MARTIAL

EPIGRAMS

POST
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COLLEGE SERIES OF LATIN AUTHORS

EDITED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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CHARLES KNAPP, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

SELECTED EPIGRAMS OF MARTIAL

EDWIN POST
SELECTED EPIGRAMS OF MARTIAL

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,

BY

EDWIN POST

GEORGE MANNERS PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY

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This volume is offered to the public with the belief that the selections herein found are sufficient in number and variety to illustrate fully the epigram as a form of literature and to afford valuable collateral information to those interested in Roman private life. However, in selecting the epigrams a wider interest in the subject matter has been continually kept in mind and the text has been so annotated as to make the book serviceable in an ordinary reading course.

To mention all the places in which preceding editors have been of help to me in the preparation of the commentary would smack of pedantry. I may, however, be allowed to say that my own annotations were originally worked out without reference to any other commentary. Subsequently most of the scholars who have devoted study to Martial, mediaeval and modern, were consulted, and attempt has been made, in introduction and commentary, to credit the proper sources with all that did not fairly appear to be common property. The text as edited by Mr. J. D. Duff for Professor Postgate's Corpus, as well as M. Gaston Boissier's monograph on Martial, I did not have in time for any use in preparing my manuscript. It goes without saying that in common with all recent students of Martial I have a large debt to pay to Professor Lindsay for his work upon the text. The numbers of the epigrams found in this book have been made to conform to those in his (Oxford) text edition.

My hearty thanks are due to Dr. Emory B. Lease of the College of the City of New York for suggestions concerning the meters, and to Mr. Nathan Wilbur Helm, now Instructor in
the Phillips Exeter Academy, for repeated assistance rendered while he was an Instructor at Princeton University. No less am I appreciative of the painstaking and intelligent work of the proofreaders of the Athenæum Press. Lastly, but still before all others, my thanks are due to Professor Charles Knapp of Barnard College, Columbia University, who, serving as General Editor at the request of Professors Peck and Smith, subjected every part of my manuscript to the most careful examination, bringing to the editing of the book the results of his special study of Martial, thus adding materially to the value of the work, not to speak of his interest and pains shown in seeing the book through the press.

I shall be grateful to any who may be so good as to call my attention to errors.

E. P.
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INTRODUCTION

I. MARTIAL: HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS

1. It is a fact at once striking and suggestive that very few of the great representatives of Latin literature were born and bred in Rome; they came from the Italian towns and country districts, nay, in many cases, from the outlying provinces. Of these provinces Spain furnished more than her share of the men who gave distinction to the literature of Rome. M. Annaeus Seneca, the rhetorician, L. Annaeus Seneca, the philosopher, his more brilliant son, and Lucan, nephew of the latter, were all born at Corduba, Quintilian at Calagurris, Martial at Bilbilis. These writers, with others of lesser note, such as Columella and Pomponius Mela, almost constitute a Spanish school of Latin literature.

2. Martial was born at Bilbilis Augusta¹, a municipium in Hispania Tarraconensis on the road from Emerita to Caesar-augusta. The town was picturesquely situated on a high hill, at the base of which flowed the river Salo². The wild scenery of his birthplace made a lasting impression upon the poet, and in after years he wrote of it with pride and longing. The splendor and charm of the imperial city were to him no match for the simple beauty of the home scenes, the praises of which he is not ashamed to sing. He even glories in the more practical advantages of the place, as the seat of a considerable trade

¹ Cf. I. 61. 12; 10. 13. 1–2; 12. 18. 7–9. For our knowledge of Martial’s life we have to rely chiefly on the poet’s own writings.
² 10. 103. 1–2; 10. 104. 6. Cf. also Anicius Paulinus, bishop of Nola in the fifth century, Carm. 10. 223 Bilbilim acutis pendentem scopulis. For Bilbilim, however, the Vienna Corpus here reads Birbilim.
in iron and of the manufacture of weapons, for the hardening of which the cold waters of the Salo were believed to be especially fitted.

3. Martial was born on the first day of March. In he informs us that he is fifty-seven years old. Since that book was written between 95 and 98 (13) he was born between 38 and 41.

4. Martial was certainly of humble extraction, but he was probably ingenuus, free-born. It is hardly likely that he could have obtained the citizenship for others (8), had he not possessed it himself. Rader is probably right in assuming that, had he been a freedman, he would have mentioned his patronus.

