

- 1 Numā mortuō: *ablative absolute* with a *perfect participle* of a *deponent verb*, "Numa having died," "After Numa had died."
 2 Tullus Hostilius, -ī (*m.*), Tullus Hostilius (third king of Rome).
 rēx: *predicate nominative*, translate after *creātus est*.
 3 torpeō, torpēre (2), to be stiff, be lazy, be inactive.
 *ōtium, -ī (*n.*), leisure, free time, peace.
 4 Albānī, -ōrum (*m. pl.*), the Albans (inhabitants of Alba Longa).
 6 Cluilius, -ī (*m.*), Cluilius (an Alban king).
 7 *dictātor, dictātōris (*m.*), dictator (chosen to lead the state for six months during a crisis).
 Mettius Fufetius, -ī (*m.*), Mettius Fufetius (elected dictator of Alba Longa).
 Note the *double accusative* in this sentence, and note that the more important of the two accusative objects is placed first in the Latin although we must place it second in English: "The Albans make Mettius Fufetius dictator."
 10 cupīdō, cupīdinis (*m. or f.*), desire, greed, passion.
 cognātus, -a, -um, related.
 11 *potius (*adv.*), rather.
 12 cum . . . erimus, . . . aggredientur: the *future tense* in the subordinate clause is to be translated with a present tense in English, "when we are. . ." This is similar to the translation of the future tense in *sī*-clauses (see the grammar note on page 104).
 cōfectī: the *perfect passive participle* of *cōficiō* is here used as a simple adjective meaning "worn out," "exhausted."
 14 *proelium, -ī (*n.*), battle.
 dēcernāmus: "let us decide," *present subjunctive* expressing an *exhortation* (see the grammar note on page 28).
 15 *probō (1), to approve.

Videō in the Passive

The verb *vidēre* is often found in the *passive voice* with the special meaning "to seem" or "to appear," e.g.:

Optimum igitur *vīsum est*, sine morā rēgem creāre. (6:5-6)

Therefore, it *seemed/appeared* best to choose a king without delay.

Quod cīvitas torpēre ōtiō vidēbātur, . . . (opposite: 3)

Because the citizens (literally, the state) *seemed/appeared* to be getting lazy because of peace, . . .

The principal parts of this verb in the passive are:

7. Tullus Hostilius

Numā mortuō, interrēgnum ut antea secūtum est. Inde Tullus Hostilius rēx creātus est. Hic ferōcior etiam quam Rōmulus fuit. Quod cīvitas torpēre ōtiō vidēbātur, causās undique bellī quaerēbat. Bellum cum Albānīs primum ortum est. Albānī priōrēs magnō exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum fecerunt. Ibi Cluilius, Albānus rēx, moritur. Albānī dictātorem Mettium Fufetium creant. Ubi is ab Tullō colloquium petiit, rēx Rōmānus nōn recūsavit. Mettius sic locūtus est: "Uterque populus sē bellum gerere propter iniuriās dicit. Rē vērā cupīdō imperiī duōs cognātōs vicinōsque populōs ad arma concitat. Sed potius metuere debēmus Etrūscōs, quī, cum defessī cōfectique erimus, simul victōrem ac victum aggredientur. Certāmen igitur dē imperiō paucōrum proeliō potius dēcernāmus." Tullus cōsiliū probāvit, quamquam magnam spem victōriāe habēbat.

Comparative Adjectives

The letters *-ior* (masculine and feminine) or *-ius* (neuter) added to the stem of adjectives express the *comparative degree*, e.g.:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| ignāvus, -a, -um | ignāvior, ignāvius |
| | lazier, quite lazy, rather lazy, too lazy |
| aeger, aegra, aegrum | aegrīor, aegrīus |
| | sicker, quite sick, rather sick, too sick |
| ferōx, ferōcis | ferōcīor, ferōcīus |
| | more savage, quite savage, etc. |

Comparative adjectives have 3rd declension endings. Use the chart on page 181 to review their forms.

When two items are being compared, the adverb *quam*, "than," may be found, e.g.:

Hic ferōcior etiam quam Rōmulus fuit. (above: 2-3)
 This man was even *more savage than* Romulus.

