# *Harrius Potter et Philosophi Lapis*
# by J.K. Rowling (P. Needham, tr.)

## Notes on Chapter 1

**[*RL* = the first edition of Jones and Sidwell, *Reading Latin,* vol. 2: cited by grammar sections]**

**This document is still subject to correction and revision.**
**Any comments, suggestions, or corrections would be more than welcome.**
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**N.B. — in what follows it is assumed that the reader is familiar with the basic principles governing the sequence of tenses in Latin: see further http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Asequence.pdf.**

**You should also own a standard intermediate classical Latin dictionary:**
**in deciding what points require comment, I have used**
**D.P. Simpson, *Cassell's Latin Dictionary* [ISBN: 0025225804]**

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### A Note on Peter Needham's Translation

In any undertaking of this size, it is inevitable that there be places where others either fail to understand one's choices or disagree with them — and that there be some outright mistakes (as is no doubt the case with the notes that follow below). That being said, Peter Needham's translation sets a remarkably high standard for such a work: his Latin consistently captures both the sense and the tone of Rowling's novel with a grace and wit that are exemplary. In producing this translation of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone,* Mr. Needham has not only provided an interesting window into the strengths and weaknesses of the Latin language — since it is unheard of for students to have the opportunity, on such an extended scale, to consider how Latin might deal with the idioms of colloquial English — but has also furnished beginning students of the language with a superb text on which to hone their skills, one that is at once both challenging and superbly entertaining. Those who teach Latin, and those who simply love the language, owe him an immense debt.

On the whole, the translation follows the Neo-Latin tradition of relying on cognates to convey the sense of a passage rather than attempting to adapt the original in terms that would have been readily understandable to a reader in the classical period. Thus, e.g., on the bottom of p. 2 Mr. Dursley begins to think of the "client" (*cliens*) who he hopes will place an important order that day (vs., e.g., *emptor*). Similarly, earlier on that same page Mr. Dursley leaves the house *octava hora et dimidia:* 8:30 in the morning, by the modern reckoning, but rather late in the afternoon for a reader in the classical period. Such an approach — which treats Latin as a living modern language rather than mooring it in the traditions of the classical past — is legitimate and has the advantage of making the text much easier for the modern reader to translate (esp. if he/she is making use of what for once is an utterly authoritative English crib!). An interesting contrast is provided by Andrew Wilson's translation of this same text into Attic Greek, where (lacking the well-established traditions of Neo-Latin) the translator has more often elected to interpret the significance of the original text and recast it into terms that, in this particular case, a reader of the second century AD could appreciate.

**TITLE:** As many have noted, the translation "*philosophi lapis*" accurately reflects Rowling's title (which has a possessive that is singular in form) but does not take into account the original Latin phrase represented by that English expression, which would have had the plural *philosophorum*. (Rowling's version seems to reflect a certain laxness in early English regarding the position of the apostrophe.) Perhaps better: *De Harrio Pottero lapideque philosophorum* (although this is clearly much more unwieldy and was likely avoided for that very reason).

1.1: *Dursley* — the Dursleys' name is indeclinable in the singular; in the pl. it is *Durslei, Dursleorum* (2m.)

1.1: *gestatio, -onis* (3f.) — a place made for riding on horseback or for being conveyed along by means of a litter or some other vehicle; a drive, walk

1.1-2: *in aedibus … signatis*

1.2: *numero quattuor* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

1.3: *se … uti* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

1.3: *ratione ordinaria* — instrumental abl. with *utor* (*RL* 100B4)

1.3: *vivendi* — a gerund (a neuter abstract verbal noun [related in form to the participle], usually translated in Engl. by "-ing": see *RL* 175 and the fuller discussion at http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf) in the gen. sg. — *ratio vivendi* = "method of living," "lifestyle"

1.3: *uti* <— *utor*

1.3-4: *se paenitere illius rationis* — ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). [*Paenitet* is a verb that is regularly used impersonally (without a stated subject) — it takes the acc. of the person who is remorseful and the gen. of the thing at which they feel remorse]

1.4: *credas* — a potential subjunctive: see *RL* 153.2, and cf. the apodosis of a fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139). *Vix credas* = "you would scarcely believe"

1.4: *quemquam esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

1.5: *quod* — "because"

1.7: *societati* — dat. with *praesum*

1.7: *nomine* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84: "by the name [of]")

1.7: *Grunnings* — an indecl. noun

1.8-9: *nullo … collo, maximo … mystace* — ablatives of description (*RL* 49)

1.9: *mystace* <— *mystax, -acis* (3m.) — "moustache" (Greek)

1.9: *macra* <— *macer*

1.10: *alterum tantum* — neut. acc. used as adv.: "so much again (of something)," "twice as much of *x*" [+ gen.]

1.10: *quam* — "than," "as" (comparative adv. — introduced by *alterum tantum*)

1.10: *quod* — rel. pronoun: the antecedent is *collum*

1.11: *magno ei usui* — *magno usui* and *ei* represent the double dat. construction (*RL* 88.6)

1.11: *quod* — "because"

1.12: *porrigendo* — a gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. abl. sg.] — see *RL* 161 and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf); *in collo … porrigendo* means "in stretching her neck"

1.13: *nomine* — cf. 1.7

1.13: *Dudley* — *Dudley, Dudlei* (2m.)

1.14: *sententia* — abl. of respect (*RL* 147) or phps. abl. of standard: *eorum sententia* = "in their opinion"

1.16-17: *timebant ne … cognosceret* — in this passage, *ne* introduces a clause of fearing ("they were afraid lest …"), which works rather like an indirect command (*RL* 134) except that *ne* introduces a *positive* fear (something you're afraid *will* happen), while *ut* (or *ne … non*) introduces a *negative* fear (something you're afraid *won't* happen): see *RL* 162. The subj. is impf. because we are in secondary sequence.

1.16: *quis* = *aliquis* (after *ne*)

1.17: *id fore* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) (*Id* is in apposition to *si* ….)

1.17: *quis* = *aliquis* (after *si*)

1.17: *Potteris* — the name *Potter* declines like *puer*

1.17-18: *si … fieret* — a subordinate (conditional) clause reported in secondary sequence as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142). [Conditions reported in indirect discourse in Latin tend to blend together and can be tricky to decipher: see Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 656; Woodcock, *A New Latin Syntax* 280. What the Dursleys probably thought was, "*si quis certior fiat, intolerabile sit*" (a fut. less vivid condition: *RL* 139) — "if (ever) anyone were to find out, it would be unbearable." When reported in ind. discourse in secondary sequence, the pres. subj. of the main clause is represented as a fut. inf., that of the protasis as an impf. subj. Contrast, e.g., the indicative *erant* at 1.21.]

1.18: *certior fieret* — *certior fieri* is the passive equivalent of *certiorem facere aliquem* ("to inform someone")

1.19: *aliquot … annos* — acc. of extent of time (*RL* 71)

1.19: *re vera* — "in truth," "in (actual) fact" (abl. of respect: *RL* 147)

1.20: *se non habere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

1.21: *erant* — given the implied indirect discourse (suggested by *nefarius*), one might have expected *essent* here (subordinate [explanatory] clause in indirect discourse, in secondary sequence — *RL* 142)

1.21: *omnibus modis* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

1.22: *rati* <— *reor* (Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the pres. participle.)

