

Liber X, Capitulum I

Cēna



Before we get into the story...

Beginning with this story, you will be formally introduced to a grammatical construction called an Indirect Statement. As you see more Indirect Statements you will also learn more *infinitive* verb forms.

Since *infinitives* are *italicized*, Ablatives Absolute will no longer be italicized, in order to avoid confusion. Participles will still appear in color because more participle forms will be introduced later in this book.



tempus cēnae adest. postquam Gnaeus, Lolliā,
Fēlīcia, Fēlix, et Mēdus atrium intrant, in trīclīnium
dūcuntur ā Senecā Paulīnāque.



“gaudeō vōs *adesse*,” Paulīna laetissimā vōce dīcit.
“grātum est mihi vōs omnēs *convenīre*! Lollia, tuum
fīlium convēnī abhinc paucīs hōrīs. tuum marītum
Alleium quoque convēnī saepe per annōs. nunc
tandem tē quoque *convenīre* possum! gaudeō!”



Lollia quoque magnō cum gaudiō rēspondet,
“mihi quoque tē *convenīre* grātum est. Alleius saepe
dīcit hospitālītātem tuam esse optimam. antequam
Pompeiīs discessimus, Alleius Fēlīcem monuit, ‘cum
Rōmam advēneritis, invenī Senecam. uxor eius vōs
bene cūrābit. est fēmina bona.’”



et Paulīna, “simulac dē mōtū terrae Pompeiīs
audīvī, dē Alleiō cōgitāvī. est bonus vir. doleō
Alleium nōn *adesse* vōbīscum, sed gaudeō vōs salvōs
ad nōs *advēnisse*. volō vōs apud nōs tam diū *manēre*
quam diū opus est vōbīs.”

Lollia dīcit, “grātiās tibi agimus.”



Paulīna pergit, “marītus meus mihi multa dīxit dē
Gnaeō Fēlīciāque. eī placet *loquī* cum aliīs quī
historiam *legere* amant...et quī interrogant tam saepe
quam ipse interrogat! ha!”

Gnaeus Paulīnam audit et gaudet. spectat ad
Fēlīciam, quae quoque laeta est.



verbīs Paulīnae **audītīs**, Seneca **rīdens** interpellat,
“cāra mea, aliōs convīvās habēmus. volō tē Fēlicem
Mēdumque *convenīre*.”

“grātum est mihi tē *convenīre*, domina,” Fēlix
Mēdusque simul dīcunt, tum rīdent quod eōdem
tempore **locūtī** sunt.



“gaudeō omnēs salvōs *advēnisse*, vōbīs ducibus,”
dīcit Paulīna. deinde addit, “spērō vōs duōs bene
requiescere potuisse, itinere *confectō*.”

“ita vērō, domina,” Fēlix Mēdusque iterum eōdem
tempore dīcunt, tum iterum rīdent.

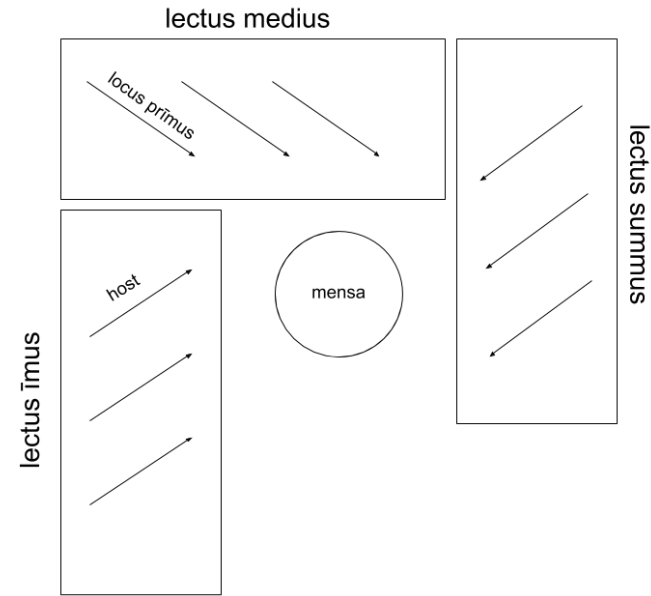


Seneca addit, “et nunc, cēnā **parātā**, volumus vōs iterum *requiescere*! iam nōs oportet in lectīs accumbere. convivium erit bonum quod nōs sumus septem, aptissimus numerus convivārum, meā quidem sententiā.”