5. The poet's full name was M. Valerius Martialis. Some have supposed that he derived this name, not from his father, but from some benefactor; others have suggested that he assumed the name Valerius out of love for Valerius Catullus (34), and that he borrowed the name Martialis from that of his birth-month.

6. His parents, (Valerius) Fronto and Flacilla, appear to have been dead when he came to Rome. They had had the

1 1. 49. 3-4 videbis altam, Liciniane, Bilbilin, equis et armis nobilem; 1. 49. 11 brevi Salone, qui ferrum gelat; 4. 55. 11-15 saevo Bilbilin optimam metallo, quae vicit Chalybasque Noricosque, et ferro Plateam suo sonantem, quam fluctu tenui, sed inquieto armorum Salo temperator ambit.


3 Unless otherwise stated, all dates in this book are dates A.D.

4 10. 96. 4.

5 For this and similar citations see the Bibliography, pp. xlvii–li.

6 Some late Mss. give him the agnomen Cocus. This may have been a nickname derived from his Xenia and Apophoreta; it is more likely, however, that it arose from a false reading in Aelius Lampridius (Alex. Severus 38) which the editio princeps made current for a time, though some think it originated in a misunderstanding of 6. 61. 7-8 quam multi tineas pascunt blattasque diserti et redimunt soli carmina docta coci! See Scrivérius, Animadversiones to Book I Praefatio, the notes on the same praefatio in Schneidewin (editio maior), and Brandt.

7 5. 34; Brandt 11-12.
disposition and the means to give their son training in grammar and rhetoric; whether this training was secured at Bilbilis or at some larger town, such as Caesaraugusta, cannot be determined. Perhaps the success attained at Rome by so many of their countrymen inspired the parents with an ambition to see their son equally successful there.

7. Later, probably in 64, he came to Rome to seek his fortune; he was then between twenty-three and twenty-six years of age. At Rome, the center of wealth, fashion, and power, he spent the best thirty-four years of his life. The sight of "the city of marble", with its cosmopolitan street throngs, its horti inclosing the palaces of the rich, its fora and porticus flanked by noble trees, the temples of the gods and public buildings of every sort reflecting the sunlight from a thousand burnished roofs, must have moved profoundly the young provincial. The kaleidoscopic life of the imperial city Martial came to know thoroughly, both in its lighter and in its darker aspects. The epigrams reflect perfectly the Rome of Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

8. To Titus and Domitian he owed what little preferment came to him. Although a bachelor, he received the ius trium liberorum, i.e. the privileges and immunities that accrued to the father of three children, and the rank of tribunus militum (the tribunatus semestris), which carried with it the rights of an eques. Though Martial became most expert as a court flatterer, his years of faithful subservience appear to have profited him but little. An occasional invitation to a state

1 9. 73. 7 at me litterulas stulti docuere parentes.
2 Martial makes no reference to the burning of the city in 64; we may infer that he did not reach Rome until after that catastrophe.
3 Brandt, 18, thinks he came to practice law.
4 3. 95. 5-6 praemia laudato tribuit mihi Caesar uterque natorumque dedit iura paterna trium; 9. 97. 5-6.
5 3. 95. 9-10 vidit me Roma tribunum et sedeo qua te suscitat Oceanus; 5. 13. 2; 12. 29. 2. On the tribunatus semestris see e.g. Marq.-Wissowa Staatsv. 2. 368.
dinner would afford but small compensation for the failure of the emperor (Domitian) to grant the trifling favors which the poet begged, such as his request for permission to tap the Marcian aqueduct for his town house\(^1\) or his appeals for money\(^2\). Evidently, though the emperor might appreciate the poet’s wit and \(ioci\)\(^6\), he took good care that they should not come at too high a price. The citizenship that Martial obtained for several persons cost the emperor nothing, but may have helped to replenish the poet’s purse.

The poet’s flattery was lavished not only on the emperor, but on the court favorites and on the freedmen of the imperial house\(^4\). The names of the infamous Crispinus, of Euphemus, Earinus, Parthenius, and the like occur all too frequently in the epigrams.

