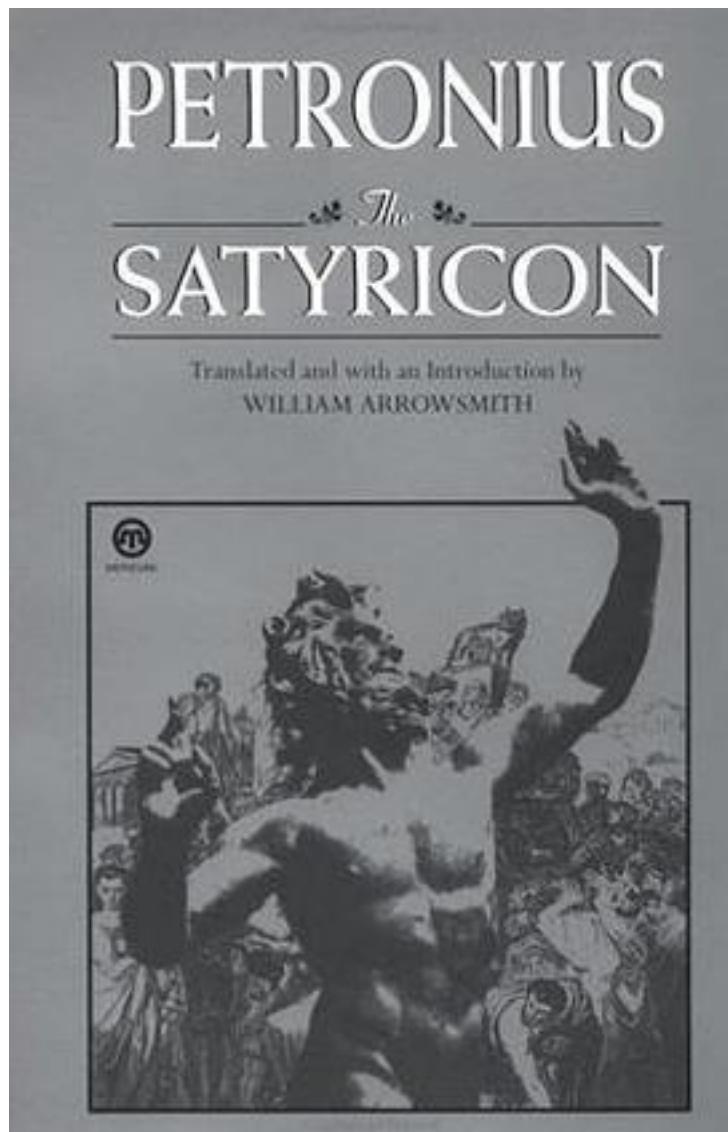


The Satyricon



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著者:Petronius

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The Satyricon is the most celebrated prose work to have survived from the ancient world. It can be described as the first realistic novel, the father of the picaresque genre. It recounts the sleazy progress of a pair of literate scholars as they wander through the cities of the southern Mediterranean in the age of Nero, encountering en route type-figures whom the author wishes to satirize. P.G. Walsh captures the spirit of the original in this new and lively translation. His introduction and detailed notes provide the reader with a comprehensive guide to the meanings and intentions of the story and the later history of its literary influence.

作者介绍:

Petronius (c. 27 – 66 AD) was a Roman writer of the Neronian age; he was a noted satirist. He is identified with C. Petronius Arbiter, but the manuscript text of the Satyricon calls him Titus Petronius. Satyricon is his sole surviving work.

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Walsh的譯本

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<http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/petro/satyr/index.htm>

一对同性爱主仆的历险故事。融合了古希腊小说和Menippean satire两种文体，充满了色情、讽刺和社会批判。白银拉丁时代的散文上乘之作。

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书评

公元54年，年僅17歲的尼祿（Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus，37-68）在母親的處心積慮下即位，成為統攬執政大權的羅馬皇帝。或許是受到母親的長期薰陶，尼祿不僅專制蠻橫，更極盡鋪張浪費之能事，這使他在僅存的歷史文獻中留下惡名，甚至被稱為「嗜血的尼祿」。與此...

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