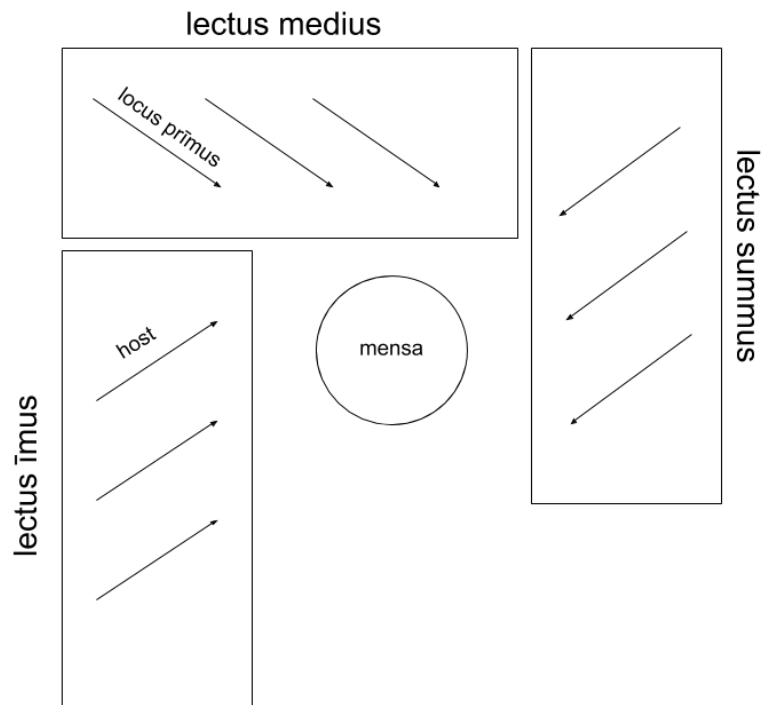
Seneca Gnaeum adloquitur,
“Gnaee, volō tē *accumbere* in locō
prīmō.”

oculī Gnaeī fiunt magnī.

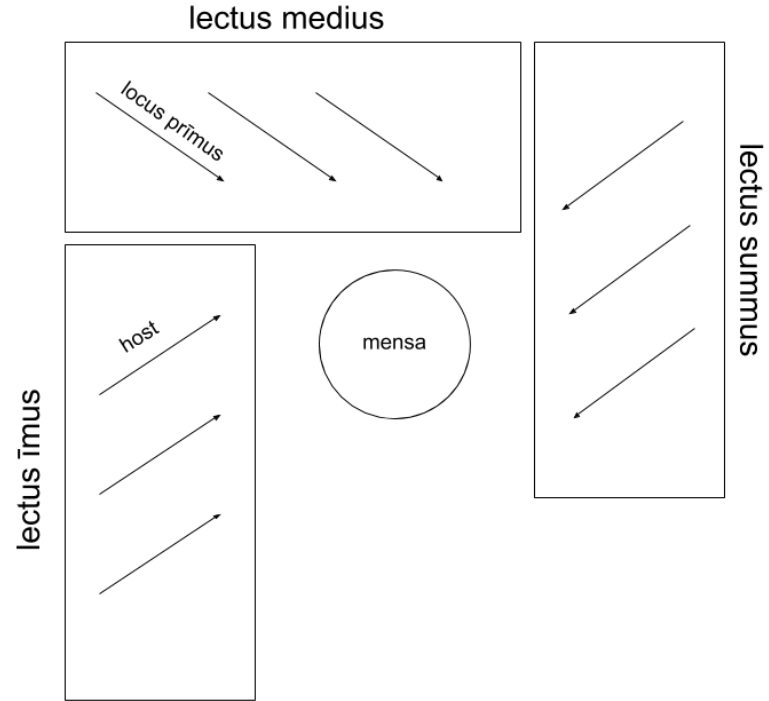
māter Gnaeī interpellat, “sed
Gnaeus est puer. est iuvenissimus
omnium convivārum. haud aptum est, meā quidem
sententiā. ecce! quam magnī oculī eius sunt! mox
caput eius quoque erit magnum!”



