

## **Eduqas Support Materials: Translation**

### **Eduqas GCSE Latin Component 2**

### **Latin Literature and Sources (Themes) Theme B: Come Dine with Me!**

**For examination 2027-2029**

## Using this Document

Each section of the Latin text is displayed in three columns.

In the left-hand column is the Latin text. Line numbers corresponding to the official examination text are indicated in square brackets.

In the centre column is an accessible interpretation of its English meaning (not a literal translation).

Where this interpretation is significantly different from a literal translation of the Latin, a literal translation is provided in the right-hand column.

Where this occurs, the relevant words of the Latin text, English meaning and literal translation are all marked with an underline.

Where a word in the English meaning column enhances readability, but is not explicitly included in the Latin, it is given in square brackets: [...].

There are also a number of occasions where, in order to make the passage read more naturally in English, Latin verbs in the (historic) present tense have been translated as if they were in a past tense.

Again, to aid readability, translation of a Latin word equivalent to English 'and' has sometimes been omitted in the English meaning.

Latin		English	Literal translation
<p><b>parsimonia apud veteres Romanos et victus atque cenarum tenuitas non domestica solum observatione ac disciplina, sed publica quoque animadversione legumque complurium sanctionibus custodita est.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>lex Licinia nuptiis impendii ducenos aeris indulsit ceterisque diebus statuit tricenos;</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>cum et carnis aridae et salsamenti certa pondera in singulos dies constituisset, quidquid esset natum e terra, vite, arbore, promisce atque indefinite largita est.</b></p>		<p><i>AULUS GELLIUS, Attic Nights, 2.24 Roman Thrift</i></p> <p>Thrift among the ancient Romans, and frugality in food and dinner parties, was protected <u>not only by private</u> observance and habit but also by public disapproval and the penalties of several laws.</p> <p>The Licinian law allowed expenditure of <u>two hundred asses</u> for weddings and set a limit of thirty on other days;</p> <p><b>5</b> although it had set down fixed weights of dried meat and pickled fish for each day, it granted the use of <u>whatever was produced from</u> the earth, a vine, [or] a tree. indiscriminately and in an unlimited way.</p>	<p><i>... two hundred bronze coins ...</i></p> <p><i>... whatever was born from ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>postremo erat lex Iulia Caesare Augusto imperante, qua profestis quidem diebus ducenti finiuntur,</b></p> <p><b>Kalendis, Idibus, Nonis et aliis quibusdam festis tricenti, nuptiis autem et repotiis sestertii mille.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>dicitur aliam legem esse qua per dierum varias sollemnitates sumptus cenarum propagatus est,</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ut</b></p> <p><b>his saltem finibus luxuriae effervescentis aestus coaceretur.</b></p>	<b>10</b>	<p>Lastly there was the Julian law, while Caesar Augustus was emperor, by which, even on non-festival days, two hundred are set as the limit,</p> <p>on the Kalends, Ides and Nones and on certain holidays, three hundred [is set as the limit], but at weddings and their receptions one thousand sesterces.</p> <p>It is said that there was another law by which expenditure for dinners through various celebrations of [specific] days', was increased,</p> <p>so that the <u>rising tide of extravagance</u>, might at least be kept within these boundaries</p>	<p><i>...so that the</i> <i><u>surge of</u></i> <i><u>effervescing luxury</u></i> <i>...</i></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p><b>fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.