

# The Millionaire's Dinner Party

## A Latin to English Translation

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### Chapter 1: An unexpected invitation

1. *Itaque maesti deliberabamus de malis quae nobis imminebant, cum servus Agamemnonis intravit et 'quid?' inquit 'nonne scitis? hodie ad cenam invitati estis a Trimalchione, lautissimo homine. Venite igitur; nolite morari.'*

- *deliberabamus* is 1st plural imperfect active indicative of *delibero, deliberare, deliberavi, deliberatus*. With *de + abl.* it can be translated as “to think over abl.”
- *imminebant* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative of *immineo, imminere, -, -*. Takes a dative, which explains why *nobis* is dative.
- *intravit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *intro, intrare, intravi, intratus*, and is setting off a temporal *cum* clause.
- *scitis* is 2nd plural present active indicative of *scio, scire, scivi, scitus*.
- *invitati estis* is the 2nd plural present passive indicative of *invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatus*
- both *venite* and *morari* are present active infinitives, *morari* is deponent which is why it's in the passive formation.
- *nolo, nolle, nolui* and goes *nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolimus, nonvoltis, nolunt*.
- **LEARN nolo, volo, velle, volui.**
- Imperative of *nolo* + infinitive = negative imperative.
- Recall deponent imperative forms.

And so we were sadly thinking over the troubles which were threatening us, when the servant of Agamemnon entered and said ‘What? Do you all not know? Today you all have been invited to dinner by Trimalchio, the most elegant man. So come; do not delay,’

2. *malorum igitur obliviscimur et celeriter vestimenta induimus;*

- *obliviscimur* is 1st plural present indicative of *obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum*. This takes a genitive.
- Words of forgetting and remembering take a genitive.
- *induimus* is 3rd singular present/perfect active indicative of *induo, induere, indui, indutus*. Therefore we forget our troubles and quickly put on the clothes;

3. *et Gitona, qui libentissime servi officium agit, iubemus ad balnea nos sequi.*

- *agit* is 3rd singular present active indicative of *ago, agere, egi, actus*.
- *sequi* is the present infinitive of *sequor, sequi, secutus sum*.
- *iubemus* is 1st plural present active indicative of *iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus*.

- Note there's the word *balnea*, *balneae* and *baneum*, *balnei*. Only the second makes sense under the *ad*.
  - *libentissime* is adverbial superlative.
- and we ordered Gitona, who acts the duty of a slave most willingly, to follow us to the baths.

4. *ubi ad balnea advenimus, errare coepimus inter eos qui lavabantur.*

- *advenimus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative.
  - *coepimus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative. Recall this is a defective verb, only appears in the perfect.
  - *lavabatur* is 3rd plural imperfect passive indicative.
- As soon as we arrived to the baths, we began to wander among the men who were being washed.

5. *Subito videmus senem calvum, qui inter pueros capillatos ludit pila;*

- *videmus* is 1st plural present active indicative.
- *ludit* is 3rd singular present active indicative of *ludo*, *ludere*, *lusi*, *lusus*.
- *pila* is ablative of instrument.
- *pueros capillatos* are slaves, would never wear the toga virilis.

Suddenly we see a bald old man, who is playing among the long-haired boys with the ball.

6. *nec tam pueri nos ad spectaculum duxerant quam ipse senex, qui soleatus pila se exercebat.*

- My translation for this one sucks, I'm certain of it.
- *duxerant* is the 3rd plural pluperfect active indicative of *duco*, *ducere*, *duxi*, *ductus*.
- *exercebat* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative of *exerceo*, *exercere*, *exercui*, *exercitus*.

Nor had the boys led us to the spectacle as much as the old man himself, who wearing sandals was exercising himself with a ball.

7. *numquam enim eam pilam repetebat quae terram tetigerat, sed servus follem plenum habebat, ex quo novas pilas sufficebat eis qui ludebant.*

- *repetebat* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative of *repeto*, *repetere*, *repetivi*, *repetitus*
- *tetigerat* is 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative of *tango*, *tangere*, *tetigi*, *tactus*.
- *sufficiebat* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative of *sufficiom*, *sufficere*, *suffeci*, *suffectus*. Notes say to translate as "supplied".
- *ludebant* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative of *ludo*, *ludere*, *lusi*, *lusus*.

Indeed he was never returning to that ball which had struck the ground, but a slave was holding a full bag, out of which he was supplying new balls to those who were playing.

8. *dum has miramur lautitias, accurrit menelaus et 'hic est' inquit 'apud quem cenabitis, et iam principium cenae videtis'.*

- *miramur* is 1st plural present passive indicative of *miror*, *mirari*, *miratus sum*.
- *accurrit* is 3rd singular present active indicative of *accuro*, *accurrere*, *accurri*, *accursus*.
- *cenabitis* is 2nd plural future active indicative of *ceno*, *cenare*, *cenavi*, *cenatus*.
- *videtis* is 2nd plural present active indicative *video*, *videre*, *vidi*, *visus*.

While we are marveling at this luxuriousness, Menelaus ran up and said 'This is at the house of whom you all will dine at, and now you all see the beginning of the dinner.

9. *vix locutus erat Menelaus, cum Trimalchio digitos concrepuit; aquam poposcit et digitos lavit, quos in capite pueri tersit.*

- *locutus erat* is the 3rd singular perfect passive participle, but note that *loquor, loqui, locutus sum* is deponent so it has active translation.
  - *locutus erat* is the 3rd singular pluperfect passive indicative, but note that *loquor, loqui, locutus sum* is deponent so it has active translation.
  - *concrepuit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *concrepo, concrepare, concrepui, concrepitus* and is setting off a temporal *cum* clause. Note *digitos concrepuit* means “to snap the fingers”.
  - *poposcit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *posco, poscrere, poposci, -*.
  - *lavit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *lavo, lavare, lavu, lotus*.
  - *tersit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *tergo, tergere, tersi, tersus*.
- Menelaus had scarcely spoken, when Trimalchio snapped his fingers; he demanded water and washed his fingers, which he rubbed on the heads of boys.

10. *deinde vestitus est et in lecticam impositus.*

- *vestitus est* is the 3rd singular perfect passive indicative of *vestio, vestire, vestivi, vestitus*.
  - *impositus* is the perfect passive participle of *impono, imponere, imposui, impositus*.
- Then he was clothed and situated on the litter.

11. *et dum aufertur, ad caput eius symphoniacus accessit et toto itinere in aurem cantavit.*

- *aufertur* is 3rd singular present passive indicative of *aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatu*.
- *accessit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *accedo, accedere, accessi, accessus*.
- *cantavit* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative of *canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus*.
- *toto itinere* I think is ablative of route?

and while he was being carried, the musical man approached to his head and sang in his ear within the entire journey.

12. *sequimur nos admiratione iam pleni et cum Agamemnone ad ianuam pervenimus, in cuius poste libellus affixus erat cum hac inscriptione:*

- *sequimur* is 1st plural present indicative of *sequor, sequi, secutus sum*.
- *pervenimus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative of *pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventus*.
- Note w/ ablative or genitive *pleni* because “full of abl/gen”.
- *Agamemnone* is in the ablative, seeming to indicate normal *cum* clause
- *affixus erat* is 3rd singular pluperfect passive indicative

Now full of admiration we ourselves follow and with Agamemnon reached to the door, on the post of which a little book had been fastened with this inscription:

14. *‘servus qui sine domini iussu foras exierit, accipiet centum plagas’.*

- *exierit* is 3rd singular future perfect active indicative of *exeo, exire, exivi, exitus*.
- *accipiet* is 3rd singular future active indicative of *accepio, acceperere, accepi, acceptus*.
- This is actually a conditional, which is a future more vivid.

The servant who will have gone outside without the order of the master, he will accept 100 lashes.

15. *super limen cavea pendebat aurea, in qua pica varia intrantes salutabat.*

- *pendebat* from *pendeo, pendere, pependi, -* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.
- *salutabat* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative of *saluto, salutare, salutavi, salutatus*.
- *pica varia* notes say is a black and white magpie, and *intrantes* is people coming in once again by the notes. Note *intrantes* is present participle of *intro, intrare, intravi, intratus*, which is kind of substantiaive (recall it’s a verbal adjective).

Above the foyer a golden cage was hanging, in which a varied magpie was greeting people coming in.

16. *sed ego, dum omnia miror, paene cecidi et crura mea fregi.*

- *miror* from *miro*, *mirare*, *miravi*, *miratus* is 1st singular present passive indicative.
  - *omnia* is an ablative of cause probably.
  - *cecid* from *cado*, *cadere*, *cecid*, *casus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative.
  - *fregi* from *frango*, *frangere*, *fregi*, *fractus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative.
- But I, while I was amazed by of it all, I nearly fell and broke my leg.

17. *ad sinistram enim intransibis canis ingens, catena vinctus, in pariete pictus est, superque quadrata littera scriptus CAVE CANEM.*

- *intransibis* is the present participle of *intro*, *intrare*, *intravi*, *intratus*. This is dative of reference “To the left from the perspective of those entering”.
- *vinctus* from *vincio*, *vincire*, *vinxi*, *vinctus* is the perfect passive participle.
- *pictus est* from *pingo*, *pingere*, *pinxi*, *pictus* is the 3rd singular perfect passive indicative.
- *cave* from *caveo*, *cavere*, *cavi*, *cautus* is the present imperative.
- *scriptus* of *scribo*, *scribere*, *scripsi*, *scriptus*.

Indeed entering to the left a huge dog, having been bound by a chain, has been painted on the wall, and above with capital letters was written BEWARE OF DOG.

18. *et comites quidem mei riserunt;*

- *riserunt* from *rideo*, *ridere*, *risi*, *risus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative. Note this is why *mei* is in dative, *ridere* takes dative.
- and indeed my comrades laughed at me;

19. *ego autem spiritum collegi et totum parietem inspicere coepi.*

- *collegi* from *colligo*, *colligere*, *collegi*, *collectus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative.
  - *inspicere* is just an infinitive pairing with *coepi* from *coepio*, *coepere*, *coepi*, *coeptus* which is 1st singular perfect active indicative.
- But I obtained my breath and began to inspect the whole wall.

20. *erat enim venalicius cum titulis pictus, et ipse Trimalchio capillatus caduceum tenebat et Romam intrabat.*

- *erat* 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.
  - both *tenebat* from *teneo*, *tenere*, *tenui*, *tentus* and *intrabat* from *intro*, *intrare*, *intravi*, *intratus* are 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.
- Indeed a slave sale had been painted with titles, and long-haired Trimalchio himself was holding the wand of mercury and was entering Rome.

21. *tum omnia, quae fecerat Trimalchio, pictor cum inscriptione diligenter reddiderat.*

- *fecerat* from *facio*, *facere*, *feci*, *factus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative.
- *reddiderat* from *reddo*, *reddere*, *reddidi*, *redditus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative, meaning to return, but specifically here to represent.

Then all, which Trimalchio had done, the painter had diligently represented with an inscription.