Instead of *quam*, you will often find the second item of the comparison in the ablative case (*ablative of comparison*), e.g.:

- 17 *trigeminus, -a, -um, threefold, triple, triplet.
 18 vīribus: *ablative plural* of the noun *vīs* (f.), which in the singular means "violence," "power," or "force" and in the plural "strength."
 *dispār, disparis, unequal, different.
 Note the force of the *ablatives* aetāte and vīribus used with this adjective, "with respect to neither age nor strength."
 Horātiī, -ōrum (m. pl.), Horatii (triplet Roman brothers).
 Cūriātiī, -ōrum (m. pl.), Curiatii (triplet Alban brothers).
 Hī: "these," i.e., "the latter"; illī: "those," i.e., "the former."
 19 *dēligō, dēligere (3), dēlēgī, dēlēctum, to choose, pick out.
 21 *ērēctus, -a, -um, attentive, alert.
 *ānxius, -a, -um, nervous, anxious.
 intendō, intendere (3), intendī, intentum, to stretch out, aim at.
 22 ternī, -ae, -a, three each, three at once.
 24 *integer, integra, integrum, unharmed, complete, whole.
 circumstō, circumstare (3), to surround.
 25 Cum iam: "As soon as."
 26 intervāllum, -ī (n.), space, interval.
 31 *properō (1), to hurry.
 32 *priusquam (conj.), before.
 33 *singulī, -ae, -a, one at a time, one each.
 *supersum, superesse (irreg.), superfuī, to survive, be left over.
 34 *superior, superius, gen. superiōris, higher, previous.
 36 *sustineō, sustinēre (2), sustinui, sustentum, to hold up, sustain, withstand, endure.
 37 *caedō, caedere (3), cecidī, caesum, to strike, cut down, kill.
 *spoliō (1), to strip.
 It was customary for a victorious soldier to take his enemy's armor and weapons as plunder.

Dum = "while"

The conjunction *dum* often introduces subordinate clauses with their verbs in the *present tense*; when the verb of the main clause is in the *perfect tense*, the present tense with *dum* is to be translated with a past progressive in English, e.g.:

- ... *dum* exercitus Albānus Cūriātiōs obsecrant ut frātrī auxilium ferant, Horātius eum interfecit. ... (opposite: 28–29)
 ... *while* the Alban army *was begging* the Curiatii to help their brother, Horatius killed him. ...

Other examples may be found in 3:15–16 and 5:36–38.

In this construction, the present tense with *dum* indicates an action that was continuing over a period of time but was then interrupted by

Forte in utrōque exercitū erant trigeminī frātrēs, nec aetāte nec vīribus disparēs, Horātiī et Cūriātiī. Hī Albānī erant, illī Rōmānī. Trigeminī ad hanc pugnam dēlēctī arma capiunt et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Duo exercitūs, ērēctī ānxiīque, in spectāculum animōs intendunt. Signō datō, ternī iuvenēs concurrunt.

Prīmō congressū duo Rōmānī interfecit sunt et trēs Albānī vulnerātī. Eum quī integer fuit trēs Cūriātiī circumstare cōnātī sunt. Cum iam Rōmānus paulum fūgisset, respexit atque vīdit trēs Cūriātiōs magnīs intervāllīs sequentēs. Subitō cōstitit et in proximum Cūriātium impetum facit; dum exercitus Albānus Cūriātiōs obsecrant ut frātrī auxilium ferant, Horātius eum interfecit; deinde victor secundum frātre[m] petit. Tum magnō clāmōre Rōmānī adiuvant mīlitem suum et ille cōficere proelium properat. Priusquam cōsecūtus est tertius, Horātius alterum Cūriātium cōficit. Iamque singulī supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs; * alter integer et ferōx superiōribus victōriīs erat; alter dēfessus vulnerē, animō fractus** in certāmen vēnit. Nec illud proelium fuit. Cūriātium vix sustentem arma Horātius caedit et iacentem spoliāt.

*nec spē nec vīribus parēs: note the echo of *nec aetāte nec vīribus disparēs* (17–18). Explain the significance of the echo.

**dēfessus vulnerē, animō fractus: note the *chiastic word order* (ABBA pattern). Compare the *parallel word order* noted on page 21. What is the effect of the chiastic arrangement of words here?

Indirect Commands

Verbs meaning "to beg," "to ask," "to order," "to encourage," or something similar often introduce subordinate clauses with *ut* (negative *nē*) and the *subjunctive*, e.g.:

- ... dum exercitus Albānus Cūriātiōs obsecrant ut frātrī auxilium ferant, Horātius eum interfecit. ... (above: 28–29)
 ... while the Alban army was begging the Curiatii to help their brother, Horatius killed him. ...

The clause *ut frātrī auxilium ferant* is called an *indirect command* because it tells what the bystanders were encouraging the Curiatii to do.