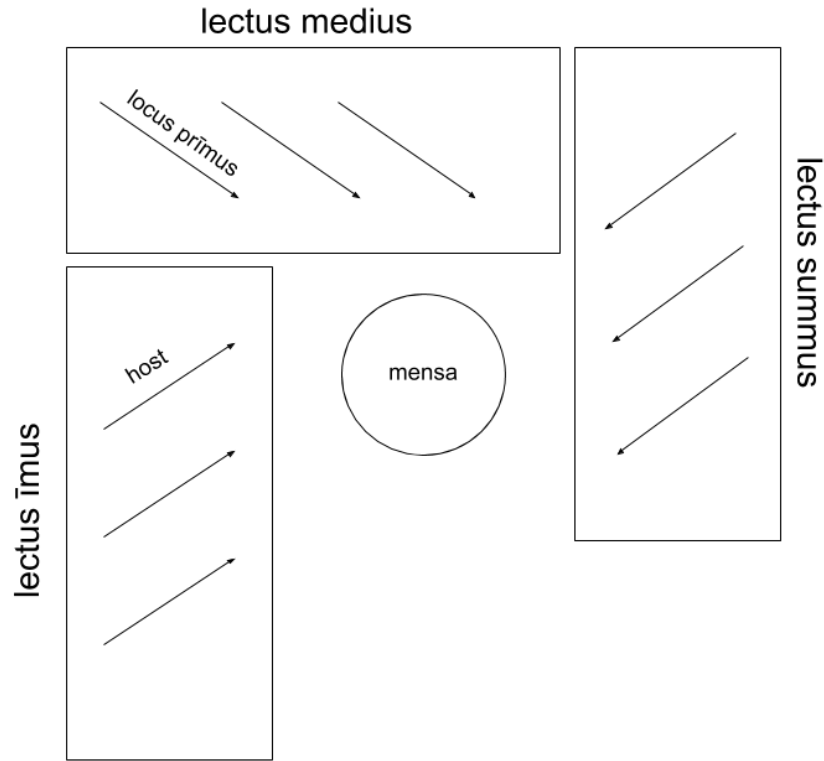
hōc **audītō**, Gnaeus
interpellat, “caput meum
nōn fiet magnum, māter.
haud fiam Tarquinius
Superbus! patre **absente**,
nōnne ego fiō
paterfamiliās?”



Lollia rēspōndet, “tū nōn es
paterfamiliās in hāc domō.
Seneca est paterfamiliās. sī
Seneca dīcit sē *velle* tē
accumbere in locō prīmō, licet
tibi. at necesse erit tibi *loquī*
et *agere* ut vir nōbilis *loquī* et
agere solet, nōn ut puer *loquī*
et *agere* solet.”

