

AT THE BATHS

Baths built and kept up by private individuals as profit-making concerns were called *balneae*, and in imperial times there were large numbers of them both in Rome and throughout the empire. Bathrooms, where these existed in private homes, were also called *balneae*. The *thermae* were much larger, far more magnificent but few in number. They were built for public use by wealthy private individuals and later by the emperors, e.g., the Baths of Agrippa, Nero, Caracalla, and Diocletian. These were run for the state by contractors for a fixed sum of money, and the contractors charged a small entrance fee.

Not much is known about the two games referred to; both were Greek in origin. In the game called *trigōn* (transliteration of a Greek word meaning "three-cornered"), there were three players who stood in a triangle. The three players had to agree about the method of throwing. The really expert players threw the ball and caught it using the left hand only.

Harpastum (transliteration of a Greek noun derived from a verb meaning "to snatch," "to seize") was undoubtedly a more strenuous game in which a ball, sometimes more than one ball, was thrown among the players. Each player tried to catch the ball thrown towards him.

Objectives

- to continue the study of three types of subordinate clauses with the subjunctive
- to review the formation of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active
- to introduce the formation of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive passive

The Story

1. The stories begin with one of the most important pastimes of the Romans, the daily visit to the baths, which could include athletic and social as well as hygienic functions. Titus' visit to the baths concludes with a story of a baldheaded old man adapted from Petronius' *Satyricon* (27)—none other than the Trimalchio, with whom students will be familiar from Chapter 33.
2. Have students deduce: *convenire* (2), *varius* (7), *vapor* (11), and *ridiculus* (18).

3. Uses of the subjunctive in the reading passage:

- a. *Cum* causal: BECAUSE, SINCE
... *cum calōrem... vix patī possent*,... (11), ... *cum ille... vidērētur*.... (15)
- b. *Cum* circumstantial: WHEN
... *cum Titus pervēnisset*,.... (4)
Cum... sē... exercuissent,.... (9)
Cum... regressī essent,.... (11-12)
... *cum manūs lāvisset*,.... (21-22)
- c. Indirect Questions:
... *quid agerētur*.... (16)
... *quid... factum esset* (17)
... *quī hominēs... adessent* (17)

4. Anaphora: *Aliī...*, *aliī...*, *aliī...*, *aliī...* (7-8)

5. The use of the participle is extended in the reading passage. Two ablative absolute clauses are given as vocabulary items (*pecūniā datā*, 4, and *vīnō sūmptō*, 14). An explanation of this construction will be given in Chapter 44. Three of the perfect participles (*ūctī*, 7; *tersī*, 13; and *indūtus*, 19) modify the subjects of the clauses in which they occur, as does the deponent

participle *ēgressus* (1). Remind students that *ēgressus*, though passive in form, is active in meaning. The fact that *vestimenta exūta* (5) is in the accusative case may cause some difficulty, but it provides an opportunity for showing yet another way of translating the perfect participle, e.g., "the clothes which had been taken off." Note the substantive use of the participle.

6. ...*pilās quae ad terram ceciderant nōn repetēbat*... past general, with the pluperfect and imperfect indicative, literally *he was not picking up the balls that had fallen to the ground*; better English, *he was not picking up the balls that fell to the ground*. In subordinate clauses in past general statements, Latin uses the pluperfect where English uses a simple past.

7. Remind students of the irregular genitive singular form *ūnīus* (22).

8. For the *Campus Mārtius* (1-2), see *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 25-26, and *Rome and Environs*, p. 95; for the *Thermae Nerōnēae* (2), see *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Vol. II, pp. 460-464; for the *Balneae Palātinae* (18), see *Rome and Environs*, map on p. 131, *Thermae*.

Vocabulary List A

1. thermae, -ārum F. Pl. public baths
2. balneae, -ārum F. Pl. private baths
3. apodytērium, iī N. changing room
4. tepidārium, iī N. warm room
5. caldarium, iī N. hot room
6. frigidārium, iī N. cold room
7. strigilis, is F. strigil, scraper
8. palaestra, ae F. exercise ground
9. pilā lūdere to play ball
10. luctor, luctārī, luctātus sum to wrestle
11. linteum, ī N. towel

Lectiō:

Iam hōra sexta erat. Titus Cornēlius, ut cōtīdiē solēbat, domō
ēgressus, in Campum Martium ad Thermās Nerōnēās dēscendit, nam eō
amīcī eius conveniēbant et dē rēbus urbānīs colloquēbantur.

