

Petronius' *Satyricon*



Mosaic from House with Workshops, Pompeii

Selections from *Cena Trimalchionis*

Teacher's Manual

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Introduction and teaching suggestions

The purpose of this teaching project is to guide Latin III students through Petronius' *Satyricon* with ease. By Latin III, the students should be reading unaltered texts in Latin. It is important that the students read texts written by Romans, instead of teachers. Students can learn information about culture and language from reading the words of the Romans. This project is designed to help young students navigate their way through an authentic text.

This unit has been designed to take about 12 days. The lesson plans are laid out for group work. This Petronius project lends itself to be incorporated into a larger Roman author unit. I incorporate Petronius as one of the six Romans authors whom I expose my students during a semester. This unit could be longer. Students could translate and discuss only one page a day with daily review of the previous page. Using the suggested extension activities would also extend the unit. It is important to read and discuss the introduction with the students in order to familiarize them with the time period, author, and genre of the *Satyricon*.

The passages in this project have been selected from *Cena Trimalchionis* to be used as a supplement to the Cambridge Latin Series. By Latin III, the students have translated two stories in their textbook inspired by Petronius. The *Cena Haterii* story in stage 32 adapts the Trojan boar passage from Petronius. In addition, Cambridge's *Fabula Mirabilis* story in stage 7 is based on Petronius's werewolf story. This project will give the students the opportunity to read the Latin from which these amusing Cambridge stories were created and compare the different versions.

Ample vocabulary has been provided, to assist a Latin III high school student. Moreover, grammatical notes have been provided to help guide the reader's through the text. The grammar notes and vocabulary provided are based on the knowledge of a student using Cambridge Latin Series; therefore, students of other textbook series might need help with some vocabulary or grammar not included in the packet. Reviewing the tenses and uses of the subjunctive might be helpful before or during this unit, since there are numerous subjunctive clauses in the selected passages.

The reading comprehension questions at the end of each selection are to be used as a guide for the students' understanding of the text. The questions can also help the student quickly remember the events in the Latin on that particular page. The Cambridge Series is a reading approach, which emphasizes the importance of reading comprehension; therefore, this Petronius unit imitates the layout with which the Cambridge students are already familiar. Also, reading comprehension questions appear on the Petronius unit test.

This unit will assess the students on four different assignments: 1) a group project: translation, short essay, and presentation, 2) a multiple choice quiz, 3) a composition, 4) a test. An optional translation quest has been included which the teacher could use to assess the individual's ability to translate sections. There is also an optional vocabulary quiz based on frequently occurring vocabulary words in the selections.

The objective of this project is to bolster a student's enthusiasm for translating unaltered Latin through the amusing and theatrical events of the *Cena Trimalchionis*. Furthermore, this project will give the students exposure to a different author, style, and genre than they will read in AP Latin. For best results, allow the students to have fun with the language, author, and content.

Lesson Plans

Day 1: Introduction: Who is Trimalchio?

- 1) Place students in groups and give each group a chart (attachment A) and a bag of cut clues (attachment B).
- 2) Instruct the students to glue the clues under the appropriate category.
- 3) Give 20 minutes for students to manipulate the clues and form conclusions on their chart
- 4) Give each group a transparency of the graphic organizer to write the conclusions they have come to about Trimalchio and the dinner that he is giving.
- 5) Have each group take two to three minutes to report only one conclusion about Trimalchio and how they arrived at that conclusion.

HW: Read Introduction to Petronius in packet.

Day 2: Discussions and Introductions

- 1) Discuss the introduction.
- 2) Review the genre of satire with students.
- 3) Divide students into seven groups (one for each selection).
- 4) Ask students to translate their section and answer the reading comprehension questions. They will be leading the class in translating this section, so they must be the experts.

Day 3: Group Work

- 1) Students continue translating their section and answering questions.
- 2) Once students have completed and thoroughly reviewed translation and reading comprehension questions, the teacher will ask the students to discuss a theme in that selection. The students must write a 1-page discussion of the theme using Latin quotes from the passage to support their ideas, which is to be turned in tomorrow.

HW: Finish essay. Prepare translation and essay to be turned in tomorrow.

Day 4: Presentations

- 1) Groups 1, 2, and 3 will lead the class in translating their selections. Large copies of the text have been provided if the students wishing to lead the translation using an overhead projector. The students then will lead the discussion on the theme of the selection.

Day 5: Presentations

- 1) Groups 4, 5, and 6 will present in the same manner as the groups from the day before.

Day 6: Presentations and Review

- 1) Group 7 will present. Also, if group 6 did not get to finish, they will present on this day.
- 2) After the presentations, the class will discuss the overarching themes of the selections read.

Day 7: Grammar and Vocabulary

- 1) Review subjunctive clauses.
- 2) Play vocabulary activity to learn Petronius vocabulary list. Ask students for words they noticed reoccurred in their selections.
- 3) Short multiple-choice quiz.

Day 8: Comparison

- 1) Teacher divides the class into 4 groups.
- 2) Teacher gives 2 groups copies of *Fabula Mirabilis* story from Unit I Cambridge Latin Series Stage 7 (attachment C) and teacher gives other 2 groups copies of *Cena Haterii* story from Unit III Cambridge Latin Series Stage 32 (attachment D). The students have previously seen these passages.
- 3) The teacher asks the students to highlight the similarities between the Cambridge story and the corresponding Petronius selection. The students with *Fabula Mirabilis* will compare it to the Ghost story in section VI. The students with *Cena Haterii* will compare it to Falernian Wine in section II and Hors d'oeuvres in section III. The students should highlight the similarities in the English translation as well as similarities in use of Latin vocabulary. Students have 15 minutes to compare and contrast and fill out a compare and contrast chart (attachment E).
- 4) Teacher then asks the two groups comparing the same story to combine and share results. What are the similarities? What are the differences? Students have 15 minutes.
- 5) Then class regroups and discusses the similarities and differences of each story together as a class. Why does Cambridge use Petronius as a model? How closely does Cambridge stick to Petronius' original?

Day 9: Composition

- 1) Teacher asks students to return to the four groups that they were in yesterday.
 - 2) Teacher tells the students that they are to write in Latin an adaptation, just like Cambridge, of one of the remaining 4 Petronius selections. Teacher might want to assign each group a section so that there are no repeats.
 - 3) The composition should be at least 12 lines and should be written at the level of a Latin I student. The students should include some vocabulary footnotes.
- HW: Type up composition

Day 10: Sharing Compositions

- 1) Each group gives their adaptation to another group to read and critique (attachment F).
- 2) Review for test

Day 11: Test over Unit

Day 12: Banquet

Earlier in the week, the teacher gave invitations to the students for his/her dinner (example attachment G). Students must bring dishes inspired by Trimalchio to class. These dishes must have a theatrical or surprise element. Students will show and explain dishes. The class will dine while reclining with teacher at the place of honor, like Trimalchio. Teacher will serve the students grape juice, which has been poured into pitchers labeled "Falernian Wine of 100 years." For the remainder of the class, students will dine, drink, and tell stories, as Trimalchio and his guests did.