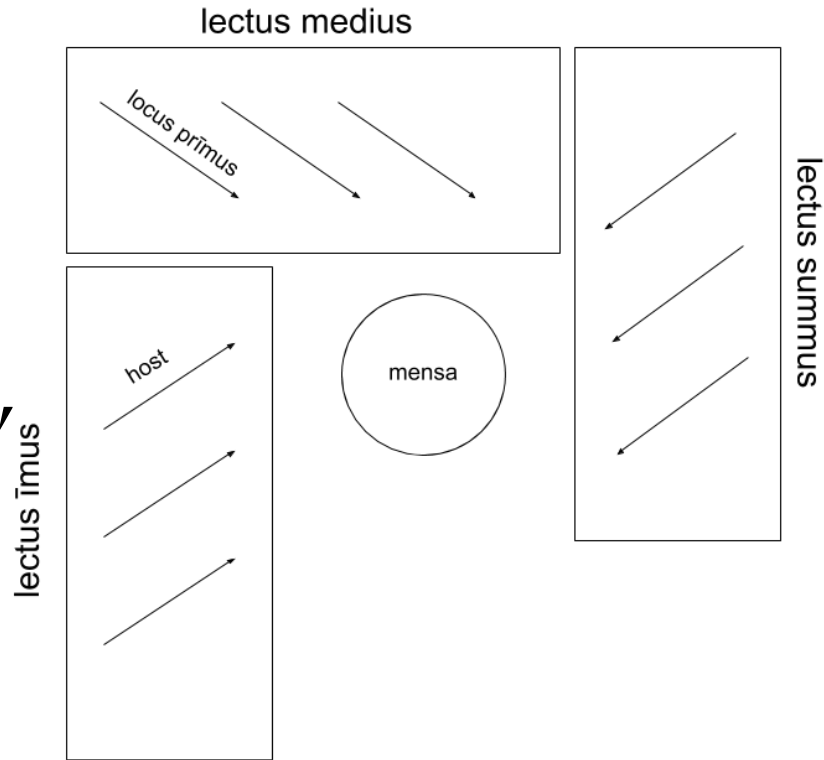


Gnaeus ad lectum mēdium
ambulat, sicut vir nōbilis,
nōn puer. difficile autem eī
est in lectum *ascendere* quod
iterum gerit patris togam,
quae nimis longa est.
necesse est Mēdō auxilium eī
ferre. Gnaeus ērubescit. diū
nihil dīcit.



Lollia iuxtā Gnaeum
accumbit. Fēlix, Fēlīcia et
Mēdus in lectō summō
accumbunt. contrā Gnaeum
Seneca in lectō īmō accumbit,
iuxtā Paulīnam.

omnēs inter sē loquuntur,
sed Gnaeus vix loquitur. sī
loquitur, loquitur tacitā vōce.

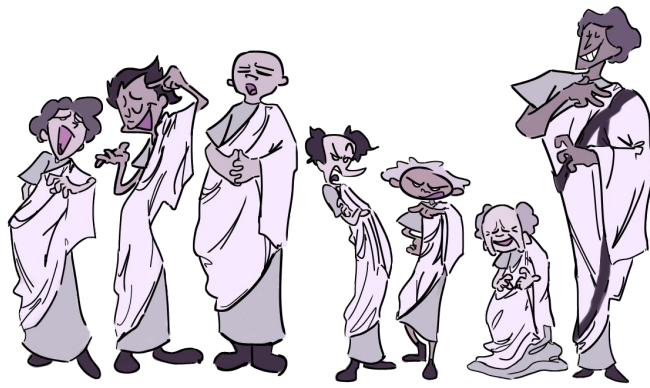




Lollia dīcit sē numquam *vīdisse* villam tam magnam et tam splendidam quam villam Senecae.

Seneca dīcit villam esse haud tam splendidam quam convīvās in villā, suā quidem sententiā.

Paulīna dīcit sē *consentīre*.



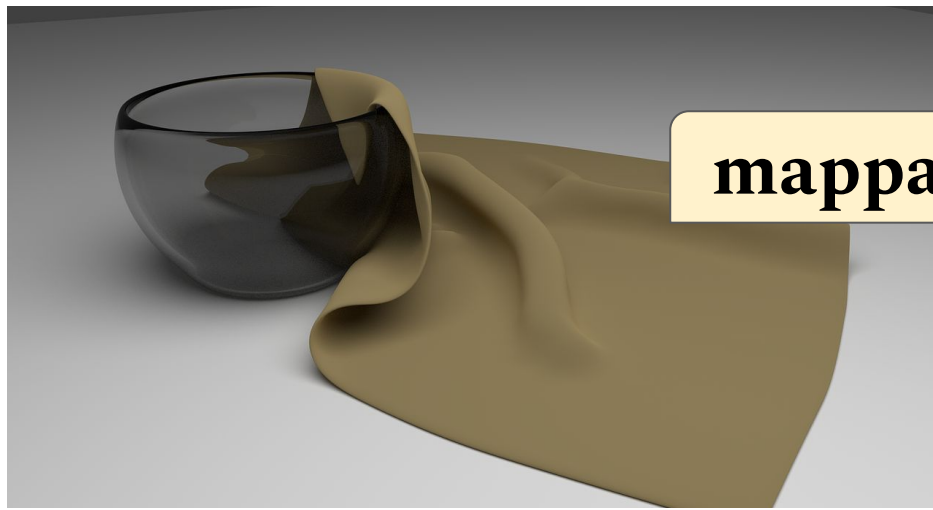
Fēlix addit, “in forō ego convēnī quōsdam senātōrēs, quī dīxērunt villam tuam esse māiōrem quam palātium Nerōnis. estne vērū?”

