

XXXII. Classis Rōmāna

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
 - a. Perfect Subjunctive: Active and Passive
 - i. Perfect Subjunctive in Indirect Questions
 - ii. Prohibitions: Perfect Subjunctive in Negative Commands
 - b. Uses of the Subjunctive
 - i. Optative Subjunctive (Continued)
 - ii. Fear Clauses
 - iii. Noun Clauses: *fit/accidit ut* + Subjunctive
 - c. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting
 - d. *velle*: Present Subjunctive
2. Nouns: Cases Uses
 - a. Ablative of Description
 - b. Ablative of Separation
 - c. *vīs/vīrēs*
 - d. Partitive Genitive: *sēstertius*
3. Pronouns: *aliquis/aliquid*

Medus and Lydia at Sea

The fear of pirates gives rise to a long discussion on board the ship. Medus tells the story of the circumstances in which he was sent to prison and sold as a slave. This story mollifies Lydia, so when finally the danger is over, the two are once more on the best of terms.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Subjunctive with Noun Clauses

You have already seen clauses acting as the objects of verbs (Cap. XXVIII). A clause can also act as the subject of a verb. The impersonal expressions *fit* and *accidit* may be followed by an *ut*-clause with the subjunctive telling what happens; the *ut*-clause is the subject of *fit*:

Rārō fit ut nāvis praedōnum in marī internō appāreat. (ll.42–43)

Ablative

of Description

A noun + adjective in the ablative can be used to describe a quality (*ablātīvus quālītātis* or **ablative of description**):

tantā audāciā sunt (l.49)

bonō animō esse (Cap. XXIX, ll.122–123)

(cf. genitive of description, Cap. XIX)

of Separation

We saw the ablative of separation with *carēre* in Cap. XX, and with *pellere* and *prohibēre* in Cap. XXVII. With *liberāre* and with *opus esse* as well we find the ablative of separation without a preposition:

servitūtē liberābantur (l.6)

Quid opus est armīs? (l.78)

...seu pecūniā seu aliā rē mihi opus erit. (l.118)

Quid verbīs opus est? (l.195)

Vīs

The noun *vīs* (“strength,” “force,” “violence”) has only three forms in the singular:

nom. *vīs*

acc. *vim* (l.13)

abl. *vī* (l.77)

The plural *vīrēs*, *vīrium* means physical strength:

Nautae omnibus vīribus rēmigant. (l.53, ll.65–66)

Lēctiō Altera (Section II)

Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting

In Cap. XXV, you learned *oblīvīscī* can take a genitive as object:

Nōn facile est amōris antīquī oblīvīscī. (Cap. XXV, l.128)

Numquam beneficiī oblītus sum. (l.26)

Its opposites, *reminīscī* and *meminisse*, meaning “to remember,” also can take a genitive as an object:

*Nec vērō quidquam difficilius esse vidētur quam beneficiōrum
meminisse.* (ll.125–126)

Eius temporis reminīscor. (ll.155–156)

Like *oblīvīscī*, both *reminīscī* and *meminisse* can also take accusative objects:

Duōs versūs reminīscor ē carmine. (ll.101–102)

Tūne nōmen eius meministī? (ll.106–107)

Reminīscī and *meminisse* will take an accusative when they mean “remember” in the literal sense of “retain in memory” but the genitive when they mean “be mindful of,” just as *oblīvīscī* takes the accusative when “forget” means “remove from memory” (mostly used of things) and the genitive when it means “disregard.”

Note: *meminisse* is a defective verb which, like *ōdisse* (Cap. XXXI), has no present stem: the perfect form *meminī* (“I remember”) is the opposite of *oblītus sum* (“I have forgotten”).

Velle

The present subjunctive of *velle*:

Indicative		Subjunctive	
<i>volō</i>	<i>volumus</i>	<i>velim</i>	<i>velīmus</i>
<i>vīs</i>	<i>vultis</i>	<i>velīs</i>	<i>velītis</i>
<i>vult</i>	<i>volunt</i>	<i>velit</i>	<i>velint</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

During the discussion, the merchant quotes two verses without giving the poet’s name. The helmsman does not ask a direct question: “*Quī poēta ista scripsit?*” with the verb in the indicative, but uses an indirect question with the subjunctive:¹ “*Nesciō quī poēta ista scripserit*” (l.106). *Scrips|erit* is the **perfect subjunctive** (Latin *coniūctivus perfecti*) of *scribere*.