1.22: *quid dicturi essent* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question in secondary sequence that requires the subj. (*RL* 172 — following much the same logic as the use of the subj. in subordinate clauses in indirect discourse: *RL* 142). In this case, to indicate what would have originally been a question involving a fut. ind., the so-called "fut. subj." is required (*RL* 142 n. and see, further, the conclusion of the discussion at http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Asequence.pdf). See further, next n.

1.23: *si … advenirent* — a subordinate (conditional) clause reported in secondary sequence as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142) [cf. on 1.17-18]. What the Dursleys probably thought was: *quid finitimi dicent, si Potteri advenient*? ("What will the neighbors say if the Potters come?")

1.23-24: *Potteros … habere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

1.24: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

1.25: *cur … arcerent* — indirect question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

1.27: *experrecti* <— *expergiscor*

1.27: *illo die* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

1.28: *quo* — "on which" (abl. of time [*RL* 67], with *die* as antecedent)

2.1-2: *res … eventuras esse* — acc. + fut. inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *ominabatur*

2.2: *bombiebat* <— *bombio* (3): to buzz, hum

2.2-3: *dum … eligebat* — for this use of *dum* with the impf. ind., see *RL* 165.1

2.3: *gerenda* (gerundive [verbal adj.]: neut. acc. pl.) — see *RL* 161 and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf); *ad negotia … gerenda* means "for carrying out business"

2.4: *animo contento* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

2.4-5: *dum … cogebat* — for this use of *dum* with the impf. ind., see *RL* 165.1

2.5-6: *quasi … luctaretur* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

2.7: *fulvi coloris* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

2.9: *octava hora et dimidia* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

2.11: *impegit* <— *impingo*

2.11: *conatus* — note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the pres. participle

2.11: *osculo* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

2.11: *rem male gessit* — "he failed" ("carried out the matter badly / unsuccessfully")

2.12: *quod* — "because"

2.13: *cerealia* <— *Cerealis* ("pertaining to or associated with Ceres, the goddess of grain") [neut. acc. pl.]

2.14: *egressus* — note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle

in place of the pres. participle

2.14: *autocinetum* — a neut. sg. adj. derived from the Greek for "self-moving" (understand *vehiculum*)

2.14-15: *gestatione* — see on 1.1

2.15: *numeri quattuor* — possessive gen. ("of [house] number four")

2.16: *angulo viae* — "corner of the street," "intersection"

2.17: *secundum* — "a second," "a moment" [cf. 4.15] (2m. — a non-classical usage) [The Engl. "second" derives from the geometrical term, *secunda minuta* — lit. "second minute," i.e., the result of the second operation of sexagesimal division (*OED*). When these operations are applied to the calculation of time, the first yields the "minute" (1/60 of an hour), and the second yields the "second" (1/60 of a minute). Both *minutum* (2n.) and *minuta* (1f.) were employed as early as the 2nd C. AD to refer to the first of these operations (principally in the geometrical sense); when the "second" was born, I can't say.]

2.18: *quid vidisset* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

2.18: *subito motu* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84) or manner (*RL* 100B3)

2.19: *ut … inspiceret* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145) in secondary sequence

2.19: *feles maculosa* — [Some of the cat-lovers in our group protested against this translation for "tabby cat," but it is difficult to think of an appropriate adjective: *virgata*?]

2.21: *quidnam* <— *quisnam*

2.21: *animo* — abl. of place or instrument (*RL* 84) [cf. Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 389]

2.22: *fefellerat* <— *fallo* (Note the visual pun, in the Latin, with *feles*.)

2.22: *punctum* — acc. of extent of time (*RL* 71)

2.22: *connivuit* <— *coniveo* / *conniveo* [The expected pfct. stem is *conivi* or *conixi*.]

2.24-25: *dum … vehebatur* — for this use of *dum* with the impf. ind., see *RL* 165.1

2.24: *adversa via* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84) [cf. Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 389]

2.26: *verbis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84) [cf. 1.2]

2.26: *Gestatio Ligustrorum* — in quotation marks (i.e., presented independently, outside of the syntax of the sentence), quoting the substance of the *verba* just mentioned. *Gestatio* — see on 1.1

2.28: *paulum* — adv.

2.29: *vectus* — (<— *vehor*) Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the present participle

2.30: *illo die* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

2.30-31: *clientem … imperaturum esse* — acc. + fut. inf. after *spero* (ind. discourse: *RL* 98)

2.32: *re alia* — causal abl. (*RL* 108.2)

2.33: *dum sedet* — for this use of *dum* with the pres. ind., see *RL* 165.1

2.33: *ut* — "as" (adv.)

2.34: *quin animadverteret* — *quin* + subj. after: 1) a negated verb of hindering ("Nothing stops us from …"), 2) litotes ("I never do *x* but that I do *y*" — i.e., "I always do *y* when I do *x*"), or 3) a negative expression of doubt ("There is no doubt but that …") [*RL* 174.2] — translate: "he couldn't help but notice" (lit: "he could not act (in a way) how he could not notice") Secondary sequence.

2.34: *multos adesse homines* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

2.35: *novis … vestibus* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

2.35: *homines palliatos* — a sentence fragment, in apposition to *multos homines*

2.36: *ridiculis … vestibus* — cf. 2.35 (*novis … vestibus*)

2.36: *eius modi* — gen. of description (*RL* 101) (see further, next n.)

2.36: *quas* — exclamatory use of the interrogative adj. (understand *vestis*): "what clothes of that sort …"

2.37: *id esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

2.37: *novi et stulti* — partitive genitives (abstract neuters) with *aliquid* (cf. *RL* reference grammar L(d)2)

2.38: *digitis* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84)

2.38: *oculis* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84)

2.38: *discernit* — a vivid pres. tense

3.1: *commoti* — (<— *commoveo*) Here the pfct. pass. participle ("having been stirred up / excited") is employed as a predicative adj. — the virtual equivalent of an adv. ("excitedly"). [Cf., e.g., *laetus abiit* ("He went away being happy" — i.e., "happily"): see further http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/1Buseofadjectives.pdf.]

3.2: *iratus* — see on 3.1 (*commoti*)

3.2-3: *duos non … esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). With *duos*, sc. *homines*.

3.3: *illum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). *Illum* = "that one there"

3.3: *se* — acc. (after *quam*)

3.4: *smaragdinum* — a 1/2 adj. derived from *smaragdus:* a green precious stone, esp. emerald. Modifies *pallium*.