</b></p> <p><b>de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae</b></p> <p><b>necdum ausus virgas humiles mordere salicti, qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis;</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>et montani</b></p> <p><b>asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;</b></p> <p><b>grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus,</b></p>	<p><i>JUVENAL, An Old-Fashioned Meal. Satire 11 lines 64-80</i></p> <p>Hear now the main courses, <u>not provided from any markets</u></p> <p>From my <u>Tiburtine farm</u> will come the fattest little kid <u>more tender than [any in] the whole herd</u>, unaware of grass</p> <p>who has not yet dared to nibble <u>the low shoots</u> of the willow grove, who has more milk than blood [in it]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b> and mountain</p> <p>asparagus, which the steward's wife has gathered after <u>she has put aside her spindle;</u></p> <p>besides there are large eggs, warm in twisted hay <u>with their own mothers,</u></p>	<p><u>adorned by no food markets ...</u></p> <p><u>... my Tiburtine field ...</u> <u>... more tender than the whole herd ...</u></p> <p><u>...the low branches ...</u></p> <p><u>...the spindle having been put aside.</u></p> <p><u>... with their mothers themselves.</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">et servatae</p> <p>parte anni quales fuerant in vitibus uvae,</p> <p>Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis</p> <p>nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.</p> <p>haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus cena fuit; Curius parvo quae legerat horto ipse focus brevibus ponebat holuscula,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">quae nunc</p> <p>squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15</p>	<p>And preserved <u>for the half the year, just as they had been on the vines</u>, grapes,</p> <p>Pears from Signia, and Syria, from the same baskets, apples with a fresh smell, <u>as good as those from Picenum</u></p> <p>[And] you must not be afraid of them, after [the apples] have set aside autumn, dried up by the cold and [set aside] the dangers of unripe juice.</p> <p>Once this was quite a luxurious meal for our senate;</p> <p>Curius used to place on his small hearth the small vegetables which he himself had picked in his little garden,</p> <p>[and] which now the filthy ditch-digger <u>in his heavy chains</u> turns his nose up at.</p>	<p><i>... for half the year, the sort [as had been] on the vines ...</i></p> <p><i>... equal [to those] from Picenum.</i></p> <p><i>... in his large shackle</i></p> <p><i>...</i></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p><b>cum vocer ad cenam non iam venalis ut ante, cur mihi non eadem, quae tibi, cena datur?</b></p> <p><b>ostrea tu sumis stagno saturata Lucrino, sugitur inciso mitulus ore mihi:</b></p> <p><b>sunt tibi boleti, fungos ego sumo suillos:</b></p> <p><b>res tibi cum rhombo est, at mihi cum sparulo:</b></p> <p><b>aureus immodicis turtur te clunibus implet, ponitur in cavea mortua pica mihi.</b></p>	<p><i>MARTIAL, A Change of Status is Not Acknowledged. Epigrams 3.60</i></p> <p>Since I am invited to dinner, <u>no longer able to be bought</u> as before, why is the same dinner not given to me, [as is given ] to you?</p> <p>You consume oysters fattened up in the Lucrine lake, as for me, <u>there is a mussel to be sucked which cuts my mouth:</u></p> <p><b>5</b> for you there are the best kind of mushrooms, <u>I eat mushrooms fit for swine:</u></p> <p><u>you deal with a turbot, but I with a bream:</u></p> <p><u>a splendid</u> turtle-dove fills you with its plump thighs, a magpie, dead in a cage <u>is served to me.</u></p>	<p><u>... not now a quest for hire ...</u></p> <p><u>... a mussel is sucked by my having been cut mouth.</u></p> <p><u>... I eat the pig-fungus.</u></p> <p><u>... for you the business is with a turbot but for me with a little bream...</u></p> <p><u>... a golden ... is placed for me.</u></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>cur sine te ceno, cum tecum, Pontice, cenem? sportula quod non est, prosit: edamus idem.</p>	10	<p>Why do I dine without you, although I am dining with you, Ponticus? Let it be of profit [to us] that the dole does not exist; let us eat the same thing.</p>	

