

Chapter 37

RULE 1: The base of the verb *eo* is *-i* (or *-e-*, seen in *eo*, *eunt* and the present subjunctive).

RULE 2: The ablative case shows place from which and time at which.

RULE 3: The accusative case shows motion toward and time during which.

RULE 4: The locative case shows place where and is used primarily with names of cities and islands.

I. Grammar

A. *Eo*

Except for the variation of the base (*-i* or *-e-*), *eo* hardly qualifies as an irregular verb. Tell students that the base of the verb is *i* with expected endings, except when it appears as *e-* (*eo*, *eunt* and the present subjunctive). Call to their attention the similar variation in the base of the present active participle, ***iens*** (*euntis*). The future endings (*-bo*, *-bis*, etc.) will cause little problem, since students are already familiar with this method of constructing the future. You might note to those students who have become annoyed by the frequency of **composite conjugation** in Latin, such as *fero/tuli* and *facio/fi*, that here is a Latin verb which is *not* composite in its conjugation, though its English counterpart (*go/went*) is.

B. The Locative Case

Students are often surprised to discover that so late in their study of Latin they have yet to learn all the cases, but the relative infrequency of the locative in Latin merits its displacement to such a late point in the course. The locative amounts to little more than a special usage with certain nouns and city names. The five examples listed by Wheelock on page 178, II (1) and *domi* (page 179) cover virtually all the examples beginning students will encounter. Students will do as well to memorize these six forms and their translations as to wrestle with the concept of a new case.

C. History of the Locative Case

Indo-European had a separate locative form which was absorbed into the ablative case in Latin, analogized to constructions like the ablative of point (location) in time. To say that “the locative case has the form of the genitive in the singular of the 1st and the 2nd declensions” (Wheelock, page 178, note 2) is valid only for classical Latin and belies the origin of the locative. In Old Latin, the locative ending was *-ei* (genitive = *-i*), cf. Greek *ekei*.

D. The Accusative of Duration of Time

If you introduced this construction with the ablative of time in **Chapter 15**, this part of the lesson should be review. If not, it’s high time to introduce it. In either case, be sure to stress the use of the accusative without a preposition. Thus far, students have encountered the prepositionless accusative only as the object of a verb form or the subject of an infinitive.

E. “The Devil and the Thirteenth-Century Schoolboy”

In reviewing for Test 3, we will read together in class a passage of Medieval Latin, “The Devil and the Thirteenth-Century Schoolboy” by Caesar of Heisterbach. You will be expected to prepare the passage as homework prior to our in-class translation of the text. All vocabulary is included in the notes attached to the passage or in the vocabulary at the back of Wheelock. Questions about the translation and grammar of this passage will appear as part of **Test 3**.

Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of that text.

II. Vocabulary

- **Athenae:** The name of the city is plural, cf. Queens, Los Angeles, Fairbanks, Buenos Aires, Grand Rapids, Two Eggs (Texas) and *Syracusae* (in this vocabulary list).
- **domus:** A “heteroclite” noun (i.e. of variable declension), *domus* represents a mixture of two inherited parallel systems, a *u*-stem and an *o*-stem declension. It comes from a widely attested Indo-European base, **dem-/dom-/dm-*, cf. Greek **despotes** “master, despot” (originally **dem-s-pot-es*, “house-owner”), **dapedon** “building site” (originally **dm-pedom*, “house-floor”). By Grimm’s Law, Latin *d* = English *t*, therefore, **domus** is cognate with English **tame** and **timber** (< **dem-rom* “building material”).
- **Roma:** Ironically, *Roma* may be an Etruscan name in origin. Many sites in Latium (e.g. *mons Palatinus*, *mons Velius*, *Subura*) are most likely Etruscan names in origin, supporting the legends that the Etruscans controlled early Rome.
- **gratus:** + dative, “grateful to . . . , pleasing to . . .”.
- **ut+ indicative:** This construction will come as a surprise to most students who by now are used to *ut* + subjunctive. Reinforce that the indicative has a “factual” sense and the subjunctive an “unreal” sense; therefore, from the speaker’s perspective *ut* with the indicative states a truer or more verifiable reason, “he came *when* he was elected (and I am certain that he was elected)”, than the subjunctive, “he came *in order to* be elected (but I am not saying whether he was elected or not)”.
- **abeo, pereo, redeo:** The compounds of *eo* should be analysed for the way the compound affects the basic meaning of the verb “go.” Only *per**eo* should cause any difficulty: *eo* with the compound *per-* in the sense “thoroughly” is a Latin euphemism for “die”—literally “to pass through”, cf. English “pass on/away”—and note that the perfect *perii* has a present sense, “I am dead.”
- **interficio:** = *inter-* (with *-ter-* in its comparative-contrastive sense, see [Chapter 5](#), s.v. *propter*) + *facio*, literally “make apart or different,” i.e. “set apart (from the living), do away with.”
- **licet:** An impersonal verb, *licet* is the first such form students have encountered. They should learn to translate it first literally (“it is permitted (for someone to do something)”), then in better English (“one may”). As well as taking a dative and an infinitive, *licet* also takes the subjunctive—without *ut!*—e.g. *licet redeas* “you may return.” The latter is an instance of frozen parataxis, i.e. parallel but unequal constructions linked without a subordinating conjunction. In other words, this construction arose as two separate sentences (parataxis), “it is permitted” and “you (may) go,” with the second, the dependent thought, put in the subjunctive to show its subordinate status to the first. Many subjunctive clauses originated in this way but, unlike *licet*, added a conjunction such as *ut* to introduce the subordinate clause.
- **soleo:** This is a semi-deponent verb (see [Chapter 34](#)) and takes a complementary infinitive.