3.4: *gerebat* — here we slip out of the acc. + inf. of ind. discourse as the narrator's voice (indicated by the indicative) takes us directly into Dursley's indignant thoughts

3.4: *quantam impudentiam* — acc. of exclamation

3.5: *id posse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

3.6-7: *corrogabant … tetigerat* — for the use of the indicative, cf. on 3.4 (*gerebat*)

3.7: *acu* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84) [*rem acu tetigisti* — a favorite expression of P.G. Wodehouse's Jeeves]

3.7-8: *paucis … minutis* — abl. of degree of difference (*RL* 100B5)

3.9: *animo … intento* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

3.10: *sede officii* — *sedes officii* = seat of official employment, office

3.10: *sita* <— *sino* (modifying *sede)*

3.11: *tergo … adverso* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

3.11: *fenestrae* — dat. with cmpd. vb. *adverto*

3.11: *quodnisi* — "but if not" (*quod* [conj.] + *nisi*). [This reading leaves *fecisset* without a stated object. Better *quod nisi,* with *quod* the neut. acc. sg. connecting relative pronoun (*RL* 107) taking as its antecedent the statement *semper sedebat … adverso*. Tr. "Which thing, had he not done it …" — i.e., "Had he not done this …"]

3.11-12: *quodnisi fecisset … fuisset* — past contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 173)

3.11: *mane* — adv. ("in/on the morning")

3.12: *difficilius* — modifying *intendere,* which is the acc. subject of *fuisset*

3.13: *clara luce* — abl. of time (*RL* 67: *lux* = "broad daylight")

3.13: *praetervolitantes* <— *praeter* + *volito*

3.14: *inferiores* — "lower down," "down below"

3.14: *versati* <— *verso* (The pass. = "to be engaged in," "take part in," "be busy" [the so-called middle voice, related to the deponent].) Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. middle / deponent participle in place of the pres. participle

3.15:: *digitis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

3.15-16: *oribus hiantibus* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3), or abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

3.16: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

3.16: *noctu* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

3.17: *quod … attinebat* — *quod* here is an acc. of respect: "So far as Dursley was concerned, however …" (lit.: "with regard to that which concerned …")

3.18: *ut* — adv. (*ut fit* = "as usually happens")

3.19: *magni momenti* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

3.20: *paulo* — abl. of degree of difference (*RL* 100B5) modifying *plus*

3.20: *usque ad* — "all the way up to"

3.21: *ut … emeret* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145) in secondary sequence

3.22: *libam* — see below on 3.27-28

3.23: *palliatorum* — gen. with *obliviscor*

3.23-24: *dum* — "until" (*RL* 165.2)

3.24: *animo irato* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

3.25: *aliquo modo* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

3.26: *commoti* — cf. on 3.1 (*commoti*)

3.27-28: *liba transatlantica* — a doughnut ("cake of a type associated with those who dwell on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean") [The translator seems to have mistakenly employed the non-classical form *liba* (1f.) here and at 3.22, a term that more naturally would suggest a drink offering. *Libum* (2n.) is the proper classical form for a small cake (usually associated with offerings to the gods): cf., e.g., 113.22 and 26.]

3.29: *auribus* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84)

3.32: *timore* — causal abl. (*RL* 108.2)

3.33: *quasi … vellet* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

3.36: *voce irata* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

3.36: *inquietare* — *veto* takes an acc. + inf. (cf. *iubeo*) rather than an indirect command / jussive noun clause (*RL* 134)

3.37-38: *cum … mutavit* — note the use of *cum* with the indicative: see *RL* reference grammar T(e)

3.38: *mulsit* <— *mulceo* (to stroke)

4.1-9: *se errare …* — here and in the rest of this paragraph, the narrative switches to the acc. + inf. of indirect discourse (*RL* 98) to reflect Dursley's thoughts.

4.1: *stultum esse* — understand *se* as the acc. subject

4.1: *Potter non esse* — *Potter* is a 2m. noun. Here and in the next sentence, it should be read in quotation marks (i.e., as standing outside of the syntax of the sentence), reflecting Dursely's reaction to what he has just heard. (Otherwise one would expect the acc. *Potterum* in 4.1 and *Potteros* in 4.2; contrast, however, 6.5.) Cf. *Harvey* and *Haroldus* at 4.5 (where this explanation is more difficult to support).

4.2: *nomine* — cf. 1.7

4.2: *qui haberent* — a subordinate (relative) clause reported as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142) in secondary sequence, but also perhaps a relative clause of characteristic (*RL* 140.1)

4.3: *se … scire* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.3: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

4.4: *re vera* — cf. 1.19

4.4: *appellaretur* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence, introduced by *an* ("whether"). On this use of *an,* see *RL* 172 n.1

4.4-5: *se … vidisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.4-5: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

4.5: *nomen … posse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.5: *Harvey aut Haroldus* — see above on 4.1 (*Potter non esse*)

4.6: *inutile* — modifying *sollicitare,* which is the acc. subject of *esse* (acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* [*RL* 98])

4.6: *eam … vexari* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.6-7: *si … facta esset* — subj. in a subordinate clause reported as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142) in in secondary sequence [cf. on 1.17-18: what Dursley probably thought was, "*si qua mentio facta sit*" (the protasis of a fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139), with a perf. subj.) — "if (ever) any mention were to have been made."]

4.7: *se … culpare* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.7: *sororis* — objective gen. with *mentio* (*RL* reference grammar L(d)6)

4.7-8: *si … habuisset* — a past contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 173). This reads a bit oddly — one would have expected a present contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 139) in the context of Dursley's interior monologue — but it accurately reflects the language of the original.

4.8-9: *palliatos illos* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), but no inf. is supplied, as Dursely's thoughts drift off

4.10: *pomeridiano tempore* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

4.10: *multo* — abl. of degree of difference (*RL* 100B5)

4.10: *difficilius* — modifies *intendere,* which is the acc. subj. of *erat*

4.10: *terebris* — dat. with compound verb *intendere*

4.11: *quinta hora* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

4.11: *discederet* — impf. subj. in *cum*-clause (*RL* 124) in secondary sequence

4.12: *ut … incesserit* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144), with the pfct. subjunctive (*RL* 167) in secondary sequence (an exceptional usage: see, e.g., Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 513 s.v. "Perfect Tense (Aorist)" and cf., e.g., Furneaux on Tacitus, *Annales* 1.80.4)

4.12-13: *in aliquem … stantem*

4.14-15: *cum … lapsus est et … cecidit* — note the use of *cum* with the indicative: see *RL* reference grammar T(e)

4.15: *secundi* — see on 2.17

4.15: *priusquam* — *RL* 165.3

4.17: *quod* — "with regard to the fact that," "that"

4.18: *rictum diduxit* — "opened his mouth wide" (to laugh or smile) [Here the acc. object *rictum* anticipates the effect of the action ("He opened (his mouth) so as to create a *rictus*") — sometimes referred to as either an acc. of result or as a pregnant use of the object.]

4.18: *voce stridula* — cf. 3.36

4.19: *quae* — (antecedent: *vox*)

4.19: *convertit* — "attracted," "drew"

4.19: *praetereuntium* — substantival use of the pres. participle (*RL* 136: "passers-by")

4.19-20: *paenitentiae* — gen. or dat. with *locus*

4.21: *Quidam* — "You-Know-Who"

4.22: *Muggles* — sg. *Muggle* (a 3rd decl. m.f. noun)

4.22: *tui* — note the use of the gen. of *tu* (relatively infrequent, and only in the most particular circumstances to indicate possession): here it depends on *similes*.

4.24: *solo* — dat. with *defigo* (*solum* [2n.])

4.25: *se appellatum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

4.26: *autocinetum* — see on 2.14

4.27: *se …fingere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). (Contrast the construction with *spero* at 2.30-31.)

