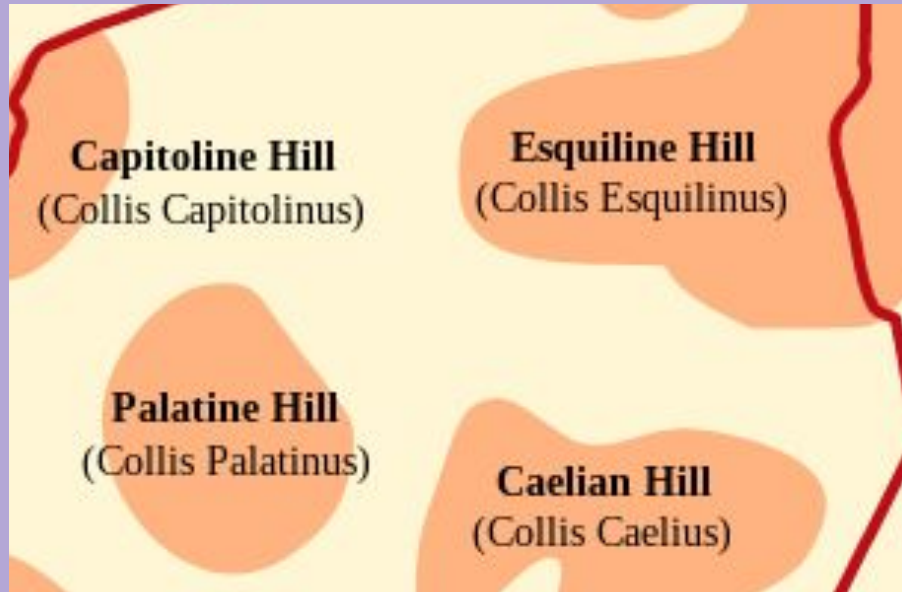


Liber XI, Capitulum IV

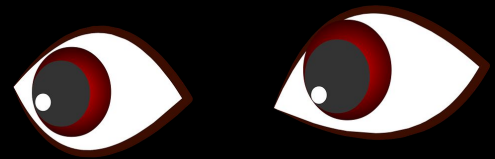
Domus Transitōria

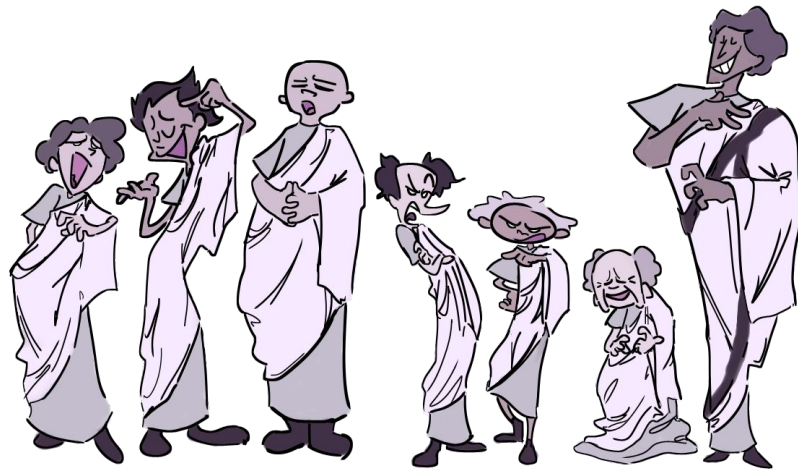




Gnaeus tacet. nam cōgitat dē
rēbus quās Petrōnius dīxit dē Burrō.
Gnaeus iam intellegit cūr Seneca
iter Rōmam nōn fēcerit.

Fēlix quoque tacet cōgitans dē rēbus ā Petrōniō
dictīs et dē prīmīs mōmentīs in raedā cum Senecā
multīs ante diēbus postquam caput vulnerātum erat.
iam intellegit cūr Seneca dīxerit sē gaudēre nōn
vidēre alium mortuum virum cum Fēlicem in Viā
Appiā invēnisset.



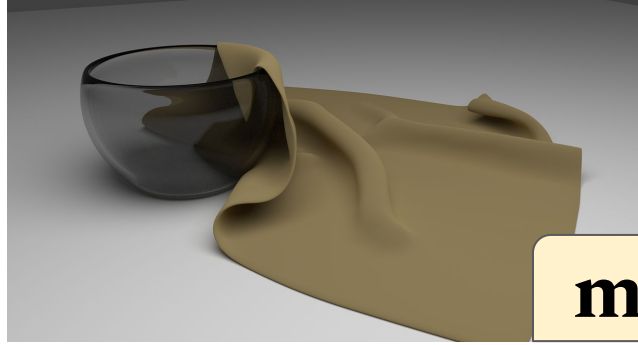


Fēlix in memoriam redūcit quae senātōrēs
dīxerant in forō rīdentēs:

“Burrus ipse apud Nerōnem habitāre nōn poterat!”