9. Though we know but little of the life of Martial for some years after he came to Rome, it is probable that he wrote poetry. It is possible that he “had passed middle life and stood at the beginning of his fortieth year before he wrote what has come down to us”\(^5\), but that “he wrote nothing under Nero, nor under Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian”\(^6\), is hardly likely\(^7\). But poetry, even though published, could not keep the wolf from the door. When Martial came to Rome, some of the most influential and distinguished families there were of Spanish origin. It is probable that he was soon made welcome at their palaces, especially at those of L. Annaeus Seneca (\(i\)), Annaeus Mela, and Iunius Gallio\(^8\). It can hardly be doubted that the influence of Seneca made him a \(cliens\) of C. Calpurnius Piso. But any satisfaction or advantage these powerful friends brought to him was short-lived, for the so-called conspiracy of Piso in 65 ruined these great houses and resulted in the death of all the Senecas and of Piso. Though the fate of these men

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1 9. 18.  2 6. 10.  3 4. 27; 5. 6; 6. 64. 14; 7. 12. 1–2.  4 9. 79.  5 Schanz, Geschichte der römischen Litteratur\(^2\), § 413.  6 Tyrrell 288.  7 Friedländer SG. 3. 386. See 1. 113.  8 4. 40; 12. 36. 8–9.
must have shocked the young provincial, and perhaps dashed to the ground his hopes of good things to come, it did not, so far as we know, inspire him to seek a more independent means of livelihood than that open to the *cliens*, though Sellar\(^1\) suggests that Quintilian and others had advised him to practice law\(^2\). He may have made a half-hearted attempt\(^3\); if so, he had small success. His dislike of the profession is clear\(^4\).

10. For thirty-four years he lived at Rome the precarious life of a hanger-on. He is a chronic beggar. Yet by a shrewdness amounting to art and an ingenuity of statement unparalleled he almost succeeds in making begging attractive, or at least respectable. No beggar could be more polite or veil by more courtly words a mendicancy from which a more self-respecting man would have shrunk with horror. Well might his reader at times believe that Thalia as an inspiring cause had surrendered her place to Egestas. Yet, despite his numerous friends and the many *patroni* to whom he paid court, he dragged on a hand-to-mouth existence. The extravagance that had characterized Nero’s reign was checked by the death of the representatives of some of the richest houses and of Nero himself. Vespasian was comparatively economical; the new families that came to the fore then took their cue from the Palatine. Under Domitian the danger of exciting the cupidity of the informers (*delatores*) prevented a display that might have been encouraged by a happier era\(^5\). To the poet of Domitian’s day the times of Nero must have seemed like a Golden Age.

One piece of property at least Martial owned, a small estate near Nomentum in the Sabine country, scantily provided with wood, water, or shelter, the gift, it would seem, of Seneca; if it did not afford him anything to eat, it provided him with a place of occasional refuge from the burdens of a client’s life

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\(^1\) P. xii.

\(^2\) Sellar infers this from the tone of certain epigrams: see 2. 90; 1. 17; 2. 30.

\(^3\) 8. 17.

\(^4\) 5. 20. 6; 12. 68. 3.

\(^5\) Friedländer SG. 3. 442.
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and the noise of the town. This place he owned as early as the year 84\(^1\).

11. In the city he had grown old in a garret up three flights\(^2\), though the discomforts of an insula on the Quirinalis were perhaps offset somewhat by the outlook over the trees that bordered the Porticus Agrippae\(^3\). The house on the Quirinalis mentioned in 9. 18\(^4\) probably afforded him ampler accommodations during the later years of his stay in Rome\(^5\), but could not in any appreciable degree have lessened the pinch of poverty or the discomforts of the daily round. He seems to be ever in need, — now of a new toga, now of tile for a house\(^6\), now of a lacerna. If 7. 16 is to be taken seriously, he must at times have been sorely reduced. His poverty so embittered him that, when he compares his own lot with that of those whom he thinks less deserving, he is ready to blame his parents for the education they had afforded him. That he refers to a slave or two\(^7\) may but emphasize his poverty, though at a later period, toward the end of his sojourn in Rome, he had a span of mules\(^8\).

12. About 87 or 88 he retired from the city to Gallia Togata (Cisalpine Gaul), as if he would make it his permanent home\(^9\). In 3. 4 he hints at two reasons for this step, namely, weariness of the social round (officium) and the difficulty of eking out a living. He seems to have lived at Forum Corneli\(^10\) and to have visited places of interest within reach, especially Altinum\(^11\) and Ravenna\(^12\). But we find him soon back in Rome, although he appears to dream of a return to the north at some subsequent time\(^13\).