This tense is formed in the **active** by inserting *-eri-* between the perfect stem and the personal endings:

1st sing.	~eri m
2nd	~eri s
3rd	~eri t
1st pl.	~eri mus
2nd	~eri tis
3rd	~eri nt

Notā Bene: The perfect subjunctive looks like the future perfect indicative **except** for the 1st person singular ~erim (where the future perfect has ~erō).

1. First seen in Cap. XXIX: *Modo tē interrogāvi tuane esset pecūnia* (ll.127–128) and *dubitō num haec fābula vēra sit* (ll.116–117).

In the **passive**, the perfect subjunctive is composed of the perfect participle and the present subjunctive of *esse* (*sim, sīs, sit*, etc.):

Iūlius dubitat num Mārcus ā magistrō laudātus sit (= *num magister Mārcum laudāverit*).

Perfect Subjunctive

active	perfect stem + <i>eri</i> + endings
passive	participle stem + present subjunctive of <i>esse</i>

Recēnsiō: Ferre

For review, compare the present, imperfect, and perfect subjunctives of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulisse*, *lātum*:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present	<i>feram</i> <i>ferās</i> <i>ferat</i> <i>ferāmus</i> <i>ferātis</i> <i>ferant</i>	<i>ferar</i> <i>ferāris</i> <i>ferātur</i> <i>ferāmur</i> <i>ferāmini</i> <i>ferantur</i>
Imperfect	<i>ferrem</i> <i>ferrēs</i> <i>ferret</i> <i>ferrēmus</i> <i>ferrētis</i> <i>ferrent</i>	<i>ferrer</i> <i>ferrēris</i> <i>ferrētur</i> <i>ferrēmur</i> <i>ferrēmini</i> <i>ferrentur</i>
Perfect	<i>tulerim</i> <i>tuleris</i> <i>tulerit</i> <i>tulerimus</i> <i>tuleritis</i> <i>tulerint</i>	<i>lātus, -a sim</i> <i>lātus, -a sīs</i> <i>lātus, -a, -um sit</i> <i>lātī, -ae sīmus</i> <i>lātī, -ae sītis</i> <i>lātī, -ae, -um sint</i>

Perfect Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

You have learned (Cap. XXVIII) that the present and imperfect subjunctives represent incomplete action in subjunctive subordinate clauses. The present subjunctive is used with a present or future tense main verb and the imperfect with a past tense main verb.

The perfect subjunctive represents completed action in a subjunctive subordinate clause when the main verb is present or future.

Sequence of Tense

Main Verb	Subordinate Verb	
	Incomplete Action	Completed Action
present future	present subjunctive	perfect subjunctive
past tense	imperfect subjunctive	(Cap. XXXIII)

Perfect Subjunctive in Indirect Questions

The perfect subjunctive is used in indirect questions concerning completed actions, when the main verb is in the present, present perfect, or future tense, as in the above examples (*scripserit*, *laudatus sit*, *laudaverit*) and the following:

Haud sciō an ego ita dixerim. I might say that.² (l.84)

Nesciō quī poēta ista scripserit. (l.106)

Mīror unde pecūniam sūmpseris ut aliōs redimerēs. (ll.132–133)

Ego mīror cūr id mihi nōn nārrāveris. (l.134)

Sed nesciō cūr hoc vōbīs nārrāverim. (ll.154–155)

Scīsne quantum pīrātae ā Iūliō Caesare captō postulāverint?
(ll.168–169)

Militēs ignōrant quī homō sīs et quid antea fēceris. (ll.215–216)

Iamne oblītus es quid modo dixeris? (l.82): Here *oblītus es* is followed by a perfect subjunctive because it represents the present perfect, where the mental focus is the present result of a past action (Cap. XXI).

Nārrābō vōbīs breviter quōmodo amīcum ē servitūte redēmerim atque ipse ob eam grātiā servus factus sim. (l.137)

Sēstertius

After *mīlia*, the partitive genitive plural of *sēstertius* has the shorter ending *-um* in instead of *-ōrum*:

decem mīlia sēstertium (ll.91, cf. l.170)

Lēctiō Tertia (Section III)

Perfect Subjunctive in Prohibitions (Negative Command)

With *nē*, the 2nd person of this tense expresses a prohibition:

Nē timueris! Nē timueritis! (ll.215, 199 = *nōlī/nōlīte timēre!*)

Nē dēspērāveris! (l.162)

Nē eum abiēceris! (l.182)

Nē oblīta sīs mē servum fugitīvum esse. (ll.211–212)

2. *Haud sciō an* is an idiom meaning “I think x is probably the case” (the same is true of *nesciō an* and *dubitō an*).

