

## About the language 1: fearing clauses

### 1 Study the following examples:

timeō nē inquiēta sit Britannia, dum Hibernia insula in libertate manet.  
*I am afraid that (lest, in case) Britain may be unsettled, as long as the island of Ireland remains free.*

timebat Iuppiter nē dei ipsi eodem igni cremarentur.  
*Jupiter feared that the gods themselves might be consumed by the same fire.*

Quintilianus veretur nē pueri Domitiano nō placerint.  
*Quintilian is afraid that the boys have not pleased Domitian.*

Glabrio timebat nē Imperatorem graviter offenderet.  
*Glabrio was afraid that he had seriously offended the emperor.*

The groups of words in **boldface** are known as **fearing clauses**. The verb in a fearing clause in Latin is always subjunctive. Because a fear can be for the past, the present, or the future, you must pay particular attention to the tense of the subjunctive verb.

### 2 In fearing clauses, the conjunction nē means that (lest/in case) and the negative is nē ... nōn. Occasionally the negative can be ut, e.g.

Quintilianus veretur ut pueri Domitiano placerint.  
*Quintilian is afraid that the boys have not pleased Domitian.*

### 3 Further examples:

- a timeō nē genus mortale deos fallere cōnātum sit.
- b Domitia, fragore audito, verita est nē Paris de arbore cecidisset.
- c timebamus nē diutius dubitavissimus.
- d anxiane erās ut tē his malis eriperem?



This coin shows the infant son of Domitian among the stars with the description *divus Caesar, divine Caesar*. This suggests that the coin was issued after the child's death as emperors and members of their families were often posthumously proclaimed as gods. Domitian and Domitia only had one son and therefore Domitian later took on Titus and Publius as his heirs.



sed tanta erat Iovis ira ut imbris caeli contentus nōn esset; auxillum ergo à fratre Neptūno petivit.  
*This Greek bronze sculpture from the fifth century BC stands over 6.5 feet (2 meters) tall and was found in a shipwreck. It is disputed whether it portrays the Jupiter or Neptune. The figure would have held a thunderbolt or trident from his right hand.*

**Stage 39****Uses of the subjunctive**

Complete the following table by underlining the subjunctive in each sentence and giving the reason the subjunctive is used. Then translate each sentence.

	<i>Use of the subjunctive</i>
1 rēx deōrum timēbat nē deī ipsī eōdem ignī cremārentur.	
2 Iuppiter nimbōs ingentēs dē caelō dēmisit quī genus mortāle diluviō perderet.	
3 cum Neptūnus terram tridente percussisset, illa valdē tremuit.	
4 Epaphroditus vēnit ut mandāta p̄ncipis nūntiāret.	
5 p̄nceps Titō et Pūbliō imperāvit ut ad aulam quam celerrimē contenderent.	
6 puerī nesciēbant cūr Imperātor eōs vidēre vellet.	
7 puerī timēbant nē Domitiānus se castigāret vel p̄nīret.	
8 cum Quīntiliānus et puerī tablīnum ingressī essent, Domitiānum muscās cōnfigere temptantem invēnerunt.	
9 Titus tam anxius erat ut vix dicere posset.	
10 Quīntiliānus verēbatur nē Pūblius Imperātōrī nōn placēret.	
11 Imperātor audāciā Titī erat tam obstupefactus ut nihil diceret.	

## Stage 38 Sparsus says to Polla that ...



*In the indirect statements below, choose the correct Latin word in each set of parentheses and then translate the entire indirect sentence.*

- 1 "pontifex iam porcum sacrificāvit."  
INDIRECT: Sparsus Pōllae dicit (pontificem/pontifex) iam porcum (sacrificāre/sacrificāvisse).
- 2 "pontifex deīs precēs offert."  
INDIRECT ACTIVE: Sparsus Pōllae dicit (pontificem/pontifex) deīs precēs (offerre/obtulisse).
- 3 "precēs deīs ā pontifice offeruntur."  
INDIRECT PASSIVE: Sparsus Pōllae dicit precēs deīs (ā pontifice/pontifex) (offerī/oblātōs esse).
- 4 "ego et tū nūptiās mox celebrābimus."  
INDIRECT: Sparsus Pōllae dicit sē et Pōllam nūptiās mox (celebrātūrōs esse/celebrāre).
- 5 "ego et tū postea ad triclinium prōcēdēmus et cēnam cōnsūmēmus."  
INDIRECT: Sparsus Pōllae dicit sē et Pōllam postea ad triclinium (prōcessūrōs esse/prōcessisse) et cēnam (cōnsūptūrōs esse/cōnsūmere).