22. *primum Trimalchio ratiocinari discebat, deinde dispensator factus est, denique Mercurius eum tollebat et in tribunal altum rapiebat;*

- *rationari* from *rationor, rationari, rationatus sum* is the infinitive, meaning to compute or calculate.
- *discebat* from *disco, discere, didici, discitus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, and means to learn.
- *factus est* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
- *tollebat* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.
- *rapiebat* from *rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to seize or conquer.

First Trimalchio was learning to keep accounts, then he was made steward, finally Mercury was lifting him and was seizing him onto a high platform.

23. *ibi erat Fortuna, quae cornu abundanti divitias effundebat.*

- *effundebat* from *effundo, effundere, effundi, effusus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to pour out.
- There was fortune, who was pouring out abundant riches from the cornucopia.

## Chapter 2: The dinner begins

1. *Nos iam ad triclinium perveneramus, in cuius prima parte dispensator rationes accipiebat.*

- *perveneramus* from *pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventus* is 1st plural pluperfect active indicative, meaning to come to, to reach. Commonly takes *ad* or *in* prepositions.
- *accipiebat* from *accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus*, is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to accept.
- *prima parte* is ablative forming the ablative of place where.
- *in cuius* is a relative with antecedent *triclinium*.
- WHEN THE ADJECTIVE AND NOUN ARE ON THE DIFFERENT SIDES OF THE SENTENCE IT'S CALLED **HYPERBATON**.

Now we had reached to the dining room, in the first part of which the steward was taking accounts.

2. *et quod praecipue miratus sum, in postibus triclinii fasces erant cum securibus defixi, sub quibus erat scriptum:*

- *miratus sum* from *miror, mirari, miratus sum* is 1st singular perfect indicative, meaning to be amazed.
- *erant* from *-* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative.
- *defixi* from *defigo, defigere, defixi, defixus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to sink, bury, or thrust.
- *erat scriptum* is strange. Resisting my instinct to call this the pluperfect passive indicative, I think this is just *erat* and *scriptum* separately, there has to be a reason he put it in this order. Difference between “Had been written” and “was written”.

and what I especially marveled at, a bundle of rods with axes had been buried on the doorpost of the dining room, under which was written:

3. *C. POMPEIO TRIMALCHIONI, SEVIRO AUGUSTALI, CINNAMUS DISPENSATOR.*

- *sevir* comes from *sevir* or *sexvir* apparently has the definition “Augustalis, a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus” according to Lewis and Short. This usage was in one of Petronius’ books.

TO C. POMPEIO TRIMALCHION, THE AUGUSTEAN PRIEST, CINNAMUS THE STEWARD.

4. *duae tabulae in utroque poste defixae erant, quarum altera hoc habebat inscriptum:*

- *defixae erant* is 3rd plural pluperfect passive indicative of *defigo, defigere, defixi, defixus*, meaning to sink/thrust/bury.
- *utroque* means to both sides, or to both places.
- *habebat* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is imperfect.
- The antecedant of *quarum* is *duae tabulae*.

Two tablets had been stuck on both sides of the doorpost, one of which was holding this inscription:

5. *'ante diem tertium et pridie kalendas Ianuarias Gaius noster foris cenat.'*

- *foris* is an adverb meaning outside or outdoors.
- *ante ... Ianuarias* is one big clause.

Our Gaius dines out before the third day and the day before January's first day.

6. *altera habebat lunae cursum stellarumque septem imagines pictas.*

- *pictas* is the perfect passive participle of *pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictus*, meaning to paint.
- Note *lunae* and *stellarum* are genitive plural.

The other was holding the course of the moon and painted images of the seven planets.

7. *Iam conabamur triclinium intrare, sed exclamavit unus ex pueris 'dextro pede'.*

- *conabamur* from *conor, conari, conatus sum* is 1st plural imperfect indicative meaning to attempt or try.
- *exclamavit* from *exclamo, exclamere, exclamavi, exclamatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to shout.
- *dextro pede* translation is from the notes in the book.

We were already trying to enter the dining room, but out of the boys one shouted 'With the right foot!'

8. *Sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret.*

- *trepidavimus* from *trepido, trepidare, trepidavi, trepidatus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, meaning to waver. Note a verb of fearing
- *ne* or *ne non* takes a subjunctive, which results in a fear clause.
- Learn the fear clause, because that's what this is.
- *transiret* from *transeo, transire, transivi, transitus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to cross.

Without doubt we wavered for a short time, lest anyone of us cross the threshold against instruction.

9. *tandem pariter movimus dextros gressus, sed subito servus despoliatus procubuit ad pedes nostros ac rogare coepit ut se poenae eriperemus;*

- *gressus* is from *gressus, gressus* (4th) meaning going, step, or foot.
- *movimus* from *moveo, movere, movi, movitus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative.
- *despoliatus* from *despolio, despoliare, despoliavi, despoliatus* is the perfect passive participle meaning to strip.
- *procubuit* from *procubo, procubare, procubui, procubitus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative. meaning to lie outstretched.
- *rogare* from *rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus* is the present infinitive, meaning to ask.
- *coepit* from *coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus* is 3rd singular present/perfect active indicative, meaning to begin.

- *eriperemus* from *eripio, eripere, eripui, eriptus* is 1st plural imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to rescue. This takes a dative. This is indirect command.  
Finally together we moved our right steps, but suddenly a slave having been stripped lay outstretched to our feet and began to ask that we rescue him from punishment.
10. *'nec magnum' inquit 'fuit peccatum meum, propter quod iam in periculo sum.'*
- antecedent of *quod* is *peccatum meum*.  
he said: 'nor was my crime large, on account of which now I am in danger.'
11. *'subducta enim mihi sunt vestimenta dispensatoris in balneo, quae vix fuerunt decem sestertiorum.'*
- *subducta sunt* from *subducto, subducere, subdixi, subductus* is 3rd plural perfect passive indicative.
  - The antecedent of *quae* is *vestimenta*.
  - *decem sestertiorum* is a genitive of value.  
'Indeed the steward's clothes in the bath have been stolen from me, which was hardly worth 10 sesterce.'
12. *Rettulimus igitur dextros pedes dispensatoremque in atrio invenimus, qui aureos numerabat.*
- *rettulimus* from *refero, referre, rettuli, relatus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, meaning to bring back.
  - *invenimus* from *invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, meaning to discover/find.
  - Antecedent of *qui* is *dispensatorem*.
  - *numerabat* from *numero, numerare, numeravi, numeratus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.  
Therefore we brought back our right foot and found the steward in the atrium, who was counting gold.
13. *eum precati sumus ut servo remitteret poenam.*
- *precati sumus* from *precor, precari, precatus sum* is 1st plural perfect passive indicative, means to beg.
  - *remitteret* from *remitto, mittere, remisi, remisus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, means to send back. This is also an indirect command.
  - *servo* is dative of reference.  
We begged him that he might let the remit the penalty for the slave.
14. *superbus ille sustulit vultum et 'non tam iactura me movet' inquit 'quam negligentia nequissimi servi.'*
- *sustulit* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
  - *quam + super.* should go "as . . . as possible", so I tried to fit that paradigm here because *nequissimi* is the superlative of *nequam*.
  - *tam + quam*  
That overbearing man lifted his face and said 'The loss moves me not as much as the negligence of the most worthless slave.'
15. *'vestimenta mea cubitoria perdidit, quae mihi natali meo cliens quidam donaverat, Tyria sine dubio, sed iam semel lota.'*
- *perdidit* from *perdo, perdere, perdidit, perditus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
  - Antecedent of *quae* is *vestimenta mea cubitoria*.
  - *donaverat* from *dono, donare, donavi, donatus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative meaning to grant/give.

- *meo* is dative of reference, *mihi natali* is ablative of time when.
  - *lota* from *lavo, lavare, lavi, lotus* is perfect participle.  
'he lost my dinner clothes, which a certain customer had given to me on my birthday, dyed with Tyrian purple without a doubt, but now having been washed once.'
16. *'quid ergo est? dono vobis eum.'*
- The notes say that *quid ergo est* go to "Well, what does it matter", but ask Professor for explanation for how that happens directly from the Latin.  
'Well, what does it matter? I grant him to you.'
17. *gratias ei egimus pro tanto beneficio et processimus ut intraremus triclinium.*
- *egimus* from *ago, agere, egi, actus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative. Note with *gratias* it can be translated as gave thanks.
  - *processimus* from *procedo, procedere, processi, processus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, means to proceed.
  - *intraremus* from *intro, intro, intrare, intravi, intrantus* is 1st plural imperfect active subjunctive.  
We gave thanks to him on behalf of the great kindness and proceeded in order that we might enter the dining room.
18. *ecce, occurrit nobis ille idem servus pro quo rogaveramus et nobis plurima basia impegit et gratias egit humanitati nostrae.*
- *occurrit* from *occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, taking *nobis* as a dative of reference.
  - *rogaveramus* from *rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus* is 1st plural pluperfect active indicative.
  - *impegit* from *impingo, impingere, implegi, impactus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative. *nobis ... impegit* the book translates as "planted a shower of kisses on us."
  - *egit* from *ago, agere, egi, actus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.  
Look, that same servant for whom we had asked ran up to us and thrust very many kisses to us and gave thanks for our kindness.
19. *tandem ergo discubuimus.*
- *discubuimus* from *discumbo, discumbere, discubui, discubitus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, meaning to recline at table.  
Therefore at last we reclined at the table.
20. *extemplo pueri alii aquam in manus infuderunt, alii insecuti sunt ad pedes ut paronychia tollerent.*
- *infuderunt* from *infundo, infundere, infudi, infusus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to pour in.
  - *insecuti sunt* from *insequor, insequi, insectus sum* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to follow/come after/attack.
  - *tollerent* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd plural imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to lift, to remove. This is in the subjunctive because it's initiating a purpose clause.
  - Note the construction *alii ... alii* translates to some ... others.  
Immediately some boys poured water onto our hands, others attacked our feet so that they might remove the paronychia.
21. *neque tamen dum hoc officium molestum agebant, tacebant, sed obiter cantabant.*



- *agebant* from *ago, agere, egi, actus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, meaning to drive/act.
- *tacebant* from *taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, to be silent.
- *cantabant* from *canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, to sing or play.

Nevertheless while they were conducting this annoying duty, they were not being silent, but they were singing on the way.

22. *ego experiri volui 'num tota familia ita cantat?'*

- *experiri* from *experior, experiri, expertus sum* is the present infinitive, meaning to find out.
  - *volui* from *volo, velle, volui* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to wish.
  - *cantat* from *canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to sing.
- I wished to find out 'Then does the whole family sing thus?'

23. *itaque puerum rogavi ut potionem mihi afferret.*

- *rogavi* from *rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to ask.
  - *afferret* from *affero, afferre, attuli, allatus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to bring to. This is in the subjunctive because it's an indirect command.
- and so I asked the boy so that he might bring the drink to me.

24. *extemplo puer imperium meum cantu excepit.*

- *excepit* from *excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to take out or to follow.
  - *cantu* from *cantus, cantus* is in the 4th declension ablative of manner.
- Immediately the boy followed my order with song.