4.27: *animo* — cf. 2.21

4.27: *quod* — relative pronoun, neut. acc. sg. ("a thing that": with *se …fingere* as the antecedent)

4.28: *quod* — "because"

4.28: *animo* — cf. 2.21

4.30: *ubi primum* — "as soon as"

4.30: *gestationem* — cf. 1.1

4.30: *numeri quattuor* — cf. on 2.15

4.31: *maculosam* — see on 2.19

4.31: *quod* — relative pronoun, neut. acc. sg. ("a thing that": with *vidit … conspexerat* as the antecedent)

4.23: *in melius* — "to/for the better"

4.33: *quin … esset* — see on 2.34. Translate: "He had no doubt but that it was the same one." Secondary sequence.

4.34: *voce magna* — cf. 3.36

4.35: *modo* — "only," "just" (adv.)

4.35: *oculis torvis* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84)

4.36: *an … essent* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence, introduced by *an* ("whether"). On this use of *an,* see *RL* 172 n.1

4.37: *conatus* — note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the pres. participle

4.38: *nihil … dicere* — noun clause (the object of *habebat*)

5.1: *solito more* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

5.2: *quam … esset* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

5.2: *Finitimae* — not a proper name but a comical use of *finitimus* (1/2 adj.)

5.3-4: *quomodo … didicisset* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

5.3: *quomodo* — interrogative adv. (originally an abl. of manner [*RL* 100B3] with the interrogative adj. — *quo modo*): "how"

5.4: *ac* — *RL* 179.1; [*Dursley conatus est non aliter* (*se gerere*) *ac solebat se gerere*]

5.5: *cum … impositus esset* — plpfct. subj. in *cum*-clause (*RL* 124) in secondary sequence

5.5: *sessorium* (2n.) — a place of residence, dwelling; by implication, a place to sit ("den," "living room")

5.6: *eo tempore quo* — cf. 1.27-28

5.6: *commentarius* (2m.) — note-book, memoir, day-book; notation of daily events

5.8: *quod reliquum est* — "with respect to that (thing) which is left" (*quod:* rel. pronoun [nom. neut. sg.] with implied antecedent)

5.8: *avium* — objective gen. with *spectatores* (*RL* reference grammar L(d)6)

5.9: *mores … mutatos esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

5.9: *miro modo* — cf. 3.25

5.10: *plerumque* — adv.

5.10: *noctu* — cf. 3.16

5.11: *ex ortu* — *ex* used in a temporal sense

5.13-14: *cur … mutaverint* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) with the pfct. subjunctive (*RL* 167) in primary sequence

5.13: *dormiendi* — a gerund (an abstract verbal noun [related in form to the participle], usually translated in Engl. by "-ing": see *RL* 175 and the fuller discussion at http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf) — "sleeping" (neut. gen. sg.)

5.15: *meteorologo* — a meteorologist (2m.)

5.15: *Jim McGuffin* — treated as indecl. forms

5.15: *an* — here used to introduce a direct question with ironic overtones

5.16: *hac nocte* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

5.18-19: *alii procul ab aliis* — "each far apart from the other"

5.19: *Cantio* — Kent (2n.)

5.19: *comitatu Eboraci* — Yorkshire (*Eboracum* [2n.] = York)

5.19: *oppido Dundee* — "the town (of) Dundee"

5.20: *pro* — "in place of," "instead of" (+ abl.)

5.20-21: *se habuisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) dependent upon *dixerunt*

5.22: *noctem Ignium Festorum* — "Bonfire Night" (i.e., Guy Fawkes Night — 5 November). (The novel opens just after the murder of Harry's parents on October 31.)

5.22-23: *proxima … hebdomade* — abl. of time (*RL* 67) [*hebdomas, -adis* (3f.) — week]

5.25: *reclinatoria* — a 1/2 adj. derived from *reclino* — to lean backwards, recline (The suffix *–torius* associates it with the person reclining.)

5.28-29: *theanae potionis* — tea (gen. sg.)

5.29: *debuit* — here the pfct. tense of *debeo* merely indicates an obligation or necessity that one had to meet in the past ("He had to say something"). Contrast 7.19.

5.30: *trepidus* — cf. on 3.1

5.31: *sororis tuae* — objective gen. with *nuntius* (*RL* reference grammar L(d)6)

5.33: *eam non habere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

5.37: *insoliti aspectus* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

5.38: *voce mordaci* — cf. 3.36

6.1: *aliquo modo* — cf. 3.25

6.2: *quid velim* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence

6.3: *astricta* <— *adstringo*

6.4: *animo* — cf. 2.21

6.4-5: *num … auderet* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence. On this use of *num,* see *RL* 172 n.1

6.5: *se audivisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

6.5: '*Potter*' — see on 4.2

6.5: *se non audere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

6.6: *quantum potuit* — "as much as he was able" (adv.)

6.7: *ac* — on *atque* and *ac* to introduce various comparisons, see *RL* 179

6.8: *potest fieri* — "it is able to happen that (that is the case)" (i.e., "it could be")

6.10: *mea sententia* — cf. 1.14

6.11: *animo … demisso* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

6.13: *dum … ascendebant* — for this use of *dum* with the impf. ind., see *RL* 165.1

6.13-14: *dum … est* — for this use of *dum* with the pres. ind., see *RL* 165.1

6.16: *oculis* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84)

6.16-17: *quasi … exspectaret* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

6.18: *se …fingere* — here and in what follows the acc. + inf. constructions (*RL* 98) take us into Dursley's thoughts via virtual indirect discourse

6.18: *aliquo modo* — cf. 3.25

6.19: *si … esset, si … percrebresceret* — [cf. on 1.17-18: what Dursley probably thought was, "*si … sit, si … percrebescat*" (the protaseis of fut. less vivid conditions (*RL* 139), with the pres. subj.) — "if it were (to turn out to be) true, if word were to get around …" These are reported in secondary sequence using the impf. subj.]

6.20: *ipsos cognatos esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

6.20: *ipsos* — for *se ipsos* (*OLD* s.v. *ipse* 10)

6.20: *pari* <— *par, paris* (3n.) [dat. with *cognatus*]. (Mr. Dursley's thoughts break off here, through a figure of speech known as aposiopesis, leaving the reader to wonder: a pair of what?)

6.20: *se … posse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) [One would have expected a fut. inf. here: unfortunately, no such form readily exists in the case of *possum*.]

6.23: *priusquam* — *RL* 165.3

6.24: *solaminis* — partitive gen. with *aliquid*

6.24: *nullam esse causam* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced here and below by *cogitatio*

6.24-25: *etiamsi … interessent* — a subordinate (conditional) clause reported as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142). [Cf. on 1.17-18.] What Dursley probably thought was, "*etiamsi … intersint*" (the protasis of a fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139), with the pres. subj.) — "even if they were involved …" This is reported in secondary sequence using the impf. subj.

6.25: *huic negotio* — dat. with cmpd. vb. *intersum*

6.25-26: *cur … approprinquarent* — indirect question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

6.25: *sibi et Dominae Dursley* — dat. with cmpd. vb. *appropinquarent*

6.26: *illos … scire* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

6.26: *quid … sentirent* — indirect question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

6.26-27: *se … sibi* — in reference to the Potters, who are the subject of the main verb *scire*

6.27: *simili* — modifies *genere*

6.27: *non posse* — impersonal inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* ("it was not possible, [he thought to himself]")

6.27: *posse fieri* — cf. 6.8 ("it couldn't happen / come about that")

6.27-28: *ut … miscerentur* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in secondary sequence, dependent upon *fieri*

6.28 *ulli negotio* — dat. with *misceo*

6.29: *rem non posse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

6.29: *ipsos* — for *se ipsos* (cf. on 6.20)

6.31: *quamvis … laberetur* — on *quamvis*, see *RL* 141.2. Secondary sequence.