Remember: As you learned in Cap. XX, prohibitions can also be expressed with *nōlī/nōlīte* and the infinitive.

Optative Subjunctive (continued)

In Cap. XXXI, we saw that the subjunctive can express a wish (optative subjunctive). Wishes are often introduced by the adverb *utinam*, e.g.:

<i>Utinam aliquandō liber patriam</i>	May I sometime see my
<i>videam!</i>	country as a free man! (l.157)
<i>Utinam ille ānulus vītam tuam</i>	May that ring save your life!
<i>servet!</i>	(ll.182–182)
<i>Utinam salvī in Graeciam perveniant!</i>	(l.223)

Utinam can be left untranslated in English (“may I see my country”) or be translated by “I wish that” or similar.

The optative subjunctive to express a wish that something *not* happen uses *nē* to negate the clause, e.g.:

Utinam nē pīrātae mē occīdant! (ll.179–180)

Clauses Expressing Fear

An expression of fear that something may happen implies a wish that it may not happen; this is why the construction with verbs expressing fear, *timēre*, *metuere*, and *verērī* might seem counterintuitive:

- A fear that something will happen is expressed by *nē* + subjunctive, e.g.:
Timeō nē pīrātae mē occīdant. I fear the pirates may kill me.
- A fear that something will not happen is expressed with *ut* + subjunctive, e.g.:
Timeō ut ille veniat. I fear he may not come.

If you separate the two clauses, you can see how the sentences work:

Timeō (I am afraid) *nē pīrātae mē occīdant* (may the pirates not kill me!) becomes: I fear that the pirates may kill me.

Timeō (I am afraid) *ut ille veniat* (may he come!) becomes: I fear he may not come.

The Prefix *ali-*

The prefix *ali-* serves to make interrogative words indefinite:

<i>quot?</i>	how many?	<i>ali-quot</i> : some, several
<i>quandō?</i>	when?	<i>ali-quandō</i> : at some time or other, once

<i>quantum?</i>	how much?	<i>ali-quantum</i> : a certain amount
<i>quis? quid?</i>	who? what?	<i>ali-quis, ali-quid</i> : someone, something

Recall, however, that *quis, quid* is used (without *ali-*) as an indefinite pronoun after *sī, nisi, num, and nē* (Cap. XXII):

Nihil cuiquam nārrāvī dē eā rē, nē quis mē glōriōsum exīstimāret.

(ll.135–136)

Vērūm hōc ānulō sī quis servārī potest, nōn ego, sed amīca mea servanda est. (ll.180–181)

Recēnsiō: “Qu” words

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod	some (<i>indefinite adj.</i>)
aliquis, aliquid	someone, something (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
quī, quae, quod	who, which, he who (<i>relative pronoun</i>)
quī, quae, quod (...?)	what, which (<i>interrogative adj.</i>)
quia	because (<i>conjunction</i>)
quid	what, anything (<i>n. of quis, below</i>)
quid (...?)	why (<i>adv.</i>)
quīdam, quadam, quoddam	a certain, some (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
quidem	indeed, certainly (<i>adv.</i>)
nē...quidem	not even (<i>adv.</i>)
quidnī (...?)	why not (<i>interrogative adv.</i>)
quisquis, quidquid/quicquid	whatever, anything that (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
quis, quae, quid (...?)	who, what (<i>interrogative pronoun</i>)
quis, quid (si/num/ne...)	anyone, anything (= aliquis)
quisnam, quidnam (...?)	whoever?/whatever? (<i>strengthened interrogative</i>)
quisquam, quidquam	anyone, anything (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
quisque, quaeque, quodque	each (<i>distributive pronoun</i>)
quisquis, quidquid	whoever/whatever, anyone who/anything who (<i>generalizing relative pronoun</i>)
quō	where (to) (<i>adv.</i>)
quod	because, that (= quia) (<i>conjunction</i>)
quod	what, which, that which (<i>n. of relative quī above</i>)
quōmodo	how (<i>adv.</i>)
quoniam	as, since (<i>conjunction</i>)
quoque	also, too (<i>adv.</i>)
quot (...?)	how many (<i>interrogative and relative adj.</i>)

