

- 2 *iūrō (1), to swear.
 3 *quisquam, quicquam (quidquam), anyone, anything.
 4 *castra, -ōrum (n. pl.), military camp.
 6 execror, execrārī (1), execrātus sum, to curse.
 7 nūntius, -ī (m.), messenger, message.
 8 pergō, pergere (3), perrēxī, perrēctum, to go straight on to, proceed to.
 9 *dīversus, -a, -um, different.
 11 liberātor, liberātōris (m.), liberator.
 12 exigō, exigere (3), exēgī, exāctum, to drive out.
 13 Caere (indeclinable) (n.), Caere (a city in Etruria).
 Caere, quae urbs: for the antecedent contained within the relative
 clause, see the grammar note on page 30.
 14 Gabiōs: see 11:16–18.
 ultor, ultōris (m.), avenger.
 17 *ducentī, -ae, -a, two hundred.
 *dūrō (1), to last, endure.

Result Clauses

You have seen that subordinate clauses introduced by **ut** and having their verbs in the subjunctive can express *purpose* (see the grammar note on page 12) or *indirect commands* (see the grammar note on page 25). They can also express *result*, e.g.:

Rōmānī . . . **ita** scelere quōdam Sex. Tarquiniū concitātī sunt **ut** rē-
 giam familiam in exilium pellere **statuerent**. (12:1–4)

The Romans . . . were *so* aroused by a certain crime of Sextus Tar-
 quinius *that they decided* to drive the royal family into exile.

Result clauses are introduced by **ut** (affirmative) and **ut nōn** (negative); compare purpose clauses and indirect commands that use **ut** and **nē**.

Result clauses are easy to identify since the presence of words such as **ita**, **sic**, “in such a way,” “so,” **tot**, “so many,” **tālis**, “such,” **tantus**, “so

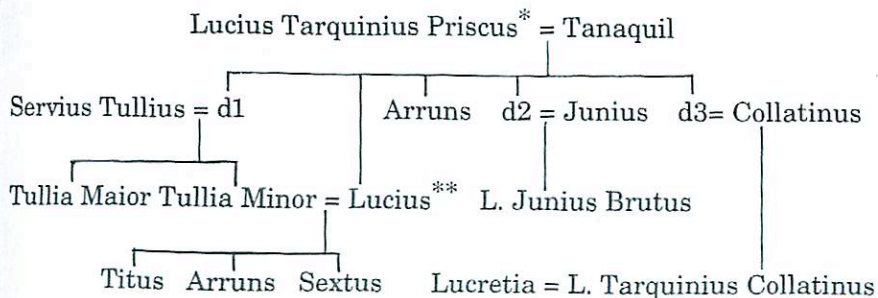
13. The Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus

Tum primum vērum ingenium Brūtī apertum est. Eō enim duce populus iūrāvit sē nec Tarquinius nec alium quemquam regnāre Rōmae passūrum esse. Brūtus inde in castra profectus est, ubi exercitus Rōmānus Ardeam, caput Rutulōrum, obsidebat. Tulliam reginam domo profugientem omnēs virī mulierēsque execrātī sunt.

Ubi nūntiī hārum rērum in castra perlātī sunt, rēx Rōmam perrēxit. Brūtus adventum regis sēnsit flexitque viam. Ita eodem ferē tempore dīversīs itineribus Brūtus Ardeam, Tarquinius Rōmam vēnērunt. Hic portās clausās invēnit; Brūtum liberātōrem urbis laeta castra accēpērunt exāctique sunt liberī regis; duo patrem secūtī exulēs advēnērunt Caere, quae urbs Etrūsca erat; Sextus Tarquinius Gabiōs, tamquam in suum regnum, profectus ab ultōribus veterum iniūriarum quās ipse intulerat interfectus est.

L. Tarquinius Superbus regnāvit annōs quīnque et vīgintī. Regnum Rōmae annōs ducentōs quadrāgintā durāverat. Duo cōsulēs inde creatī sunt, L. Iūnius Brūtus et L. Tarquinius Collātīnus.

Family Tree of the Tarquins



* L. Tarquinius Priscus had three daughters; their names are not given in the story, so they are identified simply as d1, d2, and d3 in this chart.