“Burrus apud Nerōnem VĪVERE nōn poterat!”

“fortassē edere cum Nerōne nōn placēbat Burrō!”



mappa

Fēlix etiam in memoriam redūcit Senecam ad mappam spectāvisse silentiō cum ipse Burrī mentiōnem fēcisset. Paulīna etiam ad Senecam anxietāte spectāvit cum Fēlix Burrī mentiōnem fēcisset. nunc Fēlix intellegit cūr Seneca nihil dīxerit.

Fēlix in memoriam
redūcit Claudium venēnō
interfectum esse. nunc vult
scīre an Burrus quoque
venēnō interfectus **sit**.



Claudius



venēnum



Burrus

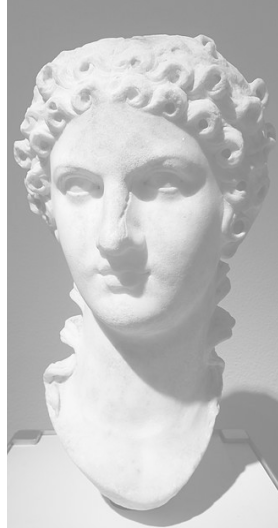


Britannicus

in memoriam redūcit
Britannicum nōn etiam quartum
decimum *aetātis annum
explēvisse. nunc vult scīre an
Britannicus interfectus **sit**.

Agrippīna

in memoriam redūcit
simulācrum Agrippīnae Nerōnem
vexāre. vult scīre an Nerō ipse
suam mātrem interfēcerit!





Gnaeus timet, sed nōn propter phantasmata.
urbem timet. Gnaeus timēre coepit simulac raeda in
urbem ingressa erat. cum nox appropinquet, tamen
ubique multī hominēs *festīnant clāmantque.