Suggested Extension Activities and Projects

- 1) Have the students depict some of the elaborate dishes Trimalchio serves or create plays/comics based on the dinner conversation.
- 2) Research normal Roman dining practices and compare to Trimalchio's banquet. Then create dinner invitations for Trimalchio's banquet.
- 3) Read Suetonius' Life of Nero to see how Petronius satirizes the emperor. Then possibly compare Nero to other Roman emperors so that the students understand how unusual Nero was.
- 4) Read English translation of other sections of the *Satyricon* to give the students further understanding of the text as a whole. Carefully select what passages the students read, since parts of the *Satyricon* are not appropriate for high school students.
- 5) Research authors whom Petronius influenced. Students could create projects comparing and contrasting Petronius with those influenced by him, like F. Scott Fitzgerald.
- 6) Translate some selections of a different type of satire, like Juvenal, to compare the two authors.

Quis est Trimalchio?

In the space provided below, paste your portion of the clues to Trimalchio's identity and psychological make-up according to their different aspects. Once you and your group have determined the correct placement for each clue, formulate conclusions as a group and place them into the organizer below.

Clue Type	Clues	Conclusions you have about Trimalchio based on the clues
Other Characters		
Foods		
Entertainment		
Miscellaneous		
Actions		

Attachment B: Clues

He has a waterclock in the dining room and a trumpeter on call to announce the time

In a blood-red tunic playing ball with some long haired boys

There were two eunuchs stationed at different points in a circle; one was holding a silver chamber pot

Wiped his hands dry on the hair of a young slave

Toweled down with Greek comforters of the softest wool

Three masseurs were guzzling a fine Falernian wine

A musician holding a tiny flute ran up to his side and...played for him the whole way

A doorman dressed entirely in green except for a cherry-red belt

Rest of the wall...depicted a slave market complete with price tags

A artist had painstakingly carefully portrayed the whole course of his career

Shrine containing household gods sculpted in silver, a marble statuette of Venus, and a none too small golden casket.

On the other [doorpost] were painted the phases of the moon and images of the seven planets

Bookkeeper talking about a slave, "it is not the financial loss that irks me, but the sheer negligence of this worthless slave!"

Some Alexandrian slave-boys poured melted snow over our hands, while others tended our feet

Trimalchio had reserved the most prominent seat for himself

On the hors d'oeuvres tray stood a donkey of...bronze bearing saddlebags stuffed with olives

Dormice sprinkled with honey and poppyseed and sausages sizzling on a silver gridiron

He picked his teeth with a silver toothpick

A slave brought in a silver skeleton so loosely joined that its limbs swiveled in every direction

Over each sign [of the zodiac] the specialty chef had placed the kind of food that fit its character

Fowl and sow's udders and a hare adorned with wings to look like Pegasus

From...wineskins pepper sauce poured over fish that looked as if they were swimming in a canal

His name is "Carver." So every time Trimalchio says the word carver, he's both calling his name and giving him orders

Trimalchio's wife, her name's Fortunata, and she counts her money by the ton

If she [Fortunata] said that day was night, Trimalchio would believe it

But don't look down your nose at these other ex-slaves here. They're loaded
We swear that the great astronomers...were nothing compared to him
A wild boar of the most enormous proportions with a little cap of freedom perched on its head
Little piglets made of cake were placed around the boar
Out of the gash he made exploded a covey of quail
Dama was the first to talk... "I've been drinking by the jug, and I'm sloshed"
Seleucus joined the conversation, "Now, I don't take a bath every day, the water's got a bite to it and melts your insides"
The cook...sliced the pig's belly...and roasted sausages and giblets gushed out of the wound

Attachment C

Cambridge Latin Series Unit I Stage 7 *Fabula Mirabilis*

Latin

multi amici cum Caecilio cenabant. Felix quoque aderat. omnes amici coquum laudaverunt, quod cena erat optima. postquam omnes amici coquum laudaverunt, Caecilius clamavit, "ubi est Decens? Decens non adest." tum Caecilius Clementem e villa misit. servus Decentem per urbem quaesivit. postquam servus e villa discessit, Felix poculum hausit. tum libertus fabulam mirabilem narravit.

"olim amicus meus ex urbe discedebat. nox erat, sed luna plena lucebat. amicus per viam festinabat, ubi silva erat, et subito centurionem conspexit. amicus meus centurionem salutavit. centurio tamen nihil dixit. tum centurio tunicam deposuit. ecce! centurio evanuit. ingens lupo subito apparuit. amicus meus valde timebat. ingens lupo ululavit et ad silvam festinavit. tunica in via iacebat. amicus tunicam caute inspexit. ecce! tunica erat lapidea. tum amicus rem intellexit. ille centurio erat versipellis.

English

Many friends were dining with Caecilius. Felix was also present. All the friends praised the cook because the dinner was very good. After all the friends praised the cook, Caecilius shouted, "Where is Decens? Decens is not here." Then Caecilius sent Clemens out of the house. The slave searched for Decens throughout the city. After the slave left the house, Felix drained his cup. Then the

freedman told a marvelous story.

“Once my friend was leaving the city. It was night, but the full moon was shining. My friend was hurrying through the street, where the forest was, and suddenly he caught sight of a centurion. My friend greeted the centurion. The centurion however said nothing. Then the centurion took off his tunic. Behold! The centurion vanished. A huge wolf suddenly appeared. My friend was very afraid. The huge wolf howled and hurried into the forest. His tunic was lying on the road. My friend cautiously looked at the tunic. Behold! The tunic was stone! Then my friend understood the matter. That centurion was a werewolf!

Attachment D

Cambridge Latin Series Unit III Stage 32 *Cena Haterii*

Latin

nona hora amici clientesque, quos Haterius invitaverat ut secum diem natalem celebrarent, triclinium ingrediebantur. Inter eos aderant filii libertorum, qui humili loco nati, magnas opes adepti erant. Aderant quoque nonnulli senatores, qui inopia oppressi, favorem Haterii petebant.