- 15 **advocō** (1), to call, summon, consult.
 17 **cēterum** (adv.), for the rest, yet.
īnsōns, īnsontis, innocent.
 18 **testis, testis** (m.), witness.
impūne (adv.), without punishment.
impūne esse, to go unpunished.
adulter, adulterī (m.), adulterer.
 19 **fore**: = **futūrum esse**.
haud . . . fore: *impersonal*, "that it will not go unpunished for the adulterer" = "that the adulterer will be punished."
 20 **pestifer, pestifera, pestiferum**, destructive, pernicious.
pestiferum: take the *datives mihi sibi* with this adjective, "destructive for me and for himself."
 21 **hinc** (adv.), from here.
 22 **ordine**: "in turn."
cōnsolor, cōnsolārī (1), **cōnsolatus sum**, to console.
aegram animī: "the (woman who was) sick at heart."
 23 **āvertendō**: "by diverting," *gerund* in the *ablative* (see the grammar note on page 58).
noxa, -ae (f.), blame.
ab coāctā: "from her who was forced."
***auctor, auctōris** (m.), originator, author, person responsible.
dēlictum, -ī (n.), crime.
***mēns, mentis** (f.), mind.
mentem . . . abesse: *indirect statement*, depending on the idea of saying implied in **cōnsolantur** (see the grammar note on page 98).
 24 **peccō** (1), to sin.
 25 **videritis**: *perfect subjunctive*, used to give a command (*jussive subjunctive*), "consider!" See the grammar note on page 28; the *perfect subjunctive* may be used in the *second person* to express commands.
 26 **peccātum, -ī** (n.), sin.
absolvō, absolvere (3), **absolvī, absolūtum**, to absolve, release from (+ *abl.*).
peccātō . . . suppliciō: "from wrongdoing . . . from punishment," *ablative of separation* (see the grammar note on page 55).
***ūllus, -a, -um**, any.
 27 **impudicus, -a, -um**, unchaste, unfaithful.
***exemplum, -ī** (n.), example, precedent.
culter, cultrī (m.), knife.
 28 ***tegō, tegere** (3), **tēxī, tēctum**, to cover, hide.
in: (here) "for."
exitium, -ī (n.), destruction.
***coniūrō** (1), to take an oath together, plot.
coniūrārunt: = **coniūrāvērunt**.
 29 ***nex, necis** (f.), killing, murder, death.
***vindicō** (1), to get revenge, avenge.

Illa posterō diē advocātis patre et coniuge rem hīs verbis exposuit: "Vēstīgia virī aliēnī, Collātīne, in lectō sunt tuō; cēterum corpus est tantum violātum, animus īnsōns; mors testis erit. Sed date dexterās fidemque haud impūne* adulterō fore. Sex. est Tarquinius, quī hostis prō hospite priore nocte vī armātus mihi sibi, sī vōs virī estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium."

Dant ordine omnēs fidem; cōnsolantur aegram animī āvertendō noxam ab coāctā in auctōrem dēlictī; mentem peccāre, nōn corpus, et unde cōnsilium āfuerit, culpam abesse. "Vōs," inquit, "videritis, quid illī dēbētur. Ego mē etsī peccātō absolvō, suppliciō nōn liberō; nec ūlla deinde impudica Lucrētiaē exemplō vivet." Sē cultrō, quem veste tēxerat, occidit. Illī in exitium rēgum coniūrārunt eōrumque exiliō necem Lucrētiaē vindicāvērunt.

***haud impūne**: *litotes*. "not unpunished" = "punished."

Ablative of Separation

The *ablative case* (often without a preposition) is used with certain verbs that mean "to rob of," "to deprive," and "to set free." This is called the *ablative of separation*, e.g.:

Ita poterat . . . **bonis** spoliāre omnēs quōs cupiēbat. (11:5-6)
 So he was able to deprive **of their property** all whom he wished.