25. *pantomimi chorus, non patris familiae triclinium mihi videbatur.*

- The notes state that *pantomimi chorus* is the chorus of a pantomime.
  - *videbatur* from *video, videre, vidi, visus* is 3rd singular imperfect passive indicative, meaning to seem.
  - *mihi* is dative of agent.
- It seemed to me to be the chorus of a pantomime not the dining room of the head of the household.

26. *allata est tamen gustatio valde lauta; nam iam omnes discubuerant praeter ipsum Trimalchionem, cui locus primus servabatur.*

- *allata est* from *affero, afferre, attuli, allatus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to bring to.
  - *discubuerant* from *discumbo, discumbere, discubui, discubitus* is 3rd pluperfect active indicative.
  - *servabatur* from *servo, servare, servi, servatus* is 3rd singular imperfect passive indicative.
- Nevertheless very elegant appetizer have been brought; for now all besides Trimalchio himself had reclined, for whom the first place was being preserved.

27. *asellus Corinthius in mensa positus erat cum bisaccio, qui habebat olivas in altera parte albas, in altera nigras.*

- *positus erat* from *pono, ponere, posui, positus* is 3rd singular pluperfect passive indicative, meaning to put.
  - *habebat* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative.
- A small donkey of Corinthian bronze with a double pannier had been put on the table, which was holding pale olives in one part, black in another.

28. *tegebant asellum lances duae, in quibus nomen Trimalchionis inscriptum erat et argenti pondus.*

- *tegebant* from *tego, tegere, texi, tectus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, meaning to cover/protect.
- *inscriptum erat* from *inscribo, inscribere, inscripsi, inscriptus* is 3rd singular pluperfect passive indicative.
- Is the *argenti pondus* have an implicit *sum*? Or am I wrong in saying *inscriptum erat* goes together and in fact are separate.

Two plates covered the small doney, in which the name of Trimalchio had been inscribed and the weight of silver.

29. *in his erant glires melle et papavere sparsi et tomacula et Syriaca pruna.*

- *erant* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative.
- *sparsi* is the perfect passive participle of *spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus*.
- What the hell is happening here with the cases? *melle, papavere* are the in ablative, but why the heck is *tomacula* and *Syriaca pruna* in the accusative?

In these were dormouses scattered with honey and poppy seeds and sausages and Syrian prunes.

## Chapter 3: Trimalchio makes his entrance

1. *In his eramus lautitiis, cum ipse Trimalchio ad symphoniam allatus est.*

- *allatus est* from *affero, afferre, attuli, allatus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to bring/carry to. Since this is indicative, the *cum* clause it's inside must be temporal.

We were in these splendors, when Trimalchio himself was brought out to a harmony.

2. *cum lecto accubisset, pinna argentea dentes perfodiens, 'amici' inquit 'nondum volui in triclinium venire, sed, ne diutius vos morarer, omnem voluptatem mihi negavi; permittite tamen mihi ut lusum finiam.'*

- *accubisset* from *accubo, accubare, accubui, accubitus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to lie near/by, or to recline at table. This sets off a circumstantial *cum* clause.
- *lecto* is an ablative of place where.
- *pinna argentea* is an ablative of means.
- *perfodiens* is the present participle of *perfodio, perfodere, perfodi, perfossus*, meaning to pierce or bore.
- *volui* is from *volo, volui, velle, -*.
- *morarer* from *moror, morari, moratus sum* is 1st singular imperfect subjunctive, meaning to delay. This is a negative purpose clause.
- *mihi* is a dative of reference.
- *negavi* from *nego, negare, negavi, negatus* means to deny.
- *permittite* from *permitto, permittere, permissi, permissus* is the plural active imperative, meaning to permit or relinquish. This takes dative, which is why *mihi* is in the dative.
- *finiam* from *finio, finire, finivi, finitus* is 1st singular present active subjunctive. This is setting off an indirect command (*permittite* is a commanding word).

When he had reclined on the couch, piercing his teeth with a silver feather, he said 'Friends I did not yet wish to come into the dining room, but, lest I delay you any longer, I denied all pleasure for myself; Nevertheless relinquish me that I may finish a game.'

3. *sequebatur puer tabulam terebinthiam portans et crystallinas tesseras;*

- *sequebatur* from *sequor, sequi, secutus sum* is 3rd singular imperfect indicative, meaning to follow.

- *portans* from *porto, portare, portavi, portatus* is the present participle, meaning to carry/bring. A boy was following carrying a Terebinthian game board and crystal dice.

4. *et pro calculis albis et nigris aureos argenteosque habebat denarios.*

- The subject here is the *puer*, *pro calculis albis et nigris* is just one big prepositional phrase. and for white and black pieces he was holding gold and silver denarios.

5. *iam Trimalchio lusum finierat et fecerat potestatem clara voce ut hospites iterum potionem sumerent, cum subito signum symphonia datur et gustatoria a choro cantante rapiuntur.*

- *finierat* from *finio, finire, finivi, finitus* and *fecerat* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* are both 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative, meaning to limit/end and to do, respectively. Don't be tricked by *finierat*, the *iver* syncopates to *ier*, i.e. *finiverat*  $\Rightarrow$  *finierat*.
- *sumerent* from *sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptus* is 3rd plural imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to take up, which combined with the *ut* and the commanding word *facio* implies that it is subjunctive as an indirect command.
- *symphonia* is ablative of means.
- *datur* from *do, dare, davi, datus* is 3rd singular present passive indicative, meaning to give.
- *a choro cantante* is ablative of agent.
- *cantante* from *canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus* is the present participle.
- *rapiuntur* from *rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus* is 1st singular perfect passive indicative. The phrase *cum ... rapiuntur* is a temporal *cum* clause.

Then Trimalchio had finished the game and with a clear voice had given permission so that the guests might take up a drink again, when suddenly the signal is given by the music and the appetizers were seized by a singing choir.

6. *sed inter tumultum cum forte paropsis argentea excidisset et puer iacentem sustulisset, animadvertit Trimalchio colaphisque puniri puerum et proicere rursus paropsidem iussit.*

- *cum ... sustulisset* is a circumstantial *cum* clause.
- *excidisset* from *excido, excidere, excidi, excisus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to fall out/down.
- *iacentem* from *iaceo, iacere, iacui, iacitus* is the present participle, meaning to lie.
- *sustulisset* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive.
- *animadvertit* from *animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti, animadversus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to pay attention to.
- *colaphisque* is an ablative of means.
- *puniri* from *punior, puniri, punitus sum*, meaning to punish.
- *proicere* from *proicio, proicere, proieci, proiectus*, meaning to throw down.
- *iussit* from *iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
- Here I translate *rursus* as on the contrary.

But among the commotion when a silver dessert dish had fallen down and the boy had raised the laying down dish, Trimalchio paid attention and ordered the boy to be punished with a blow of the fist and on the contrary to throw down the dessert dish.

7. *insecutus est servus argentumque inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit everre.*

- *insecutus est* from *insequor, insequi, insecutus sum*, meaning to follow after.
- *scopis* is an ablative of means.
- *coepit* from *coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus*, meaning to begin.

- *everre* from *everro, everre, everri, eversus*, meaning to sweep.  
The slave followed after and began to sweep the silver between the remaining rubbish with brooms.
8. *ego interim ad eum conversus sum qui supra me accumbebat et rogavi 'quae est mulier illa quae huc atque illuc discurrit?'*
- *conversus sum* from *converto, converti, conversus sum*, meaning to turn round.
  - *accumbebat* from *accumbo, accumbere, accumbi, accumbitus*, meaning to recline at the table.
  - *rogavi* from *rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus*.
  - *discurrit* from *discurro, discurrere, discurri, discursus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to roam or to run/dash around/about.  
Meanwhile I turned around to he who was reclining above me and asked 'Who is that woman that dashes about here and there?'
9. *'uxor' inquit Trimalchionis;*  
He said 'The wife of Trimalchio;'
10. *'Fortunata appellatur, quae nummos modio metitur.'*
- *appellatur* from *appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus* is 3rd singular present passive indicative, meaning to call.
  - *metitur* from *metior, metiri, mensus sum* is 3rd singular present indicative, meaning to measure.  
'She is called Fortune, who measures coins by the bushel.'
11. *'et modo, modo quid fuit?'*
- *fuit* from *sum, esse* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.  
'and the other day, what was she?'
12. *'noluisses panem de manu illius accipere.'*
- *noluisses* from *nolo, nolle, nolui* is 2nd singular pluperfect active subjunctive. This is a conditional by itself, with the protasis suppressed, so it's past contrary to fact.
  - *accipere* is the present active infinitive of *accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus*, meaning to accept.  
'You would not have wished to accept bread from that woman's hand.'
13. *'nunc Trimalchionis topanta est.'*
- *topanta* = all-in-all.  
Now she is Trimalchio's all-in-all.
14. *statim allatae sunt amphorae diligenter gypsatae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia fixa sunt cum hoc titulo:*
- *allatae sunt* from *affero, afferre, attuli, allatus* is 3rd plural perfect passive indicative, meaning to bring to.
  - *gypsatae* from *gypso, gypsare, gypsavi, gypsatus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to seal with gypsum. This is also in the nominative plural pairing with *amphorae*
  - *fixa sunt* from *figo, figere, fixi, fixus* is 3rd plural perfect passive indicative, meaning to fasten.  
Immediately pitchers sealed with gypsum were carefully brought out, on the necks of which were fastened labels with this title:
15. *'Falernum Opimianum annorum centum.'*  
Falernian Opimian wine of 100 years.

16. *nobis titulos perlegentibus, complosit Trimalchio manus et 'eheu' inquit 'ergo diutius vivit vinum quam homo.'*

- *perlegentibus* from *perlego, perlegere, perlegi, perlectus* is the present participle, meaning to read over/through.
- *nobis titulos perlegentibus* is an ablative absolute.
- *complosit* from *complo, complodo, complodere, complosi, complosus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to clap.
- *diutius* is a comparative adverb, pairing with *quam*, meaning “still longer”.
- *vivit* from *vivo, vivere, vixi, victus* is 3rd singular present active indicative.

While reading these labels to us, Trimalchio clapped his hands at said ‘alas therefore wine lives still longer than man.’

17. *'quare libere bibamus.'*

- *bibamus* from *bibo, bibere, bibi, bibit* is 1st plural present active subjunctive, meaning to drink. This is in the hortatory independent subjunctive case.
- Therefore let us freely drink.

18. *'verum Opimianum praesto.'*

- *praesto* from *praesto, praestare, praestavi, praestatus*, meaning to provide.
- I truly provide Opimian.

19. *'heri non tam bonum posui, et multo honestiores cenabant.'*

- *posui* from *pono, ponere, posui, positus*, meaning to put/place/set.
  - *cenabat* from *ceno, cenare, cenavi, cenatus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative meaning to dine.
  - *multo* is the ablative of degree of difference
- Yesterday I did not place so good [a wine], and much more distinguished people were dining.

20. *potantibus ergo nobis et lautitias mirantibus, larvam argenteam attulit servus, cuius articuli in omnem partem flectebantur.*

- *potantibus* from *poto, potari, potavi, potatus* is ablative present participle, meaning to drink.
- *mirantibus* from *miror, mirari, miratus sum* is ablative present participle, meaning to be amazed.
- *potantibus . . . mirantibus* is an ablative absolute.
- *attulit* from *affero, affere, attuli, allatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to bring to.
- *flectebantur* from *flecto, flectere, flexi, flexus* is 3rd singular imperfect passive indicative, meaning to bend.

