

160. Horatius slays his Sister.

HORATIUS SOROREM INTERFICIT

Interim in urbe māgna erat laetitia cīvibus¹ ubi dē victōriā Horātiī audivērunt. Sed Horātia, Horātiī soror, ūna victōriā frātris laeta nōn esse poterat. Horātiaae enim ūnus ex Cūriātiīs spōnsus fuerat; ūnō proeliō et spōnsus amātus et duo ex frātribus interfectī erant.

Exercitus Rōmānus post Horātiī victōriam ex agrō Albānō exiit; ab rēge ductus domum rediit. Mox cōpiae Rōmānae ad urbem adībant²; omnēs laetī ad portās urbis eunt. Horātia quoque cum cēterīs exercituī obviam iit. ^{Adv.} Mox militēs Rōmānōs vidēre potuit. Princeps³ Horātius ibat armaque ab Cūriātiīs interfectīs rapta gerēbat. Horātia soror, simul atque arma spōnsī vīdit, lacrimās tenēre nōn potest, lūctus enim laetitiam superat. Ferōx Horātiūs, ubi lūctum sorōris in tantā cīvium laetitiā vīdit, irātus Horātiaae “Potesne,” inquit, “tū Rōmāna hostem amāre? Abī ad spōnsum, oblīta frātrum, oblīta patriae. Sic perīre dēbet omnis Rōmāna oblīta nōminis Rōmānī!” sorōremque gladiō interficit.

161. Notes.

1. *there was great joy to the citizens.* How would you express this idea in good English? Note that the dative may express the *possessor*; this use of the dative is called the *dative of possession*.

2. Note that *adeō* is completed either by *ad* with the accusative or by the accusative without a preposition.

3. *Princeps* may be used as an adjective meaning *first, foremost*.

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LESSON 24

POSSUM AND EO

157. The Irregular Verbs *Possum* and *Eō*. Learn by heart the tenses of *possum*, *I am able*, *I can*, and *eō*, *I go*, given in the paradigms on page 145. Observe that *pos-*



THE GATE OF ST. SEBASTIAN, ROME
Through this gate passes the famous Appian Way.

s- prefixed to those forms of *sum* beginning with *s-*, but *pot-* is prefixed to those forms beginning with *e-*. Note, too, that the *f-* of *fuī* disappears after the prefix *pot-* in the perfect and pluperfect tenses.

The compounds of *eō* are conjugated in the same way as the simple verb. Observe carefully the force of the prefix in each of the following:

ab-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go away, depart
ad-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go to, draw near, approach
ex-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go out, withdraw
per-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go completely, pass away, die
red-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go back, return
trāns-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum	go across, cross

158. Vocabulary.

NEW WORD	MEANING	DERIVED ENGLISH
lacrima, -ae, f.	tear	lachrymal
laetitia, -ae, f.	joy	Letitia
lūctus, -ūs, m.	grief, lamentation	
so-ror, -rōris, f.	sister	sorority
spōnsus, -ī, m.	betrothed	spouse
oblītus, -a, -um ¹	having forgotten	oblivious
tantus, -a, -um	so great	tantamount
ūnus, -a, -um	one, alone, only	unity
enim ² conj.	for	
interim adv.	meanwhile	interim
obviam ³ adv.	in the way	
sic adv.	so, thus	

1. Oblītus governs the genitive case: *patriae oblītus*, *forgetful of his country*.

2. Enim never stands first in its clause. Words, like enim, which follow one or more words of the clause to which they belong are called *postpositives*.

3. Note the phrase *obviam ire* with the dative, *to go to meet*.

159. Latin in English.

1. The English word *possible* shows the *pos-* form of the prefix of *possum*, while *potent* shows the *pot-* form of the same prefix.

2. Explain the meaning of the following words by reference to the Latin words from which they are derived:

Review

53. Paradigms, Fīō.

Principal Parts: fīō, fierī, factus sum

Tenses	Moods		
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
Present	fīō fis fit (fīmus) (fītis) fiunt	fiam fias fiat fiāmus fiātis fiant	fi fite
Imperfect	fīēbam fīēbās fīēbat fīēbāmus fīēbātis fīēbant	fīerem fīerēs fīeret fīerēmus fīerētis fīerent	
Future	fīam fīēs fīet fīēmus fīētis fīent		
Perfect	factus sum, <i>etc.</i>	factus sim, <i>etc.</i>	
Pluperfect	factus eram, <i>etc.</i>	factus essem, <i>etc.</i>	
Fut. Perfect	factus erō, <i>etc.</i>		

54. Paradigms, Eō.

Principal parts: eō, ire, iī or ivī, itūm

Tenses	Moods		
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
Present	eō īs it īmus ītis eunt	eām eā eat eāmus eātis eant	i ite
Imperfect	ībam ībās ībat ībāmus ībātis ībant	īrem īres īret īrēmus īrētis īrent	
Future	ībō ībīs ībit ībimus ībītis ībunt		
Perfect	iī or ivī, <i>etc.</i>	ierim or iverim, <i>etc.</i>	
Pluperfect	ieram or iveram, <i>etc.</i>	iissem or ivissem, <i>etc.</i>	
Fut. Perfect	ierō or iverō, <i>etc.</i>		