Quō cum Titus pervēnisset, pecūniā datā, in vestibulum ingressus
est. Ibi complūrēs ex amīcīs eum salutāvērunt atque unā in
apodytērium iniērunt. Vestīmenta exūta trādiderunt servīs suīs, quī
unguenta et strigilēs portābant.

Iam unctī in palaestram exiērunt ubi multī cīvēs variīs modīs se
exercēbant. Aliī harpastum rapiēbant, aliī trigōne lūdēbant, aliī
luctābantur, aliī pālum gladiō petēbant. Titus cum duōbus amīcīs
trigōne lūdēbat. Cum satis se ita exercuissent, ā servīs plūs unguenti
poposcērunt et strigilibus dēfrictī sunt. Mox tepidārum, deinde
caldārium iniērunt. Hīc, cum calōrem et vapōrem vix patī possent,

haud multum morābantur. Cum in tepidārium regressī essent, statim inde frigidārium intrāverunt et in aquam frigidam dēsiluērunt.

Posteā linteīs tersī, vestīmenta rūrsus induērunt.

Nē tum quidem domum discessērunt sed, vīnō sūmptō, inter sē colloquī coepērunt. Titum, cum ille semper vidērētur omnia audīvisse et vīdisse, dē rēbus urbānīs omnēs rogābant. Maximē enim cupiēbant cognōscere quid in senātū agerētur, quid ā principe contrā incendia factum esset, quī hominēs praeclārī iam in urbe adessent.

"Nīl magnī," respondit Titus, "sed heri in Balneīs Palātīnīs rem rīdiculam vīdī; senex calvus, tunicā russātā indūtus, inter puerōs capillātōs pilā lūdēbat. Eās pilās, quae ad terram ceciderant, nōn repetēbat, nam servus follem habēbat plēnum pilārum quās lūdentibus dabat. Tandem hic senex digitōs concrepuit et aquam poposcit. Tum, cum manūs lāvisset, in capite unius ē puerīs tersit!"

BUILDING THE MEANING p. 14

1. Note that, at this stage, we use only the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives. They are far more common in Latin than the other tenses, and they are also very easily recognized because of their similarity to the present and perfect infinitives. The present and perfect subjunctives will be dealt with in Chapter 50.

2. Questions of terminology will inevitably be raised with the formal introduction of the subjunctive. It is best to avoid abstract theory at this stage; instead, offer a simple, practical explanation of the subjunctive as given in IV.D.3 in the "Reference Grammar" section at the back of the student's book. Refer students to that paragraph.

Vocabulary List B

1. Campus Martius, -iī M. The Plain of Mars on the outskirts of Rome
2. Nerōnēus, a, um of Nero
3. quō Adv. there, to that place (used with verbs of motion to a place)
4. Quō cum When...there
- A. A. 5. pecūniā datā with money having been given, after paying his entrance fee
6. vestibulum, ī M. entrance passage
7. varius, a, um various, varied
8. exerceō, exercere, exercuī, exercitus to exercise, train
9. conveniō, convenire, convēnī, conventūrus to come together, to meet
10. unguō, unguere, unxī, unctus to anoint, to smear with oil (unctious)

Vocabulary List C

1. calor, calōris M. heat (calorie)
2. haud Adv. not, not at all
3. vapor, vapōris M. steam
- A. A. 4. vīnō sumptō with wine having been taken, after a drink of wine
5. contrā prep. + Acc. against
6. dēfricō, dēfricāre, dēfricuī, dēfrictus to rub down
7. tergeō, tergere, tersī, tersus to dry, wipe
8. cognoscō, cognoscere, cognōvī, cognitus to find out, learn, to know a person

Vocabulary List D

1. rīdiculus, a, um ridiculous, absurd
2. senex, senis M. old man
3. calvus, a, um bald (Calvin)
4. indūtus, a, um clothed, dressed in
5. capillātus, a, um with long hair, long haired
6. follis, follis M. bag i-stem because _____ follis follēs
(follicle) follis *follium
7. digitus, ī M. finger folli follibus
follem folles
folle/ī follibus
8. repetō, repetere, repetīvī, repetītus to pick up, recover
9. concrepō, concrepāre, concrepuī, _____ to snap (the fingers)

Grammatica Latīna

A. The Subjunctive mood: Theory and rationale

At this point one must examine mood (from Latin modus + the manner in which an action is perceived) and the fact that in English there are three moods, and that Latin grammars say there are three or four. Our text counts the infinitive as a mood. (4 therefore)

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>examples</u>	
Indicative	Indicative	"I run	Statement of <u>fact</u>
Imperative	Imperative	"Run!"	Commands
Subjunctive	Subjunctive	"I may run"	Statement of possibility, fact sometimes, <u>unreality</u> , doubt, etc.
	Infinitive	"to run"	Action as an abstract idea

The subjunctive mood usually occurs in subordinate clauses (sub- "under" + ordō "order, rank, position"). The subjunctive mood is a frequent mood of the verb that one uses in joining (iungere) one clause beneath (sub-) another. In contrast the indicative mood (indicāre "to point out, to show") is thus often used in a main clause to state a fact while the subjunctive is often used in subordinate clauses.