Proximus Haterio recumbebat T. Flavius Sabinus consul, vir summae auctoritatis. Haterius blandis et mollibus verbis Sabinum adloquebatur ut favorem eius conciliaret. ipse in primo loco recumbebat. pulvinis Tyrii innitebatur. anulos gerebat aureos, qui gemmis fulgebant. dentes spina argentea perfodiebat. interea duo Aethiopes triclinium ingrediebantur. lancem ingentem ferebant, in qua positus erat aper totus. statim coquus, qui Aethiopes in triclinium secutus erat, ad lancem progressus est ut aprum scinderet. apro perite scisso, multae aves statim evolaverunt, suaviter pipiantes. convivae cum vidissent quid coquus paravisset, eius artem vehementer laudaverunt. qua re delectatus, Haterius servis imperavit, ut amphoras vini Falerni inferrent. amphoris inlatis, cellarius titulos, qui infixi erant, magna voce recitavit, “Falernum Haterianum --- vinum centum annorum.” tum vinum in pocula servi infundere coeperunt.

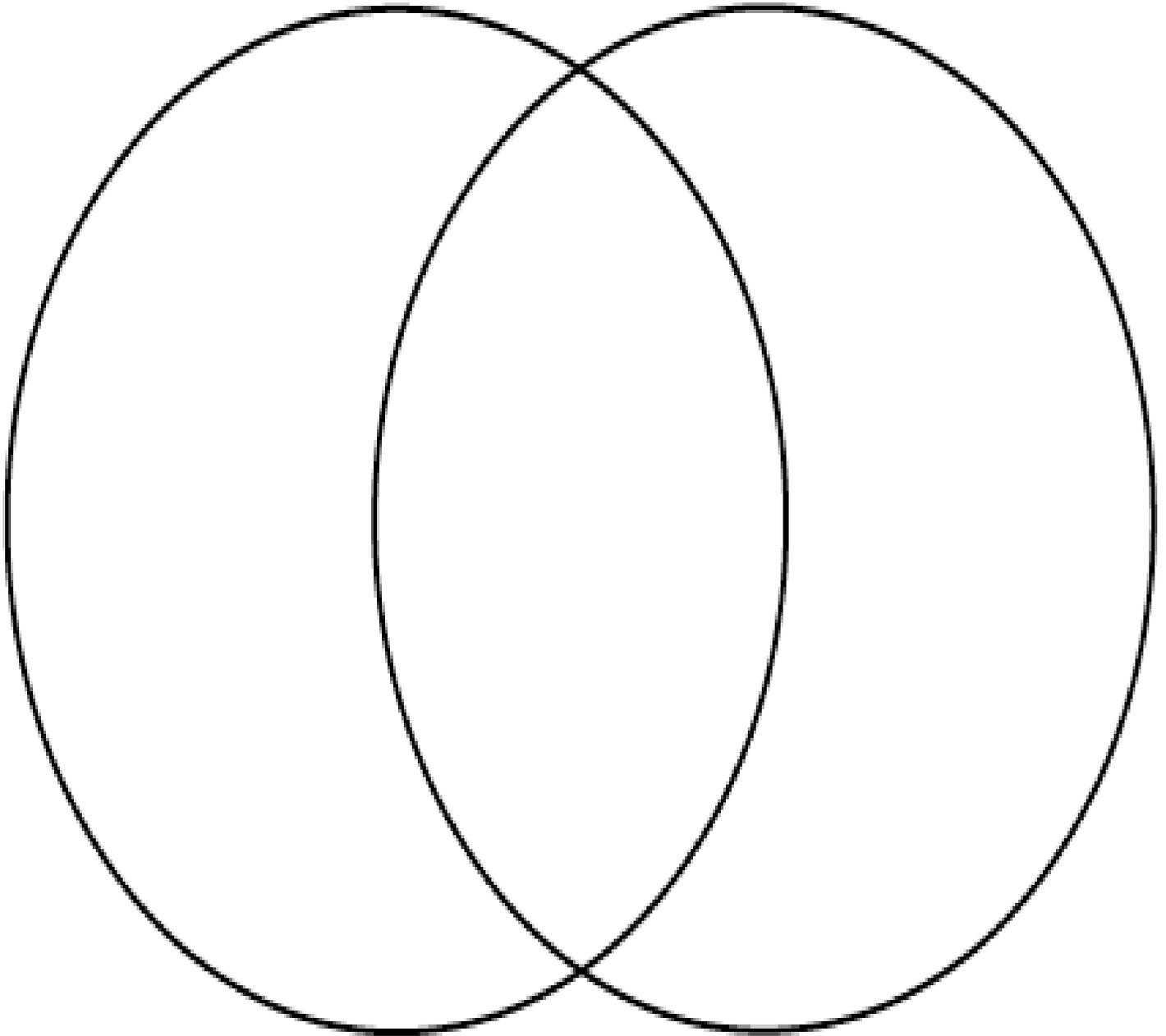
English

At the ninth hour, friends and clients, whom Haterius had invited to celebrate his birthday with him, were

entering the dining room. Among them were sons of freedmen, who born into a low class, had obtained great riches. Also some senators were present, who crushed by poverty, were seeking the favor of Haterius. Closest to Haterius, was reclining Titus Flavius Sabinus the consul, a man of the greatest authority. Haterius was addressing Sabinus with flattering and gentle words in order to gain his favor. Haterius himself was reclining in the first place on the couch. He was leaning on Tyrian cushions. He was wearing gold rings, which were shining with gems. He was picking his teeth with a silver toothpick. Meanwhile two Ethiopians were entering the dining room. They were carrying a huge platter on which a whole boar had been placed. Immediately the cook, who had followed the Ethiopians into the dining room, advanced to the platter in order to cut the boar. With the boar having been skillfully cut, many birds immediately flew out, chirping sweetly. When the guests had seen what the cook had prepared, they loudly praised his skill. Having been delighted by this thing, Haterius ordered the slaves to bring in the jars of Falernian wine. With the jars having been brought in, with a loud voice, the steward read the labels, which had been affixed, "Falernian Haterian – wine of 100 years." Then the slaves began to pour the wine into the cups.

Cambridge vs. Petronius

I. Using the Venn diagram, compare and contrast the Petronius original with the Cambridge adaptation.



II. Comment on similarities and difference. What is most striking? What might be the reasons for the differences?



Magistra Newman is hosting a
Trimalchio-style banquet!

Please prepare a Trimalchio-inspired dish for class
on Wednesday, March 17th. Your dish must contain
a theatrical or surprise element, inspired by
Trimalchio's dishes. You will explain your dish to the
other guests and then we will dine!



nobis cenandum est!!!

Petronius Overhead - Selection I

His repleti voluptatibus cum conaremur in triclinium intrare, 1.

exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui supra hoc officium erat positus: "Dextro pede!" Sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret. Ceterum ut pariter movimus dextros gressus,

servus nobis despoliatus procubuit ad pedes ac rogare coepit, ut 5.

se poenae eriperemus: nec magnum esse peccatum suum, propter quod periclitaretur; subducta enim sibi vestimenta dispensatoris in balneo, quae vix fuissent decem milium sestertiorum.