*ambulant celeriter



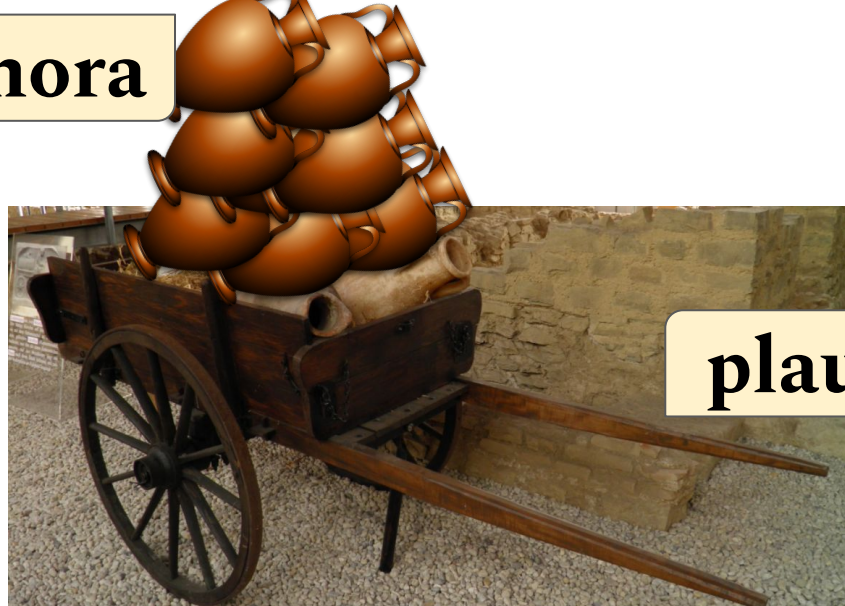
lectīca



plaustrum

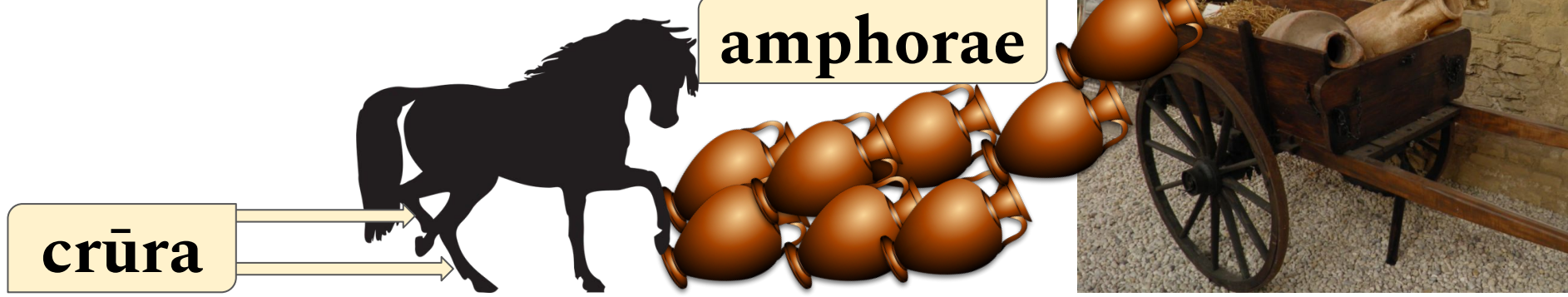
ubique sunt vehicula: raedae, lectīcae, plaustra...
diē nōn licet quibusdam vehiculīs in urbe esse. ergo,
nocte appropinquante, viae urbis sunt plēnae
plaustrōrum.

amphora



plaustrum

ante raedam Petrōniī quoddam plaustrum
dūcitur, in quō tot amphorae vehuntur ut Gnaeus
timeat nē amphorae cadant. amphorae sunt
ingentēs et fortasse plēnae vīnī.



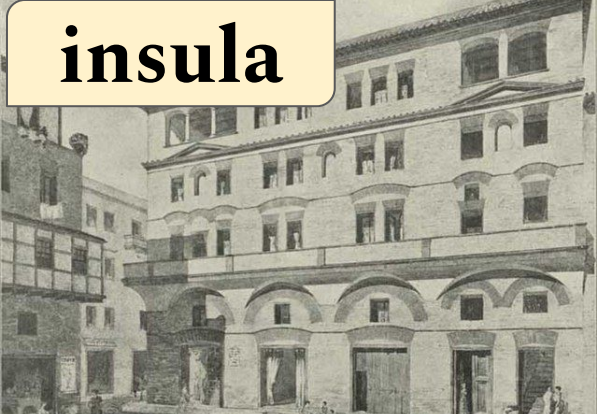
Gnaeus metuit nē amphorae equōs offendant, sī cadant. deinde metuit nē equī cadant, sī amphorae eōs offendant. dein metuit nē equōrum crūra frangantur, sī equī cadant. mens Gnaeī est plēna metuum.

insula



ubique sunt plaustra. ubique sunt aedificia, sed
Gnaeus domōs nōn videt. ingentēs insulās videt.
sīcut amphorae in plaustrō, multae insulae videntur
lapsūrae.

insula

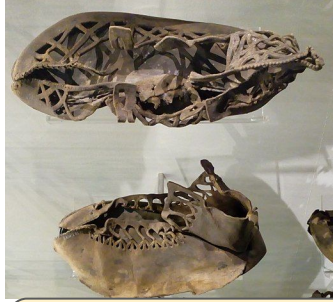


lūna et stellae
in caelō



insulae sunt tam altae ut Gnaeus nec lūnam nec
stellās in caelō vidēre possit.

subitō Gnaeus cōgitat dē Stellā, quae apud
Senecam remanet. nunc Gnaeus nōn solum est
anxius, sed etiam maestus.



soleae



popīna



lectīca

in viīs Fēlīcia videt līberōs, quī soleās nōn gerunt,
raedam aspectantēs manibus extentīs. conspicit
*dīvitēs in lectīcīs ā servīs vectōs. audit **pauperōs
pecuniam quaerentēs. odōrēs cibōrum in popīnīs ad
nāsū eius veniunt.