Therefore with us drinking and marveling at the luxuries, a slave brought out a silver skeleton, of which the joints were being bent in all parts.

21. *cum hanc super mensam semel atque iterum obiecisset, ut aliquot figuras exprimeret, Trimalchio exclamavit:*

- *obiecisset* from *obicio, obicere, obieci, objectus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to throw before/to. This is subjunctive because it's forming a circumstantial *cum* clause.
- *exprimeret* from *exprimo, exprimere, expressi, expressus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to squeeze out. This is subjunctive because it's forming a purpose clause.
- *exclamavit* from *exclamo, exclamare, exclamavi, exclamatus* meaning to exclaim.

When he had thrown this [skeleton] above the table once and again, in order that he might form a few poses, Trimalchio exclaimed:

22. *eheu, nos miseros, quam totus homuncio nil est.*

Alas, we [are] miserable, how the whole manikin is nothing.

23. *sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus.*

- *erimus* is 1st plural future active indicative.

- *auferet* from *aufeo, auferre, abstuli, ablatum* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to take/bear/carry away/off.

Thus we will all be [nothing], after Orcus will snatch us.

24. *ergo vivamus, dum licet esse bene.*

- *vivamus* from *vivo, vivere, vixi, victus* is 1st plural present active subjunctive, meaning to live. This is an hortatory independent usage.

- *licet* from *licet, licere, licuit, liciturus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning it is permitted, and takes a complimentary infinitive.

Therefore let us live, while it is permitted to be well.

25. *Nobis sapientiam eius laudantibus subito advenerunt servi et toralia proposuerunt, in quibus retia erant picta venatoresque cum venabulis et totus venationis apparatus.*

- *laudantibus* from *laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus* is the present active participle, meaning to praise.

- *Nobis . . . laudantibus* here being an ablative absolute.

- *advenerunt* from *advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to come to or to arrive.

- *proposuerunt* from *propono, proponere, proposui, propositus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to display.

- *erant picta* from *pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictus* is 3rd plural pluperfect passive indicative.

With us praising his wisdom suddenly slaves arrived and displayed tapestries, in which nets had been painted and hunters with spears and all the instruments of hunting.

26. *cum haec miraremur, extra triclinium clamor sublatus est ingens, et, ecce, canes Laconici circum mensam discurrere coeperunt.*

- *miraremur* from *miror, mirari, miratus sum* is 1st singular imperfect subjunctive.

- *sublatus est* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative.

- *discurrere* from *discurro, discurrere, discurri, discursus* is the infinitive, meaning to roam.

- *coeperunt* from *coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative.

When we were marveling at these things, outside of the dining room a huge outcry was raised, and, look, Laconian dogs began to roam about the table.

27. *secutum est hos repositorium in quo positus est aper maximus.*

- *secutum est* from *sequor, sequi, secutus sum*.

- *positus est* from *pono, ponere, posui, positus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative.

- *maximus* is a superlative of *magnus*.

A dish followed these dogs in which the largest boar was placed.

28. *ut aprum scinderet, accessit barbatus ingens, venatoris vestibis indutus, qui strinxit venatorium cultrum et latus apri vehementer percussit.*

- *scinderet* from *scindo, scindere, scidi, scissus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to divide.

- *accessit* from *accedo, accedere, accessi, accessus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative and means to come near.
- *indutus* from *induo, induere, indui, indutus* is the perfect passive participle meaning to clothe. Indeed this takes a dative, which is why *vesibus* is dative (page 220).
- *strinxit* from *stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictus* meaning to draw.
- *percussit* from *percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative meaning to beat/strike.

In order to divide the boar, a huge bearded man came near, put on the clothes of a hunter, who drew the knife of a hunter and vigorously struck the flank of the boar.

29. *cum hoc fecisset, aves e ventre evolaverunt.*

- *fecisset* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive.
- *evolaverunt* from *evolo, evolare, evolavi, evolatus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to fly away.

When he had done this, birds flew away out of its stomach.

30. *parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt, qui aves circum triclinium volitantes momento exceperunt.*

- *parati fuerunt* I don't know that construction this is.
- *volitantes* from *volito, volitare, volitavi, volitatus* is the present participle, meaning to fly about.
- *exceperunt* from *excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to remove.
- *momento* seems to be ablative of time within which.

Bird catchers with reeds had been prepared, which removed the birds flying about the dining room within a moment.

## Chapter 4: The guests gossip

1. *Hoc ferculo ablato, Trimalchio surrexit et triclinio discessit.*

- *ablato* from *aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus*, setting off an ablative absolute.
- *surrexit* from *surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to rise.
- *discessit* from *discedo, discedere, discessi, discessus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to depart.

With this dish having been carried away, Trimalchio rose and departed the dining room.

2. *nos, libertatem sine tyranno nacti, coepimus inter nos colloqui.*

- *nacti* from *nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum* is perfect participle, meaning to obtain.
  - *coepimus* from *coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative, meaning to begin.
  - *colloqui* from *colloquor, colloqui, collocutus sum* is the present infinitive, meaning to talk/speak to/with.
- We, having obtained freedom without the tyrant, began to talk amongst ourselves.

3. *itaque Dama primus, potione rogata, 'dies' inquit 'nihil est, dum versas te, nox fit.'*

- *rogata* from *rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to ask.
- *versas* from *verso, versare, versavi, versatus* from 2nd singular present active indicative, meaning to turn.
- *fit* from *fiō, feri, factus sum* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to happen.

and so first Dama, with a drink having been asked for, he said ‘Today is nothing, while you turn yourself, night happens.’

4. *‘itaque nihil est melius quam de cubiculo recta in triclinium ire, et acre frigus habuimus.’*

- *melius* is the comparative adjective from *melior*, -or, -us.
- *ire* from *eo*, *ire*, *ivi*, *itus* meaning to go.
- *recta* is an adverb meaning ‘straight’ or ‘directly’.
- *habuimus* from *habeo*, *habere*, *habui*, *habitus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative.  
and so nothing is more pleasant than to go straight from the bedroom into the dining room, and we have held a fierce cold.

5. *‘vix me balneum calfecit.’*

- *calfecit* from *calfacio*, *calfacere*, *calfeci*, *calfactus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to make warm.  
A bath hardly warmed me.

6. *‘calida tamen potio vestiarius est.’*

- This is comparing a *calida potio* to *vestiarius*.
- *vestiarius* is a predicate nominative.  
Nevertheless the warm drink is (as good as) clothes.

7. *‘plurimum bibi et plane madidus sum.’*

- *plurimum* from *plurimus*, -a, -um is a superlative.
- *bibi* from *bibo*, *bibere*, *bibi*, *bibitus* meaning to drink.
- *plane* is an adverb meaning ‘clearly’ or ‘plainly’.
- *madidus* is a predicate nominative.  
I drank very much and clearly I am drunk.

8. *‘vinum in caput meum abiit.’*

- *abiit* from *abeo*, *abire*, *abivit*, *abitus*, meaning to depart.  
Wine has departed into my head.

9. *quibus auditis Seleucus ‘ego’ inquit ‘non cotidie labor; balneum enim corpus dilacerat, aqua dentes habet.’*

- *auditis* from *audio*, *audire*, *audivi*, *auditus* is the ablative perfect passive participle, meaning to hear.  
This is setting off an ablative absolute.
- *labor* from *lavo*, *lavare*, *lavi*, *lautus* is 1st singular present passive indicative, meaning to bath.
- *dilacerat* from *dilacero*, *dilacerare*, *dilaceravi*, *dilaceratus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to tear to pieces.
- *habet* from *habeo*, *habere*, *habui*, *habitus*.  
With those things having been heard, Seleucus said ‘I do not daily bathe; For the bath tears apart my body, the water has teeth.’

11. *‘neque lavari potui; ivi enim hodie ad funus.’*

- *lavari* from *lavo*, *lavare*, *lavi*, *lautus* is the present passive infinitive.
- *potui* from *possum*, *posse*, *potui*.
- *ivi* from *eo*, *ire*, *ivi*, *itus*.  
‘Nor was I able to be bathed; For today I walked to a funeral.’



12. *'homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus, diem suum obiit.'*

- *obiit* from *obeo, obire, obivi, obitus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to go to meet.  
'A nice man, so good Chrysanthus, went to meet his own day.'

13. *'modo, modo me salutavit.'*

- *salutavit* from *saluto, salutare, salutavi, salutatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to greet.  
'The other day he greeted me.'

14. *'videor mihi etiam nunc cum eo loqui.'*

- *videor* from *video, videre, vidi, visus* is 1st singular present passive indicative, meaning to see. This is passive + *mihi* dative of agent translating to "I seem (to myself)".
- *etiam nunc* concatenates to the phrase 'even now'.
- *loqui* from *loquor, loqui, locutus sum* is the present infinitive, meaning to speak.  
'Even now I seem to speak with him.'

15. *'heu, eheu!'*

'Oh, alas!'

16. *'utres inflati ambulamus.'*

- *inflati* from *inflo, inflare, inflavi, inflatus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to blow into.
- *ambulamus* from *ambulo, ambulare* is 1st plural present active indicative, meaning to walk.  
'We walk like inflated skins.'

17. *'minoris quam muscae sumus; muscae tamen aliquam virtutem habent, nos non pluris sumus quam bullae.'*

- *minoris* is the comparative adjective of *parvus*, and it is a genitive of value; this pairs with *quam*.
- *habent* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to have.
- *pluris* is the comparative adjective of *multus* and is genitive of value; this pairs with *quam*.  
'We are of smaller value than flies; nevertheless flies have some virtue, we are not of more value than bubbles.'

18. *'et quid eum iuvit quod cibo abstinuit?'*

- *iuvit* from *iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to help.
- *cibo* is dative of indirect object.
- *abstinuit* from *abstineo, abstinere, abstinui, abstentus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to withhold.
- The *quid* is the relative interrogative, *quod* is the relative pronoun.  
'and how did it help him that he abstained from food?'

19. *'quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis.'*

- *coniecit* from *cinicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to throw.  
'Five days he did not throw water in his mouth, not a crumb of bread.'

20. *'tamen abiit ad plures.'*

- *abiit* from *abeo, abire, abii, abitus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to go away.