Gnaeus Fēlīciaque, similēs canibus auribus **arrectīs**, ad Senecam spectant et rēsponsum eius intentē expectant.

Seneca rēspōndet, “haud
vērūm est sed nihilōminus, nōn
opus est mihi magnā villā. sum
senex sine līberīs. villa ā
Nerōne mihi **data** est.”

Lollia dīcit, “audiō Nerōnem
iter Pompeiōs *facere*. princeps
dīxit sē *velle* auxilium
Pomepiānīs *dare*. gaudeō.”





Paulīna ad Senecam spectat, quī ipse mappam suam intentē spectat. tandem Paulīna rēspondet, “sciō Alleium *fēcisse* et *facere* et *factūrum* esse plūra Pompeiānīs quam principem. marītus tuus est vir bonus, Lollia.”

Seneca signum
Epictētō dat. brevī
tempore servī manūs
convīvārū aquā lavant.



carōtae



pīsum



faba



cucurbita



piscicūlī



multae patinae dēlectābilēs sed simplicēs, nōn luxuriōsae, ad trīclīnium feruntur: carōtae frictae, pīsum, faba, patina dē cucurbitīs, patina dē piscicūlīs.

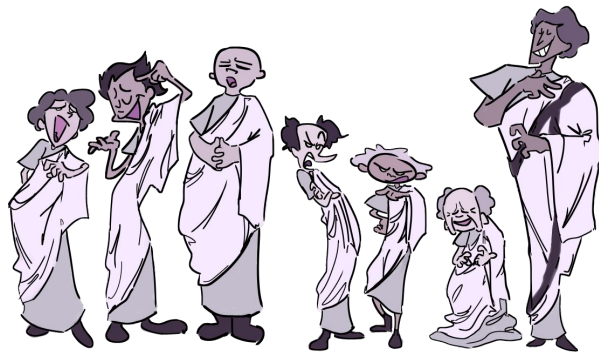
Gnaeus nōn loquitur et paene nihil edit.

pōculum

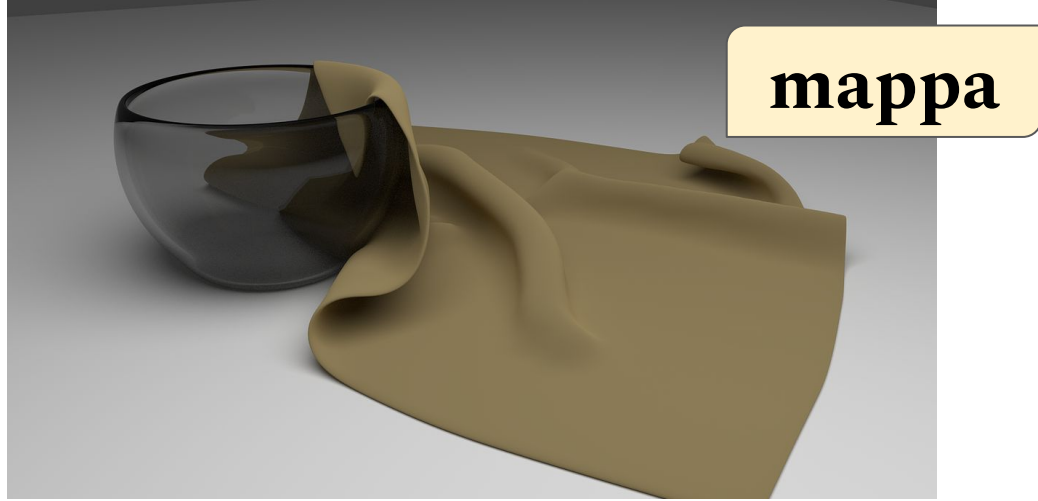
Lollia tacitē Gnaeō dīcit,
“Gnaee, nōlī esse inurbānus.
ede cibum sīcut vir nōbilis.”

Gnaeus manum ad
mensam extendit, sed cibum
nōn capit. pōculum vīnī cum
aquā *mixtī* capit. lentē bibit.





