

Chapter 22 Meeting at Mainz**Ex. 22.1** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

nonnulli senatores Marcum Cocceium Nervam ut princeps fiat petunt.	
"tunc urbi Romae princeps esse velis? nonne eris princeps bonus? nonne eris melior populo Romano quam iste Domitianus?"	
"nisi hoc fecero, Roma rempublicam iterum habebit. meliusne est Romae principem habere quam rempublicam?"	
"respublica non diutius manere potest. provinciae nobis regendae sunt, et omnes res Romanae nunc in manibus principis sunt. tibi hoc faciendum est."	
"sed senex sum et mors mihi imminet. hoc faciam, sed Romae heres principis inveniendus est. quis sit, nescio."	
"heres tibi erit Traianus. optimus peritissimusque est omnium senatorum."	
"ita vero. id quod dicis, verum est. mihi heres Traianus sit."	
"Traianum rogabimus si heres principis fieri velit. num recusabit quod rogemus?"	
"si recusaverit, alium heredem inter senatores invenientis. nam nobis petendus heres."	
"senatus populusque Romanus igitur te principem creant! salve, imperator!"	

Ex. 22.2 *Translate the following sentences into English.*

plurimi senatores damnationem memoriae Domitiani poscunt.	
"memoriam pessimi omnium principium condemnabimus.	
omnes statuae inscriptionesve delendae sunt. etiam nummos istius principis solvemus ut novos nummos ex eis creemus. caput eius ab omnibus monumentis aedificiisve eradendum est."	
milites praetoriani Nervam ut percussores Domitiani puniat rogant.	
"num impunitas istis erit? nonne percussores puniemus?"	
"qui Domitianum, pessimum principium, necaverunt*, eos punire nolo. melius est Romae eum mortuum habere."	
"nisi tu istos puniveris, te in Palatio tuo tenebimus. nobis maximi momenti est: isti petendi puniendique."	
"esto**. sed si me hoc facere cogitis, princeps non diutius ero. vos potentiam omnem habetis, ego nullam."	
"tu sine nobis nihil sis, ac nos sine te idem."	
praetoriani senem cogunt, quod gravissimum ei est. mox mortuus est.	