Retulimus ergo dextros pedes, dispensatoremque in oecario aureos numerantem deprecari sumus ut servo remitteret poenam. 10.

Superbus ille sustulit vultum et: "Non tam iactura me movet," inquit, "quam negligentia nequissimi servi. Vestimenta mea cubitoria perdidit, quae mihi natali meo cliens quidam donaverat, Tyria sine dubio, sed iam semel lota. Quid ergo est? dono vobis eum."

Petronius Overhead - Selection II

Subinde intraverunt duo Aethiopes capillati cum pusillis utribus, 1.
quales solent esse qui harenam in amphitheatro spargunt, vinumque
dederunt in manus; aquam enim nemo porrexit. Laudatus propter
elegantias dominus: "Aequum," inquit, "Mars amat. Itaque iussi suam
cuique mensam assignari. Obiter et putidissimi servi minorem 5.
nobis aestum frequentia sua facient." Statim allatae sunt amphorae
vitreae diligenter gypsatae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa
cum hoc titulo: FALERNVM OPIMIANVM ANNORVM CENTVM.
Dum titulos perlegimus, complosit Trimalchio manus et: "Eheu,
inquit, ergo diutius vivit vinum quam homuncio." 10.
"Quare tangomenas faciamus. Vita vinum est. Verum Opimianum
praesto. Heri non tam bonum posui, et multo honestiores cenabant."
Potantibus ergo nobis et accuratissime lautitias mirantibus larvam
argenteam attulit servus sic aptatam ut articuli eius vertebraeque
laxatae in omnem partem flecterentur. Hanc cum super mensam 15.
semel iterumque abiecisset, et catenatio mobilis aliquot figuras
exprimeret, Trimalchio adiecit: "Eheu nos miseros, quam totus
homuncio nil est! Sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus.
Ergo vivamus, dum licet esse bene."

Petronius Overhead - Selection III

- Secutum est hos repositorium, in quo positus erat primae
magnitudinis aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus sportellae
dependebant duae palmulis textae, altera caryatis, altera thebaicis
repleta. Circa autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti, quasi
uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam significabant. Et hi
quidem apophoreti fuerunt. 1.
- Ceterum ad scindendum aprum non ille Carpus accessit, qui altilia
laceraverat, sed barbatus ingens, fasciis cruralibus alligatus et alicula
subornatus polymita, strictoque venatorio cultro latus apri vehementer
percussit, ex cuius plaga turdi evolaverunt. Parati aucupes
cum harundinibus fuerunt, et eos circa triclinium volitantes momento
exceperunt. Inde cum suum cuique iussisset referri, Trimalchio adiecit:
"Etiam videte, quam porcus ille silvaticus lotam comederit glandem."
Statim pueri ad sportellas accesserunt quae pendebant e dentibus,
thebaicasque et caryatas ad numerum divisere cenantibus. 5.
10.
15.

Petronius Overhead - Selection IV

- Excepit Seleucus fabulae partem et: "Ego," inquit, "non cotidie 1.
lavor; baliscus enim fullo est: aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie
liquescit. Sed cum mulsi pultarium obduxi, frigori laecasin dico. Nec
sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. Homo bellus, tam bonus
Chrysanthus animam ebulliit. Modo, modo me appellavit. Videor 5.
mihi cum illo loqui. Heu, eheu! Utres inflati ambulamus."
"Minoris quam muscae sumus. muscae tamen aliquam virtutem habent;
nos non pluris sumus quam bullae. Et quid si non abstinax fuisset!
Quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis. Tamen
abiit ad plures. Medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus 10.
fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. Tamen bene
elatus est, vitali lecto, stragulis bonis. Planctus est optime — manu
misit aliquot — etiam si maligne illum ploravit uxor."

Petronius Overhead - Part V

nondum efflaverat omnia, cum repositorium cum sue ingenti 1.
mensam occupavit. mirari nos celeritatem coepimus, et iurare ne
gallum quidem gallinaceum tam cito percoqui potuisse, tanto quidem
magis, quod longe maior nobis porcus videbatur esse, quam paulo ante
aper fuerat. deinde magis magisque Trimalchio intuens eum: 5.
"quid? quid?" inquit, "porcus hic non est exinteratus? non mehercules
est. voca, voca cocum in medio"
cum constitisset ad mensam cocus tristis et diceret se oblitum esse
exinterare: "quid, oblitus?" Trimalchio exclamat, "putes illum piper et
cuminum non coniecisse! despolia!" non fit mora, despoliatur 10.
cocus atque inter duos tortores maestus consistit. deprecari tamen
omnes coeperunt et dicere: "solet fieri. — rogamus mittas. — postea si
fecerit, nemo nostrum pro illo rogabit."
ego crudelissimae severitatis, non potui me tenere, sed inclinatus ad
aurem Agamemnonis: "plane, inquam, hic debet servus esse 15.
nequissimus: aliquis oblivisceretur porcum exinterare? non mehercules
illi ignoscerem, si pisces praeterisset." at non Trimalchio, qui
relaxato in hilaritatem vultu: "ergo, inquit, quia tam malae memoriae
es, palam nobis illum exintera." recepta cocus tunica cultrum arripuit,
porcique ventrem hinc atque illinc timida manu secuit. nec mora, 20.
ex plagis ponderis inclinatione crescentibus tomacula cum botulis effusa sunt.

Petronius Overhead - Part VI

"nactus ego occasionem persuadeo hospitem nostrum, ut mecum ad 1.
quintum miliarium veniat. erat autem miles, fortis tanquam Orcus.
apoculamus nos circa gallicinia; luna lucebat tanquam meridie.
venimus inter monimenta: homo meus coepit ad stelas facere; secedo
ego cantabundus et stelas numero. deinde ut respexi ad comitem, 5.
ille exuit se et omnia vestimenta secundum viam posuit.
mihi anima in naso esse; stabam tanquam mortuus. at ille
circumminxit vestimenta sua, et subito lupo factus est. nolite me
iocari putare; ut mentiar, nullius patrimonium tanti facio. sed, quod
coeperam dicere, postquam lupo factus est, ululare coepit et in 10.
silvas fugit. ego primitus nesciebam ubi essem; deinde accessi, ut
vestimenta eius tollerem: illa autem lapidea facta sunt.