*hominēs quī multam pecūniam habent

**hominēs quī pecūniam nōn habent

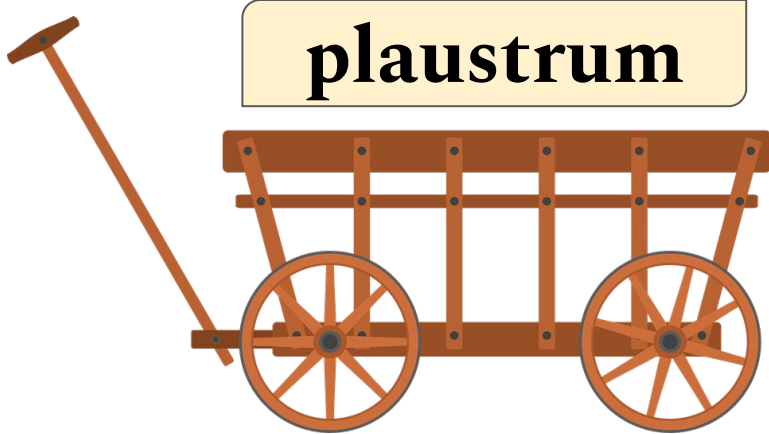


Mēdus silentium interpellat, “gaudeō mē nōn
agere raedam per hās viās.”

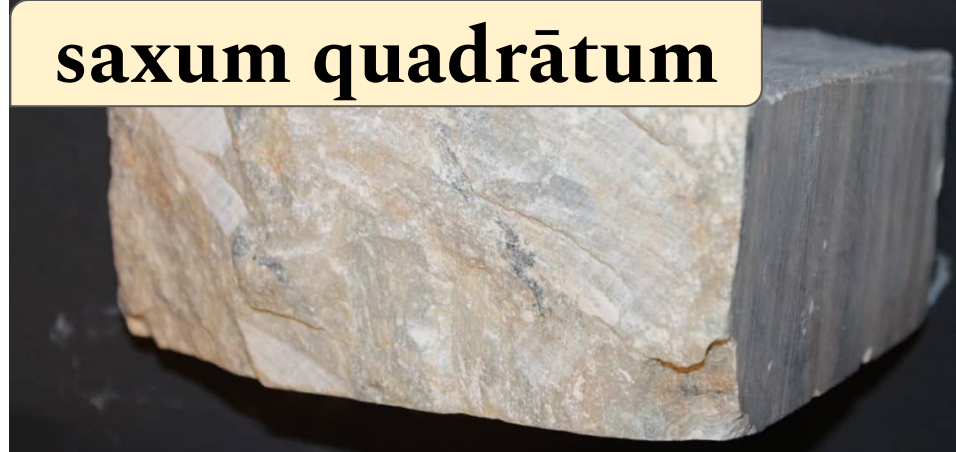


“Rōma,” inquit Petrōnius, “est maxima urbs in orbe terrārum. nōn sunt plūrēs hominēs ullā in urbe, tōtō in orbe terrārum, quam Rōmae. multīs in viīs multās linguās audiēs, hominēs ex omnibus partibus orbis terrārum vidēbis, variōs cibōs olfaciēs.”