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Lycaon,</b></p> <p>mox ait 'experiar deus hic, discrimine aperto, an sit mortalis nec erit dubitabile verum.'</p> <p>nocte gravem somno necopina perdere morte me parat: haec illi placet experientia veri.</p> <p>nec contentus eo est: missi de gente Molossa obsidis unius iugulum mucrone resolvit,</p> <p>atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus mollit aquis, partim subiecto torruit igni.</p>	5	<p><i>OVID, A Gruesome Taste Test Goes Wrong. Metamorphoses 1 221-232, 236-239</i></p> <p>Lycaon soon said: 'I shall find out, by a simple test, whether this man is a god or a mortal, nor will there be any <u>doubt of the truth.</u>'</p> <p>He planned <u>to kill me unexpectedly</u> at night while I was in a deep sleep; <u>this way of establishing the truth pleased him.</u></p> <p>He was not content with that: with a sharp blade <u>he slit the throat</u> of one hostage sent from the Molossian people,</p> <p>and like this, he softened some of the half-dead limbs in boiling water, and some <u>he roasted over a fire.</u></p>	<p><i>...doubtful truth ...</i></p> <p><i>... to destroy [me] with unexpected death... this test of truth was pleasing to him ...</i></p> <p><i>... he opens the throat ...</i></p> <p><i>... with fire placed under them.</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p>quos simul imposuit mensis,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ego vindice flamma</p> <p>in domino dignos everti tecta Penates.</p> <p>territus ipse fugit nactusque silentia ruris. in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:</p> <p>fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formae. canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultus, idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago est.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>15</p>	<p><u>As soon as he placed them on tables,</u></p> <p>I, <u>with my avenging thunderbolt</u>, overturned the house onto household gods [who were] worthy of their master.</p> <p>Terrified, he himself fled, and reached <u>the silence</u> of the countryside. <u>His clothes changed into shaggy hair</u>, his arms into legs.</p> <p>He became a wolf, yet he kept traces of his old shape. There was the same grey hair, the same ferocity of face, the same eyes glittering, the same picture of savagery.</p>	<p><u>which at the same time as he placed on the tables ...</u></p> <p><u>... with my vengeful flame ...</u></p> <p><u>... silent things ...</u> <u>... his clothes went away into ...</u></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p>ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ baca Minervæ conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia faeae intibaque et radix et lactis massa coacti ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla, omnia fictilibus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">post haec caelatus eodem sistitur argento crater fabricataque fago pocula, quae cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.</p> <p>parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes, nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.</p> <p>hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis prunaque et in patulis redolentia mala canistris et de purpureis collectae vitibus uvae.</p>	<p><i>OVID, Good Hospitality Metamorphoses 8 664-688</i></p> <p>Here was placed the two-coloured berry <u>belonging to pure Minerva</u> and cornel-cherries [picked] in autumn <u>preserved in brine</u>, endives and radish and a block of cream cheese, and eggs <u>cooked gently in the ashes which were not too hot</u>, everything [served] in earthenware [dishes].</p> <p><b>5</b> After these things, a mixing bowl engraved with the same silver as the rest, was set down, and cups made from beechwood which were hollowed out, and coated with yellow wax.</p> <p><b>10</b> There was a short delay, and the hearth <u>provided the hot food</u>, the wines, <u>of no great age</u>, were brought back again, then set aside for a short time, and gave place to the second course.</p> <p>Here were nuts, here dried figs mixed with wrinkled dates and plums and sweet-smelling apples in open baskets and <u>purple grapes gathered from the vines</u>.</p>	<p><i>... of pure Minerva ... ... placed in liquid sediment ... ... turned lightly in the not fierce ash ...</i></p> <p><i>... in the same silver ...</i></p> <p><i>... sent out warm feasts ... ..of no long old age ...</i></p> <p><i>... and grapes collected from the purple vines ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p><b>candidus in medio favus est. super omnia vultus accessere boni nec iners pauperque voluntas.</b></p>	15	<p>A shining honeycomb was in the middle. In addition to all [the food], friendly faces were there, nor were they idle and poor-spirited.</p>	<p><i>... nor was their spirit idle and poor.</i></p>
<p><b>interea totiens haustum cratera repleri sponte sua per seque vident succrescere vina:</b></p>		<p>Meanwhile, <u>they saw the mixing-bowl, every time it was emptied, refilling itself</u> and the wine replenishing itself spontaneously.</p>	<p><i>... they saw the mixing bowl as often as it was drained to be refilled of its own accord ...</i></p>
<p><b>attoniti novitate pavent manibusque supinis concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.</b></p>	20	<p><u>Astonished at this strange sight</u>, they were afraid, and with their palms turned upward, Baucis and fearful Philemon uttered prayers and begged mercy for the <u>meal's lack of preparation</u>.</p>	<p><i>Astonished by the novelty ... ... the meal not prepared.</i></p>
<p><b>unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae: quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant.</b></p>		<p><u>They had</u> a single goose, the guardian of their tiny estate, which <u>the owners</u> were preparing to slaughter for their divine guests.</p>	<p><i>There was ... ... masters ...</i></p>
<p><b>ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat eluditque diu tandemque est visus ad ipsos confugisse deos. superi vetuere necari.</b></p>	25	<p>That creature, being <u>swift of wing</u> wore out the couple who were slow with age, and escaped them for a long time, and at last it seemed to have fled to the gods themselves. The heavenly ones forbade it to be killed.</p>	<p><i>... swift with its wing ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>allata est tamen gustatio valde lauta; nam iam omnes discubuerant praeter ipsum Trimalchionem, cui locus novo more primus servabatur.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ceterum in promulsidari asellus erat Corinthius cum bisaccio positus, qui habebat olivas in altera parte albas, in altera nigras.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>tegebant asellum duae lances, in quarum marginibus nomen Trimalchionis inscriptum erat et argenti pondus.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ponticuli etiam ferruminati sustinebant glires melle ac papavere sparsos.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1167 229 1850 304"><i>PETRONIUS, A Host Displays His Wealth. Cena Trimalchionis 31-34 (adapted)</i></p> <p data-bbox="1167 347 1850 496">However, a most elegant starter was brought in; for already everyone had reclined except Trimalchio himself, for whom the first place was reserved according to the new fashion.</p> <p data-bbox="1167 603 1850 788">Even so, on the tray carrying the first course had been placed a donkey made of Corinthian bronze with a double panier which had white olives on one side and black on the other.</p> <p data-bbox="1106 858 1850 991"><b>5</b> Covering the donkey were two dishes, on the edges of which was inscribed the name of Trimalchio and their weight in silver.</p> <p data-bbox="1167 1066 1850 1193">Also, little bridges soldered (to the plate) were holding up dormice sprinkled with honey and poppy seeds.</p>		

