, Noun: *in commūni Belgārum conciliō, in the common council of the Belgae.* [H. 565, 2. M. 471. A. and G. 344, a, 2 & b. G. 676 & R. 1, 2 & 4.]

3. Adverbs precede the words they modify: *eōs māgnopere cohortātus profectus est, after exhorting them earnestly, he set out.* [H. 567. M. 471. A. and G. 344, b. G. 677.]

4. Conjunctions and interrogatives generally begin their clauses: *cum quaereret quae civitatēs in armis essent, when he asked what states were in arms.* [H. 569, III. M. 471. A. and G. 344, b. G. 675.]

5. Prepositions regularly precede; but with a modified noun the order is frequently Modifier, Preposition, Noun: *summā cum laude, with highest honors.* [H. 569, II, 3. M. 471. A. and G. 345, a. G. 678 & R. 2.]

6. The words *ferē, paene, prope, autem, enim, quidem, quoque, vērō*, and usually *itaque*, never stand first: *hic enim ventus ab septentrionibus oritur, for this wind rises in the north.* [H. 569, III. M. 471. A. and G. 345, b. G. 677, R. 1: 679.]

Study carefully the author's arrangement of words, and notice why the order varies from the regular arrangement.



LESSON II

Simple Agreements. Relatives. — [H. 362: 363: 368: 371: 438: 439: 445: 460. M. 174: 177-179: 182: 184: 256. A. and G. 173: 176: 177: 182-187: 198: 204. G. 203: 211: 289: 290: 320: 321: 325: 328: 614.]

7. A noun denoting the same person or thing as another noun, agrees with it in case. Such a noun may be either an appositive (i.e. in the same part of the sentence) or a predicate noun (i.e. one used to form the predicate with the verb *sum* or a verb of similar meaning): *ad flūmen Axonam, to the river Axona; Labiēnus erat legātus, Labienus was lieutenant.* [H. 362: 363. M. 174, 2 & 3: 179. A. and G. 176: 184, with a & b. G. 211: 320: 321: 325.]