Ego mē etsī **peccātō** absolvō, **suppliciō** nōn liberō. (above: 25-26)
 I, although I absolve myself **of wrongdoing**, do not free myself from

- 1 iam dūdum: "for a long time already."
 2 aegrē ferre, to take badly, resent.
 Sex. Tarquiniū: the youngest son of Tarquinius Superbus; see 11:17 and the note there.
 3 ut . . . statuerent: "that they decided," *result clause* (see the grammar note on page 56).
 5 Tarquinius Collātīnus, -ī (m.), Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus (nephew of Tarquinius Superbus and husband of Lucretia).
 sorōre . . . nātus: "born from the sister," *ablative of source* with nātus, perfect participle of the verb nāscor.
 6 contubernium, -ī (n.), the sharing of a tent in the army, the status of being messmates.
 in contuberniō iuvenum rēgiōrum . . . erat: "was a messmate of . . . Ardea, -ae (f.), Ardea (a town to the south of Rome).
 7 *liber, libera, liberum, free, outspoken, unrestricted, unrestrained.
 unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquodque, each one.
 8 *nurus, -ūs (f.), daughter-in-law.
 9 *lūxus, -ūs (m.), luxury, luxurious living, extravagance.
 *dēprehendō, dēprehendere (3), dēprehendī, dēprehensum, to get hold of, surprise, catch in the act.
 Collātia, -ae (f.), Collatia (a town in Latium).
 10 Lucrētia, -ae (f.), Lucretia (wife of Collatinus).
 lanificium, -ī (n.), wool-spinning, weaving (a traditional occupation of a Roman housewife).
 11 offendō, offendere (3), offendī, offēsum, to strike against, find, encounter.
 pudicus, -a, -um, chaste, virtuous.
 *iūdicō (1), to judge, proclaim, declare, think.
 12 *corrumpō, corrumpere (3), corrūpī, corruptum, to break, corrupt, seduce.
 Ad quam corrumpendam: "To seduce her," *gerundive* (see the grammar note on page 59).
 13 propinquitās, propinquitātis (f.), family relationship.
 Sextus Tarquinius was admitted to the house because he was a relative.
 14 pudicitia, -ae (f.), chastity.
 *expugnō (1), to assault, storm, conquer.

Place Constructions

The names of cities, towns, and small islands and the words **domus** and **rūs** will be found in the *accusative case without a preposition* to show the *place to which* someone goes:

Tanaquil . . . cōnsilium migrandī Rōmam cēpit. (8:13–14)
 Tanaquil . . . formed a plan of moving to Rome.

12. Sex. Tarquinius and Lucretia

Paulō post Rōmānī, quī iam dūdum superbiam Tarquiniū rēgis atque filiōrum aegrē ferēbant, ita scelere quōdam Sex. Tarquiniū concitātī sunt ut rēgiam familiam in exilium pellere statuerent.

Tarquinius Collātīnus, sorōre Tarquiniū Superbī nātus, in contuberniō iuvenum rēgiōrum Ardeae erat; cum forte in liberiōre conviviō coniugem suam unusquisque laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equīs Rōmam petunt. Rēgiās nurūs in conviviō vel lūxū dēprehendunt. Et inde Collātiam petunt. Lucrētiam, uxōrem Collātīnī, inter ancillās in lanificiō offendunt; itaque ea pudicissima iūdicātur. Ad quam corrumpendam Sex. Tarquinius nocte Collātiam rediit et iūre propinquitātis in domum Collātīnī vēnit et in cubiculum Lucrētiaē irrūpit, pudicitiam expugnāvit.

Place Constructions (continued)

These words will be found in the *ablative case without a preposition* to show the *place from which* someone comes:

Rōmā ēgressus. . . .

Having departed from Rome. . . .

Domō exiēns. . . .

Leaving home. . . .

These words will be found in the *locative case without a preposition* to show the *place where* someone is:

Habitābat eō tempore Curibus Numa Pompilius. (6:7)

There lived at this time in Cures Numa Pompilius.

Domī manēns. . . .

Remaining at home. . . .

The *locative case* has the same endings as the *genitive* in the 1st and 2nd declensions in the singular. In the 3rd declension and in all plural words, it has the same endings as the *dative* or *ablative*.

When other words are used in place constructions, prepositions (ad