Fēlix dīcit, “senātōrēs in forō dīxērunt quoque quendam virum nōmine Burrum in palātiō principis *habitāvisse* sed nōn *amāvisse* cibum principis. eum nōvistis? meā quidem sententiā, Burrum oportet apud vōs *edere*. hic cibus est optimus! pictūrae in parietibus quoque sunt optimae!”



mappa

Paulīna ad Senecam spectat anxietāte.

Seneca rursus ad mappam spectat silentiō.
tandem dīcit, “gaudeō cibum tibi *placēre*. rēs
simplicēs sunt optimae rēs. nōn opus est cibīs
luxuriōsīs. omnēs cibī exitum eundem habent.”



rīsus



cachinnus

hōc **audītō** Gnaeus *rīdēre* incipit. celeriter rīsus
fit cachinnus. Gnaeus magnā vōce cachinnat.
vīnum per nāsū eius fluit. hōc **vīsō** omnēs quoque
magnopere cachinnant. trīclīnium plēnum est
cachinnōrum.

Verba Ūtilia

tam...quam...

as...as

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tam diū...quam diū...

as long as

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simul

at the same time, simultaneously

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meā quidem sententiā

indeed in my opinion

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haud

by no means, not at all

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vix

barely

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paene

almost

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Try using these words in class!

Indirect Statements

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When a statement is not stated outright but is introduced by a main verb representing a mental activity (I know, He sees, We thought, They feel, You will understand...), then it becomes what is known as an **indirect statement**.

You have often seen an example of this with sentences formed with *gaudeō*:

gaudeō tē adesse. - I am glad that you are here.

You will now start to see indirect statements introduced with other verbs.

Alleius saepe dīcit hospitālītātem tuam esse optimam.

Alleius often says that your hospitality *is* the best.

Indirect Statements, cont.

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Indirect statements will have two key verbs in them, the **main “verb of intellect,”** representing the mental activity, and an **infinitive**, representing the action within the statement. The infinitive establishes a time relationship with the main verb. A present infinitive indicates the action in the statement is happening at the same time as the main verb action. E.g. I am glad (now) that you are here (now). A perfect infinitive indicates the action in the statement is happening prior to the main verb action as in the example below.

gaudeō vōs salvōs ad nōs *advēnisse*.

I am glad (now) that you **have come** (prior to now) to us safely.

I am glad (now) that you **came** (prior to now) to us safely.

[Click here to see where this phrase can be found often in authentic Roman texts.](#)

Present Active Infinitive

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The present active infinitive is the second form found in the dictionary.

*amō, **amāre**, amāvī, amātus*

*videō, **vidēre**, vīdī, vīsus*

*legō, **legere**, lēgī, lectus*

*conveniō, **convenīre**, convēnī, conventus*

*sum, **esse**, fuī, futūrus*

As a complementary infinitive, this form is translated “**to** ____”

Within an indirect statement, a present infinitive represents an action that happens at the same time as the main verb.

Perfect Active Infinitive

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The perfect active infinitive is created by replacing the long *-ī* on the third form of the verb in the dictionary with an *-isse*.

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus = ***amāvisse***

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus = ***vīdisse***

legō, legere, lēgī, lectus = ***lēgisse***

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventus = ***convēnisse***

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus = ***fuisse***

As a complementary infinitive, this form is translated “**to have ____ed**”

Within an indirect statement, the perfect infinitive represents an action that happened prior to the action of the main verb.

Masculine 1st Declension Nouns

Most nouns from the 1st Declension are feminine, but a few, usually representing professions, are masculine. Some male names also use 1st Declension endings, like Vatia and Seneca. These words will be described by masculine adjectives.

agricola - farmer

convīvia - guest

nauta - sailor

pīrāta - pirate

poēta - poet

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cāra mea, aliōs conviviās habēmus.

My dear, we have other guests.

Perfect Active Infinitives

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Perfect Active Infinitives are formed from the perfect active stem (3rd part in the dictionary) with an -isse ending.

They are commonly seen in indirect statements, though not exclusively. When they are not in indirect statements, they are translated with the word “to” like other infinitives:

bene cecinisse dīcitur - He is said to have sung well.

However, they are most often found in indirect statements like the one below.

spērō vōs bene *requiescere* potuisse, itinere **confectō**.

I hope that you were able *to rest* well, with your journey **having been completed**.