plaustrum

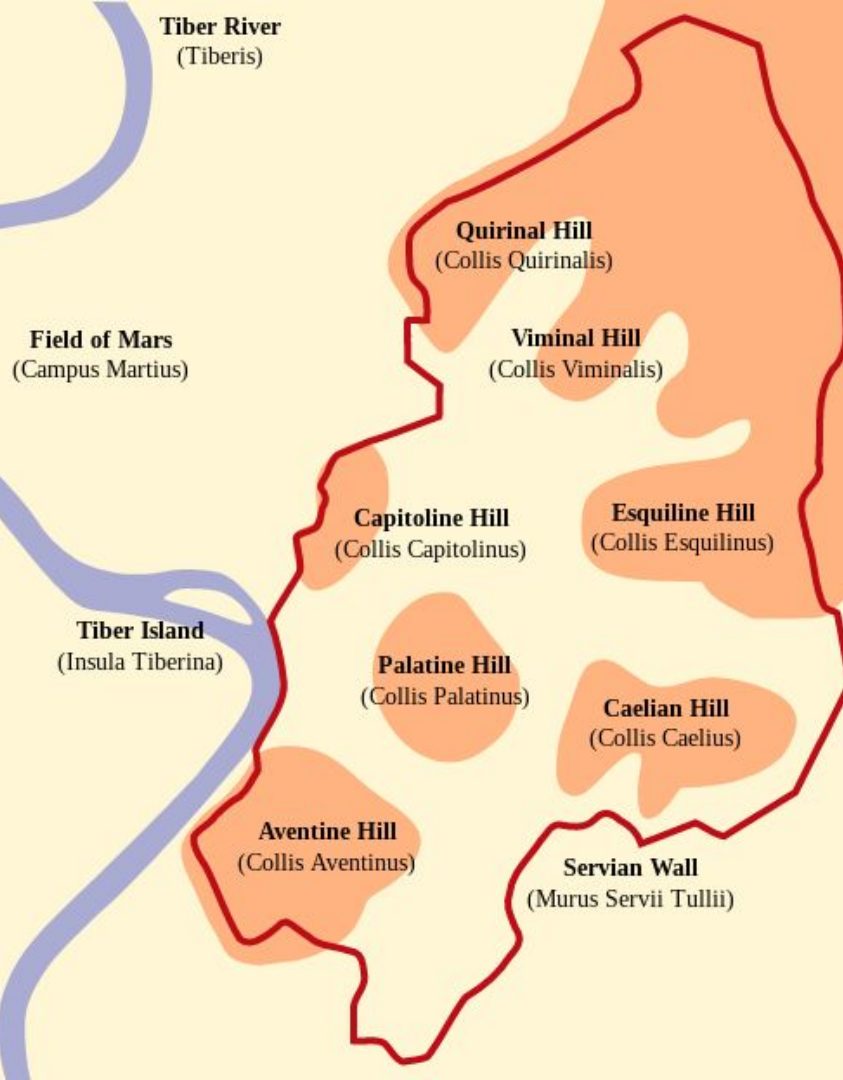


saxum quadrātum



Gnaeus plaustra numerāre conātur sed tot plaustra sunt ut numerārī nōn **possint**. plūrima plaustra ferunt ingentia saxa quadrāta. Gnaeus dīcit, “volō scīre cūr tot plaustra saxa quadrāta ferant.”

“attentō animō es, Gnaee,” Petrōnius inquit.



Petrōnius pergit, “Nerō domum ā Palatiō usque ad Esquiliās facit. nōmināta est Domus Transitōria quia transit alterō ab colle usque ad alterum. domus erit tantae magnitūdinis ut nōn **possīs** vīdēre alterā ab parte usque ad alteram.

“erit domus elegantiae! ubique
columnae marmoris, ubique gemmae
omnium generum, ubique statuae
aureae...ingentēs statuae aureae!”





“et parietēs pictī?” rogat Fēlix.

“omnēs parietēs ornātissimē pictī erunt!”

Petrōnius clāmat.

Fēlix conātur concipere mente quae imāginēs **sint**
in parietibus et gaudet.

Fēlīcia autem nōn
gaudet. conātur
concupere mente vītās
līberōrum, quōs vīdit
sine soleīs, sine pecuniā,
sine cibō.

[Click here to read a text satirizing the inequities between the wealthy and the poor in ancient Rome.](#)



Verba Ūtilia

usque ad

all the way up to

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in memoriam redūcere
concipere mente

to recall, lead back into memory
to imagine

Slide 4

Slide 20

Try using these words in class!

Perfect Subjunctive Forms

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Active

fēcerim
fēceris
fēcerit
fēcerimus
fēceritis
fēcerint

*Passive

factus sim
factus sīs
factus sit
factī sīmus
factī sītis
factī sint

*us, a, um
ī, ae, a

Gnaeus iam intellegit cūr Seneca iter Rōmam nōn
fēcerit.

Gnaeus now understands why Seneca **did not make** the trip to Rome.

Pluperfect Subjunctive Forms

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Active

invēnissem
invēnissēs
invēnisset
invēnissēmus
invēnissētis
invēnissent

*Passive

inventus essem
inventus essēs
inventus esset
inventī essēmus
inventī essētis
inventī essent

*us, a, um
ī, ae, a

iam intellegit cūr Seneca dīxerit sē gaudēre nōn vidēre alium
mortuum virum cum Fēlicem in Viā Appiā invēnisset.

Now he understands why Seneca said that he was glad not to see another dead man when he had found Felix on the Appian Way.

Cum Clauses

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Like Dum Clauses, a Cum Clause can feature either an indicative or subjunctive verb. When there is a subjunctive verb there is a stronger connection between the Cum Clause and the main clause. **‘When’** is often a good word to use to translate the *cum* but when there is a subjunctive verb, you can often substitute **‘since’** or **‘because.’**

Fēlix redūcit quoque in memoriam Senecam ad mappam
spectāvisse silentiō cum Burrī mentiōnem fēcisset.

Felix also recalls that Seneca had looked at this napkin in silence when / since / because
he had mentioned Burrus.