III. Sentences

Practice and Review

1. Indirect command.
 2. A past contrary-to-fact condition.
 3. *Ne + quidem*—not a jussive subjunctive!
 4. A concessive participle, “although having said these things, they will not persuade me . . .”; indirect command.
-
1. A causal participle, possibly concessive.
 2. A present simple-fact condition: the subjunctive *curet* is jussive, not in the apodosis of a future less vivid condition.
 3. A passive periphrastic inside indirect statement!
-
1. Note that *egredere* and *sequere* are imperatives.

IV. Review for Test 3

Test 3: Review

NOMEN TUUM

I. **VERB FORMS.** Translate the following verb forms according to tense, voice, person and number. Indicate mood to the side. Then give the expectation of the verb. If it does not take any object or predicate, say NONE. (30 pts.)

1. isset
2. coacti essent
3. ignosceremus
4. usae
5. pereuntum
6. fassi erant
7. placuissetis
8. patere
9. fiat
10. conaturorum

II. Give the name of the construction in bold. For conditional sentences, give the specific type of condition. (10 pts.)

Timuimus ut veritatem disceremus.	
Imperavimus illi ut ad nos accederet.	
Si quis nobis noceret, abiremus.	
Fratre cum timore egressuro, domi remanebo.	
Nisi gratiores fient, abibimus.	

III. Translate the following sentences into reasonable English which reflects the syntax of the Latin sentence. Answer the grammar questions appended. (40 pts.)

1. Cum amorem **pecuniaeanteponam**, arbitror aliquid ei gratissimum habere bono **licere.**

What case is pecuniae and why?	
What mood is anteponam and why?	
What mood is licere and why?	

2. Hortati sumus milites ut **Româabirent** et ne faterentur cur **discessissent.**

What case is Româ and why?	
What mood is abirent and why?	
What mood is discessissent and why?	

3. Nisi **nocte illâ fugissemus** domo, perissemus aut Graecis **magistris** servire ab hostibus coacti essemus.

What case is nocte and why?	
What mood and tense is fugissemus and why?	
What case is magistris and why?	

4 . Eamus **Athenas** et loquamur **nosverbis** difficillimis sapienter uti.

What case is Athenas and why?	
What case is nos and why?	
What case is verbis and why?	

IV. In this final section you will be asked questions about the grammar of *Locus Antiquus*, #29, page 213 (Wheelock): “The Devil and a Thirteenth-Century Schoolboy.” (20 pts.) Click [here](#) for a copy of that text.

ANSWERS

I.

1. he had gone (S), NONE
2. they had been forced (S), PA
3. we were forgiving (S), DAT
4. (f. pl. nom.) having used (Part), ABL
5. of them perishing (Part), NONE/ACC*
6. they had confessed (Ind), ACC (+ INF)
7. you had pleased (S), DAT
8. Suffer! (Imp), ACC (+ INF)
9. Let it happen/be done/become! (S), NOM/PRED
10. (of them) about to try (Part), INF/ACC

*possibly, ACC as “cognate accusative,” i.e. “die (a good death)”

II.

1. Clause of Fearing (Negative)
2. Indirect Command
3. Present Contrary-To-Fact Condition (Protasis)
4. Ablative of Manner
5. Future More Vivid Condition (Apodosis)

III.

1. Although I put love before money, nevertheless I think a good man may (lit. “it is permitted for a good man to”) have anything most pleasing to him.

pecuniae: dative with compound verb
anteponam: subjunctive in *cum* clause
licere: infinitive in indirect statement

2. We urged the soldiers to go away from Rome and not to admit why they had departed.

Româ: ablative of place from which

abirent: subjunctive in indirect command

discessissent: subjunctive in indirect question

3. If we had not fled from home (on) that night, we would have perished or (we would have) been forced by the enemy to serve Greek masters.

nocte: ablative of point in time

fugissemus: pluperfect subjunctive in the protasis of a past contrary-to-fact condition

magistris: dative, (indirect) object of *servio*

4. Let us go to Athens and say that we use the most difficult words wisely.

Athenas: accusative of motion towards

nos: accusative subject in indirect statement

verbis: ablative object of *utor*