Petronius Overhead - Part VII

- ceterum erit mihi curae, ut testamento caveam ne mortuus iniuriam
accipiam. praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulchro meo custodiae
causa, ne in monumentum meum populus cacatum currat. te rogo, ut
naves etiam monumenti mei facias plenis velis euntes, et me in tribunali sedentem
praetextatum cum anulis aureis quinque et nummos in publico de
sacculo effudentem; scis enim, quod epulum dedi binos denarios.
faciatur, si tibi videtur, et triclinia. facies et totum populum sibi
suaviter facientem. ad dexteram meam pones statuam Fortunatae meae
columbam tenentem, et catellam cingulo alligatam ducat, et cicaronem
meum, et amphoras copiosas gypsatas, ne effluant vinum.
et urnam licet fractam sculpas, et super eam puerum plorantem.
horologium in medio, ut quisquis horas inspiciet, velit nolit, nomen
meum legat. Inscriptio quoque vide diligenter si haec satis idonea
tibi videtur:
- C. POMPEIVS TRIMALCHIO MAECENATIANVS HIC
REQVIESCIT. HVIC SEVIRATVS ABSENTI DECRETVS EST.
CVM POSSET IN OMNIBVS DECVRIIS ROMAE ESSE TAMEN
NOLVIT. PIVS FORTIS FIDELIS EX PARVO CREVIT.
SESTERTIVM RELIQVIT TRECENTIES NEC VMQVAM
PHILOSOPHVM AVDIVIT. VALE ET TV "

English Translation of Selections

I. Before Dinner – selection from Chapter 30

Having been filled up by these pleasures, when we were trying to enter, one of the boys, who had been placed above the door for this task, shouted: “With the right foot.” Without a doubt we were nervous for a short time that anyone of us might cross the threshold against the rule. Moreover, as we moved our right steps together, a stripped slave prostrated himself before us at our feet and began to ask that we rescue him from punishment: and that his error was not great, on account of which he was in trouble; for the clothes of the steward, which had hardly been worth ten thousand sesterces, were snatched from him in the baths.

We took back our right feet and begged the steward, counting gold coins in a little room, that he remit the punishment from the slave. The arrogant man raised his face and said, “The loss does not move me so much as the carelessness of a very negligent slave. He lost my dining clothes, which a certain client had given to me for my birthday, without a doubt they were Tyrian purple, but they were already washed once. Therefore, what does it matter? I give him to you.

II. Falernian Wine – selection from Chapter 34

Then entered two long-haired Ethiopians with small wine-skins, the kind which usually sprinkle the sand in the amphitheater, and they gave wine into our hands; for no one offered water. Having been praised on account of the elegance, the master said, “Mars loves equality. And so I have ordered his own table to be assigned to each one. And in their passing, the very smelly slaves will make less heat for us with their comings and goings.” Immediately glass wine jars carefully sealed with plaster were brought in to which labels had been affixed on the necks with this wording: “Falernian wine of the Opimian vintage of one hundred years.” While we were scanning the labels, Trimalchio clapped his hands and said: “Oh no, the wine therefore lives longer than a little man.”

“Therefore, let us get our fill. Wine is life. I am offering true Opimian vintage. Yesterday, I placed not as good (of wine) and much more respectable men were dining.” Therefore with us drinking and marveling at the luxury very carefully, a slave brought in a silver skeleton fitted in such a way that his links and loosened joints were bending in all places, when he had thrown this thing onto the table once and again, and the mobile connections were portraying several shapes, Trimalchio added: “Oh no, us miserable men, how the entire little man is nothing! Thus, we will

be altogether, after Orcus takes us away. Therefore let us live, while it is permitted to be well.”

III. Hors d’oeuvres – selection from Chapter 40

A small tray followed these, on which a boar of the greatest size had been placed and indeed wearing a freedman’s hat, from whose teeth, two gift baskets, woven with palms, were hanging, one filled with juicy dates, the other with dry dates. Moreover, around were smaller piglets made from cake, as if they were hanging from the udders, they were showing that a female pig had been placed. And these indeed were gifts.

Moreover, that Carver, who had killed the fatlings, did not approach to cut the boar, but a huge barbarian, bound with leg ribbons and adorned with a multicolored cape, and with his hunter’s knife drawn, he violently struck the side of the boar, from whose wound thrushes flew out. Bird catchers were ready with reeds, and seized from motion those flying around the dining room. Then when he had ordered his own to be delivered to each one, Trimalchio added: “Look, how even that forest-dwelling pig eat fine acorns.” Immediately boys went to the baskets, which were hanging from the teeth, and divided the dry dates and juicy dates among the dining ones.

IV. Dinner Conversation – selection from Chapter 42

Seleucus took up part of the tale and said “ I don’t bathe every day; for the bath is a fuller: the water has teeth, and it melts our heart everyday. But when I lead back (drink) a cup of honeyed wine, I tell the cold to go hang itself. Nor was I able to wash obviously; for today I was at a funeral. The handsome man, the very good Chrysanthus died. He just recently spoke to me. I seem to be speaking with that man. Hey! Alas! We walk around as puffed up wine skins!

We are less than flies. Flies however have some excellence; we are no more than bubbles. And what if he had not been abstemious! He did not throw water into his mouth for 5 days, not a speck of bread. However, he died. The doctors lost him; rather more his fate was evil; for a doctor is nothing other than a comfort of the mind. However he was carried out well, on his life couch, with a nice covering. He was mourned very well – he freed some slaves – even if his wife mourned spitefully.”

V. The Uncooked Boar – selection from Chapter 49

He had not yet breathed out everything, when a small tray with a huge pig took over the table. We began to marvel at the speed and swear that indeed not even a poultry cock is able to be cooked with such speed, indeed by so much more speed than the one that had appeared a little before, which this pig seemed to us to be bigger by far. Then Trimalchio looking at it more and more said: “What? What? Has this pig not been gutted? By Hercules! It is not! Call, call the cook into the middle!”

When the sad cook had approached the table and was saying that he had forgotten to gut the pig, Trimalchio shouted; “What, you forgot? You would think that that man has not thrown on pepper and cumin! Strip him!” No delay occurred, and the stripped cook stood sad between two torturers. However everyone began to beg and say: “It is accustomed to happen; we ask that you release him; afterwards if he will have done it again, no one of us will ask on his behalf.”

I, of the harshest strictness, was not able to restrain myself, but having leaned to the ear of Agamemnon said “obviously this slave must be very careless; could someone have forgotten to gut a pig? By Hercules! I would not forgive that man, if he had passed over a fish.” But not Trimalchio, who, with his face relaxed in merriment, said: “Therefore, because you are of such bad memory, gut that pig publicly for us.” With his tunic having been recovered, the cook snatched the knife and cut the belly of the pig from here to there with his timid hand. And there was no delay, with the increasing bending of the weight of the wound, sausages poured out with blood sausages.

VI. Ghost Story – selection from Chapter 62

Having seized the opportunity, I persuaded our guest to come with me to the fifth mile marker. He was a soldier, brave like Orcus. We set out around dawn; the moon was shining like mid-day. We came among the tombs; my companion began to urinate on the tombs; I withdrew, singing and I count the stars. Then as I looked back to my comrade, that man had stripped himself and placed all his clothes next to the road.