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1 Friedländer SG. 3. 445. See also 2. 38; 7. 36; 9. 18; 9. 60; 9. 97-7; 10. 48. 19; 10. 58. 9-10; 10. 61; 10. 94; 12. 57. \(^2\) I. 117.
3 I. 108. 3-4.
4 The ninth book was written not later than 94.
5 9. 18. 2; 9. 97. 8; 10. 58. 10; Hülsen Rhein. Mus. 49. 396.
6 7. 36.
7 8. 61. 7.
8 3. 4.
9 3. 4. 4.
10 4. 25.
11 3. 56; 3. 57.
12 4. 25.
Prior to this time he had won an enviable position as an author. In 80 he had published the booklet called in the manuscripts Epigrammaton Liber, but commonly known as Liber Spectaculorum, because it was written to commemorate the spectacles incident to the dedication of the Flavian Amphitheater (the Colosseum) in 80. These little poems set Rome to talking and made the reading public eager for more from the same hand. Martial was so flattered by their favorable reception that he was emboldened to send an author's copy to the emperor himself:

Da veniam subitis: non displicuisse meretur, festinat, Caesar, qui placuisse tibi.

Friedländer and Gilbert, however, think that some of the pieces may have been added in a second edition. Next appeared the two books of epigrammata, in the literal sense of the term epigram, that is, epigrammatic inscriptions to accompany presents such as the Romans sent to friends at the Saturnalia. These appeared in 84 or 85 as Xenia and Aphoreta; they were later appended to the other poems as Books XIII and XIV. Although not worthy of comparison with his later creations, they seem to have won for Martial a definite literary standing; thereafter he published in regular sequence the several books. Books I and II were apparently given to the world together, in 85 or, more probably, in 86.

Internal evidence shows that Book III was published in 87 or 88 at Forum Cornelii; Book IV in the latter part of 88; Book V about a year later; Book VI in 90; Book VII in 92; Book VIII about the middle of 93; Book IX about a year later. Of Book X there were two editions; of these the first appeared in 95, the second in 98, after the accession of Trajan. Meanwhile Book XI had been written for the Saturnalia of 96.

1 Liber Spectaculorum 31. 2 See §§ 21; 26. 3 i. 1; 2. 6. 4 Friedländer, Einleitung, 53; Dau 8 ff.; Stobbe, Philologus, 26. 62. 5 Friedländer, Einleitung, 53 ff. 6 See § 12.
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There is reason to think that, after Nerva came to the throne, Martial realized that, because of its obscenity, he could not send an author's copy of Book XI to the emperor, and that he therefore made an anthology out of Books X and XI. It will be noticed that the several books from III to XI appeared quite regularly. But Rome waited until 101, or, more probably, until 102, for Book XII; by that time Martial had left the city forever. No complete edition of the poet's works appeared until after his death.

14. Martial spent in all thirty-four years at Rome. In 98 he returned to his native Bilbilis. What moved him to depart we can only surmise. Did he feel that his rôle of polite beggar had been played to a finish? Did love of native land and the desire to be forever emancipated from the poor client's life, with a longing for quietude and rest, prove stronger than the motives which, when he was younger, had been masterful? His means were always limited, despite the possession of the estate at Nomentum and of a modest town house. With these narrow resources he could not but contrast with longing the rude plenty of his far-away home. Besides, as he grew older, he felt more and more the burden of his social duties. Possibly insomnia or illness that warned him that the end might not be far off helped to a final decision. Some have thought that the new régime which was realized under Trajan, if not under Nerva, made it clear to Martial that the chances for a livelihood were now less for a man who must live by his wits. But Martial had lived for a long time without much imperial favor, and, despite the ups and downs incident to a hand-to-mouth existence, the balance was on the profit side of the account. Perhaps no one motive was uppermost in his mind.

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1 See Schanz § 414.
2 10. 103. 7; 10. 104. 10; 12. 31. 7.
3 1. 49; 4. 55; 10. 96. 1.
4 See § 10.
5 10. 74; 12. 57; 12. 68; 14. 125.
6 6. 70.
7 10. 72; II. 7
8 12. 34.
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In Rome he had never ceased to long for the home of his youth, for the ease of life there, its freedom from restraint, its comparative abundance. He left Rome apparently without regret. His little property could not have brought him much, for Pliny tells us that he himself furnished the means to defray the expenses of the homeward journey.