* *necaverunt = they killed*

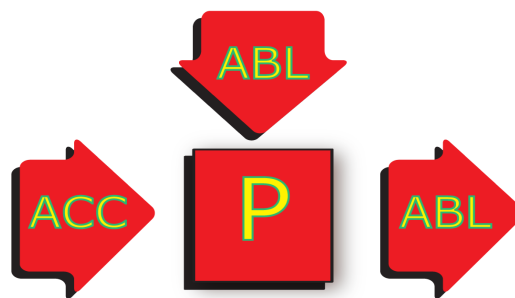
** *esto = let it be so*



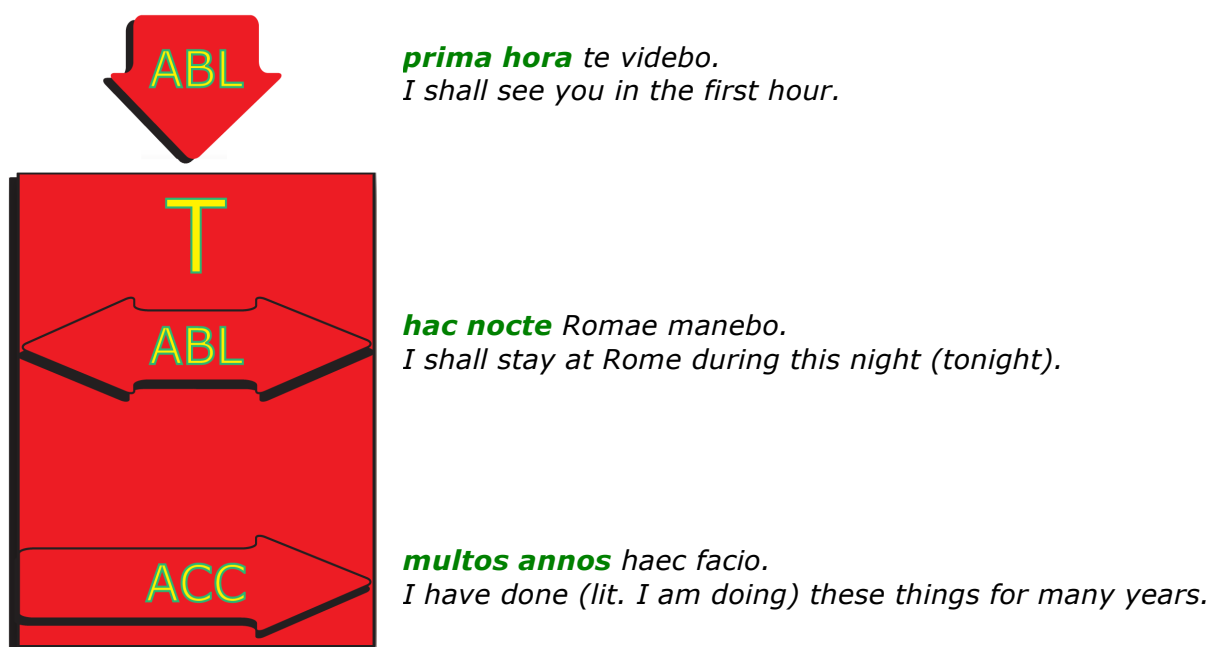
Nerva - an unwilling emperor

Expressions of Time

In Latin, *time* is treated in a similar way to *place*, or at least, to prepositions indicating position. You will probably remember this when you view the diagram to the right, which you last saw in Chapter 7 of Book 1 and in which the letter *P* represents a position or place.



Now we will adapt this model (which is basically just a way of interpreting the concepts of the language) to suit *time*. There are three sorts of ways of referring to time. Study the diagram below, in which *T* refers to Time, and this should all become clear.



Note the use of the present tense in the third example, in Latin. Most modern European languages also operate like this but English is a bit different. Study these sentences:

Ik speel al drie jaren voetbal. (Dutch)
Ich spiele Fußball seit drei Jahren. (German)
Je joue au football depuis trois ans. (French)

BUT

I have been playing football for three years.

NOT

I am playing football for three years.

Three suffixes

A suffix is something tacked onto the end of something else. Latin uses three suffixes quite commonly, which are all added onto any other words in sentences. These are as follows.

- *-que* means *and*. However, the word *and* goes in front of the word in English, onto which it is attached in Latin. So, in the famous abbreviation *SPQR*, the actual words should be *senatus populusque Romanus*, meaning *the Senate and People of Rome*. Note that *populusque* means *and people*, not *people and*. So the effect of *populusque* in Latin is the same as if you had written *et populus*.
- *-ve* means *or*. However, the word *or* goes in front of the word in English, onto which it is attached in Latin. So, in the words *tune equos asinosve mavis?*, the meaning would be, *do you prefer horses or donkeys?*
- *-ne* indicates a question. It is always tacked onto the end of a first word in a sentence and unlike the words *num* and *nonne*, it does not indicate that a particular answer is expected. (You may or may not recall that *nonne* appears as the first word of a question, to which the expected answer will be *yes* and *num* appears as the first word of a question, when the expected answer will be *no*.)

Ex. 22.3 *Translate the following sentences into English.*

Servianus Hadrianum ad se in principia tertia hora vocat.	
"Hadriane, talia mihi non placent, qualia de te audio. multos dies in venationibus bestias agitas multasque noctes nimium vini bibis. tibi autem virtus in castris probanda est, non in vici tabernis.	
quid quaeris? num ita gloriam honoresve petis? num Traiano quod tu facis placet? semper ludis, numquam laboras.	
te moneo ne tantis in venationibus adsis. venatio colonos decet, non milites.	
multos dies multasque noctes ego et soror tua de te solliciti sumus. haec Traiano debere dicere nolo. nimis est. brevi tempore tribunus militaris melior fieri debes. tribune, dimitteris!"	