The best translation for a Latin indirect command is usually an

- 38 *sepultūra*, -ae (*f.*), burial.
suōrum: "of their men," i.e., of their dead. This use of a *possessive adjective*, with a noun understood, is particularly common in military language.
- 39 *nēquāquam* (*adv.*), by no means, not at all.
nēquāquam paribus animīs: "with spirits not at all equal," *ablative of manner*.
vertuntur: translate actively in English.
alterī . . . alterī: "the ones . . . the others."
- 40 *domōs*: "to their homes," "home" (see the grammar note on pages 52–53).
**abdūcō, abdūcere* (3), *abdūxī, abductum*, to lead away, take away.
- 41 *ūnī*: *dative singular* of *ūnus*.
spolium, -ī (*n.*), booty, spoils, loot.
palūdāmentum, -ī (*n.*), cloak worn by soldiers.
- 42 **solvō, solve* (3), *solvi, solūtum*, to release, untie, loosen, free.
 For a woman to wear her long hair untied was a sign of mourning.
- 43 *multīs cum lacrimīs*: "with many tears," *ablative of manner*. Note that *cum* is optional in this construction when the noun is modified by an adjective (compare *nēquāquam paribus animīs* above).
- 44 *maeror, maerōris* (*m.*), grief.
- 46 *relāta est*: "was referred" (for trial).
**iūdicium*, -ī (*n.*), judgment, decision, trial.
- 47 *Pūblius Horātius*, -ī (*m.*), Publius Horatius.
iūre: "in accordance with the law," "justifiably," "rightly," *ablative of manner* (without *cum*).
- 48 *admīrātiōne . . . iūre*: "because of . . .," *ablative of cause*.
**virtūs, virtūtis* (*f.*), virtue, courage.
causae: as a legal term this means "case."
absolvō, absolvere (3), *absolvi, absolutum*, to release, acquit.
- 50 **pestilentia*, -ae (*f.*), disease, plague.
- 51 **afficiō, afficere* (3), *affēcī, affectum*, to affect, afflict, strike.
**calamitās, calamitātis* (*f.*), disaster, calamity.
**frangō, frangere* (3), *frēgī, fractum*, to break, overcome, crush.
- 52 **quia* (*conj.*), because.
- 53 *fulmen, fulminis* (*n.*), lightning bolt (weapon of Jupiter).
- 54 *cōnflagrō* (1), to be burned up.

Relative Pronouns

The following sentences contain *relative clauses*:

Horātīi soror, **quae** ūnī ex Cūriātīis dēspōnsa erat, . . . (opposite: 40–41)

Horatius' sister, *who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii*, . . .

. . . palūdāmentum spōnsī, **quod** insa cōnfēcerat. (opposite: 41–42)

Ad sepultūram inde suōrum Rōmānī atque Albānī
 nēquāquam paribus animīs vertuntur, alterī victōrēs alterī
 victī. Exercitūs domōs abductī sunt. Horātīi soror, quae
 ūnī ex Cūriātīis dēspōnsa erat, agnōvit inter spolia palū-
 dāmentum spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfēcerat. Solvit crīnēs et
 multīs cum lacrimīs spōnsum mortuum appellat. Frāter,
 irātus propter maerōrem sorōris in victōriā suā tantōque
 publicō gaudiō, gladiō eam interfēcīt. Rēs ad populum
 relāta est. Hominēs vehementer mōtī sunt in eō iūdicīō,
 Pūbliō Horātīō patre clāmante filiam iūre caesam esse. Sed
 magis admīrātiōne virtūtis quam iūre causae iuvenem ab-
 solvērunt.

Posteā pestilentia gravis in urbem incidit, quā rēx
 quoque affectus est. Hāc calamitāte frāctus sacris posteā
 animum dedit. Postrēmō, quia sacrum quoddam nōn rīte
 fēcerat—ita fāma est—Tullus fulmine percussus cum domō
 cōnflagrāvit. Rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

Relative Pronouns (continued)

Posteā pestilentia . . . **quā** rēx quoque affectus est. (above: 50–51)
 Later on a plague . . . **by which** the king also was stricken.

Use the chart on page 184 to review the forms of the *relative pronoun*. The relative pronoun agrees with its *antecedent* (the word that it modifies in the main clause) in *gender* and *number*; it takes its *case* from its use in its own clause. In the first example on the opposite page, **quae** is feminine singular because its antecedent, **soror**, is feminine singular; it is nominative because it is the subject of the verb in its own clause, **erat**. Perform a similar analysis for the other two examples.

Ablative Absolutes

The *ablative absolutes* you have met so far in these stories have used *perfect participles* (see the grammar note on page 3). The *present participle* may also be used, e.g.:

Hominēs vehementer mōtī sunt in eō iūdicīō, Pūbliō Horātīō patre
clāmante filiam iūre caesam esse. (above: 46–47)

Men were very upset in this trial, **when Publius Horatius the father**