15. Whether Martial had any prospect of a livelihood in Spain before he left Rome we know not. In Bilbilis, however, he found in a certain Marcella a patroness and a friend. To her he owed the gift of an estate well provided with the things his estate at Nomentum had lacked; this made him comfortable, if not independent. Other friends seem to have contributed to his comfort at this time, at least to some extent. There is no proof that Marcella was his wife or his mistress. Martial always speaks of her with profound respect; she appears to have been a woman of great charm and culture, in whose society he could forget what he had lost in Rome.

For some time the poet seems to have enjoyed himself to the full in Bilbilis, if we may judge from the epigrams addressed to his old friend Juvenal. But the novelty soon wore off. To the cosmopolitan crowds of Rome, its immense and splendid structures, the games of the circus, the contests of the amphitheater, the libraries and the recitationes and the many other incentives to the intellectual life that the imperial city afforded, the provinciality and barrenness of life in the little town on the Salo must have presented a painful contrast. The preface to Book XII voices the new discontent, which is echoed in the subsequent epigrams. This regret perhaps affected his health and hastened his death, for it is evident that he did not live long after the completion of Book XII.

1 10. 13; 10. 96; 10. 103; 10. 104. 2 1. 49; 4. 55; 12. 18.
3 Ep. 3. 21. 2. 4 12. 31. 5 See e.g. 12. 3.
6 Such passages as 2. 92; 3. 92; 4. 24; 11. 43; 11. 104 do not warrant the belief that Martial had a wife at Rome. 7 12. 21. 8 12. 18.
"He seems to have outlived his enjoyments, ambitions, and hopes". He died not later than 104; the letter in which Pliny refers to his death cannot have been written after that year.

16. Having thus given a general survey of Martial's life, we may now consider certain matters in detail. First, let us note the people to whom Martial paid court in Rome or with whom he associated there. They constitute a motley company indeed; among them, besides those already mentioned, were scholars, lawyers, senators, men in public life, freedmen, spies (delatores), soldiers, and nobodies. With most of the literary men of the town the poet was acquainted, if not on terms of intimacy. During the latter half of the first century Roman literature still had worthy representatives, if not those of the first class. Lucan's Pharsalia must have been well-nigh finished, though not yet published, when Martial reached Rome, if indeed, in the shape in which we have it, it was published before the death of its author. Likewise the work of Seneca the philosopher was practically ended, for he, with Lucan, perished within a few months after Martial reached Rome. Silius Italicus, consul in 68, and Statius were the fashionable writers of the epos; the latter distinguished himself also in lyric poetry. Tacitus was to win for himself a great name as a historian and Juvenal was to attain like eminence in satire. Pliny the Elder had still about fifteen years of work to do. Quintilian lived until within a year or two of Martial's final departure from Rome.

17. Among a multitude of lesser literary lights may be mentioned Stertinius Avitus, the poet, consul suffectus in 92, who signally honored Martial, L. Arruntius Stella, the poet,

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1 Tyrrell 288.  
3 Brandt, 37, thinks his death could not have happened before 100 or 101.  
4 See § 9.  
5 4. 14.  
6 Cf. Praefatio to Book IX; 10. 96.
consul in 101 or 102, Sex. Iulius Frontinus, the distinguished engineer, who was thrice consul and author of the well-known works *De aquis urbis Romae* and *Strategematica*. Martial seems to have been on very friendly terms with his countryman Decianus, from Emerita. Book II is dedicated to him, and in i. 61 he is deemed worthy of mention with Vergil, Catullus, Livy, Ovid, Seneca, etc. To these are to be added Canius Rufus, a witty poet from Cadiz, Licinianus, the pleader, a fellow-townsman of Martial, and another Spaniard from Bilbilis, Maternus the jurist.

18. There is, however, reason to believe that Martial was not on the best of terms with all of his literary contemporaries. For example, Martial never mentions Statius, nor does Statius mention Martial. This at first sight seems strange, since they had many mutual friends and touched repeatedly on the same themes. Cf. M. 6. 21 with S. i. 2, M. 6. 28 with S. 2. 1, M. 6. 42 with S. i. 5, M. 7. 21; 7. 22; 7. 23 with S. 2. 7, M. 7. 40 with S. 3. 3, M. 9. 12; 9. 13; 9. 16; 9. 17; 9. 36 with S. 3. 4, M. 9. 43; 9. 44 with S. 4. 6. Yet it is easy to see that Martial can have had little sympathy with the literary ideals of Statius. Martial worked a vein almost wholly new, his product was light and up-to-date; Statius dreamed of producing a great epic. To Juvenal and to Martial both, with their contempt of the long-winded epics which were the terror of the unhappy folk whose social relations virtually compelled them to listen to them at the *recitationes*, the ambition of Statius must have seemed puerile. All this explains the ill-concealed antipathy of Martial and Juvenal to Statius.