B. The Subjunctive Mood: Forms

There is no need to print endless forms of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive since most appear clearly on pp. 6 + 7 of booklet four. There are, however, a few comments to make concerning them.

1. There are four tenses of the subjunctive mood: present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. The imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are introduced first for two reasons: they are easy to form and, even more important, are the most commonly used of the subjunctive tenses.

2. The irregular verbs are not listed. They are again:

esse - essem, essēs, esset, essemus, essētis, essent

posse - possem, etc.

velle - vellem

nolle - nollem

īre - īrem

ferre - ferrem

N. B. The present infinitive of fīo is fīerī

fīerī + e + subj. endings = fīerem

fīeres

fīeret - It was becoming, happening, being done, being made

fīeremus

fīeretis

fīerent

3. Regular verbs and translations:

portārem I carried, *I might carry, *I would carry

portārer I was carried, *I might be carried, I would be carried

portāvissem I had carried, *I might have carried, *I would have carried

portātus essem I had been carried, *I might have been carried, *I would have

been carried

4. To form the imperfect subjunctive of deponent verbs, since this tense is based on the present active infinitive, one must add the passive endings to a form that would be the active infinitive, if one existed. See note at the bottom of p. 6

e. g. cōnārī	cōnāre + r	=	cōnārer
verērī	verēre + r	=	verērer
loquī	loquere + r	=	loquerer
regredī	regredere + r	=	regrederer
experīrī	experīre + r	=	experīrer

C. Sequence of tenses - Subjunctive Mood

The tenses of the subjunctive mood are employed according to a set sequence found on p. 98.

The secondary sequence is used after tenses that portray past time.

SECONDARY SEQUENCE

Verb of the introductory clause	Verb of the subordinate clause
Imperfect	<u>Imperfect subjunctive</u> (for action going on at the <u>same time</u> as that of the intro. verb) or <u>contemporaneous/ incomplete</u> action. e.g. Nocte, cum omnēs dormirent, ego surrexī. dormirent = were sleeping
Perfect (if trans. as simple past)	
Pluperfect	
	<u>Pluperfect subjunctive</u> (for an action that took place <u>before</u> that of the intro. verb) or <u>anterior/ completed</u> action. e.g. Nocte, cum omnēs obdormivissent, ego surrexī. obdormivissent = had gone to sleep

D. Uses

The subjunctive in subordinate clauses has various uses which must be learned one by one. This is true not only of Latin but also in its daughter languages, namely the Romance languages. Three uses of the subjunctive are presented in this chapter:

1. Cum circumstantial clauses (Cum = when)

<u>ubi</u>	<u>cum</u>	
↓	↓	
Indicative	Subjunctive	-- <u>cum</u> circumstantial clauses are used to depict the circumstances during which a central action occurs.

2. Causal clauses

quod, quoniam, quia

cum

Indicative (usually)

Subjunctive (always)

Subj. used for reported facts and opinions

3. Indirect questions

An indirect question is introduced by an interrogative word.

EXAMPLES:

Pronouns: quis, quid, etc. _____

Adjectives: quālis, e _____

quantus, a, um _____

quī, quae, quod _____

quotus, a, um _____

quot _____

Adverbs: quōmodo _____ cūr _____

unde _____ quō auxiliō _____

ubi _____ quando _____

quō _____ quam diū _____

Indirect questions are preceded by a verb meaning ask, learn, know, tell, see, hear, etc. They have their verb in the subjunctive with the tense determined by the rule for sequence.

	Introducing Verb	Indirect Questions
Present Future	I ask, <u>Rogō</u> I shall ask, <u>Rogābo</u>	quid <u>faciās</u> . (present subjunctive) what you do, are doing. quid <u>feceris</u> . (perfect subjunctive) what you did, have done
	I asked, { <u>Rogābam</u> <u>Rogavi</u> I had asked, <u>Rogaveram</u>	quid <u>facerēs</u> . (imperfect subjunctive) what you did, were doing quid <u>fecisses</u> . (pluperfect subjunctive) what you had done.