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>fuerunt et tomacula super craticulam argenteam ferventia posita, et infra craticulam Syriaca pruna cum granis Punici mali.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>in his eramus lautitiis, cum ipse Trimalchio ad symphoniam allatus est positusque inter cervicalia minutissima expressit imprudentibus risum.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>pallio enim coccineo adrasum excluserat caput circaque oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>‘amici’ inquit ‘nondum mihi suave erat in triclinium venire, sed permittetis me tamen lusum finire?’</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>10</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>15</b></p>	<p>There were also sizzling sausages placed over a silver gridiron and beneath the gridiron were Syrian plums with <u>pomegranate seeds</u>.</p> <p>We were in [the middle of] these delicacies, when Trimalchio himself was carried in <u>to musical accompaniment</u> and having been placed amongst the tiniest pillows, he forced a laugh from the unwary.</p> <p>For he had stuck out his shaven head from a bright red cloak, and around his neck, weighed down with clothing, he had put on a broad striped table napkin, with fringes hanging <u>on both sides</u>.</p> <p>‘Friends’, he said, ‘it was <u>not yet convenient</u> for me into come to the dining room, but will you allow me nonetheless to finish my game?’</p>	<p><i>... <u>Punic apples</u>.</i></p> <p><i>... <u>to harmony</u> ...</i></p> <p><i>... <u>on this side and on that</u> ...</i></p> <p><i>... <u>not yet agreeable</u> ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>sequebatur puer</b></p> <p><b>cum tabula terebinthina et crystallinis tesseris; pro calculis albis ac nigris aureos argenteosque habebat denarios.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>gustantibus</b></p> <p><b>adhuc nobis repositorium allatum est cum corbe, in quo gallina erat lignea patentibus in orbem alis, quales esse solent quae incubant ova.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>accesserunt continuo duo servi et symphonia</b></p> <p><b>strepente scrutari paleam coeperunt erutaque subinde pavonina ova diviserunt convivis.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>iam statim allatae sunt amphorae vitreae</b></p> <p><b>diligenter gypsatae, affixae cum hoc titulo: 'Falernum Opimianum annorum centum.'</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p>	<p>Following him was a boy with a board made of terebinth wood and cut glass dice. Instead of white and black counters, he had aurei and silver denarii.</p> <p><u>While we were still eating the starters</u>, a platter was brought in with a basket in which was a wooden hen, with her wings opening out into a circle, just <u>as they are accustomed to be when they are</u> incubating eggs.</p> <p>Straightaway two slaves approached and, while the music hummed away, began to search through the straw, when <u>the peahen eggs had been dug up</u>, <u>they distributed</u> them to the guests.</p> <p>Then immediately glass amphorae, carefully sealed with gypsum, were brought in, with this label attached. : 'Falernian from Opimius' time, 100 years old.'</p>	<p><i>With us tasting ...</i></p> <p><i>... just as [hens] are accustomed to be, those who are ...</i></p> <p><i>... 'they distributed the having-been-dug-out peahen eggs'.</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>dum titulos perlegimus, clamavit</b></p> <p><b>Trimalchio 'heri vinum non tam bonum posui, et multo honestiores cenabant.'</b></p>	<b>25</b>	<p>While we were reading the labels, Trimalchio exclaimed, 'Yesterday, I served <u>inferior wine</u>, and much more respectable men were dining.'</p>	<p><u>... wine not so good</u></p> <p><u>...</u></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>longum est altius repetere nec refert, quemadmodum acciderit, ut homo minime familiaris cenarem apud quendam,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ut sibi</p> <p>videbatur, lautum et diligentem, ut mihi, sordidum simul et sumptuosum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">nam sibi et paucis opima quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vinum etiam parvolis lagunculis in tria genera discriperat, non ut potestas eligendi,</p>		<p><i>PLINY, How Not to Treat Your Guests Letters 2.6</i></p> <p><u>It would take too long to recall in greater detail</u>, nor does it matter, how it happened that I was dining with a certain man, <u>though I was not a very close friend</u>,</p> <p>who, as it seemed to the man himself, was elegant and economical, [and as it seemed] to me, mean and extravagant at the same time.</p> <p>For he was serving certain sumptuous dishes to himself and a few others, and for the rest he served cheap and tiny portions.</p> <p>5 He had even divided the wine in tiny little bottles into three categories, not so as <u>to give a chance to choose</u>,</p>	<p><i><u>It is long to recall more deeply ...</u></i>  <i><u>... as a very slight friend ...</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... not so that there was power of choosing.</u></i></p>