The Future Tense

At this point in the course, you need to pause for breath. You have seen many verb forms, in the active and passive, indicative and subjunctive, of both regular and irregular verbs. Now it is time to embark on the process of learning a set of tenses, since up to now, all the verbs you have learned have been in the present tense.

Let's start off with a little bit of good news. The future tense in Latin means *will* or *shall* in English and refers to a definite thing which will surely come to pass. So it only exists in the indicative – there is no subjunctive mood in this tense. There are, however, active and passive voice forms of the regular verbs. Study the chart below, in which you will make out various different systems of endings.

Future Active Indicative – regular verbs					
	<i>I shall call I will call</i>	<i>I shall have I will have</i>	<i>I shall rule I will rule</i>	<i>I shall hear I will hear</i>	<i>I shall be I will be</i>
I	vocabo	habebo	regam	audiam	ero
You (s)	vocabis	habebis	reges	audies	eris
He/She/It	vocabit	habebit	reget	audiet	erit
We	vocabimus	habebimus	regemus	audiemus	erimus
You (pl)	vocabitis	habebitis	regetis	audietis	eritis
They	vocabunt	habebunt	regent	audient	erunt

Future Passive Indicative – regular verbs				
	<i>I shall be called I will be called</i>	<i>I shall be had I will be had</i>	<i>I shall be ruled I will be ruled</i>	<i>I shall be heard I will be heard</i>
I	vocabor	habebor	regar	audiar
You (s)	vocaberis	habeberis	regeris	audieris
He/She/It	vocabitur	habebitur	regetur	audietur
We	vocabimur	habebimur	regemur	audiemur
You (pl)	vocabimini	habebimini	regemini	audiemini
They	vocabuntur	habebuntur	regentur	audientur

Future Active Indicative – irregular verbs						
	<i>I shall be able I will be able</i>	<i>I shall want I will be willing</i>	<i>I shall not want I will not want</i>	<i>I shall prefer I will prefer</i>	<i>I shall go I will go</i>	<i>I shall carry I will carry</i>
I	potero	volam	nolam	malam	ibo	feram
You (s)	poteris	voles	noles	males	ibis	feres
He/She/It	poterit	volet	nolet	malet	ibit	feret
We	poterimus	volemus	nolemus	malemus	ibimus	feremus
You (pl)	poteritis	voletis	noletis	maletis	ibitis	feretis
They	poterunt	volent	nolent	malent	ibunt	ferent

The Future Perfect Tense

Well, OK. The first new tense does not seem too unpleasant. However, bad news comes hard on its heels. You are going to have to learn the future perfect as well. If the future means *will*, then the future perfect must mean *will have*. It is not frequently used in English but in Latin, it's much more common. Like the future tense, it has no subjunctive forms, so there is good news here amidst the gloom.

When you first learn the future, it's good to learn the future perfect at the same time. "Why?" you may ask. Well, the reason is that the Romans often used the two tenses together. In sentences containing *if* or *when*, for example, the future tense – *will* – is often used when or if something else *will have been* done.

Future Perfect Active Indicative – regular verbs					
	<i>I will have called</i>	<i>I will have had</i>	<i>I will have ruled</i>	<i>I will have heard</i>	<i>I will have been</i>
I	vocavero	habuero	rexero	audivero	fuiro
You (s)	vocaveris	habueris	rexeris	audiveris	fueris
He/She/It	vocaverit	habuerit	rexerit	audiverit	fuerit
We	vocaverimus	habuerimus	rexerimus	audiverimus	fuerimus
You (pl)	vocaveritis	habueritis	rexeritis	audiveritis	fueritis
They	vocaverint	habuerint	rexerint	audiverint	fuerint