Pluperfect Subjunctive

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The Pluperfect Subjunctive is formed by putting a personal ending on the perfect infinitive form of the verb. As a reminder, the perfect infinitive is formed by putting **-isse** on the 3rd part for active verbs and using **esse** as the second word after the 4th part for passive verbs. Most often you will translate them with the word **‘had’** as you would a pluperfect indicative.

fēcisse+t

factus esse+t

Fēlix redūcit quoque in memoriam Senecam ad mappam
spectāvisse silentiō cum Burrī mentiōnem fēcisset.

Felix also recalls that Seneca had looked at this napkin in silence when / since / because
he had mentioned Burrus.

Concessive Cum Clauses

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The *cum* in a Cum Clause is best translated as ‘**although**’ when there is a *tamen* (**nevertheless**) in the following clause. There will be a subjunctive in the Cum Clause when it is concessive.

cum nox appropinquet, tamen sunt multī hominēs
ubique festīnantēs clāmantēsque.

Although night approaches, nevertheless there are many people everywhere hurrying and shouting.

Preposition in the Middle

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Roman writers were very conscientious about the sounds their words made. Therefore they would often try to put them in an order that they felt would be most pleasing to the ear. One of the techniques for doing this was to put the preposition in the middle of the phrase when there was an adjective to describe the noun in the phrase. Petronius, as a man of style, often chooses his words carefully to have delightful sound effects. One of those is putting the preposition in the middle. Go back and read his words to see if you notice any other techniques he uses to make his words sound elegant.

nōn sunt plūrēs hominēs ullā in urbe, tōtō in orbe
terrārum, quam Rōmae.

There are not more people in any city, in the entire world, than in Rome.

Result Clauses

Here is a list of words that commonly introduce Result Clauses:

adeo – to such an extent

ita – in such a way

sīc – in such a way

talis – of such a kind

tam – so

tantum – so greatly (adv)

tantus, a, um – so great (adj)

tot – so many

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Slide 10

Slide 17

Juvenal, Satyra 3.6-9

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The satirist Juvenal talks about the dangers of Rome.

**nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vīdimus, ut nōn
dēterius crēdās horrēre incendia, lāpsūs
tēctōrum adsiduōs ac mīlle perīcula saevae
urbis**

*For what have we seen that is so miserable, so lonely, that you would not believe it worse to be afraid
of fires, constant collapses of roofs and a thousand dangers of the savage city*

Juvenal, Satyra 3.208-222

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The satirist Juvenal addresses inequities of wealth and status in ancient Rome.

**nīl habuit Cordus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
perdidit infēlīx tōtum nihil. ultimus autem
aerumnae cumulus, quod nūdum et frusta rogantem
nēmō cibō, nēmō hospitio tēctōque iuvābit.**

**Sī magna Asturici cecidit domus...
tum gemimus cāsūs urbis, tunc ōdimus ignem.
ārdet adhūc, et iam accurrit quī marmora dōnet,
...hic librōs dabit...hic modium argentī. meliōra ac plūra repōnit
...et meritō iam suspectus tamquam ipse suās incenderit aedēs.**

Cordus had nothing, indeed who would deny it? Yet however that unlucky man lost the total of that nothing. however the final heap of misfortune was that no one helped him with food, no one with hospitality and a roof when he was naked and asking for scraps. If the great home of Asturicus fell...then we groan about the casualties of the city, then we hate fire. It still burns, and now someone who is donating marbles runs up...this one will give books...this one a bit of silver. He replaces better and more things and deservedly is now suspected that he himself set his own buildings on fire.

Quid est “*insula*”?



An *insula* is the term used to refer to an apartment building. It is also the word for island. Since the apartment buildings could take up an entire city block they were like islands within the city. Most lower and middle class residents of Rome would live in these structures, which thus allowed the city to be so densely populated. The ground floor featured *tabernae* (shops) and *popinae* (food stalls). Residents lived in the floors above, with the largest and most expensive apartments on the second floor and the smallest and cheapest on the top floors. Some *insulae* are reported to have reached nine stories high but Augustus and later emperors put a limit on their height since they were prone to collapse and fires.

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Image Sources

[crowded street](#) - pxfuel

[stellae in caelo](#) - snappygoat

[raeda](#), [Roman beggar girl](#) - flickr (Mary Harrsch)

[taberna](#) - flickr (Sebastia Girait)

[plastrum](#), [amphora](#), [night sky](#) - pixabay

[marble block](#) - pixnio

[columnae marmoris](#) - pxhere

[gemmae](#) - maxpixel

[statua aurea eburneaque](#) - flickr (Ron Bulovs)

[soleae](#), [wall painting from the Domus Transitoria](#) - Wikimedia Commons

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