- *plures* is the comparative of *multus*.  
'Nevertheless he departed to the majority.'
21. *'medici eum perdidierunt, immo malum fatum; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio.'*
- *perdidierunt* from *perdo, perdere, perdidici, perditus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning 'to ruin'.
  - *immo* is a strange adverb meaning 'or rather'.
  - *consolatio* is predicate nominative.
  - *animi* is an objective genitive.  
'The doctors ruined him, or rather bad fate; for the doctor is nothing other than consolation of the mind.'
22. *'tamen bene elatus est.'*
- *elatus est* from *effero, efferre, extuli, elatus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to carry out.  
'Nevertheless he was carried out well.'
23. *'planctus est optime, etiam si maligne ploravit uxor.'*
- *planctus est* from *plango, plangere, planxi, planctus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to mourn.
  - *optime* is the superlative adverb of *bene*.
  - *ploravit* from *ploro, plorare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to cry.  
'he was mourned very well, even if the wife cried maliciously.'
24. *'sed mulieres sunt pessimum genus.'*
- *pessimum* is a superlative adjective.
  - *pessimum genus* are predicate nominative.  
'but women are the worst kind.'
25. *'nemo debet eis bene facere; aeque est ac si bona in puteum conicis.'*
- *debet* from *debeo, debere, debui, debitus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to owe.
  - *facere* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is the present active infinitive.
  - *eis* is a dative of indirect object.
  - *conicis* from *cinicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus* is 2nd singular present active indicative, meaning to throw.  
'No one ought to do well to them; and it is just as if you throw goods into the well.'
26. *molestus fuit, et Phileros eo audito proclamavit:*
- *audito* from *audio, audire, audivi, auditus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to hear. Then *eo audito* is an ablative absolute.
  - *proclamavit* from *proclamo, proclamare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to proclaim. He was annoying, and, with him having been heard, Phileros proclaimed:
  - *proclamavit* from *proclamo, proclamare, proclamavi, proclamatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to proclaim.  
He was annoying, and Phileros, with this having been heard, proclaimed:
27. *'vivorum meminimus.'*

- *meminerimus* from *memini*, *meminisse* is 1st plural perfect active subjunctive, meaning to remember. Note *memini* + gen. is a construction. This is hortatory. 'Let us remember the living'.
28. *'ille habet quod sibi debebatur; honeste vixit, honeste obiit.'*
- *debeatur* from *debeo*, *debere*, *debui*, *debitus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to owe.
  - *vixit* from *vivo*, *vivere*, *vixi*, *victus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to be alive.
  - *obiit* from *obeo*, *obire*, *obivit*, *obitus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to die.
  - *honeste* is an adverb here, meaning honorably/decently.
- 'That man has what was owed to him; he honorably lived, he honorably died.'
29. *'quid habet quod queratur?'*
- *queratur* from *queror*, *queri*, *questus sum* is 3rd singular present subjunctive, meaning to complain. This is in the subjunctive because it's indirect question.
- 'What does he have that he complains about?'
30. *'ab asse crevit et paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore dentibus tollere.'*
- *crevit* from *cresco*, *crecere*, *crevi*, *cretus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative meaning to grow (from).
  - *paratus fuit* from *paro*, *parare*, *paravi*, *paratus* meaning to prepare. *tollere* is a complimentary infinitive for this word.
- 'He grew from an as and was prepared to raise a quadrans from the dung with his teeth.'
31. *'itaque crevit tamquam favus.'*
- *crevit* same as before.
  - *tamquam* a conjunction meaning just as.
  - I think I have the subject and object mixed around here. Of course *cresco* is intransitive.
- 'and indeed he grew like an honey comb.'
32. *'mehercule, reliqui solida centum, et omnia in nummis habuit.'*
- *reliqui* from *reliquo*, *reliquere*, *reliqui*, *relictus*, meaning to abandon/leave behind.
- 'By Hercules, he abandoned a solid hundred, and he held everything in cash.'
33. *haec locuto Philerote, Ganymedes 'meras nugas' inquit 'narratis.'*
- *locuto Philerote* is an ablative absolute.
  - Now we have *meras* also meaning pure...
  - *narratis* from *narro*, *narrare*, *narravi*, *narratus* is 2nd plural present active indicative.
- With Phileros having said these things, Ganymede said 'You all talk pure rubbish'
34. *'nemo interim curat quam carum sit frumentum.'*
- *curat* from *curo*, *curare*, *curavi*, *curatus* meaning to arrange/see/attend to.
  - *sit* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive of *esse*. Subjunctive because indirect question.
- 'In the meantime, no one attends how expensive is grain.'
35. *'non mehercule hodie buccam panis invenire potui.'*
- *invenire* is just the infinitive of *invenio*.
  - *potui* from *possum*, *posse*, *potui*.
- 'By Hercules, today I was not able to come upon a mouthful of bread.'

36. *'iam totum annum esuritia fuit.'*

'Now all year has been famine.'

37. *'aedilibus male eveniat, qui cum pistoribus collidunt "serva me, servabo te." heu, heu, cotidie peius!'*

- *eveniat* from *evenio, evenire, eveni, eventus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to come out/about/forth. I think this is an optative independent subjunctive use.
- *collidunt* from *colludo, colludere, collusi, collusus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to act in collusion (with)
- From *servo, servare, servavi, servatus* in the quote *serva* is the present active imperative and *servabo* is 1st singular future active indicative.
- *cotidie peius* is just two adverbs in a row, being colloquial.  
'May it badly come out for the aediles, who are in collusion with the bakers "Protect me, I will protect you." Alas, everyday worse.'

38. *'sed quare habemus aedilem pessimum, qui sibi mavult assem quam vitam nostram?'*

- *habemus* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is 1st plural present active indicative.
- *mavult* from *malo, malle, malui* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to more greatly wish for. It's *magis + volo*.  
'But how do we have the worst aediles, who more greatly wish for as for themselves than our lives?'

39. *'itaque domi gaudet, plus in die nummorum accipiens quam alter totum patrimonium habet.'*

- Remember *domi* is one of those weird ones that takes locative.
- *gaudet* from *gaudeo, gaudere, gavissus sum* (semi-deponent) is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to rejoice.
- *plus* is the comparative of *multus*, meaning more.
- *accipiens* is the present active participle of *accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus*, meaning to take.  
'and therefore he rejoices at home, taking more cash in the day than another has the whole inheritance.'

40. *'quod ad me attinet, vestes comedi et perseverante hac annona casulas meas vendam.'*

- *attinet* from *attineo, attinere, attinui, attentus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to restrain.
- *comedi* from *comedo, comedere, comedi, comestus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative meaning to eat.
- *perseverante* from *persevero, perseverare, perseveravi, perseveratus* is the present participle, meaning to persist.
- *vendam* from *vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus* is 1st singular future active indicative, meaning to sell.  
As far as it hold on to me, I have eaten my clothes and with this price of grain perservering I shall sell my little cottages.

41. *'quid enim futurum est, si nec dei neque homines huius coloniae miserentur?'*

- *futurum est* is a future active periphrastic form, meaning "it is going to be".
- *miserentur* from *misereor, misereri, miseritus sum* is 3rd plural present indicative. This takes a genitive to become the construction "show pity for (GEN)".  
For what is it going to be, if neither the gods nor men show pity for this town.

42. *'omnia haec, ut ego credo, a dis fiunt.'*

- *credo* from *credo, credere, credidi, creditus*.

- *fiunt* from *fio, feri, factus sum*  
All these things, as I trust, result from the gods.
43. *'nemo enim caelum caelum putat; nemo ieiunium servat; nemo Iovem pili facit; sed omnes opertis oculis bona sua computant.'*
- *putat* from *puto, putare, putavi, putatus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to think. I think this is setting off indirect speech with an implicit *esse*. Otherwise why the fuck is *caelum caelum* like it is.
  - *computant* from *computo, computare, computavi, computatus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to compute.
  - *opertis oculis* is an ablative absolute, since *opertis* is the perfect passive participle of *operio, operire, operui, opertus*, meaning to cover.  
For no one thinks that the sky is the sky; no one protects a fast; no one constructs a hair of Jove; but all men count their own goods with their eyes covered.
44. *'antea matres stolatae ibant nudis pedibus ad templum, passis capillis, mentibus puris, et Iovem aquam orabant.'*
- *ibant* from *eo, ire, ii, itus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative.
  - *nudis pedibus* is an ablative of manner.
  - *passis* from *pando, pandere, pandi, passus* is a perfect passive participle meaning to spread out. Then *passis capillis* is an ablative absolute.
  - *mentibus puris* is probably also an ablative of manner.
  - *orabant* takes a double accusative.  
Before stolae-wearing mothers were walking with bare feet to the temple, with spread out hairs, with a pure minds, and were praying to Jupiter for water.
45. *'itaque statim urceatim pluebat, et omnes redibant udi tamquam mures. Nunc autem, quia religiosi non sumus, agri iacent...'*
- *pluebat* from *pluo, pluer, pluvi* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative and means to rain.
  - No idea what *urceatim* is. Tried looking it up, not even Lewis and Short knows.
  - *redibant* from *redeo, redire, redii, reditus* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, meaning to return.
  - *iacent* from *iaceo, iacere, iacui, iacitus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to lie dead.  
and so immediately it was raining in buckets, and all men were returning as wet mice. Now however, because we are not religious, the fields lie down.
46. *Echion autem, sermonem eius interpellans, 'oro te' inquit 'melius loquere'.*
- *interpellans* from *interpello, interpellare, interpellavi, interpellatus* is the present active participle, meaning to interrupt.
  - *oro* from *oro, orare, oravi, oratus* meaning to beg. This usually takes an indirect command, but this can also take an infinitive. This form of *loquere* is strange, and given that freedmen often screw up deponents, this could be an intentional mistake by Petronius.
  - *melius* is a comparative adverb.
  - *loquere* from *loquor, loqui, locutus sum* is the present imperative.  
However Echion, interrupting his conversation, said 'I beg you, more pleasantly speak.'
47. *'quod hodie non est, id cras erit; sic vita truditur.'*
- *truditur* from *trudor, trudere, trusi, trusus* is the passive imperative, meaning to thrust.

‘What today is not, tomorrow will be it; thus life is pushed along.’

48. ‘*et, ecce, habituri sumus munus optimum.*’

- *habituri sumus* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is the active periphrastic, translated as we are about to habemus.

‘and, look, we are about to hold the most noble (public spectacle given as  
a) gift.’

49. ‘*et Titus noster magnum animum habet.*’

‘And our Titus has a great soul.’

50. ‘*ferrum optimum daturus est, sine fuga, canarium in medio, ut spectatores videant.*’

- *daturus est* from *do, dare, dedi, datus* is once again the future active periphrastic.
- *videant* from *video, videre, vidi, visus* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to see. This is a purpose clause.

He is going to give the best iron, without flight, to the butchery in the middle, so that the spectators may see.

51. ‘*et habet unde; relictum est illi sestertium tricenties.*’

- *tricenties* apparently is an adverb meaning 300 times, but I’m not convinced. **ASK PROFESSOR.**
- *relictum est* from *relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to leave behind.
- *sestertium* is a genitive of value.  
and from where he has it; he has been left sesterces 300 times for that.

52. ‘*videris mihi, Agamemnon, dicere “quid iste loquitur molestus?” quia tu, qui potes loqui, non loqueris.*’

- *videris* from *video, videre, vidi, visus* is 2nd singular present passive indicative.
- Recall *iste* is from *iste, ista, istud* which is a pronoun meaning that.
- *loquitur* from *loquor, loqui, locutus sum* is 3rd singular present indicative, meaning to speak.
- *loqui* is the infinitive.
- *loqueris* is 2nd singular present indicative. Technically could also be future, and I suppose that depends on what kind of roast Echion is trying to do here.