Studia Rōmāna

The story of Caesar and the pirates (ll.6–9), related more fully by the *gubernātor* (ll.166–177) is told by Plutarch (first–second century), in his biography of Caesar. Piracy (robbery on the sea) was an inveterate problem. According to Thucydides (fifth-century BC Athenian historian), King Minos of Crete (Cap. XXV, l.44) was the first person to establish a navy; he then established colonies around the island, gained control of the waters, and stopped piracy. Rome did not become powerful at sea until the Punic Wars (third century BC). As mentioned briefly in the notes to Cap. XXIX, the Roman navy had made great strides toward policing the seas and keeping them safe from pirates: Pompey in 67 BC (ll.16–41) was granted special military power (*māius imperium*) to combat the pirates. Augustus set up permanent naval stations at *Mīsēnum* and *Ravenna* (*Mīsēnum* is on the point west of *Puteolī* on the map on p. 40 of your text; *Ravenna* is just north of *Arīminum* on the same map). Under the empire, control of the coastline around the Mediterranean facilitated safe seas.

Medus, as a runaway slave, a *fugitīvus*, has a lot to worry about. Should he be caught, it would be up to Julius to decide what to do with him—he could indeed, as he had threatened, have him crucified or, as Medus worries, thrown to beasts. We know both from what the Romans wrote and from artifacts that slaves ran away with some frequency. Archaeologists have found shackles, chains, and slave collars that mark the wearer as a slave, with inscriptions with variations of “hold on to me” (*tenē mē...tenē mē quia fugiō et revocā mē in...*)—the same kind of collars that Romans put on their dogs. Instructions are often included for returning the slave. A runaway slave was a thief (he did not belong to himself but to his master). Someone who finds a runaway slave and does not return him is also a thief and a criminal. During the empire, the Romans employed slave catchers (*fugitivārii*) to help them retrieve their property. During the republic, slave-owners had to rely on their network of friends.

We have a *commercium epistulārum* (a correspondence of letters) between Cicero and his friends about a runaway slave named Dionysius (an *anagnostēs*: a slave who read aloud to the master and his guests, so educated with a good voice and therefore expensive, cf. Cap. XVIII). Cicero writes to his friend Publius Sulpicius Rufus, proconsul in Illyria, for help in recovering his Dionysius, who was in charge of Cicero’s (very valuable) library; he stole many valuable books and, knowing he would not get away with it, ran away. Spotted in Illyria by several of Cicero’s friends, Dionysius claimed he had been set free by Cicero. (For a *fugitīvus* to claim to be *liber*, according to Justinian’s Digest of Roman Law, was an even more serious offense, *Digest* 11.4.2.). Cicero pleads with Sulpicius to do all he can to have Dionysius returned—a small matter, he says, but his grief at losing the books is great (*Ad Fam.* 13.77). At this point, you can read most of it as well! What you can’t yet read is translated in parentheses:

Praeterea ā tē petō in māiōrem modum prō nostrā amicitia et prō tuō perpetuō (everlasting) in mē studiō ut in hāc rē etiam ēlabōrēs (= labōrēs): Dionȳsius, servus meus, quī meam bibliothēcen³ multōrum nummōrum tractāvit (= cūrāvit), cum multōs librōs surripuisset (had stolen) nec sē impūnē (without punishment) lātūrum putāret, aufūgit. Is est in prōvinciā tuā. Eum et M. Bolānus, familiāris (friend) meus, et multī aliī Narōnae (at Naronā) vīdērunt, sed cum sē ā mē manū missum esse dīceret, crēdidērunt. Hunc tū sī mihi rēstituendum (will be restored) cūrāris (you will take care that), nōn possum dīcere quam mihi grātum futūrum sit. Rēs ipsa parva sed animī mei dolor magnus est. Ubi sit et quid fierī possit Bolānus te docēbit. Ego, sī hominem per tē reciperārō (will have regained), summō mē ā tē beneficiō affectum arbitrābor.

From these letters, it is clear that not all slaves wore identifying marks and that some were so integral a part of their master's homes that visitors to those homes would recognize them elsewhere, so a runaway ran great risks.