## Stage 38 Pliny and Cicero write to their wives

Translate the following two letters. Then answer the questions that follow.

### A PLINY TO CALPURNIA:

scribis tē absentīā meā nōn mediocriter adfici, ūnumque habere solācium, quod prō mē libellōs meōs teneās et saepe in vestigiō meō collocēs. grātum est quod nōs requīris, grātum quod hīs fōmentis adquiēscis. invicem ego epistulās tuās lectitō atque identidem in manū quasi novās sūmō. sed eō magis ad dēsīderium tuī accendor! tū tamen quam frequentissimē scribe, quamquam hoc ita mē dēlectat ut torqueat. valē.

5

mediocriter	a little	fōmentis:	
adfici: adficere	affect	fōmentum	<i>consolation</i>
quod	that, the fact	adquiēscis:	
	that	adquiēscere	<i>find comfort</i>
prō	in place of, instead of	lectitō: lectitāre	<i>read and re-read</i>
vestigiō: vestigium	place	sūmō: sūmere	<i>take, pick up</i>
collocēs: collocāre	place, set, put	eō magis	<i>all the more</i>
grātum: grātus	pleasing	dēsīderium:	
requīris: requirere	miss, need, long for	dēsīderium	<i>longing</i>
		accendor:	
		accendere	<i>set on fire</i>

### B CICERO TO TERENCE:

in Tusculānum nōs ventūrōs putāmus aut Nōnīs aut postrūdiē. ibi, ut sint omnia parāta (plūrēs enim fortasse nōbiscum erunt, et, ut arbitror, diūtius ibi commorābimur). labrum sī in balineō nōn est, ut sit, item cētera quae sunt ad victum et ad valētūdinem necessāria. valē.

Tusculānum:	our Tusculan villa	commorābimur:	
Tusculānus	(one of Cicero's country estates)	commorāri	<i>stay, remain</i>
ventūrōs = ventūrōs esse		labrum	<i>basin, wash-basin</i>
Nōnīs	on the Nones	balineō:	
ut sint = fac ut sint; cūrā ut sint		balineum	<i>bath, bathroom</i>
plūrēs	several (men)	item	<i>likewise</i>
arbitror:		victum: victus	<i>good living</i>
arbitrāri	think, believe	valētūdinem:	
diūtius	for some time	valētūdō	<i>good health</i>

- 1 What gives Calpurnia consolation? What gives Pliny consolation?
- 2 If you were Calpurnia, how would you feel on receiving Pliny's letter?
- 3 If you were Terentia, how would you feel on receiving Cicero's letter?
- 4 What features in Cicero's letter might especially annoy Terentia?

## hērēdēs prīncipis

### I

in aula Imperatoris, duo pueri in studiis litterarum sunt occupati. alter puer, Titus nomine, fabulam narrare conatur; alter, nomine Publius, intentē audit. adest quoque puerorum rhētor, M. Fabius Quintilianus. Titus Publiusque, filii Clementis ac fratres Pollae, nuper hērēdēs Imperatoris facti sunt.

**Titus:** (fabulam narrāns) deinde Iuppiter, rēx doōrum, sceleribus hominum valde offensus, genus mortale magnō diluviō dēlere cōstituit. primō eī placuit dē caelō fulmina spargere, quae tōtam terram cremārent. timēbat tamen nē deī ipsī, sī flammac ad caelum ā terrā ascendissent, eōdem igni cremārentur. diversam ergō poenam impōnere māluit.