1 i. 61. 4; 7. 36; 10. 48. 5; ii. 52. 15.
2 10. 48. 20; 10. 58.
3 i. 61. 9; 10. 48. 5.
4 i. 49. 3; i. 61. 11.
5 i. 96; 2. 74; 10. 37. 1-4.
6 The references to Statius are to his Silvae. See further Friedländer SG. 3. 450; Vollmer, Statius, 20, N. 3.
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19. Of Martial's intimacy with Juvenal there can be hardly a doubt. Between satirist and epigrammatist there was evidently a fellow-feeling. The close parallelism between the satires of Juvenal and the epigrams of Martial has been repeatedly remarked and discussed.

20. Other patrons of the poet, especially during his last years at Rome, were Cocceius Nerva, subsequently emperor; the brothers Domitius Tullus and Lucanus, whose riches may have recommended them to Martial; M. Aquilius Regulus, famous as an orator and infamous as a delator; L. Licinius Sura, thrice consul, who influenced Nerva to make Trajan his successor and had much to do with placing Hadrian on the throne; L. Appius Maximus Norbanus and M. Antonius Primus, of Gaul, distinguished generals both; Atedius Melior, the exquisite. Martial's friendship with these men may have been merely formal; he may well, however, have been on more intimate terms with Aulus Pudens, who is often mentioned by his praenomen Aulus, as he was with Q. Ovidius, who lived near his estate at Nomentum, and with Iulius Martialis. Much that Martial wrote had a personal sting; such writing inevitably gave offense and made enemies. These apparently gave him trouble from time to time, though that they seriously interfered with his attempts to ingratiate himself with the persons to whom he paid court may well be doubted.

II. MARTIAL AS POET

21. Scholars agree that Martial wrote epigrams. But what is an epigram? The basic Greek word, ἐπίγραμμα, means an

2 5. 28. 4; 8. 70; 9. 26. 3 1. 36. 4 1. 12. 5 7. 47. 6 9. 84. 7 10. 23.
8 2. 69; 4. 54. 8; 6. 28. 9 1. 31; 12. 51. 10 1. 105; 9. 52; 13. 119.
11 1. 15; 4. 64; 5. 20; 7. 17; 9. 97; 10. 47; 12. 34.
inscription, something written upon an object of interest. The modern lexicographer says: “In a restricted sense, [an epigram is] a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying” 1.

22. What relation does this modern definition bear to the basic Greek word? Lack of appreciation of literary form or crass ignorance has at various times applied the term epigram to almost every kind of short poem; yet we cannot reduce all real epigrams to a single category. The truth seems to be that the term “epigram,” even when correctly employed, has not been used at all periods for the same thing.

Originally, in the Greek sense, the epigram was an epigraphic poem or composition in verse, an inscription upon some monument or work of art, explanatory or descriptive of it, or commemorative of some person or event. Extreme simplicity and stylistic purity characterize this species of epigram 2. Of this earliest form, in which the poems dealt with real persons or were addressed to real persons or were actual inscriptions, Simonides of Ceos is the greatest representative. Take for example his epigram on the seer Megistias 3:

\[
\text{Μνήμα τόθε κλειστόν Μεγιστία, δν ποτε Μήδοι} \\
\text{Σπερχείων ποταμών κτείναν ἄμειψάμενωι,} \\
\text{μάντιοι, ὃς τότε κήρας ἐπερχομένας σάφα εἰδὼς} \\
\text{οὐκ ἐτῆι Σπάρτης ἥγεμόνας προλίπειν.}
\]

23. During the brilliant period of Greek culture which succeeded the dissolution of Alexander’s empire and which, because

1 Century Dictionary.  
2 See Mahaffy i. 193.  
3 For the text see Bergk-Hiller, Anthologia Lyrica (1897), p. 251, No. 79. The epigram has been thus translated by John Stirling:

Of famed Megistias here behold the tomb:  
Him on this side Spercheus slew the Medes,  
A seer who well foresaw his coming doom,  
But would not lose his share in Sparta’s deeds.
its center was Alexandria, has been called the Alexandrian epoch, the epigram received marked attention. “Besides the new treatment of old forms, there were three kinds of poetry, first developed or perfected at Alexandria, which have special interest for us from the great celebrity they gained when imported into Rome. They are the didactic poem, the erotic elegy, and the epigram”¹. Epigrams were now composed not only on real but on purely imaginary subjects. The satirical and the erotic elements were added during this period. Brilliancy of style took the place of purity, and the simplicity of Simonides gave way to rivalry which aimed ever to produce something new. Leonidas of Tarentum, apparently a contemporary of Pyrrhus of Epirus, is perhaps the best exponent of this style. An example of his work is his epigram on a certain Crethon:

_Avτά ἕτι Κρῆθωνος ἐγὼ λίθος οὖνομα κείνον_  
_δηλοῦσα, Κρῆθων δ' ἐγχθόνιος σποδιά._
_ὁ πρὶν καὶ Γύγγη παρασείμενος ὄλβον, ὁ τὸ πρὶν_  
_βοντάμων, ὁ πρὶν πλοῦσιος αἰτολοίς,_
_ὁ πρὶν—τι πλεῖω μυθεὺμ' ἔτι; πἀσι μακρατός,_  
_φεῖ, γαῖς δόσεις δοσον ἔχει μόριον²._

24. A further development is seen in the epigrams of Meleager of Gadara, a Syrian by birth, who flourished about 90 B.C. Here the erotic element has full play. Extreme elegance and imaginative power truly oriental characterize his diction. Of him Mr. Symonds says³: “His poetry has the sweetness of

¹ Cruttwell 218.
² See Stadtmüller, Anthologia Graeca (1899), 2. 515. The following translation appears in Bland’s Collections, 138:

_I am the tomb of Crethon: here you read_  
_His name; himself is numbered with the dead,_  
_Who once had wealth, not less than Gyges’ gold,_  
_Who once was rich in stable, stall, and fold,_  
_Who once was blest above all living men_  
_With lands—how narrow now! so ample then!_

³ The Greek Poets, 2. 321. Symonds’s whole chapter on “The Anthology”, 2. 281–344, is of importance to the student of the epigram. See also Mackall, Select Epigrams of the Greek Anthology², Introduction.
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EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

LIBER EPIGRAMMATON

I

Barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis,
Assyrius iactet nec Babylona labor,
nec Triviae templo molles laudentur Iones;
dissimulet deum cornibus ara frequens,

1. On this book, often called Liber Spectaculorum, see § 13. In this epigram M. declares that the Colosseum surpasses the so-called seven wonders of the world. As given by Hyginus Fab. 223, these wonders were the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Mausoleum, or tomb of Mausolus, ruler of Caria, 377-353 B.C., erected at Halicarnassus by Artemisia his widow; the Colossus at Rhodes, a brazen statue of the Sun-God; the statue of Jupiter at Olympia, by Phidias; the palace of Cyrus at Ecbatana; the walls of Babylon; the Egyptian pyramids. — Meter: § 48.

1. Barbara, barbaric, outlandish. Join with Memphis; cf. 8. 36. 2. iam tacet Eoum barbara Memphis opus; Luc. 8. 542. The Greek contempt for aliens, implied in βάρβαρος, the Romans entertained for the peoples of the East and often for the Greeks themselves: cf. e.g. Iuv. 3. 58-125. Besides, the adjective here contrasts Memphis with domina Roma (I. 3. 3 N.), implied in 7-8.

2. Assyrius: see App. — iactet: in 8. 28. 17 Babylon is styled superba. — nec is often used in poetry for neve (neu) or et ne; cf. 3. 5. Note its position; in all kinds of Latin verse metrical considerations often force the postponement of the conjunction.

3. Triviae: the Ephesian Artemis, whose priests were eunuchs (cf. molles). — templo: ob or propriet templum would be more classical; see A. 404, b; GL. 408, n. 6. Cf. 2. 66. 4 saevis . . . comis; 7. 17. 9 munere . . . parvo. — molles, luxurious; cf. Prop. 1. 6. 31 mollis Ionia. Ionian effeminacy was notorious at least as early as the days of Herodotus.

4. Plutarch twice speaks of the altar made by the four-year-old Apollo from the horns of animals slain by Diana as one of the seven
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5 aëre nec vacuo pendentia Mausolea
laudibus immodicis Cares in astra ferant:
omnis Caesareo cedit labor amphitheatro,
unum pro cunctis fama loquetur opus.