My breath was in my nose; I was standing like I was dead. But that guy urinated around his clothes, and suddenly he was made into a wolf. Do not think that I am joking; I consider the inheritance of no one so great that I would lie. But, that which I had begun to say, after he was made into a wolf, he began to howl and fled into the woods. I at first did not know where I was; then I approached in order to pick up his clothes: those clothes however had

become stone!

VII. Trimalchio's Tomb – selection from Chapter 71

Moreover, it will be my care that in my will I will beware that dead I do not receive an insult. For I will place one of my freedmen for the sake of guarding my tomb lest people hurry to defecate on my tomb. I ask you, that you even make ships sailing with full sails, and me sitting in my toga praetexta on the tribunal with five gold rings and pouring out coins from a sack in public; for you know that I gave a feast which was two denarii per person. And let a dining room be made, if it seems right to you. May you make all the people enjoying themselves. To my right, may you place a statue of my Fortunate, holding a dove, and may she lead a dog tied with a leash, and my small boy, and wine jars abundantly sealed with plaster, lest they pour out wine.

And may it be allowed that you sculpt one broken, and above it a weeping boy. In the middle, a clock, so that anyone looking at the time, whether he wants to or not, may read my name. Look closely also at the inscription, if this seems suitable enough to you:

Gaius Pompeius Trimalchio Maecenatianus rests here. To this absent man, the position of sevir was decreed. Although he was able to be in all minor offices of Rome, he did not want it however. Dutiful, strong, loyal, he grew from small means; he left thirty million, and did not ever listen to philosopher. Farewell! And you!

Petronius Multiple Choice Quiz

I. Seen Passage #1

hīs replētī voluptātibus cum cōnārēmur in triclinium intrāre, exclāmāvit ūnus ex puerīs, quī suprā hoc officium erat positus: "dextrō pede!" sine dubiō paulisper trepidāvimus, nē contrā praeceptum aliquis nostrum līmen trānsīret. cēterum ut pariter mōvimus dextrōs gressūs, servus nōbīs dēspoliātus prōcubuit ad pedēs ac rogāre coepit, ut sē poenae ēriperēmus: nec magnum esse peccātum suum, propter quod perīclitārētur; subducta enim sibi vestīmenta dispēnsātōris in balneō, quae vix fuissent decem milium sēstertiōrum.

- 1) What type of participle is *repleti* (line 1)?
a) present active b) perfect passive
- 2) Which of the following is an example of indirect statement?
a) cōnārēmur in triclinium intrāre (line 1)
b) praeceptum aliquis nostrum līmen trānsīret (line 2-3)
c) rogāre coepit...nec magnum esse peccātum suum (line 4)
- 3) What type of subjunctive clause is *ut sē poenae ēriperēmus* in line 4?
a) purpose b) indirect command c) indirect question d) result
- 4) What case is *poenae* in line 4?
a) nominative b) genitive c) dative d) accusative e) ablative
- 5) What type of construction is *nostrum* in line 3?
a) partitive genitive b) dative of reference c) genitive of description d) dative of separation

II. Seen Passage #2

ceterum erit mihi curae, ut testamento caveam ne mortuus iniuriam accipiam. praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulchro meo custodiae causa, ne in monumentum meum populus cacatum currat. te rogo, ut naves etiam facias plenis velis euntes, et me in tribunali sedentem praetextatum cum anulis aureis quinque et nummos in publico de sacculo effundentem; scis enim quod epulum dedi binos denarios. faciatur, si tibi videtur, et triclinia. facies et totum populum sibi suaviter facientem. ad dexteram meam ponas statuam Fortunatae meae columbam tenentem, et catellam cingulo alligatam ducat, et cicaronem meum, et amphoras copiose gypsatas, ne effluent vinum.

- 6) What type of subjunctive clause is *ne in monumentum meum populus cacatum currat* in line 2?
a) Negative purpose b) Negative indirect command c) Negative result
- 7) What is *cacatum* in line 2? a) gerundive b) adjective c) verb d) infinitive e) supine
- 8) What is the best translation of *effundentem* in line 4?
a) having poured out b) having been poured out c) pouring out d) about to pour out
- 9) What is the tense and mood of *accipiam* in line 1?
a) present indicative b) future indicative c) pluperfect subjunctive d) present subjunctive
- 10) What case is *cingulo* in line 6?
a) nominative b) genitive c) dative d) accusative e) ablative

Petronius Multiple Choice Quiz Key

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. E
8. C
9. D
10. E

Petronius Vocabulary Quiz

1. Iam pannos meos **comedi**.
2. subducta enim sibi vestimenta **dispensatoris** in balneo
3. **Mirari** nos celeritatem coepimus
4. vestimenta mihi natali meo cliens quidam **donaverant**.
5. et me in tribunali sedentem cum anulis aureis quinque et **nummos** effudentem
6. tam bonus Chrysanthus **animam** ebulliit.
7. **operire** oculos amplius non potui
8. et catellam cingulo **alligatam** ducat.
9. nec mora, ex **plagis** ponderis inclinatione crescentibus tomacula cum botulis effusa sunt.
10. Porcus hic non est **exinteratus**?
11. Etiam si maligne illum **ploravit** uxor.
12. nec mora, ex plagis ponderis inclinatione **crescentibus** tomacula cum botulis effusa sunt.
13. Deinde **accessi** ut vestimenta eius tollerem.
14. praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulchro meo custodiae **causa**
15. **Porcus** hic non est exinteratus?
16. Recepta cocus tunica **cultrum** arripuit.
17. nec magnum esse peccatus suum, **propter** quod perclitaretur
18. vestimenta mihi natali meo cliens quidam donaverant, Tyria sine dubio, sed iam **semel** lota.
19. His repleti **voluptatibus** cum conaremur intrare.
20. **Licet** nobis porcum consumere.
21. Sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum **limen** transiret.

Petronius Quest

I. Translation

Select 3 of the 4 passages and translate.

Passage #1: Part III – The strange boar

secutum est hos repositorium, in quo positus erat primae magnitudinis aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus sportellae dependebant duae palmulis textae, altera caryotis, altera thebaicis repleta. circa autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti, quasi uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam significabant. et hi quidem apophoreti fuerunt.

Passage # 2: Part VI – The ghost story

lūna lūcēbat tamquam merīdiē. vēnimus inter monimenta: homō meus coepit ad stēlās facere; sēcēdō ego cantābundus et stēlās numerō. deinde ut respexī ad comitem, ille exuit sē et omnia vestīmenta secundum viam posuit. mihi anima in nāsō esse; stābam tamquam mortuus. at ille circummīxit vestīmenta sua, et subitō lupus factus est

Passage #3: Part I – The forgetful slave

dispēnsatōremque in oecāriō aureōs numerantem dēprecātī sumus ut servō remitteret poenam. superbus ille sustulit vultum et: "nōn tam iactūra mē movet, inquit, quam neglegentia nēquissimī servī. vestīmenta mea cubitōria perdidit, quae mihi nātālī meō cliēns quīdam dōnāverat, Tyria sine dubiō, sed iam semel lōta. quid ergō est? dōnō vōbīs eum."