**Titō nārrante. iānuā subitō aperitur. ingreditur Epaphroditus. pueri anxii inter sē aspiciunt. Quintilianus, cui Epaphroditus odiō est, nihilominus eum cōmīter salutat.**

**Quintilianus:** libenter tē vidēmus, Epaphroditus? **Epaphroditus:** (interpellāns) salvete, pueri. salvē tū, M. Fabi. hūc missus sum ut mandata prīncipis nūntiem. prīnceps vōbīs imperat ut ad sē quam celerrimē contendātis.

**Quintilianus:** verba tua, mi Epaphroditē, nōn intellegō. cūr nōs ad Imperatōrem accessimur?

**Epaphroditus. nullo respōsō datō, puerōs Quintilianumque per aulam ad Imperatōris tablinum dūcit. pueri, timōre commōti, extrā tablinum haesitant.**



**studii:** studium study  
**litterarum:** litterae literature

**genus mortale** the human race  
**diluvio:** diluvium flood  
**fulmina:** fulmen thunderbolt  
**cremārent:** cremāre burn, destroy by fire  
**diversam:** diversus different

**Quintilianus:** (timōrem suam dissimulāns) cūr perturbāmini, pueri?  
**Publius:** bonā causā perturbāmur. Imperator enim nōs sine dubiō castigābit vel pūniet.  
**Quintilianus:** nimis timidus es, Publi. sī prūdentē vōs gesseritis, neque castigābimini neque pūniēmini.

### II

**Quintilianus et pueri, tablinum ingressi. Domitianum ad mēnsam sedentem muscāsque stilō trānsfigentem inveniant. Domitianus neque respicit neque quicquam dicit. pueri pallēscunt.**

**Domitianus:** (tandem respiciēns) nōlite timēre, pueri. vōs nōn pūniturus sum – nisi mihi displicueritis. (muscam aliam trānsfigit; dēnique, stilō dēpositō, puerōs subitō interrogat.) quam diū discipuli M. Fabii iam estis? (haesitāns) d-duos mēnsēs, domine.

**Titus:** nōbīs ergō tempus est cognōscere quid didiceritis. (ad Publium repente conversus) Publi, quid heri docēbāmini?

**Publius:** versūs quōsdam legēbāmus, domine, quōs Ovidius poēta dē illō diluviō fabulōsō composuit. itaque, versibus Ovidiānis heri lēctis, quid hodiē faciētis?

**Publius:** hodiē cōnāmur eandem fabulam verbis nostris nārrare.

**Quintilianus:** ubi tū nōs accessivisti, domine, Titus dē trā Iovis nārrāturus erat.

**Domitianus:** fabula scilicet aptissima! eam audire velim. Tite, nārratiōnem tuam renovā!

**Titus:** (fabulam timidē renovāns) Iu-Iuppiter nimbōs ingentēs dē ca-caelō dēmittere cōstituit. statim Aquilōnem in ca-cavernis Aeollis inclūsit, et Notum liberāvit. quī madidis āllis evolvit; ba-barba nimbīs gravābatur, undae dē capillis fluebant. simulatque Notus evolvit, nimbi dēnsi ex aethere cum ingenti fragorē effūsus sunt. sed tanta erat Iovis ira ut imbribus caelū contentus nōn esset; auxiliū ergō ā frātre Neptūnō petivit. quī cum terram tridente percussisset, illa valdē tremuit viamque patefecit ubi undae fluere. statim flūmina ingentia per campōs apertōs ruēbant.