Future Perfect Passive Indicative – regular verbs				
	<i>I will have been called</i>	<i>I will have been had</i>	<i>I will have been ruled</i>	<i>I will have been heard</i>
I	vocatus –a –um ero	habitus –a –um ero	rectus –a –um ero	auditus –a –um ero
You (s)	vocatus –a –um eris	habitus –a –um eris	rectus –a –um eris	auditus –a –um eris
He/She/It	vocatus –a –um erit	habitus –a –um erit	rectus –a –um erit	auditus –a –um erit
We	vocati –ae –a erimus	habiti –ae –a erimus	recti –ae –a erimus	auditi –ae –a erimus
You (pl)	vocati –ae –a eritis	habiti –ae –a eritis	recti –ae –a eritis	auditi –ae –a eritis
They	vocati –ae –a erunt	habiti –ae –a erunt	recti –ae –a erunt	auditi –ae –a erunt

Future Perfect Active Indicative – irregular verbs						
	<i>I will have been able</i>	<i>I will have been willing</i>	<i>I will not have wanted</i>	<i>I will have preferred</i>	<i>I will have gone</i>	<i>I will have carried</i>
I	potuero	voluero	noluero	maluero	iero	tulero
You (s)	potueris	volueris	nolueris	malueris	ieris	tuleris
He/She/It	potuerit	voluerit	noluerit	maluerit	ierit	tulerit
We	potuerimus	voluerimus	noluerimus	maluerimus	ierimus	tulerimus
You (pl)	potueritis	volueritis	nolueritis	malueritis	ieritis	tuleritis
They	potuerint	voluerint	noluerint	maluerint	ierint	tulerint

Notes on the formation of the Future Tense

There are three different sorts of system here.

- The verb *to be*, following the *ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt* system, is as usual, a bit weird. Not least when it comes to *erunt*, which any sane person would have expected to be *erint*. Well, such is life.
- Conjugations one and two have *-bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt*. At least, they do when they are active. In the passive, *-bo* turns to *-bor*, *-bis* turns to *-beris*, *-bit* turns to *-bitur*, *-bimus* turns to *-bimur*, *-bitis* turns to *-bimini* and *-bunt* turns to *-buntur*. At least you should be able to see that these active/passive formations are very similar to each other – and that they follow the patterns of endings you already know, e.g., *-o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*, and *-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur*. So the crucial thing now is the *bo/bi* stuff, which is the indicator for the future.
- Conjugations three and four and most of the irregular verbs follow a different system. This is either *-am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent*, or *-ar, -eris, -etur, -emur, -emini, -entur*. Again, the endings themselves are not new for you but the letter *e* is used to denote the future here, except in the first person singular.

The following vowel chart may help, as a means of summarising the regular verb endings you have covered so far.

Formations of active and passive endings	1 st conjugation voco	2 nd conjugation habeo	3 rd conjugation rego	4 th conjugation audio
Present Indicative	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
Present Subjunctive	<i>e</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ia</i>
Future Indicative	<i>bo</i>	<i>bo</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ie</i>

Notes on the formation of the Future Perfect Tense

Active

Whenever you have seen a verb in an Imperium vocabulary listing, you have seen it laid out like this:

narro, narrare, **narravi**, narratum

So far, not much of this has been explained, but now let's throw in the fact that the third form of the verb, **given here in green**, is its perfect tense, in the first person singular. And of the word **narravi**, the letter *i* is the ending. So *narrav-* is what's called a perfect stem. From the regular verbs *voco*, *habeo*, *rego* and *audio*, the perfect stems are *vocav-*, *habu-*, *rex-* and *audiv-*. And from the irregular verbs, *sum*, *possum*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *eo* and *fero*, they are *fu-*, *potu-*, *volu-*, *nolu-*, *malu-*, *i-* and *tul-*.

Basically, if you add the *ero* endings from the future of the verb *to be* to these (but changing *-erunt* back to the more expected *-erint*), you get the future perfect form of the verb. In other words, take something which is perfect from a verb and add something from *sum* which is future and Bob's your Uncle, you have the future perfect, which translates into English as *narravero* – *I will have told*.