Accusative Subject of an Infinitive

The subject of an infinitive in an indirect statement will be in the Accusative case. If a personal pronoun is the Accusative subject of the infinitive, the subject form of the pronoun will need to be used in an English translation. Note the example below.

Lollia dīcit sē numquam *vīdisse* villam tam
magnam et tam elegantem quam villam Senecae.

Lollia says that she never **saw** a house so big and so elegant as the house of Seneca.

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All Active Infinitives

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Infinitives can be formed in three different tenses, representing three different time relationships to the main verb:

Present: the infinitive and main verb actions are **simultaneous**

Perfect: the infinitive action happened **before** the main verb action

Future: the infinitive action will happen **after** the main verb action

sciō Alleium *fēcisse* (perfect) et *facere* (present) et *factūrum* esse
(future) plūra Pompeiānīs quam principem.

I know that Alleius *has done* and *is doing* and *will do* more for the Pompeians than the emperor.

Īdem, eadem, idem

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Pronouns ending with the letters **-dem** mean “**the same**”. All forms will have these same three letters at the end. You can tell what case, number and gender it is by what comes in front of the -dem. Can you tell what case these forms are?

eiusedem eādem eīsdem eāsdem eōrundem

tum rīdent quod eōdem tempore **locūtī** **sunt**.

Then they laugh because they **spoke** at the same time.

Īdem, eadem, idem, cont.

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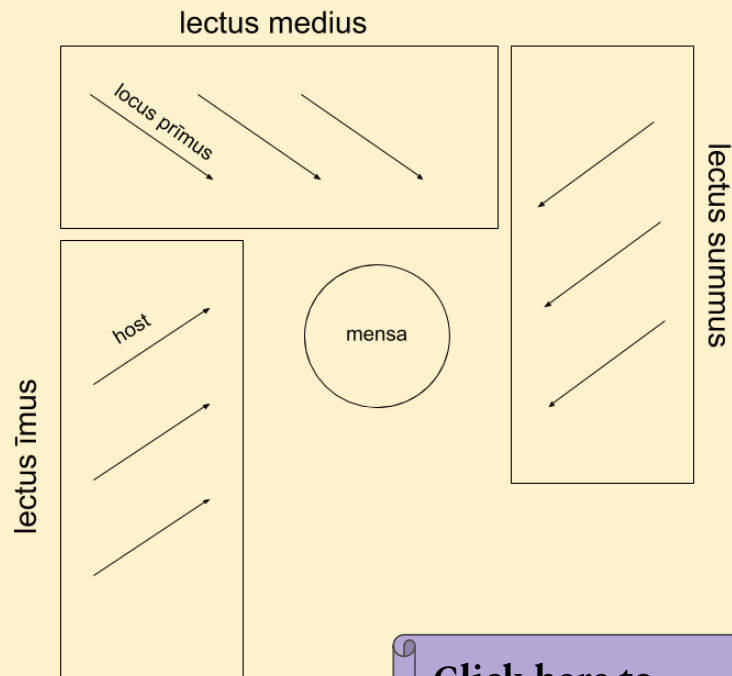
As seen earlier, the case of this pronoun is determined by the letters that occur in front of the **-dem** ending. With just a few exceptions, this word is the personal pronoun **is, ea, id** with the **-dem** ending. One of those exceptions is when the personal pronoun would normally end in **-m**. The **-m** becomes an **-n**. e.g. **eum + dem = eundem**.

omnēs cibī exitum eundem habent.

All foods have the same outcome.

Quid significat “in locō prīmō”?

The Romans often dined on three couches: lectus īmus, lectus medius and lectus summus. Each couch could hold three people. The most important guest would be seated in what was called the **locus prīmus**, or sometimes the **locus consulāris**. This allowed him to talk most easily with the host.



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Quis erat **Tarquinius Superbus**?

Rome began as a monarchy. Tarquinius Superbus was its seventh and last king. He received the cognomen Superbus (proud) because of his arrogance. He gained the throne after murdering family members. After he raped another man's wife, he was banished from Rome and the monarchy was replaced by a republic, led by two men, called consuls, instead of one king.



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Quid significat “*paterfamilias*”?