You seem to me, O Agammemnon, to say “That annoying man says what?” because you, who is able to speak, do not speak.

53. ‘*non es nostri generis, et ideo pauperum verba derides.*’

- *nostri generis* I think is a genitive of description.
- *derides* from *derideo, deridere, derisi, derisus* is 2nd singular present active indicative, meaning to deride.
- *pauperum* I think is definitely a partitive genitive.

You are not of our kind, and therefore you deride the words of poor men.

54. ‘*tu prae litteris fatuus es; omnes id scimus.*’

- *prae* is an adverb meaning before or in front, and *litteris* fits into that.
- *fatuus* from *fatuus, fatui* is a predicate nominative here.
- *scimus* from *scio, scire, scivi, scitus* is 1st plural present active indicative, meaning to know.

You are a fool in front of letters; we all know that.

55. *'quid ergo est?'*

- Remember the steward from chapter 2 “what does it matter?”. Therefore what it is?

56. *'aliquo die tibi persuadeam ut ad villam nostram venias.'*

- aliquo die* is an ablatime of time when.
- persuadeam* from *persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasus* is 1st singular present active subjunctive. I think this is subjunctive because it's an independent potential clause. Also this takes the dative, which is why *tibi* is as it is.
- venias* from *venio, venire, veni, vensus* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive, which is an indirect command.

On some day, could I persuade you so that you may come to our villa?

57. *'inveniemus quod edamus, aut pullum aut ova.'*

- inveniemus* from *invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus* is 1st plural future active indicative, meaning to discover.
- edamus* is 1st plural present active subjunctive, because there is not an **indefinite antecedent** then it cannot be characteristic, but instead is relative clause of purpose.  
We will discover that which we may eat, either a chicken or an egg.

58. *'et tibi discipulus crescit filiulus meus.'*

- crescit* from *cresco, crescere, crevi, cretus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to come.
- Why is *discipulus* in the nominative? It's a predicate nominative.  
'and my little son comes to be a disciple for you.'

59. *'iam quattuor partes dicit; si vixerit, habebis bonum discipulum.'*

- dicit* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to say.
- vixerit* from *vivo, vivere, vixi, victus* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to live.
- habebis* is 2nd singular future active indicative, meaning to have.
- This is a future more vivid with emphatic protasis conditional.  
Now he says the four parts; If he will have lived, you will have a good disciple.

60. *'ingeniosus est, etiam si in aves morbosus est.'*

- ingeniosus* and *morbosus* is a predicate nominative substantive adjective.  
He is ingenious, and now (even if) he is morbidly lustful onto birds.

61. *'ego iam tres cardeles eius occidi et dixi "mustella eos comedit." invenit tamen alias nenias et libentissime pingit.'*

- occidi* and *dixi* from *occido, occidere, occidi, occisus* and *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* respectively.
- comedit* from *comedo, comedere, comedi, comesus* meaning to eat up.
- invenit* from *invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus*, meaning to come upon.
- nenias* the notes say is 'nonsense', but that doesn't match the definition I find when looking it up.
- pingit* from *pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictus*, meaning to paint.  
Now I have killed three goldfinches of his and said "A weasel ate them". But he found other nonsense and very willingly paints.

62. *'emi ergo puero aliquot libros rubricatos, quia volo eum aliquid de iure gustare.'*

- *emi* from *emo, emere, emi, emptus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to buy.
  - note *aliquot* is undeclined, but I think it's fitting with *libros rubricatos*.
  - *aliquid* is not an adverb, it's an adjective.
- Therefore I bought some red books for him, because I wish him to somewhat taste of law.

63. *'haec res habet panem.'*

- *res* from *res, rei* is that stupid noun with a weird ass declension. Singular *res, rei, rei, rem, re* Plural *res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus*. Remember, it's feminine, which means that *haec* is singular.
  - No idea how you get to the idiom in the notes.
- This thing has bread.

64. *'nam litteris satis inquinatus est.'*

- *inquinatus est* from *inquino, inquinare, inquinavi, inquinatus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to pollute/stain.
  - *satis* is an adverb, though apparently there is an undeclined adjective?
- Now he has been sufficiently polluted in letters.

65. *'si noluerit, destinavi illum artificium docere, aut tonstrinum aut praeconem aut certe causidicum, quod illi auferre nihil potest nisi Orcus.'*

- *noluerit* from *nolo, nolle, nolui* is 3rd singular future perfect active indicative.
- *destinavi* from *destino, destinare, destinavi, destinatus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to fix. I think this word is taking an infinitive in *docere*, and then an double accusative in *illum artificium*.
- *tonstrinum, praeconem, causidicum* are all accusative I think, not sure what construction this is.
- *potest* is 3rd singular present active indicative taking *auferro* as an complimentary infinitive. The subject of this is nihil, object is quod.

If he should be unwilling, I have decided to teach that boy a trade, either a barber or an auctioneer or certainly a barrister, which nothing is able to take away from that boy except Orcus.

66. *'ideo illi cotidie clamo; "fili, crede mihi, quidquid discis, tibi discis, litterae thesaurus est, et artificium numquam moritur."'*

- *clamo* from *clamo, clamare* is 1st singular present active indicative.
- *illi* I think is dative indirect object to the boy.
- *crede* is the present active imperative, and *mihi* is dative because it takes the dative.
- *tibi* I think is the dative of advantage.
- *thesaurus* is a predicate nominative.
- *moritur* from *morior, mori, mortuus sum* is 3rd singular present indicative.

Therefore I proclaim every day to that boy; "O son, believe me, whatever you learn, you learn for yourself, letters are a treasure, and skill never expires.

## Chapter 5: A practical joke

1. *Eius modi fabulae vibrabant, cum Trimalchio intravit et, deterosa fronte, unguento manus lavit spatioque minimo interposito 'ignoscite mihi' inquit 'amici, multis iam diebus venter mihi non respondet'.*

- *eius modi* is genitive of description
- *vibrabant* from *vibro, vibrare* is 3rd plural imperfect active indicative, meaning to wave.



- *intravit* from *intro*, *intrare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to enter.
- *detersa* from *detergo*, *detergere*, *detersi*, *detersus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to wipe. This is likely working in an ablative absolute with *fronte*.
- *lavit* from *lavo*, *lavare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to wash.
- *unguento* is an ablative of instrument.
- *spatio minimo interposito* I think is an temporal ablative of absolute. It's just in the perfect form for it.
- *interposito* from *interpono*, *interponere*, *interposui*, *interpositus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to insert.
- *ignoscite* from *ignosco*, *ignoscere*, *ignovi*, *ignotus* is the present active imperative, meaning to forgive. This takes the dative, which is why *mihi* is so.
- *multis diebus* is an ablative of time within which and *mihi* is just a dative of reference.
- *respondet* from *respondeo*, *respondere*,  *respondi*, *responsus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to answer.

Stories of this type were waving around, when Trimalchio entered and, with his brow having been wiped, washed his hands with scent and with a very brief interval having been inserted said 'forgive me, friends, now since many days my stomach is not answering to me.'

2. '*nec medici me iuvare possunt.*'

- *iuvare* from *iuvo*, *iuvare*, *iuvi*, *iutus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to help.
  - *possunt* is 3rd plural taking *iuvare* from *iuvo*, *iuvare*, *iuvi*, *iutus* means to help.
- Nor are doctors able to help me.

3. '*profuit tamen mihi malicorium et iam, spero, aliquid recreatus sum;*'

- *profuit* from *prosum*, *prodesse*, *profui*, *profuturus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to be useful. This takes a dative, *mihi*.
  - *spero* from *spero*, *sperare*, *speravi*, *speratus* meaning to hope.
  - See the book notes, *aliquid* is an adverb here meaning somewhat.
  - *recreatus sum* from *recreo*, *recreare*, *recreavi*, *recreatus* is 1st singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to restore.
- Nevertheless malicorium benefited me and now, I hope, I was somewhat restored.

4. '*alioquin circa stomachum mihi sonat, putes taurum.*'

- *sonat* from *sono*, *sonare* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to sound/echo/resound.
  - *putes* from *puto*, *putare* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive. This sets off a potential independent subjunctive usage.
- Otherwise it makes a noise for me around the stomach, you would think it was a bull.

5. '*itaque si quis vestrum voluerit exire, non est cur eum pudeat.*'

- "After *si*, *nisi*, *num*, and *ne* all the *ali*-s fall away. Thus *si quis* is really *si aliquis*, which is just 'if anyone' or 'if someone'.
  - *voluerit* from *volo*, *velle*, *volui* is 3rd singular future perfect active indicative.
  - *pudeat* from *pudeo*, *puere*, *pudui*, *puditus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive. this takes the person being ashamed in the accusative.
  - I have this translated as a mixed future more vivid with emphatic protasis with a future less vivid apodosis. It could also be a future more vivid with emphatic protasis with the apodosis suppressed, and just an independent subjunctive potential clause for the *pudeat*.
- and so if anyone of you shall have wished to leave, it is not why he would be ashamed.

6. *'nemo nostrum solide natus est.'*

- *natus est* from *nascor, nasci, natus sum* is 3rd singular perfect indicative, meaning to be born.
- *solide* is an adverb, see Lewis and Short.

No one of us is solidly born.

7. *'ego nullum puto tantum tormentum esse quam se continere.'*

- *puto* from *puto, putare* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to think. This is setting off indirect speech.
- *nullum tantum* are adjectives modifying *tormentum* which is the accusative in the indirect speech.
- *quam* here is an conjunction, which is why there is no need for there to be a subjunctive.
- *continere* from *contneo, continere, continui, contentum* is the infinitive meaning to limit.

I think that there is no so great torment than to hold oneself in.

8. *'multos scio sic periisse, dum nolunt sibi verum dicere.'*

- *scio* from *scio, scire, scivi, scitus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to know. This opens up indirect speech with *periisse*.
- *periisse* must be the perfect infinitive of *pereo, perire, perivi, peritus*, meaning to die.
- *verum* must be an adverb, *veritatis* is the noun form.

I know that many men have died in such a way, while they do not wish to talk to themselves truly.

9. *gratias agimus liberalitati indulgentiaeque eius, multum bibentes ut celemus risum.*

- *agimus* from *ago, agere, egi, actus* is 1st plural present active indicative.
- *bibentes* from *bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus* is the present participle, meaning to drink.
- *celemus* from *celo, celare* is 1st plural present active subjunctive, meaning to conceal. This is subjunctive because it's working inside of a purpose clause.

We give thanks for the frankness and indulgence of him, drinking much so that we may conceal laughter.

10. *nec adhuc sciebamur nos non iam ad mediam cenam advenisse.*

- *sciebamur* from *scio, scire, scivi, scitus* is 1st singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to know.
- *advenisse* from *advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus* is the perfect infinitive, meaning to come to. This is indirect statement.

Now were we yet understanding that even now we had not yet come to the middle of the dinner.