6.32-33: *somnolentiae* — sleepiness (1f)

6.33: *more* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

6.33: *oculis … defixis* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

6.34-35: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

6.35: *cum … personuit* — note the use of *cum* with the indicative: see *RL* reference grammar T(e)

6.35: *autocineti* — see on 2.14

6.36: *cum … devolaverunt* — note the use of *cum* with the indicative: see *RL* reference grammar T(e)

6.36: *re vera* — cf. 1.19

6.37: *antequam* — *RL* 165.3

7.1: *spectaverat* — the translator is presented with a difficulty here. The original reads "had been watching," a combination of tense and aspect that is difficult to achieve in Latin. The most straightforward alternative would be to employ *spectabat*.

7.2: *ut putares* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in secondary sequence. Here, however, the the construction has overtones of the potential subjunctive (*RL* 153.2): "with the result that you would have thought (had you been there) …"

7.2: *eum … exsiluisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

7.2: *modo* — "just now"

7.3: *motu subito* — cf. 2.18

7.4: *Gestatione* — see on 1.1

7.6: *aestimantibus* — dat. of the person judging or in whose view the statement holds true [*RL* Reference Grammar L(e) (vi)]: "in the eyes of those judging"

7.6: *argenteo colore* — abl. of standard of measurement [a particular use of the instr. abl. (*RL* 84) — see Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 402] — with *aestimantibus*

7.6: *quae utraque* — agreeing in gender with *barba,* but referring to both Dumbledore's beard (*barba* [f.]) and hair (*crinis* [m.]) [The neut. pl. would have been another possibility here.]

7.7: *ut … implicaretur* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in secondary sequence

7.7-8: *indutus … veste talari, pallio purpureo … et cothurnis … aptis* — cf. 2.35 (*novis … vestibus*)

7.8: *calcibus … et fibulis* — instrumental ablatives (*RL* 84: dependent on *aptis*)

7.9: *perspicilla* — eyeglasses (2n.)

7.11: *quasi … fractus esset* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

7.12: *Albus Dumbledore* — *Albus* (2m.); *Dumbledore, -doris* (3m.)

7.13-14: *se … advenisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

7.14-15: *ubi … essent* — a subordinate (relative) clause reported as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142) in secondary sequence. *Ubi* refers back to the antecedent *viam*.

7.15: *perscrutando* — a gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. abl. sg.] — see *RL* 161 and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf); *in pallio perscrutando* means "in searching through his cloak"

7.16: *se spectari* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

7.16: *quod* — "because"

7.17-18: *nescio quo modo* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

7.19: *debui* — the past indicative of modal verbs such as *debeo* are regularly used in contrary-to-fact expressions (Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 254 R. 2): "I ought to have …"

7.20: *quod* — rel. pronoun (neut. acc. sg.), with suppressed antecedent ("that thing which")

7.20: *in interiore sinu* — *interior* works like *summus, medius, imus,* etc. Tr.: "in the inner part of the fold(s) of his garment"

7.21: *ignitabulum nicotianum* — cigarette lighter (2n.)

7.21: *rapido motu* — abl. of means (*RL* 84) or manner (*RL* 100B3)

7.22: *aera* — a Greek acc. sg., used as an alternative for *aerem* (<— *aer*)

7.23: *cum fragore minimo* — abl. of attendant circumstances (*RL* 100B2)

7.24: *Exstinctore* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84) ("The Extinguisher" (3m.) — from *extinguo*) [An illustration appears on the back of the dust jacket.]

7.25: *dum* — "until" (*RL* 165.2)

7.27-28: *si quis … prospiceret, … posset* — a good example of the impf. subj. used in what might be taken to be a past contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 139 n. 3). In this instance, however, it is better regarded as a future-less-vivid condition projected into a past-tense narrative — i.e., "If (at that time back then) anyone were now to look …, they would not have been able …"

7.27: *quis* = *aliquis* (after *si*)

7.27: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

7.28-29: *quod … accideret* — a relative clause of characteristic (*RL* 140.1) or (more accurately) *accideret* attracted to the mood of the verbs in the conditional clause: since the possibility of someone looking is merely hypothetical, anything they might see occurring must be equally hypothetical. In either case, the subj. is potential. Secondary sequence.

7.30: *secundum* — prep.

7.30: *numerum quattuor* — cf. on 2.15

7.33: *quod* — "(the fact) that"

7.33: *Professor* — *professor, -oris* (3m.f.)

7.33: *McGonagall* — an indecl. noun

7.34: *ut … subrideret* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145) in secondary sequence

7.34: *maculosae* — see on 2.19

7.35: *feminae severiori* — dat. (with the cmpd. vb. *subridebat*)

7.35: *perspicilla* — cf. 7.9

7.37: *pallio* — cf. 2.35

7.37-8.1: *smaragdini coloris* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

8.3: *quomodo* — see on 5.3

8.5-6: *esses …, si … sedisses* — a mixed condition: the apodosis of a present contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 139), followed by the protasis of a past contrary-to-fact condition (*RL* 173)

8.7: *ubi potuisti* — the past indicative of modal verbs such as *possum* are regularly used in contrary-to-fact expressions (Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 254 R. 2): "when you could have …"

8.9: *irata* — cf. 3.2 and see on 3.1 (*commoti*)

8.9: *naribus* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

8.11: *putares* — the impf. of the potential subj. used to express what should have, could have, might have been the case (*RL* 153.2): "you would have thought that …"

8.11: *paulo* — abl. of degree of difference (*RL* 100B5)

8.12: *aliquid fieri* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

8.13: *subito motu* — cf. 2.18

8.13: *sessorii* — cf. 5.5

8.15: *stulti sunt* — (sc. *Muggles*)

8.15: *debuerunt* — cf. on 7.19. Tr: "they were bound to …", "it was inevitable that they would …"

8.16: *Cantio* — cf. 5.19

8.16-17: *a Dedalo Diggle* — abl. of personal agent with *ab* (*RL* 119.2). (*Dedalus* [2m.]; *Diggle* [indecl.])

8.18-19: *his undecim annis* — abl. of time within which (*RL* 67)

8.19: *celebranda* — a gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. acc. pl.] — see *RL* 161 and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf); *perpauca … celebranda* means "very few things to celebrate / worthy of celebration"

8.21: *cur … sit* — indirect question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence

8.21: *agendum* — a gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. nom. sg.]), used impersonally in the passive periphrastic construction (see *RL* 161.2(ii) and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf) with the so-called dat. of agent (*RL* 161 n. 2). *nobis agendum sit* means "it is to be behaved/acted so far as we are concerned" — i.e., "we ought to behave"

8.22: *clara luce* — cf. 3.13

8.22: *versati* — Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the present participle

8.22: *vestibus* — cf. 2.35

8.23: *oculis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

8.23: *hic* — adv.