**Domitianus:** satis nārrāvisi, Tite. nunc tū, Publi, nārratiōnem excipe.

**30 castigabit:** castigāre scold, reprimand  
**vōs gesseritis:** sē gerere behave, conduct oneself

**muscā:** musca fly  
**respicit:** respicere look up

**5 displicueritis:** displicēre displease

**didiceritis:** discere learn

**10 fabulōsō:** fabulōsus legendary, famous  
**Ovidiānis:** Ovidiānus of Ovid

**15 nārratiōnem:** nārratiō narration

**20 nimbōs:** nimbus rain cloud  
**cavernis:** caverna cave, cavern

**25 Aeollis:** Aeollus Aeolian  
**inclūsit:** inclūdere shut up  
**Notus:** Notus South wind  
**āllis:** āla wing

**gravābatur:** gravāre load, weigh down

**30 imbribus:** imber rain  
**Neptūnō:** Neptūnus Neptune (Roman god of the sea)

**tridente:** tridēns trident  
**campōs:** campus plain  
**excipe:** excipere take over

**Publius:** iamque inter mare et tellurem nullum discrimen erat; mare ubique erat, neque ulla litora habēbat. hominēs exitiū effugere cōnābantur. aliī montēs ascendrunt; aliī, in nāvibus sedentēs, per agrōs illōs rēmigāverunt quōs nūper arābant; hic supra segetēs aut fēta villārum mersarum nāvīgāvīt; ille in summis arboribus piscēs invēnit. lupi inter ovēs natābant, leōnēs fulvi undīs vehēbantur. avēs, postquam terram diū quāerēbant ubi cōsistere possent, tandem in mare fessīs āllis dēcidērunt. capellae gracilēs –

**Pabliō hoc nārrantī Domitiānus manū significat ut dēsistat. diū tacet, pueris anxii expectantibus. Quintilianus verētur nē pueri Imperatōrē nōn placerint. tandem ille loquitur.**

**Domitiānus:** fortunāf estis, Publi ac Tite; nam, ut decōrum est prīncipis hērēdibus, ab optimō rhētore docēmini, quā optima exempla vōbīs prōposuit. sī vōs, pueri, causās vestrās tam faciendē dixeritis quam Ovidius versūs composuit, saepe victōrēs ē basilicā discēdētis; ab omnibus laudābimini.

**Titus:** (timōre iam dēpositō) nōnne ūna rēs tē fallit, domine? nōs sumus hērēdēs tuī; nōnne igitur nōs, cum causās nostrās dixerimus, nōn saepe sed semper victōrēs discēdēmus et ab omnibus laudābimur?

**Quintilianus erubescit. Domitiānus, audaciā Titī obstupefactus, nihil dicit. tandem, ridēns vel risum simulāns, puerōs rhētoremque dimittit; deinde, stilō restampit, muscās iterum trānsfigere incipit.**



ab omnibus laudābimini.

**tellurem:** tellūs land, earth  
**discrimen** boundary, dividing line

**40 rēmigāverunt:** rēmigāre row  
**arābant:** arāre plow  
**hic ... ille** this man ... that man, one man ... another

**45 supra** over, on top of  
**aut or**  
**mersarum:** mergere submerge

**piscēs:** piscis fish  
**ovēs:** ovis sheep  
**50 fulvi:** fulvus tawny  
**capellae:** capella she-goat  
**gracilēs:** gracilis graceful  
**causās ... dixeritis:** causam dicere plead a case  
**faciendē** fluently, eloquently

**55 fallit:** fallere escape notice of, slip by

**60 simulāns:** simulāre pretend  
**resumptō:** resumere pick up again



## Vocabulary checklist 39

arbor, arboris, f.	tree
aut	or
cadō, cadere, cecidī	fall
campus, campī, m.	plain
capillī, capillōrum, m. pl.	hair
discrīmen, discrīminis, n.	dividing line; crisis
ergō	therefore
fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus	deceive, escape notice of, slip by
fragor, fragōris, m.	crash
genus, generis, n.	race
hinc	from here; then, next
iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus	help, assist
littera, litterae, f.	letter (of the alphabet)
litterae, litterārum, f. pl.	letter, letters (correspondence), literatu
mēnsis, mēnsis, m.	month
simulō, simulāre, simulāvī, simulātus	pretend
spargō, spargere, sparsī, sparsus	scatter
stilus, stilī, m.	pen (pointed stick for writing on wax tablet)
studium, studiī, n.	enthusiasm; study
ūllus, ūlla, ūllum	any



*Domitian's palace: connecting rooms leading to the Hippodrome.*