11. *nam, mensis ad symphoniam mundatis, tres albi sues in triclinium adducti sunt capistris et tintinnabulis culti, quorum unum bimum esse dicebat servus, alterum trimum, tertium sexennem.*

- *mundatis* from *mundo, mundare* is perfect passive participle meaning to clean.
- *adducti sunt* from *adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductus* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to lead up/to/away.
- *culti* from *colo, colere, colui, cultus* is the perfect passive participle (not ablative), meaning to adorn.
- *capistris et tintinnabulis* is ablative of manner.
- Note that *esse* sets off indirect speech, but since *dicebat* is imperfect, it's time subsequent to the past, i.e. the past. Thus we translate it as was.

- *dicebat* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to speak.  
For, with the tables having been cleaned to music, three white pigs were lead up into the dining hall having been adorned with muzzles and bells, of which a slave was saying that one was two, another

was three, a third was six.

12. *ego putabam porcos, sicut in circulis mos est, portenta aliqua facturos esse.*

- *putabam* from *puto*, *putare* is 1st singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to think.
- *portenta* from *portentum*, *portenti* means an omen/portent, but the book has it translated as ‘tricks’.
- This is indirect speech set off by *facturos esse*, which is the future active infinitive of *facio*.  
I was thinking that the pigs, just as is custom in circles, were about to do some tricks.

13. *sed Trimalchio, ne diutius miraremur, ‘quem’ inquit ‘ex eis vultis in cenam statim caedi?’*

- *miraremur* from *miro*, *mirari*, *miratus sum* is 1st plural imperfect subjunctive, meaning to be amazed. This is fitting within a negative purpose clause set off by the *ne*.
- *vultis* from *volo*, *velle*, *volunt* is 2nd plural present active indicative, meaning to wish. It takes *caedi* as a complimentary infinitive.
- *caedi* from *caedo*, *caedere*, *cecidi*, *caesus* is the present passive infinitive, meaning to cut.  
But Trimalchio, lest we marvel any longer, said ‘which out of these do you all wish to immediately be cut into dinner?’

14. *tum cocum vocari iussit et non exspectata electione nostra maximum iussit occidi.*

- *vocari* from *voco*, *vocare* is the present passive infinitive.
- *iussit* from *iubeo*, *iubere*, *iussi*, *iussus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
- *exspectata* from *exspecto*, *exspectare* is the perfect passive participle, and here *non ... nostra* is an ablative absolute.
- *occidi* from *occido*, *occidere*, *occidi*, *occisus* is the present passive infinitive, meaning to kill.  
Then he ordered the cook be called and, with our choice not having been expected, he ordered the largest pig to be killed.

15. *tum clara voce:*

- *clara voce* is ablative of manner.  
Then with a clear voice:

16. *‘ex quota decuria es?’*

- *quota* from *quotus*, *quota*, *quotum* is an adjective usually meaning what number of?  
‘you are from which division?’

17. *ille respondit se ex quadragesima esse.*

- *respondit* from *respondeo*, *respondere*,  *respondi*, *responsus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative.
- This is indirect speech again, that’s why *se* is accusative.
- *quadragesima* = fortieth.  
That man responded that he is from the fortieth (division).

18. *cui Trimalchio ‘utrum emptus es an domi natus?’*

- *cui Trimalchio* borrows the *respondit* from the previous sentence.
- *utrum... an*  $\implies$  whether... or, introduces a question, here it’s a direct question.
- *emptus* and *natus* from *emo*, *emere*, *emi*, *emptus* and *nascor*, *nasci*, *natus sum* are both perfect passive, and I think the *esse* distributes so that they both become perfect “passive” (*nascor* is deponent).
- *domi* is locative.  
To which Trimalchio responded ‘Whether were you bought or were you born at home?’

19. *'neutrum' inquit cocus 'sed testamento Pansae tibi relictus sum.'*

- *relictus sum* from *relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus* is 1st singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to abandon.
- *Pansa* in Lewis and Short could mean broad footed, or it could be a Roman surname, but since it's capitalized here I think it's probably the surname.
- *testamento Pansae tibi*, ablative of means (*testamento* is inanimate so not agent), genitive of possession, dative of reference.

The cook said 'neither but I was left to you by the testament of Pansa.'

20. *'vide ergo' ait Trimalchio 'ut diligenter ponas; si non, te iubebo in decuriam viatorum conici.'*

- *vide* from *video, videre, vidi, visus* is the present imperative.
- *ait* from *aito, -, -* is 3rd declension *io*, irregular, and highly defective. Here it's 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to say.
- *ponas* from *pono, ponere, posui, positus* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to put/place. I think that this is an indirect command.
- *conici* from *conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus* is the passive infinitive, meaning to throw. 'Therefore see' Trimalchio says 'that you diligently put it; if not, I will order you to be thrown into the group of messengers.'

21. *et cocum quidem potentiae domini admonitum ad culinam obsonium duxit.*

- *potentiae* is dative of agent, and *domini* is genitive of possession.
- *admonitum* from *admoneo, admonere, admonui, admonitus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to admonish. *admonere aliquem alicuius rei* warned someone of something. *Admonere* takes accusative then genitive construction.
- The notes say to translate *obsonium duxit* as "the dish (to be) lead the cook", but I think I'm confused by the English meaning of that. Note, *cocum* from *cocos, coci* can only be accusative, so this is the only way to word it.  
and the food indeed led the cook, having been admonished by his master's power, to the kitchen.

22. *Trimalchio autem miti ad nos vultu respexit et 'vinum' inquit 'si non placet, mutabo.'*

- *miti vultu* is ablative of description.
- *respexit* from *respicio, respicere, respexi, respectus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to look back at
- *placet* from *placeo, placere, placui, placitus* is 3rd singular present active indicative.
- *mutabo* from *muto, mutare* is 1st singular future active indicative.  
However Trimalchio looked back to us with a mild face and said 'The wine, if it is not pleasing, I will change it.'

23. *deorum beneficio non emo, sed quidquid ad salivam facit in praedio nascitur eo, quod ego adhuc non novi.'*

- *deorum* is an objective genitive (the object of an action or feeling),
- *beneficio* I think is an ablative of cause.
- *emo* from *emo, emere, emi, emptus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to buy.
- *facit* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to make.
- *nascitur* from *nasco, nasci, natus sum* is 3rd singular present indicative, meaning to be born.
- *novi* from *nosco, noscere, novi, notus* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to learn. I'm using the present perfect here.

I do not buy on account of the gods' benefit, but whatever makes to saliva is born in that farm, which I have not yet got to know.

24. *'dicitur esse prope Tarentum.'*

- *dicitur* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd singular present passive indicative, meaning to say. This is setting off indirect speech with *esse*.

It is said that it is near Tarentum.

25. *'nunc coniungere agellis meis Siciliam volo, ut, cum ad Africam voluero ire, per meos fines navigem.'*

- *coniungere* from *coniungo, coniungere, coniunxi, coniunctus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to join together.
- *agellis meis* is an ablative of means.
- *volo* from *volo, velle, volui*, taking *coniungere* as its infinitive.
- *voluero* from the same as above is 1st singular future perfect active indicative. Note, although this looks very suspiciously like 1st singular subjunctive perfect, that would be *voluerim*. Therefore this *cum* clause must be temporal. I'm suspicious about the "shall have wanted" though...
- *ire* from *eo, ire, ivi, itus* is just the infinitive pairing with *voluero*.
- *navigem* from *navigo, navigare* is 1st singular present active subjunctive, meaning to sail. This is subjunctive because it's in a purpose clause, set off by the *ut*.

Now I wish to join together Sicily with my little farms, so that, when I shall have wanted to go to Africa, I sail through my land.

26. *'sed narra tu mihi, Agamemnon, quam controversiam hodie egisti?'*

- *narra* from *narro, narrare* is the present active imperative, meaning to tell.
- *mihi* is dative of indirect object.
- *quam* is the interrogative adjective.
- *egisti* from *ago, agere, egi, actus* is 2nd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to conduct.

But, you narrate for me, Agamemnon, which debate did you conducted today?

27. *'ego etiam si causas non ago, in domesticum usum litteras didici.'*

- In Traupman there is an entry for *etiamsi* meaning even if.
- Note *causam agere* = "to plead in court", an idiom.
- *didici* from *disco, discere, didici, discitus*, meaning to learn.
- *usum* from *usus, usus (4th)*, a noun. Not from *utor, uti, usus sum*.

Even if I do not plead cases, I learned letters in domestic use.

28. *'et ne me putes studia contemnere, duas bibliothecas habeo, unam Graecam, alteram Latinam.'*

- *putes* from *puto, putare, putavi, potatus* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to think. This is subjunctive because it's a prohibition independent usage.
- *contemnere* from *contemno, contemnere, contempsit, contemptus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to think little of.
- Note *Graecam* and *Latinam* are likely adjectives here, but both are in the accusative. I think that this is a predicate accusative structure, but not sure.

'and lest you think that I look down on studies, I have two libraries, one Greek, the other Latin.'

29. *'dic ergo, si me amas, peristasim declamationis tuae.'*

- *dic* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is the present active imperative, meaning to say. Note that this is an irregular formation. *Dic duc fac fer* should have an *e* but it isn't there.
- *persistasim* means "the outline" by the book notes.
- *declamationis tuae* is a partitive genitive.  
'Therefore speak, if you love me, the outline of your declamation.'

30. *cum dixisset Agamemnon:*

- *dixisset* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to say. This is subjunctive because it's in a circumstantial *cum* clause, and because it's pluperfect it's in the past. When Agamemnon had said:

31. *'pauper et dives inimici erant', ait Trimalchio 'quid est pauper?' 'urbane' inquit Agamemnon et nescioquam controversiam exposuit.*

- *ait* from *aito, -, -* is 3rd declension *aito*, irregular, and highly defective. Here it's 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to say.
- The notes say to translate *urbane* as "wittily (said)".
- *nescioquam* = 'some or another' by the notes.
- *exposuit* from *expono, exponere, exposui, expositus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to explain.  
'The poor and rich men were enemies', Trimalchio says 'what is poor?' 'witty' said Agamemnon and explained some or another debate.

32. *statim Trimalchio 'hoc' inquit 'si factum est, controversia non est; si factum non est, nihil est'*

Immediately Trimalchio said 'this if it was done, is not a debate; if it was not done, it is nothing.'

33. *taliam efflabat cum repositorium cum sue ingenti mensam occupavit.*

- *efflabat* from *efflo, efflare* is 3rd singular imperfect active indicative, meaning to blow or breath out.
- *occupavit* from *occupo, occupare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to seize.
- The first *cum* is setting off a *cum* clause, temporal because *occupavit* is indicative. The second *cum* is just a preposition.  
He was blowing out such things when the dish with the huge pig occupied the table.

34. *mirari coepimus celeritatem et iurare ne gallum quidem tam cito coqui posse.*

- *mirari* from *miro, mirari, miratus sum* is the present infinitive.
- *iurare* is the present active infinitive of *iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuratus*, meaning to swear.
- *coepimus* from *coepio, coepi, coeptus* is 1st plural perfect active indicative.
- *ne... quidem* = "not... even".
- *tam cito* are the two adverbs "so" and "quickly".
- *posse* here is setting off indirect speech, and as usual it's taking an infinitive *coqui* from *coquo, coquere, coxi, coctus* which is the present passive infinitive.  
We began to marvel at the speed and began to swear that not even chicken can be cooked so quickly.