8.23: *quasi speraret* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

8.24: *eum … dicturum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

8.25: *pulchrum … sit si … Muggles cognoscant* — fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139), with impersonal subject in the apodosis (hence *pulchrum*). Cf. 13.6

8.25: *eo ipso die quo* — cf. 1.27-28

8.25: *Quidam* — cf. 4.21

8.26: *de nobis omnibus* — (*de* = "about," "concerning")

8.28: *re vera* — cf. 1.19

8.30: *gratiae sunt nobis agendae* — *agendae* is the gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. nom. sg.]) of *ago* used as part of the passive periphrastic construction (*RL* 161.2 and n. 1; see further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf), with the so-called dat. of agent (*RL* 161 n. 2). Tr.: "we must / ought to give thanks"

8.30: *citrinam fervescentem* — a fizzy lemony (candy) [1f.] (sherbet lemon)

8.32: *bellarioli* — dimin. of *bellaria* (2n.): little dessert, candy

8.32: *Mugglensis* — (*Mugglensis, -e* — a 3rd decl. adj.)

8.34: *benigne* — (used in polite refusals)

8.34-35: *quasi non putaret* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

8.35: *id esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). (*Id* is used impersonally: "that it / this was …")

8.35: *citrinis fervescentibus* — dat. with *tempus* ("time for …")

8.35: *sententia mea* — cf. 1.14

8.36: *Quidam* — cf. 4.21

8.36: *re vera* — cf. 1.19

8.38: *nomine proprio* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

9.1: *undeecim … annos* — acc. of extent of time (*RL* 71)

9.1: *iam … conor* — [*iam* + pres. ind. is used of actions that have begun at some past time but are continued into the present. Tr. "I have been trying for some time now (and still am trying) to …"]

9.1-2: *ut … appellent* — ind. command / jussive noun clause (*RL* 134), introduced by *persuadere*. Primary sequence.

9.2: *proprio nomine* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

9.2: *Voldemort* — *Voldemort, -mortis* (3m.)

9.3: *Dumbedore* — [read: *Dumbledore*]

9.5: *Quidam* — cf. 4.21

9.6: *cur timeamus* — indirect question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence

9.7: *tete* — an emphatic form of *te*

9.7: *tete non habere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

9.8: *irata … admirata* — Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participles in place of the present participle.

9.8: *nostri generis* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

9.9-10: *Quendam / Voldemortem … timuisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

9.9-10: *neminem … nisi te* — the objects of *timuisse*

9.13: *quod* — "because"

9.14: *ut ita dicam* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145), or phps. a result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) understanding a vb. of conceding / permitting; primary sequence. Tr.: "that I might speak thus" — i.e., "so to speak"

9.14: *ut … utaris* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in primary sequence

9.14: *illis* — instrumental abl. with *utor* (RL 100B4)

9.15: *ut … sint* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in primary sequence

9.15: *ex quo* — (*quo* is abl. neut. sg. — abl. of separation: "from which [time]," "from that [time when]")

9.16: *Pomfrey* — an indecl. noun (cf. 244.31)

9.16: *se amare* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

9.16-17: *tegumentum … aurium* — a covering (2n.) of the ears ("earmuffs")

9.17: *aciem* — "line of sight," "glance"

9.19: *quid dicant* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence

9.19: *cur evanuerit* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence, using the pfct. subj. (*RL* 167). Tr.: "why he disappeared / has disappeared"

9.19-20: *quae … cohibuerit* — a subordinate (relative) clause reported in primary sequence as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142). *Quae* refers to the antecedent *res*. The subj. is in the pfct. tense (*RL* 167). Tr.: "the thing that at last stopped him"

9.22-23: *cur … exspectavisset* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in secondary sequence

9.24: *partem agens* — "playing the role (of)"

9.24: *oculis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

9.26: *eam … crediturum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *manufestum erat* ("it was clear")

9.26: *verbis* — dat. with *credo*

9.26-27: *quam … fecisset* — a subordinate (comparative) clause reported in secondary sequence as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142), introduced by *prius*

9.27: *certiorem fecisset* — cf. on 1.18

9.27: *ea … esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *certiorem fecisset*

9.28: *citrinam fervescentem* — cf. 8.30

9.29: *pluribus verbis* — instrumental abl. with *utor* (RL 100B4)

9.29: *proxima nocte* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

9.29-30: *Voldemortem advenisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

9.30: *Godrici Cavernam* — Godric's Hollow

9.30: *Potteros repertum iit* — *repertum* (from *reperio*) is the acc. of the supine (*RL* 118.2) used as the goal of motion, indicating purpose. It takes *Potteros* as its object. (See further: http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/4Dsupine.pdf). Tr.: "he came to find the Potters"

9.31: *Lily … James* — indecl. nouns (acc.)

9.31: *Lily et James Potteros esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

9.34: *Albe* — *Albus, -i* (2m.)

9.38: *eum conatum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

10.2-3: *cur, aut quomodo id factum sit* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence, with the pfct. subj. (*RL* 167). Tr.: "why, or how it happened"

10.3: *quomodo* — see on 5.3

10.3: *factum sit* — the passive forms of *facio* also provide the pfct. of *fio*

10.3-4: *cum … non posset* — a *cum*-clause (*RL* 124) in secondary sequence

10.4-5: *potestatem … fractam esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

10.4: *nescio quo modo* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3: "in I don't know what way" — i.e., "in some way")

10.5: *illam … esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98). (*Illam* anticipates the gender of *causam* but represents a generalizing neuter: "and that *that* is the reason")

10.5: *cur abierit* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence, with the pfct. subj. (*RL* 167). Tr.: "why he has gone away." (Note the shift in perspective/sequence between *fractam esse* and *esse* in 10.5.)

10.8: *cum … fecisset … occidisset* — a *cum*-clause (*RL* 124) in secondary sequence (*non potuit*)

10.9-10: *id … cohibuisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by the impersonal expression *mirum est*

10.10: *potissimum* — (adv.) "in particular"

10.10: *pro* — the interjection, not the preposition / adverb

10.11: *quomodo* — see on 5.3

10.14: *operis subtilis* — gen. of description (*RL* 101): "finely worked," "delicate" (*opus* = work, craftsmanship)

10.15: *perspicillis* — cf. 7.9

10.16-17: *dum … depromit et inspicit* — for this use of *dum* with the pres. ind., see *RL* 165.1

10.17: *mirissimi generis* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

10.18: *manus* — acc. pl.

10.18: *potius* — "rather," "instead"

10.19-20: *modum operandi* — *operandi* is a gerund (an abstract verbal noun [related in form to the participle], usually translated in Engl. by "-ing": see *RL* 175 and the fuller discussion at http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf) derived from *operor* — neut. gen. sg. Tr.: "method of operation / working"

10.20: *quod* — "because"

10.20-21: *horologio … reposito* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

10.21: *serius* — comparative adv., derived from *serus, -a, -um*

10.21: *venit* — pres. ind.

10.21: *Hagrid* — *Hagrid, Hagridi* (2m.)

10.21-22: *illum … fecisse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

10.21-22: *certiorem fecisse* — cf. on 1.18

10.22: *me … adfuturum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *certiorem fecisse*

10.22: *hic* — adv.