Passive

Formations are marginally more complicated in the passive. This time round you have a two-word formation, which is called a compound verb. Part of this compound is easy – it's just the future tense of the verb *to be*, e.g. *ero*, *eris*, *erit*, *erimus*, *eritis*, *erunt* – and yes – it's *erunt* this time! The other part is more complex, so look again at the verb entry:

narro, narrare, narravi, **narratum**

You will see that the fourth part, called the supine, looks a bit like a sort of *bellum*, second-declension-neuter-type-thingy. It is. But it is also the neuter singular of a sort of *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, 2-1-2-adjective-type-thingy. Now imagine that *narratum* could be part of a word *narratus*, *narrata*, *narratum*.

It can.

Now imagine that you are a story (*fabula*) which will be (*erit*) told (*narrata*). Because *fabula* is feminine, the form of *narratus*, *narrata*, *narratum*, which MUST be used, will also be feminine. The word *narratus*, *narrata*, *narratum* is actually a perfect passive participle in Latin, meaning *having been told* in English. So *fabula narrata erit* must mean *the story will be having been told*, or simply, *the story will have been told*. Make this plural and you have to change all the endings, e.g. *fabulae narratae erunt*, *the stories will have been told*.

For the time being, you don't need to learn this, though you will certainly need to refer to it. But when you reach Chapter 26, **sine qua non** section, you will be in deep trouble.

Be worried... very worried.

Notes on the use of the Future Perfect Tense

As mentioned above, the future perfect is often used *when* or *if* something will happen. Let's imagine I want to see you at my house tomorrow: I *will* see you, but only if you *come* to my house. In this context, the English language (and other European languages too) would use the present tense. But this cannot be accurate, can it? If you use the word *come*, then it is technically the present tense. But this will be happening tomorrow, which is in the future. So Latin would need to use the future perfect, in the sense that **I will see** you tomorrow, if **you will have come** to my house.

ego te cras **videbo**, si ad meam casam **veneris**.

Ex. 22.4 *Translate the following sentences into English.*

nos omnes ebrii erimus ubi nimium vini biberimus.	
Servianus Hadrianum in castris manere iubet, ne in aliam venationem exeat.	
nuntius, ut mortem Nervae militibus nuntiet, Moguntiacum advenit.	
illa nocte Hadrianus Bucephalum e stabulo clam aufert, ut ad Traianum equitet mortemque Nervae ei nuntiet.	
ubi Traianus Romam advenerit, nonnulli eum timebunt.	

Ex. 22.5 *Translate the following sentences into Latin.*

Nerva will become divine when death takes him.	
If Servianus hears about the escape of Hadrian, he will be very angry.	
If you see me in the pub, I will buy wine for you.	
When Trajan sees Hadrian, he will be very happy.	
Servianus will not be able to hold Hadrian in the camp if he decides to go to Mainz.	

Martial's messages

Flaccus asks Martial what sort of girlfriend he would prefer. Too easy-going might be just as bad as too demanding.

qualem, Flacce, velim quaeris nolimque puellam? nolo nimis facilem difficilemque nimis. illud quod medium est atque inter utrumque probamus: nec volo quod cruciat nec volo quod satiat. (I.57)	
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Nobody gives more credit than Cordus – but why exactly is that, given that he is actually a poor man?

plus credit* nemo tota quam Cordus in urbe. "cum sit tam pauper, quomodo?" caecus amat. (III.15)	
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These days, the rich seem to be getting richer and the poor seem to be getting poorer.

semper pauper eris, si pauper es, Aemiliane: dantur opes nullis nunc nisi divitibus. (V.81)	
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Castor keeps buying things – but if he becomes bankrupt one day, he may have to sell them again.

omnia, Castor, emis. sic fiet ut omnia vendas. (VII.98)	
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Varus writes 200 lines of verse every day but doesn't recite any of them publicly.

cum facias versus nulla non luce ducenos, Vare, nihil recitas. non sapis atque sapis. (VIII.20)	
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* credit here has a double meaning – to give credit by lending money out, and to trust.