35. *deinde Trimalchio porcum intuens 'quid? quid?' inquit 'porcus hic non est exinteratus?'*

- *intuens* from *intueor, intueri, intuitus sum* is the present participle meaning to look at (it's probably nom.).
- *est exinteratus* from *exintero, exinterare* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to gut.  
Then Trimalchio looking at the pig said 'what? what? This pig has not been gutted?'

36. *'non mehercule est.'*

'By Hercules it is not.'

37. *'voca, voca cocum.'*

- *voca* from *voco, vocare* is the present active imperative, meaning to call.

'Call, call the cook.'

38. *cum constitisset ad mensam cocus tristis et diceret se oblitum esse exinterare, 'quid? oblitus?' Trimalchio exclamat.*

- *constitisset* from *consisto, consistere, constitui, constitus* is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to stop. This is subjunctive because it's inside of a circumstantial *cum* clause.
- *diceret* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive. is this subjunctive because it's also living inside of the *cum* clause?
- *oblitum esse* from *obliscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum* is the perfect passive infinitive, meaning to forget.
- *exinterare* from *exintero, exinterare* is the present active infinitive.

When the sorrowful cook had stopped at the table and was saying that he had forgotten to gut it, Trimalchio exclaimed 'What? forgot?'

39. *'putes illum piper et cuminum non coniecisse.'*

- *putes* from *puto, putare* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to think. This is subjunctive because it's a independent potential subjunctive (see book note)
- *coniecisse* from *conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus* is the perfect active infinitive, meaning to throw together. This is setting off indirect speech.
- What Trimalchio is saying, I have no goddamn clue.  
'You would think that man had not thrown together pepper and cumin.'

40. *'despolia eum.'*

- *despolia* from *despolio, despoliare* is the present active imperative, meaning to strip.  
Strip him.

41. *non fit mora.*

- *fit* from *fio, fieri, factus sum* (semi-dep) is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning is passive of *facere*.  
He did not delay.

42. *despoliatus cocus inter duos tortores maestus constitit.*

- *despoliatus* from *despolio, despoliare* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to strip.
- *constitit* from *consisto, consistere, constitui, constitus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to stand.  
The sad stripped cook stood between the two torturers.

43. *deprecari omnes coeperunt et dicere:*

- *deprecari* from *deprecor, deprecari, deprecatus sum* is the present infinitive, meaning to entreat/pray/beg.
- *coeperunt* from *coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to begin.  
This takes *dicere* and *deprecari* as it's complimentary infinitive.
- *dicere* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to say.  
Everyone began to beg and say:

44. *'solet fieri; rogamus ut remittas eum.'*

- *solet* from *soleo, solere, solitus sum* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to become accustomed to.
- *fieri* from *fio, fieri, factus sum* is the present active infinitive, meaning is passive of *facere*.
- *rogamus* from *rogo, rogare* is 1st plural present active indicative, meaning to ask.
- *remittas* from *remitto, remittere, remisi, remissus* is 2nd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to remit. This is subjunctive because it's in an indirect command set off by the *ut*.  
'it is in the habit to happen; we ask that you remit him.'

45. *'postea si fecerit, nemo nostrum pro illo rogabit.'*

- *fecerit* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd singular future perfect active indicative, meaning to make/do/act.
- *nostrum* is a partitive genitive.
- *rogabit* from *rogo, rogare* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to ask.
- The conditional in this sentence is a future more vivid with emphatic protasis.  
'Afterward if he shall have done it, no one of us will ask on behalf of that cook.'

46. *ego, vir crudelissimae severitatis, non potui me tenere, sed inclinatus ad aurem Agamemnonis 'plane' inquam 'hic debet esse servus nequissimus.'*

- *potui* from *possum, posse, potui*, meaning to be able.
- *tenere* from *teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to hold.
- *inclinatus* from *inclino, inclinare* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to lower.
- *inquam* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to say.
- *debet* from *debeo, debere, debui, debitus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to owe.
- *servus* is predicate nominative.
- *nequissimus* is a undeclined adjective, superlative of *nequam*.  
I, a man of the cruelest severity, could not hold myself, but bent to the ear of Agamemnonis said 'clearly this man ought to be the most worthless slave.'

47. *'num quis potest oblivisci porcum exinterare?'*

- "After *si, nisi, num*, and *ne* all the *ali-s* fall away. Thus *num quis* is really *num aliquis*, which is just 'anyone' or 'someone'.
- *num* (in a direct question) is a particle expecting a negation, i.e. *num sparta insula est*  $\implies$  'Sparta's not an island?'. Basically, it turns this into a rhetorical question.
- *potest* from *possum, posse, potui* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to be able.
- *oblivisci* from *obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum* is the present infinitive, meaning to forget.
- *exinterare* from *exintero, exinterare* is the present active infinitive, meaning to gut.  
'can anyone forget to gut the pig?'

48. *'at Trimalchio relaxato in risum vultu 'ergo' inquit 'quia tam malae memoriae es, palam nobis illum exintera.'*

- *relaxato* from *relaxo, relaxare* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to relax.
- *risum* can realistically come from both *rideo, ridere, risi, risus* or *risus, risus*, it's easy to translate as the noun.
- *malae memoriae* is a dative of possessor.
- *exintera* from *exintero, exinterare* is the present active imperative, meaning to gut.



- *nobis* is a dative of reference.

But Trimalchio with his face having been relaxed into laughter said 'Therefore because you have such a bad memory, publicly gut that pig for us.

49. *recepta cocus tunica cultrum arripuit porciue ventrem hinc et illinc timida manu secuit.*

- *recepta tunica* is an ablative of separation.
- *recepta* from *recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to recover.
- *arripuit* from *arripio, arripere, arripui, arreptus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to take hold of.
- *timida manu* is an ablative of manner
- *secuit* from *seco, secare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to cut.

The cook took hold of the knife from the recovered tunic and with a timid hand cut the stomach of the pig from here to there.

50. *nec mora, ex plagis crescentibus tomacula cum botulis effusa sunt.*

- *crescentibus* from *cresco, crescere, crevi, cretus* is the present participle, meaning to come forth.
- *effusa sunt* from *effundo, effundere, effudi, effusus* is 3rd plural perfect passive indicative, meaning to stretch/spread out.

Nor with delay, sausages with black pudding were poured out from the growing slits.

## Chapter 6: A history lesson and an accident

1. *Plausum post hoc servi dederunt et "Gaio feliciter" conclamaverunt.*

- *dederunt* from *do, dare, dedi, datus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to give.
- apparently *eveniat* must be supplied into *Gaio feliciter*.
- *conclamaverunt* from *conclamo, conclamare* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative.  
after this the servants gave applause and shouted "happily to Gaius".

2. *Et cocus potione honoratus est et argentea corona poculumque accepit in lance Corinthia.*

- *potione et argentea corona* is ablative of means.
- *honoratus est* from *honoro, honorare* is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to honor.
- *accepit* from *accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to take.  
and the cook was honored with a drink and a silver crown and accepted a cup on a dish of Corinthian bronze.

3. *Quam cum Agamemnon propius consideraret, ait Trimalchio:*

- I **think** the antecedent of *quam* of the dish.
- *consideraret* from *considero, considerare* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive, meaning to consider closely. This is subjunctive because it sets off a *temporal* cum clause.  
which when Agamemnon considered it closely, Trimalchio said

4. *'solus sum qui vera Corinthia habeam.'*

- *solus* is predicate nominative.
- *habeam* from *habeo, havere, habui, habitus* is 1st singular present active subjunctive, meaning to hold.  
This is subjunctive because it's in a relative clause of characteristic. **THIS TIME I'M CERTAIN, BEYOND DOUBT.**

I am the only man who has true Corinthian bronzes.

5. *'et forsitan quaeris quare solus Corinthia vera possideam.'*

- *quaeris* from *quaero, quarere, quaesivi, quasitus* is 2nd singular present active indicative, meaning to seek.
- *possideam* from *possideo, possidere* is 1st singular present active subjunctive, meaning to hold. This is subjunctive because it's an indirect question.  
and you are perhaps asking in what way only I hold true Corinthian bronzes:

6. *'quia scilicet aerarius a quo emo Corinthus vocatur.'*

- *aerarius* = 'bronze smith' by Balme's notes.
- *emo* from *emo, emere, emi, emptus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to buy.
- *voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus* is 3rd singular present passive indicative, meaning to call.  
because of course the bronzesmith from who I buy is called Corinthus.

7. *'et ne me putetis nesapium esse, valde bene scio unde Corinthia nata sint.'*

- *putetis* from *puto, putare* is 2nd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to think. This is a purpose clause, inside of which is indirect speech.
- *nata sint* from *nascor, nasci, natus sum* is 3rd plural perfect subjunctive, meaning to be born. I don't know why this is subjunctive, I'm tempted to say that it is because it's a subordinate clause in the indirect speech in the previous clause.  
and so you all do not think that I am an ignoramus, I very well know from where Corinthian bronzes were born.

8. *'cum Ilium captum esset, Hannibal, homo vafer et magnus stelio, omnes statuas aeneas et aureas et argenteas in unum rogam congregavit et eas incendit.'*

- *esset* is 3rd singular imperfect active subjunctive. This is a circumstantial *cum* clause.
- *congregavit* from *congero, congerere, congressi, congestus* and *incendit* from *incendo, incendere, incendi, incensus* are both 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to collect and to burn respectively.  
When Troy was captured, Hannibal, a sly man and a great snake, collected all bronze, gold, and silver statues and set fire to them.

9. *'ita ex hac massa fabri sustulerunt et fecerunt pocula et statuas.'*

- *sustulerunt* from *tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to lift.
- *fecerunt* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to make.  
Thus out from this mass of metal artisans lifted and made cups and statues.

10. *'Sic Corinthia nata sunt.'*

- *nata sunt* from *nascor, nasci, natus sum* is 3rd plural perfect indicative, meaning to be born.  
Thus Corinthian bronzes were born.

11. *'Sed ego malo mihi vitrea; certe non olent.'*

- *olent* from *oleo, olere, olui* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to smell of.  
**IDK**; certainly they did not smell.

12. *'et si non frangerentur, mallet mihi quam aurum.'*

13. *'nunc autem vilia sunt.'*

14. *'fuit tamen faber qui fecit phialam vitream quae non frangebatur.'*
15. *'admissus ergo ad caesar rogavit num novum genus phialiae videre vellet;'*
16. *'deinde phialam porrexit et in pavimento proiecit.'*
17. *'Caesar quam maxime timuit.'*
18. *'at ille sustulit phialam de terra; collisa erat tamquam vasum aeneum; deinde martiolum de sinu protulit et phialam facillime correxit.'*
19. *'hoc facto putabat se solium Iovis tenere, utique postquam Caesar illi dixit.'*
20. *'“num quis scit quomodo fiant haec vitrea?” vide modo.'*
21. *'postquam faber negavit quemquam alium talia vitrea facere posse, iussit illum Caesar decollari.'*
22. *'quaeritis cur hoc fecerit?'*
23. *'quia, si scitum esset, aurum pro luto haberemus.'*