10.23-24: *te … facturum esse* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *credo*

10.24: *certiorem facturum esse* — cf. on 1.18

10.24: *cur … adsis* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question (*RL* 172) in primary sequence

10.24: *hic* — adv.

10.24: *potissimum* — cf. on 10.10

10.25: *hic* — adv.

10.25: *ducturus* — fut. partic. used circumstantially to indicate purpose or intention (*RL* 81)

10.27: *ut velis* — result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) in primary sequence (cf. 6.27-28)

10.27: *de* — "about," "concerning"

10.28: *hic* — adv.

10.29: *digito* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

10.29: *numerum quattuor* — cf. on 2.15

10.30: *hoc non tibi faciendum est* — *faciendum* is the gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. nom. sg.]) of *facio* used as part of the passive periphrastic construction (*RL* 161.2 and n. 1; see further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf), with the so-called dat. of agent (*RL* 161 n. 2). Tr.: "this must not be done by you," "you must not do this"

10.30-31: *non possis* — a potential subjunctive: see *RL* 153.2. Tr.: "you could not"

10.32: *usque* — "continually," "repeatedly"

10.32: *calce* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84) [The Romans kicked with their heels, according to the *OLD*, because their toes were normally unprotected.]

10.32-33: *dum … ibant* — for this use of *dum* with the impf. ind., see *RL* 165.1

10.32-33: *adversa via* — cf. on 2.24

10.33: *bellariola* — cf. 8.32

10.33: *ululatu magno* — abl. of instrument (*RL* 84) or manner (*RL* 100B3)

10.33-34: *Harriumne Potterum … venire et … vivere* — acc. + inf. used in exclamation (i.e., a noun clause used in the acc. of exclamation). Tr.: "[To think that] Harry Potter is coming …!"

10.34: *hic* — adv.

10.36: *cum erit* — note the use of the indicative in the *cum*-clause: see *RL* reference grammar T(e)

10.38: *voce parva* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

11.1: *te posse* — acc. + inf. of indirect discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

11.3: *fiet* — sc. *Harrius*

11.3: *legendus* — a non-classical use of the gerundive (see *RL* 161): "legendary." (The Engl. "legend" is itself derived from the fem. nom. sg. *legenda,* which might have been more suitable here.)

11.3-4: *non admirer si … appelletur* — a fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139). Tr.: "I would not be surprised if this day were to be …"

11.4: *hodie* — for *hic dies*

11.5: *noverint* — 3rd pl. fut. pfct. ind. (*RL* 156). Since the pfct. of *nosco* is regularly used in the sense "I know" (lit. "I have come to recognize / perceive and now know"), the future ("I will know") is represented by the fut. pfct.

11.5: *liberi* — "children" (2m.)

11.6: *aspectu gravissimo* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

11.7: *perspicilla* — cf. 7.9

11.7: *sufficiat* — potential subjunctive: see *RL* 153.2, used impersonally (or, rather, with the considerations raised by Professor McGonagall as the generalized subject)

11.8: *cuiusvis* — masc. gen. sg. of *quivis* (adj.)

11.8: *clarissimum fieri* — acc. + inf. used in an exclamation: "to become world-famous … !", "that one should become world-famous …!" (Cf. on 10.33-34.)

11.8-9: *priusquam … potest* — *RL* 165.3

11.8: *pedibus et voce* — instrumental ablatives with *utor* (RL 100B4)

11.9: *clarissimum fieri* — as in 11.8

11.9-10: *quod … poterit* — note the use of the fut. ind. vs. the potential subj. (i.e., what we have called the relative clause of characteristic [*RL* 140.1]): this indicates that Dumbledore regards the child's future inability to recall these events as an absolute certainty.

11.9: *ne … quidem* — "not even" (regularly surrounds the term being emphasized)

11.10: *quanto … futurum sit* — an indirect (i.e., reported) question in primary sequence that requires the subj. (*RL* 172). In this case, to indicate what would have originally been a question involving a fut. ind., the so-called "fut. subj." is required (*RL* 142 n. and see, further, the conclusion of the discussion at http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Asequence.pdf). The neuters *futurum* and *melius* reflect the fact that the vb. is impersonal ("how much better it will be")

11.10: *quanto* — abl. of degree of difference (*RL* 100B5)

11.10: *si adolescat* — a subordinate (conditional) clause reported in primary sequence as part of indirect discourse (*RL* 142) [cf. on 1.17-18]. The direct form of Dumbledore's question

would be: *quanto melius erit, si adolescet* …, ("How much better it will be if he grows [will grow] up ….")

11.11: *dum … sit* — *dum* ("until") + subj. (*RL* 165.2) Tr.: "until he might be ready," "until he is ready (whenever that might be)" Primary sequence.

11.11-12: *ad negotium capessendum* — *capessendum* is the gerundive (a verbal adjective [neut. acc. sg.]) of *capesso* used with *ad* to indicate purpose (*RL* 161.3; see further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf). Tr.: "(until he's ready) to take on (this) business / to deal with things"

11.15-16: *quasi suspicaretur* — an unreal comparison in secondary sequence introduced by *quasi:* see *RL* 179.3

11.16: *eum … celare* — acc. + inf. of indirect discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

11.17: *Hagrid* — *Hagrid, Hagridi* (2m.)

11.18: *id … esse* — acc. + inf. of indirect discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) [*Id* is in apposition to *negotium … committere*.]

11.18: *prudentis* — "(something characteristic) of a prudent (person)" — i.e., "a wise thing to do" [gen. of quality / characteristic, used predicatively as the complement of *sum*]

11.20: *velim* — potential subj. (*RL* 153.2): "I would be willing"

11.21: *eum … sentire* — acc. + inf. of indirect discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

11.22: *eum … esse* — acc. + inf. of indirect discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

11.23: *quid vult* — i.e., "what is the meaning of?"

11.24: *silentium circumiectum*

11.25: *dum … scrutabantur* — *RL* 165.1

11.26: *lucis prioris* — (*lux prior* = headlight of a vehicle)

11.26-27: *ab utroque* — abl. of personal agent (*RL* 119.2) with a passive vb.

11.27: *utroque … spectante*

11.27-28: *birotula automataria* — a motorcycle (1f.)

11.28: *delapsa* — note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the present participle

11.29-30: *viro … sedente*

11.30: *altitudine* — abl. of respect (*RL* 147: "in regard to his height")

11.30: *duos* — sc. *viros*

11.30: *ex medio* — "average (people)" ("[people] from the middle / common [range / type]")

11.30-31: *latitudine* — abl. of respect (*RL* 147: "in regard to his breadth")

11.31: *quinque* — sc. *viros*

11.31: *ut ita dicam* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145), or phps. a result / consecutive clause (*RL* 144) understanding a vb. of conceding / permitting; primary sequence. Tr.: "that I might speak thus" — i.e., "so to speak"

11.32: *nodi longi*

11.32-33: *barbae nigrae et fruticosae* — *barba* is sometimes used in the pl. to indicate a particularly thick beard

11.34: *domesticarum sordium* — i.e., garbage (*sordes, -is* [3f.])

11.35: *caligis* <— *caliga* (1f.)