Passage # 4: Part VII – Trimalchio's tomb

praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulchro meo custodiae causa, ne in monumentum meum populus cacatum currat. te rogo, ut naves etiam facias plenis velis euntes, et me in tribunali sedentem praetextatum cum anulis aureis quinque et nummos in publico de sacculo effundentem; scis enim quod epulum dedi binos denarios.

II. Short Answer

Answer the following questions about the *Satyricon* in 2-4 sentences.

1. Describe Petronius' character, according to Tacitus.
2. Define Menippean satire.
3. What is one overarching theme of the *Satyricon*? Give one example from the selections we read.

Petronius Quest Answer Key

I. Translation (taken from suggested translations pgs 19-22)

Passage 1

A small tray followed these, on which a boar of the greatest size had been placed and indeed wearing a freedman's hat, from whose teeth two gift baskets, woven with palms, were hanging, one filled with juicy dates, the other with dry dates. Moreover, around smaller piglets made from cake, as if they were hanging from the udders, they showed that a female pig had been placed. And these indeed were the gifts.

Passage 2

The moon was shining like mid-day. We came among the tombs; my companion began to urinate on the tombs; I withdraw, singing and I count the stars. Then as I looked back to my comrade, that man has stripped himself and placed all his clothes next to the road. My breath was in my nose; I was standing like I was dead. But that guy urinated around his clothes, and suddenly he was made a wolf.

Passage 3

We begged the steward, counting gold coins in a little room, that he remit the punishment from the slave. The arrogant man raised his face and said, "The loss does not move me so much as the carelessness of a very negligent slave. He lost my dining clothes, which a certain client had given to me for my birthday, without a doubt they were Tyrian purple, but they were already washed once. Therefore, what does it matter? I give him to you.

Passage 4

For I will place one of my freedmen for the sake of guarding my tomb lest people hurry to defecate on my tomb. I ask you, that you even make ships sailing with full sails, and me sitting in my toga praetexta on the tribunal with five gold rings and pouring out coins from a sack in public; for you know that I gave a feast which was two denarii per person.

II. Short Answer (quotes taken from Student introduction)

1. Describe Petronius' character, according to Tacitus.

"His days were spent sleeping, his nights on the duties and delights of life. While others had been brought fame by industry, in his instance it was by idleness; and yet he was not considered a glutton and a spendthrift, like most who squander their fortunes, but a man of educated extravagance. The more outrageous his words and actions, which had a distinctive sort of nonchalance about them, the more acceptable they became as a demonstration of his sincerity. As proconsul of Bithynia, however, and subsequently as consul, he showed himself to be a man of energy who was competent in business. Then, sliding back into his vices, or through imitating vices, he was taken into Nero's small band of cronies as his 'arbiter of good taste', in his jaded state, Nero considered nothing delightful or agreeable unless it had Petronius' approval."

2. Define Menippean satire.

"JP Sullivan characterizes the Menippean satire as "the union of humor and philosophy (or whatever political, moral, or aesthetic basis an author might substitute for this)." Generally, the difference between a satire and a Menippean satire derives from the Menippean satire's amusing and fantastic observations of morals and daily life, as are apparent in the *Satyricon*."

3. What is one overarching theme of the *Satyricon*? Give one example from the selections we read. * answers will vary, but some suggested themes are extravagance, death, freedmen, spectacle

Comprehension Questions: Using the passages below, answer the questions as correctly, completely, and thoroughly as possible. (33 points)

his repleti voluptatibus cum conaremur in triclinium intrare, exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui super hoc officium erat positus: "dextro pede!" sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret. ceterum ut pariter movimus dextros **gressus**, servus nobis despoliatus procubuit ad pedes ac rogare coepit, ut se poenae eriperemus: *nec magnum esse peccatum suum*, propter quod periclitaretur; subducta enim sibi vestimenta dispensatoris in balneo, **quae** vix fuissent decem sestertiorum.

1. When did the narrator and his friends hear the exclamation of the slave boy?
2. What is the "rule" that the narrator and his friends are afraid to disobey?
3. What did the slave want the narrator and his friends to do?
4. Whose clothes were stolen?
5. What case and number is *gressus*?
a. genitive singular b. genitive plural c. accusative singular d. accusative plural
6. What type of construction is "*nec magnum esse peccatum suum*?"
a. Indirect Statement b. Fearing Clause c. Relative Clause d. Gerundive
7. What does *quae* refer to? a. dispensatoris b. vestimenta c. balneo d. sestertiorum

secutum est hos repositorium, **in quo** positus erat primae magnitudinis aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus sportellae dependebant duae palmulis textae, altera caryotis, altera thebaicis repleta. circa autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti, quasi uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam significabant. et **hi** quidem apophoreti fuerunt.

8. Describe 2 things about the boar.
9. What was the boar carrying? How was the boar carrying them?
10. What were the piglets made out of?
11. What do the piglets seem to be doing?
12. What is the best translation of *in quo*?
13. What does *hi* refer to?

ceterum ad scindendum aprum non ille Carpus accessit, qui altilia laceraverat, sed barbatus ingens, fasciis cruralibus alligatus et alicula subornatus polymita, strictoque venatorio cultro latus apri vehementer percussit, ex cuius plaga turdi evolaverunt. parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt, et eos circa triclinium **volitantes** momento exceperunt. inde cum suum cuique iussisset referri, Trimalchio adiecit: "etiam videte, quam porcus ille silvaticus lotam comederit glandem." statim **pueri** ad sportellas accesserunt quae pendebant e dentibus, thebaicasque et caryatas ad numerum divisere cenantibus

14. Who carved the boar?
15. What type of knife did he carve it with?
16. What does *volitantes* describe?
17. What are the case and number of *volitantes*?
18. What happened to the birds?
19. What did the slaves do?

exceptit Seleucus fabulae partem et: "ego, inquit, non cotidie labor; baliscus enim fullo est: aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit. sed cum mulsi pultarium obduxi, frigori laecasin dico. nec sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus animam ebulliit. modo, modo me appellavit. videor mihi cum illo loqui. heu, eheu! utres inflati ambulamus.

20. What is a *fullo*?
21. Where had Seleucus been this day?
22. Describe the man who died. (2 things)
23. How does Seleucus describe water?
24. What does Seleucus imagine?
25. What does Seleucus say we are?

minoris quam muscae sumus. muscae tamen aliquam virtutem habent; nos non pluris sumus quam bullae. et quid si non abstinax fuisset! quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis. tamen abiit ad plures. medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. tamen bene elatus est, vitali lecto, stragulis bonis. planctus est optime — manu misit aliquot — etiam si maligne illum ploravit uxor."