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

amicitia, -ae	friendship
audācia, -ae	boldness
grātia, -ae	favor, gratitude, thanks (<i>pl.</i>)
incola, -ae (m./f.)	inhabitant
inopia, -ae	lack
pīrāta, -ae (m.)	pirate
poēta, -ae (m.)	poet
victōria, -ae	victory

2nd

amphitheātrum, -ī	amphitheater
populus, -ī	the people (<i>not</i> a person)
talentum, -ī	a talent (sum of money)

3rd

classis, classis (f.)	fleet
condiciō, condicōnis (f.)	agreement, contract, condition
gēns, gentis (f.)	tribe, nation
servitūs, servitūtis (f.)	slavery
victor, victōris (m.)	victor
vīrēs, vīrium (f. pl.)	strength
vīs (f.)	force, power
voluntās, voluntātis (f.)	will, desire, good will

3. *Bibliothēcen*: Greek βιβλιοθήκη, Latin *bibliothēcam*.

4th		
cursus, -ūs (<i>m.</i>)		running, forward movement; course
Verba		
-āre (1)		
(adiuvō) adiuvāre, adiūvisse, adiūtum		help
(armō) armāre, armāvisse, armātum		arm
(minor) minārī, minātum		threaten
(rēmigō) rēmigāre, rēmigāvisse, rēmigātum		row back
(repugnō) repugnāre, repugnāvisse		fight back (mostly <i>intr.</i>)
-ēre (2)		
(dissuādēō) dissuādēre, dissuāsisse		dissuade
(tueor) tuērī, tuitum and tūtum		see, watch, protect
-ere (3)		
(contemnō) contemnere, contēmpsisse, contēptum		think little of, scorn
(dēsistō) dēsistere, dēstitisse		leave off, cease
(ēducō) ēducere, ēdūxisse, ēductum		lead out
(flectō) flectere, flexisse, flectum		bend
(meminī) meminisse (+ <i>gen.</i> or <i>acc.</i>)		keep in mind, remember
(praepōnō) praepōnere, praeposuisse, praepositum		put (<i>acc.</i>) before (<i>dat.</i>), in charge of
(percurrō) percurrisse, percursum		run through
(redimō) redimere, redēmisse, redēptum		buy back
(reminīscor) reminīscī (+ <i>gen.</i> or <i>acc.</i>)		call to mind, recollect
(submergō) submergere, -mersisse, -mersum		sink, submerge
Irregular		
(offerō) offerre, obtulisse, oblātum		offer, present
(praeferō) praeferre, praetulisse, praelātum		prefer
(referō) referre, rettulisse, relātum		bring back, return
Adiectīva		
1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)		
adversus, -a, -um		opposed, adverse
cārus, -a, -um		dear
cūnctus, -a, -um		all
ēgregius, -a, -um		outstanding
grātus, -a, -um		grateful, pleasing
infēstus, -a, -um		dangerous
internus, -a, -um		internal, domestic
mercātōrius, -a, -um		mercantile

mūtuus, -a, -um	on loan
nūbilus, -a, -um	cloudy
proximus, -a, -um	closest
superbus, -a, -um	lofty, arrogant
3rd	
commūnis, -e	shared, common
inermis, -e	(in + arm) unarmed
vīlis, -e	cheap
Adverbia	
aliquandō	some time or other, finally
aliquot	some, several
dōnec	until
etiamnunc	even now
intereā	meanwhile
ubīque	anywhere, everywhere
utinam	if that, only that, would that
Coniūctiōnēs	
neu	or not, and not (nēve...nēve)
seu	or if, or (sive...sive)

XXXIII. Exercitus Rōmānus

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
 - a. Pluperfect Subjunctive
 - b. Uses of the Subjunctive
 - i. Pluperfect Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses
 - ii. Optative Subjunctive: Unfulfilled Wishes
 - iii. Contrafactual Conditions
 - c. Passive of Intransitive Verbs
 - d. Future Imperative
 - e. *velle*: Imperfect Subjunctive
2. Nouns: Case Uses
 - a. Ablative of Respect (continued)
3. Adjectives
 - a. Gerundive Attraction
 - b. Distributive Numerals (continued)

Aemilia Writes to Her Brother

The chapter consists mainly of a letter to Aemilia from her brother, who is in Germania on military service. From this letter, you learn more military terms.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Distributive Numerals (continued)

In Cap. XXX, you learned that distributive numbers are those used repetitively (e.g., in multiplication or groups of certain numbers). Here are more distributive numerals:

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------|
| 10 | <i>dēnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.2) |
| 4 | <i>quaternī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3) |
| 5 | <i>quīnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3) |
| 6 | <i>sēnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3) |