11.36: *lacertis vastis et robustis* — abl. of place or instrument (*RL* 84) [cf. Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 389]

11.37: *voce soluta* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

11.38: *birotulam automatariam* — cf. 11.27-28

12.2: *magna cum cura* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

12.2-3: *dum loquitur* — for this use of *dum* with the pres. ind., see *RL* 165.1

12.5: *an* — here used to express concern / doubt in introducing a direct question

12.6: *nullas* — sc. *difficultates*

12.7: *priusquam* — *RL* 165.3

12.7-8: *dum … supervolamus* — for this use of *dum* with the pres. ind., see *RL* 165.1

12.8: *Bristol* — indecl. neut.

12.10: *oculis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

12.10: *cernendus* — a gerundive (a verbal adjective [masc. nom. sg.] — see *RL* 161 and, further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf: "(able to be) discerned"

12.11: *somno* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

12.12: *mirae figurae* — gen. of description (*RL* 101)

12.14: *ita vero* — "thus in truth," "to be sure," "it certainly is"

12.16: *aliquo modo* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3)

12.18: *si possim, … nolim* — fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139)

12.20: *Ferriviae Subterraneae* — underground railway (*ferrum* + *via*); the Underground (1f.)

12.20: *Londoniensis, -e* — "associated with London"

12.20: *agedum* — (*dum* used as an adverbial enclitic with the imperative: "come now")

12.21: *melius sit si … perficiamus* — fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139) with an impersonal vb. in the apodosis, as indicated by *melius*

12.22: *bracchiis* — abl. of place or instrument (*RL* 84) [cf. Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Latin Grammar* 389]

12.24: *an* — here used to express concern / doubt in introducing a direct question

12.26: *mystaciosus, -a, -um* — adjectival form derived from *mystax, -acis* (3m.): "moustache"

12.27: *similem cani vulnerato* — Hagrid's howl is described (illogically, but quite idiomatically) as being similar to the wounded dog itself, rather than to the dog's cry

12.28: *st!* — "ssssh!"

12.29: *lacrimis effusis* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

12.30: *sudario* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

12.32: *ut vivat* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145) in primary sequence

12.33: *ita vero* — cf. 12.14

12.33-34: *nisi … cohibueris, … reperiemur* — a fut. most vivid condition, with the fut. pfct. ind. (*RL* 156) in the protasis and the fut. ind. in the apodosis

12.35-36: *dum … adiit* — (*dum* = "while") [(*RL* 165.1]

13.4: *exstincta* — sc. *esse*

13.6: *neque … nobis morandum est* — an impersonal use (neut. nom. sg.) of the gerundive (*morandum*) of *moror* in the so-called passive periphrastic construction, used to indicate obligation or necessity (see *RL* 161.2 and n. 1; see further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf). Tr.: "nor ought we to stay / remain"

13.6: *hic* — adv.

13.6: *nobis* — the so-called dat. of agent with the passive periphrastic (*RL* 161 n. 2)

13.6: *melius sit si … adiungamus* — fut. less vivid condition (*RL* 139), with impersonal subject in the apodosis (hence *melius*)

13.6: *nos* — acc.: used reflexively as the object of *adiungamus*

13.6: *celebrationi* — dat. with cmpd. vb. *adiungamus*

13.8: *ita vero* — cf. 12.14

13.8: *voce involutissima* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3 — *involutus*: "wrapped up" [i.e., overwhelmed, choked])

13.8-9: *mihi … birotula est auferenda* — the passive periphrastic with *aufero* (*RL* 161.2 and n. 1; see further, http://homepage.usask.ca/~jrp638/latin/RLsheets/5Dgerundive.pdf), with dat. of agent (*RL* 161 n. 2). Tr.: "I must take away this motorcycle"

13.9: *birotula* — cf. 11.27-28

13.9: *sit* — optative subj. (expressing a wish: *RL* 153.1)

13.9: *vobis* — dat. of possession (*RL* 88.1)

13.11: *manica* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

13.11: *birotulam* — cf. 11.27-28

13.12: *calce* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

13.12: *magno cum fremitu* — abl. of attendant circumstances (*RL* 100B2)

13.13: *aera* — a Greek acc. sg., used as an alternative for *aerem* (<— *aer*)

13.14: *me … visurum esse* — acc. + fut. inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) after *spero*

13.15: *ei* — dat. with cmpd. vb. *adnuo*

13.15: *sternutamento* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

13.17: *secundum* — prep.

13.18: *Exstinctorem* — cf. 7.24

13.20-21: *ut Gestatio … splenderet … et ipse … posset* — result / consecutive clauses (*RL* 144) in secondary sequence

13.20: *Gestatio* — see on 1.1

13.20-21: *luteo … lumine* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

13.21: *oculis* — instrumental abl. (*RL* 84)

13.21: *maculosam* — see on 2.19

13.23: *numeri quattuor* — cf. 2.15

13.24: *pallio sibilante* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109)

13.26: *Gestationis* — see on 1.1

13.27: *qua* — rel. pronoun (fem. abl. sg.), with *regione* as its antecedent. Abl. of place.

13.28: *exspectes* — potential subj. (*RL* 153.2). Tr. "where (in which) you would least expect"

13.28: *res miras … futuras esse* — acc. + fut. inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98) after *exspecto*

13.29: *somno* — abl. of separation

13.29-30: *una parva manu … amplexa* — abl. absolute (*RL* 109). (Note the idiomatic circumstantial (*RL* 77) use of the pfct. deponent participle in place of the present participle.)

13.31-32: *nescius* (three times) — "unaware" (introducing ind. discourse — the equivalent of *nesciens*)

13.31: *se esse* (two times) — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98)

13.32: *fore ut … excitaretur* — *fore ut* clause used to introduce a future passive construction in ind. discourse (*RL* 149) after *nescius*. Secondary sequence.

13.32: *paucis horis* — abl. of time within which (*RL* 67)

13.32: *somno* — abl. of separation

13.32: *clamoribus* — causal abl. (*RL* 108.2)

13.32-33: *Dominae Dursley … aperientis* — subjective gen. with *clamoribus* (*RL* reference grammar L(d)6)

13.33: *ut … exponeret* — purpose / final clause (*RL* 145) in secondary sequence

13.34-35: *fore ut … pateretur* — *fore ut* clause used to introduce, via ind. discourse, a future construction involving a dep. vb. (*RL* 149). Secondary sequence. (The subordinate clause should be construed: *ut* (*Harrius*) *pateretur Dudleum se* [i.e., *Harrium*] *fodicantem et vellicantem*, with *Dudleum* as the acc. subject of the two participles.)

13.34: *per* — "throughout" (temporal)

13.34: *hebdomades* — cf. on 5.22-23

13.35-36: *hoc ipso tempore* — abl. of time (*RL* 67)

13.36-37: *homines … tollere et dicere* — acc. + inf. in ind. discourse / *oratio obliqua* (*RL* 98), introduced by *scire*

13.36: *conventibus* — (*conventus, -us* [4m.])

13.36: *ubique habitis* — predicative ("that were being held everywhere"), modifying *conventibus*. (Note the circumstantial use of the pfct. pass. participle as a virtual pres. participle.)

13.37: *vocibus parvis* — abl. of manner (*RL* 100B3: Latin uses "small" where Engl. would prefer "hushed," "lowered.")

13.37: *floreat* — optative subj. (expressing a wish: *RL* 153.1)