26. What are we “less than” and what are we “not more than?”
27. Who did the doctors destroy?
28. What was the dead friend carried on?
29. What does *manu misit* mean?
30. What does the behavior of Chrysanthus’ wife indicate about her feelings for him?

Petronius *Cena Trimalchionis* Test Answer Key

Translation: (33 points)

1) We took back our right feet and begged the steward, counting gold in a little room, that he release the punishment from the slave. The arrogant man raised his face and said, "The loss does not move me so much as the carelessness of a very negligent slave. He lost my dining clothes, which a certain client had given to me for my birthday, without a doubt they were Tyrian purple, but they were already washed once. Therefore, what does it matter? I give him to you.

2) Moreover, that Carver, who had killed the fatlings, did not approach to cut the boar, but a huge barbarian, bound with leg ribbons and adorned with a multicolored cape, and with his hunter's knife drawn, he violently struck the side of the boar, from whose wound thrushes flew out. Bird catchers were ready with reeds, and seized from motion those flying around the dining room. Then when he had ordered his own to be delivered to each one, Trimalchio added: "Even Look, how that forest-dwelling pig eats fine acorns."

Comprehension Questions: (33 points)

his repleti voluptatibus cum conaremur in triclinium intrare, exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui super hoc officium erat positus: "dextro pede!" sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret. ceterum ut pariter movimus dextros **gressus**, servus nobis despoliatus procubuit ad pedes ac rogare coepit, ut se poenae eriperemus: *nec magnum esse peccatum suum*, propter quod periclitaretur; subducta enim sibi vestimenta dispensatoris in balneo, **quae** vix fuissent decem sestertiorum.

1. When did the narrator and his friends hear the exclamation of the slave boy? **"With the right foot"**
2. What is the "rule" that the narrator and his friends are afraid to disobey? **That one might cross with his left foot first**
3. What did the slave want the narrator and his friends to do? **Rescue him from his punishment**
4. Whose clothes were stolen? **The steward's/His master's**
5. What case and number is *gressus*?
a. genitive singular b. genitive plural c. accusative singular **d. accusative plural**
6. What type of construction is "*nec magnum esse peccatum suum*?"
a. Indirect Statement b. Fearing Clause c. Relative Clause d. Gerundive
7. What does *quae* refer to? a. dispensatoris **b. vestimenta** c. balneo d. sestertiorum

secutum est hos repositorium, **in quo** positus erat primae magnitudinis aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus sportellae dependebant duae palmulis textae, altera caryotis, altera thebaicis repleta. circa autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti, quasi uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam significabant. et **hi** quidem apophoreti fuerunt.

8. Describe 2 things about the boar. **Huge, wearing a hat, on a platter**
9. What was the boar carrying? How was the boar carrying them? **Baskets were hanging from the teeth/tusks**
10. What were the piglets made out of? **Cake/pastry**
11. What do the piglets seem to be doing? **Hanging from udders as if nursing**
12. What is the best translation of *in quo*? **On which/that**
13. What does *hi* refer to? **Porcelli/piglets**

ceterum ad scindendum aprum non ille Carpus accessit, qui altilia laceraverat, sed barbatus ingens, fasciis cruralibus alligatus et alicula subornatus polymita, strictoque venatorio cultro latus apri vehementer percussit, ex cuius plaga turdi evolaverunt. parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt, et eos circa triclinium **volitantes** momento exceperunt. inde cum suum cuique iussisset referri, Trimalchio adiecit: "etiam videte, quam porcus ille silvaticus lotam comederit glandem." statim **pueri** ad sportellas accesserunt quae pendebant e dentibus, thebaicasque et caryatas ad numerum divisere cenantibus

14. Who carved the boar? **A huge bearded man**
15. What type of knife did he carve it with? **Hunter's**
16. What does *volitantes* describe? **Turdi/thrushes**
17. What are the case and number of *volitantes*? **Accusative plural**
18. What happened to the birds? **Caught by bird catcher's with reeds**
19. What did the slaves do? **Give dry and juicy dates to guests**

exceptit Seleucus fabulae partem et: "ego, inquit, non cotidie labor; baliscus enim fullo est: aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit. sed cum mulsi pultarium obdixi, frigori laecasin dico. nec sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus animam ebulliit. modo, modo me appellavit. videor mihi cum illo loqui. heu, eheu! utres inflati ambulamus.

20. What is a *fullo*? **fuller**
21. Where had Seleucus been this day? **At a funeral**
22. Describe the man who died. (2 things) **good and handsome**
23. How does Seleucus describe water? **Has teeth/ harsh and melts the heart**
24. What does Seleucus imagine? **He has spoken with his dead friend, Chrysanthus**
25. What does Seleucus say we are? **Puffed up wine skins**

minoris quam muscae sumus. muscae tamen aliquam virtutem habent; nos non pluris sumus quam bullae. et quid si non abstinox fuisset! quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis. tamen abiit ad plures. medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. tamen bene elatus est, vitali lecto, stragulis bonis. planctus est optime — manu misit aliquot — etiam si maligne illum ploravit uxor."

26. What are we “less than” and what are we “not more than?” **flies...bubbles**

27. Who did the doctors destroy? **his dead friend, Chrysanthus**

28. What was the dead friend carried on? **The couch from his life**

29. What does *manu misit* mean? **Freed slaves**

30. What does the behavior of Chrysanthus' wife indicate about her feelings for him?
Not fond, bitter

SHORT ESSAY: USING THE PASSAGE BELOW, ANSWER THE QUESTION AS COMPLETELY AND THOROUGHLY AS POSSIBLE. WHATEVER YOUR ARGUMENT, SUPPORT IT WITH THE LATIN FROM THE PASSAGE.

exceptit Seleucus fabulae partem et: "ego, inquit, non cotidie labor; baliscus enim fullo est: aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit. sed cum mulsi pultarium obdixi, frigori laecasin dico. nec sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus animam ebulliit. modo, modo me appellavit. videor mihi cum illo loqui. heu, eheu! utres inflati ambulamus.

WHAT ABOUT THIS DIALOGUE IS APPROPRIATE AND INAPPROPRIATE FOR DINNER CONVERSATION? WHY? HOW DO YOU EXPECT OTHER DINERS TO REACT TO THIS DIALOGUE?

Answers will vary –students will probably discuss the depressing topic of death. Hopefully, they will remember that death was mentioned at other times during this dinner, like the Falernian Wine passage and Trimalchio's tomb. Hopefully, the students will discuss the *Carpe Diem* mindset.

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