The *paterfamilias* was the oldest living male in a Roman household. He held legal authority over everyone in the household, including extended family, clients and enslaved members of the household. It was his duty to care for and oversee the moral behavior of all in his household. He was also expected to carry out all religious duties in the household, such as caring for the Lares, the household gods.



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Plautus

The Roman playwright used this phrase often in his comedies when his characters were greeted, usually upon their arrival back home.

salvom* tē advēnisse gaudeō.

I am glad that you arrived safe.

*salvom = salvum

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Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights* 13.11.1-2

liber est M. Varrōnis...in quō disserit dē **aptō convīvārum numerō**... dīcit autem convīvārum numerum incipere **oportēre** ā Grātiārum numerō et prōgredī ad Mūsārum, id est proficīscī ā tribus et cōnsistere in novem, ut cum paucissimī **convīvae** sunt nōn pauciōrēs sint quam trēs, cum plūrimī nōn plūrēs quam novem.

*There is a book of Marcus Varro...in which he talks **about the appropriate number of guests**... he says however that the number of guests **ought** to begin from the number of the Graces and to progress to that of the Muses, that is to set out from three and to stop at nine, so that when there are very few **guests** there are not fewer than three, when there are very many, not more than nine.*

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Scriptores Historiae Augustae - De Lucio Vero

et nōtissimum eius quidem fertur tāle **convīvium**, in quō prīmum duodecim **accubuisse** dīcitur, cum sit nōtissimum dictum **dē numerō convīvārum "septem convīvium, novem vērō convīcium."**

*and the most well known **dinner banquet** of his indeed is reported to be such, in which it is said that for the first time twelve people **reclined**, since there is a very well known saying **about the number of guests "seven is a dinner party, nine truly is a din."***

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Apicius *De Re Coquinaria*

**CARŌTAE FRICTAE: carōtae frictae sale, oleō
pūrō et acētō īferuntur.**

Fried carrots: fried carrots are served with salt, with pure oil and vinegar

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Apicius *De Re Coquinaria*

PĪSUM: pīsum coquēs, agitābis et mittis in frīgidam. cum refrīgērāverit, deinde agitābis. concīdis cēpam minūtātīm et albāmentum ōvī oleō et sale condiēs. acētī modicum adiciēs. in boletārī vitellum ovī coctī cōlās. īnsuper oleum viridem mittis et īnferēs.

Peas: You will cook, stir and put peas into cold water. When they will have cooled, then you will stir them. You cut an onion into small pieces and you will season the white of an egg with oil and salt. You will add a bit of vinegar. You strain the yolk of a cooked egg in a bowl. You put green oil on top and you will serve.

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Apicius *De Re Coquinaria*

FABAM: fabam coquēs. cum dēspūmāverit, mittis porrum, coriandrum et flōrēs malvārum. dum coquitur, teres piper, ligusticum, orīganum, fēniculī sēmen, suffundis liquāmen et vīnum, mittis in caccabum, adiciēs oleum. cum ferbuerit, agitās. oleum viridem īnsuper mittis et īnferēs.

Beans: You will cook the beans. When foam will have been skimmed off, you add leeks, coriander, and the flowers of mallows. While it is being cooked, you will grind pepper, lovage, oregano, fennel seeds, and you pour broth and wine over it. You put it into a pot, you will add oil. When it will have boiled, you stir. You put green oil on top and you will serve.

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Apicius *De Re Coquinaria*

**PATINA DĒ CUCURBITĪS: Cucurbitās
ēlixās et frictās in patinā compōnēs,
cumīnātum superfundēs, modicō oleō super
adiectō. Fervēre faciās et īferēs.**

A dish from squash: You will arrange boiled and fried squash in a dish, you will put cumin on top, with a bit of oil added on top. You should make it hot and you will serve.

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Apicius *De Re Coquinaria*

**PATINA DĒ PISCICULĪS: Ūvam passam, piper,
ligusticum, orīganum, cēpam, vīnum, liquāmen, oleum.
Trānsferēs in patellam. Cum cocta fuerit, adiciēs in
ipsam pisciculōs coctōs. Amulō obligās et īferēs.**

A dish from little fish: Raisins, pepper, lovage, oregano, onion, wine, broth, oil. You will transfer into a dish. When it will have been cooked, you will throw into it cooked little fish. You will bind with starch and serve.

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