Exercises on the Grammar

1. Exercise 43c: encourage the students to think of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives together, as in this exercise, since they are formed similarly from infinitives (except for the pluperfect passive) and they are used in secondary sequence (introduced in Chapter 50).

2. Exercise 43d: ask students to give in English the direct question that is implied in each indirect question. Pay special attention to the tense of the original question and the tense in English that is used when the indirect questions are translated from Latin.

Language Activity Book

1. In Activity 43a, students may use any gender in the perfect passive participles that is consistent with the meaning of the verb.

2. In Activities 43b, c, and d, students must pay particular attention to the tenses of the verbs in the subordinate clauses. In the circumstantial and causal clauses (Activities 41b and c), a pluperfect indicative will be changed to a pluperfect subjunctive, and an imperfect indicative to an imperfect subjunctive. In each case the former indicates time before that of the main verb and the latter indicates time contemporaneous with that of the main verb.

In the indirect questions (Activity 43d), a present tense in the direct question will become an imperfect subjunctive in the indirect, and a perfect tense in the direct question will become a pluperfect in the indirect. The imperfect subjunctive indicates an action going on at the same time as that of the main verb; the pluperfect subjunctive indicates an action that took place prior to the time of the main verb. Note that in Nos. 1, 5, and 6 the 2nd person verb of the direct question becomes 3rd person in the indirect.

ROMAN LIFE XXIV: THE BATHS

1. The Roman baths were generally well regarded as a social institution offering a wide range of benefits to the people of the city. For a very different view emphasizing the nuisance of the noise and commotion of the baths, see the letter of Seneca that follows below: Seneca's letter could be used as a springboard for a debate or for written work contrasting positive and negative aspects of the baths as a public institution.

Lucius Annaeus Seneca (c. 4 B.C.–A.D. 65), tutor to Nero, philosopher, prolific writer of extended moral essays and moralizing letters addressed ostensibly to his friend Lucilius but intended for a wider audience, and the writer of the only tragic dramas that have survived intact from Latin literature, was a keen observer of the people and the world around him. The following passage from one of his letters to Lucilius gives a vivid impression of the sights and sounds at a private bathing establishment (*balneum*) in Rome.

Seneca, *Letters*, LVI. 1–2

Nothing is more needed than silence for a man who secludes himself in order to study! Imagine what a variety of noises reverberates around my ears! I have lodgings right over a bathing establishment. So picture to yourself the assortment of sounds, which are strong enough to make me hate my very powers of hearing! When your strenuous gentleman, for example, is exercising himself by flourishing leaden weights; when he is working hard, or else pretends to be working hard, I can hear him grunt; and whenever he releases his imprisoned breath, I can hear him panting in wheezy and high-pitched tones. Or perhaps I notice some lazy fellow, content with a cheap rub-down, and hear the crack of the pummelling hand on his shoulder, varying

in sound as the hand is laid on flat or hollow. Then, perhaps, a professional comes along, shouting out the score; that is the finishing touch. Add to this the arresting of a pickpocket, the racket of a man who always likes to hear his own voice in the bathroom, or the enthusiast who plunges into the swimming-tank with unconscionable noise and splashing. Besides all those whose voices, if nothing else, are good, imagine the hair-plucker with his penetrating, shrill voice—for purposes of advertisement—continually giving it vent and never holding his tongue except when he is plucking the armpits and making his victim yell instead. Then the cake-seller with his varied cries, the sausageman, the confectioner, and all the vendors of food hawking their wares, each with his own distinctive intonation.

—tr. Richard M. Grummere

2. Ask students whether there is any counterpart to the baths in modern urban life. If not, why not? Why did the Romans develop this particular public institution, and why do modern cities not have public baths of this sort? What is lost by not having public baths? Is anything gained? To what extent do private gymnasiums, athletic clubs, health spas, and country clubs duplicate the facilities and social opportunities offered by the ancient Roman baths?

3. For more information on the baths, see the following:
- a. *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, "The Baths," pp. 221–227.
 - b. *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, "The Baths," pp. 254–263.
 - c. *Roman Life*, pp. 247–255 (richly illustrated).
 - d. For the Baths of Diocletian, see *Rome and Environs*, pp. 189–196, and *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Vol. II, pp. 448–453.
 - e. For the Baths of Caracalla, see *Rome and Environs*, pp. 222–223, and *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Vol. II, pp. 434–441.
 - f. For appreciation of the architecture of the Roman bathing establishments, see *Roman Art and Architecture*, pp. 106–110, and *Roman Architecture*, pp. 37–38.