Latin		English	<u>Literal Translation</u>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>sed ne ius esset recusandi, aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet), aliud suis nostrisque libertis.</b></p> <p><b>animadvertit qui mihi proximus recumbebat, et an probarem interrogavit. negavi.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>'tu ergo' inquit 'quam consuetudinem sequeris?' 'eadem omnibus pono; ad cenam enim, non ad notam invito cunctisque rebus exaequo, quos mensa et toro aequavi.'</b></p>	<b>10</b>	<p>but so that there might not be <u>a right to refuse</u>; one was for himself and for us, one for his less important friends (for he grades his friends), one for his and our freedmen.</p> <p><u>The man who was reclining next to me, noticed</u> and he asked me whether I approved. I said I did not.</p> <p>'What practice, therefore,' he said, 'do you follow?' 'I <u>serve the same things</u> to everyone. For when I invite someone to dinner, <u>it is not to grade them</u>, and in all things, I treat as equals those whom I have made equal at the table and the couch.'</p>	<p><u>... a law of refusing</u> <u>( for he has his friends graduated</u> <u>...</u></p> <p><u>He noticed, the man who was reclining ...</u></p> <p><u>... I place the same things ...</u> <u>... not to put a mark ...</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p>'etiamne liberos?' 'etiam; convictores enim tunc, non liberos puto.' et ille: 'magno tibi constat.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'minime.' 'qui fieri potest?' 'quia scilicet liberti mei non idem quod ego bibunt, sed idem ego quod liberti.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">memento nihil magis esse vitandum quam istam luxuriae et sordium novam societatem;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius iunguntur. vale.</p>	15	<p>'Even the freedmen?' 'Even them; for then, I think of them as fellow-diners, not freedmen.' And he replied: <u>'That is a great expense for you.'</u></p> <p>'Not at all'. 'How is that possible?' 'Because, of course, <u>my freedmen do not drink the same thing that I do</u>, but I drink the same as my freedmen.'</p> <p>Remember that nothing must be avoided more than this new association of extravagance and stinginess,</p> <p>which although they are very shameful when single and separate, are <u>even more shameful when they are joined together</u>. Farewell!</p>	<p><u>... 'it costs a lot for you' ...</u></p> <p><u>... my freedmen do not drink the same as I ...</u></p> <p><u>... are joined more shamefully.</u></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>quis non Vedium Pollionem peius oderat quam servi sui?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>quod</b></p> <p>iste muraenas sanguine humano saginabat et eos, qui se aliquid offenderant, in vivarium, quid aliud quam serpentium, abici iubebat?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>o hominem mille mortibus dignum, sive devorandos servos obiciebat muraenis, quas esurus erat, sive in hoc tantum illas alebat, ut sic aleret.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p>	<p><i>SENECA A Meal for the Lampreys de Clementia 1.18</i></p> <p>Who did not hate Vedius Pollio worse than his own slaves?</p> <p>Because that man used to fatten his lampreys with human blood, and ordered those who had offended him in some way to be cast into his fishpond, <u>which was nothing other than a snake-pond?</u></p> <p>Oh, that man was worthy of a thousand deaths, whether he was offering his <u>slaves to be devoured</u>, by the lampreys, which he was about to eat, or whether he fed those creatures for this purpose alone, that he might feed them in this way.</p>	<p><i>... what other [could it be] than [a pond] of snakes?</i></p> <p><i>... his slaves to lampreys to be devoured ...</i></p>