Background The short reign of Nerva and the accession of Trajan

If you have been following the stories in this chapter, you have basically been learning about the historical events of AD 96 to 98. After the assassination of Domitian (seen right) by members of his household, a power-vacuum was created in Rome, which could have led to the abolition of the principate, had the praetorian guards and other politicians allowed this to happen.

Instead, they chose to ask Nerva to take over the reins of power. He was about sixty years old and was seen as an experienced politician, who would provide a safe pair of hands, until such time as a successor could be found with the youth and vigour to carry on as emperor. As we have seen, the man eventually chosen for this role was Trajan, who had by now risen to the highest level in the Roman world.



Nerva's death in AD 97 may or may not have been brought on by the fact that he had a major quarrel with his praetorian guards, who had forced him against his will to punish the assassins of Domitian. Certainly, he suffered a massive loss of authority as a consequence of these events and never really felt secure as emperor afterwards. It seems slightly strange that Nerva did not want the killers of the previous emperor to be punished – and the only reasonable conclusion we can draw from this is that he felt that Domitian had perhaps deserved to be helped on his way.

After the emperor's death, the so-called process of *damnatio* ensured that Domitian's name was removed from all monuments, that coins with his head on them were melted down and that his memory was effectively erased from public view. The praetorian guards, whose job it was to protect the emperor, probably felt that the new wave of euphoria was a danger to their jobs, so their insistence that the previous emperor's assassins be punished can be seen in this light.

As far as Nerva was concerned, the public purse was running dry, currency was being devalued and he had to sell off some of the imperial possessions to raise cash in the current financial crisis. Couple this with his problems with the praetorians and it begins to seem easier to understand that he felt unhappy and threatened. He was a pragmatic man, however, and he managed to cling on to the wreckage of his authority, which his personal bodyguard had so managed to erode, even though the fear made him sick on occasion.

Nerva's choice of Trajan as his successor was almost certainly influenced by forces beyond his control. Trajan was the clear and obvious man for the job but Nerva's adoption of him may or may not have been his own choice. In any case, Trajan became called the son of Nerva; he became called Caesar to match Nerva's title of Augustus. Within a short time, when the old boy finally shuffled off his mortal coil, Trajan became the new emperor.



Other events described in this chapter also happened as presented here. Servianus did become highly dissatisfied with Hadrian, for excessive hunting, gambling and running up debts and for generally letting down the family. As we have seen, he was much older than his wife's brother and the age gap seems to have weighed heavily on their relationship at this time.

At the time of the announcement of Nerva's death, Hadrian's brother-in-law was most concerned to keep him away from the new emperor but the young man was not to be stopped from taking a horse and riding from Cologne to Mainz, seen here, where he personally delivered the message to his guardian.



When Trajan returned to Rome in AD 99, Hadrian was in his company as a staff officer. He had managed to strengthen the links between them and we are told that he did so on occasion by matching Trajan in his excessive drinking bouts. Their relationship was over-familiar in various ways, perhaps, and we should not speculate too much about some of the things which may have happened between them. One thing we can say with certainty, however: Hadrian continued for many years to hold Trajan's confidence and to remain at the heart of the emperor's establishment.

sine qua non

-ne	question indicator
-que	and
-ve	or
advenio, advenire, adveni, adventum	I arrive
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum	I remove
autem	however
bibo, bibere, bibi	I drink
lux, lucis, f	light, daylight
mors, mortis, f	death
nonnulli, nonnullae, nonnulla	some (lit. not none)
nullus, nulla, nullum	none
punio, punire, punivi, punitum	I punish
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum	I seek
qualis, qualis, quale	as, of what sort
sine (+ ablative)	without
taberna, tabernae, f	pub, tavern
talis, talis, tale	such
tantus, tanta, tantum	so much, so great
vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum	I sell
verus, vera, verum	true
virtus, virtutis, f	courage

Formations of active and passive endings	1 st conjugation voco	2 nd conjugation habeo	3 rd conjugation rego	4 th conjugation audio
Present Indicative	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
Present Subjunctive	<i>e</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ia</i>
Future Indicative	<i>bo</i>	<i>bo</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ie</i>