29
Cum traheret Priscus, traheret certamina Verus
esset et aequalis Mars utriusque diu,
missio saepe viris magno clamore petita est,
wonders; Ov. Her. 21. 99 speaks
of it as one of the marvels of
Delos.—dissimulet... frequens,
let the altar of the many horns dis-
guise (conceal) the (its) god, i.e. let
the altar say no more of the tale
that a god built it (for in compar-
sion with the Colosseum, a human
creation, it seems unworthy of a
god's hands). simulo = 'pretend',
dissimulo = 'dissemble', 'cloak',
'cover up (facts)'; hence dissimulet
here = sileat, 1, nec tactet, 2, nec...
ferant, 5-6. Cf. Ov. Her. 4. 55-56
Tuppiter Europen... dilexit, tauro
dissimulante deum. See App.

5-6. Plin. N. H. 36. 31 says of
the Mausoleum: in summo est
quadriga marmorea, quam fecit
Pythis. Hac adiecta CXXX
pedum altitudine lotum opus inclu-
dit. See Baumeister 803 ff. The
quadriga mirrored against the sky
might well be spoken of as aëre
vacuo pendens. But Roman poets
are fond of applying pendens to
the roofs of houses or of caves, to
bridges, etc. — Mausolea: see
§ 47, g. Fragments of this Mauso-
leum have been brought to the
British Museum, and an attempt
has been made to restore the whole.

—laudibus... ferant: laudibus
ferre or, more often, laudibus
esse = 'laud', 'extol',
7-8. These verses justify the
exhortations in 1-6. — Caesareo,
imperial. The Colosseum was the
work of the Flavian emperors;
earlier amphitheaters had been
built by private individuals.

8. fama, the talk of men. We
might, however, read Fama.—1-6
constitute the first part of the epi-
gram (§ 27); the 'point' is found
in 7-8.

29. Gladiators were generally
matched in pairs. It was ordina-
rily expected that the fight would
be to a finish, i.e. until one of
the combatants, by dropping his
weapon and raising his hand, if
able to do so, begged for mercy.
The conditions of the combat (lex,
4-5) were announced before the
fight began. In this fight Priscus
and Verus were so evenly matched
that neither could gain the mas-
tery. Hence neither appealed for
missio, i.e. for mercy and discharge
from further service for that day.
—Meter: § 48.
1. traheret, was protracting.
2. et: this word is found out
of its logical place about 60 times
in M.; see Fried. on 1. 26. 8, and
note on nec, Lib. Spect. 1. 2.—
Mars = certamen (metonymy).
3. missio... petita est: the
decision lay theoretically wholly
sed Caesar legi paruit ipse suae:

5 — lex erat ad digitum posita concurrere parma—

quod licuit, lances donaque saeae dedit. Inventus tamen est finis discriminis aeque:

pugnavere pares, subcubuere pares.

Misi utrique rudes et palmas Caesar utrique:

hoc pretium virtus ingeniosa tulit.

Contigit hoc nullo nisi te sub principe, Caesar:

cum duo pugnarent, victor uterque fuit.

with the editor munereis, in this case the princeps himself (11), but the editor frequently merely registered the popular will; see Iuv. 3. 34–37. For the sign used by the people in extending mercy to a beaten gladiator, see Post A. J. P. 13. 213 ff. — viris (dat.): the great gladiators were heroes in the eyes of the crowd, as were the jockeys of the circus (aurigae, agitatores).


5. ad digitum ... parma: since posita must here = deposita (see on 1. 4. 2), parma, though it has no Ms. support (see App.), seems right, as against the Ms. palma. The terms of this fight were concurrere ad digitum sublatum, i.e. to fight until the vanquished man, dropping his shield, raised his finger (arm) in token of submission (see Introd.). In prose the vs. might run thus: lex erat concurrere (or ut concurrerent) dum alter uter deposita parma digitum tolleret. — parma: the small round shield. Evidently one or both of these combatants was a Thraex; see Fried. SG. 2. 531–532.

6. lances ... dedit: i.e. to the combatants. — lances donaque: i.e. lances heaped with dona, probably of money; cf. Iuv. 6. 204; Suet. Claud. 21. The lances were in themselves valuable gifts. On the emoluments of popular gladiators see Fried. SG. 2. 371.

7. Inventus ... finis: see 9.

8. subcubuere, gave way, i.e. to the command of the emperor to stop fighting (9–10).

9. rudes et palmas: to the gladiator, when he received his permanent missio, was given a rudis, a sort of wooden sword or foil, as a sign that his fighting days were over; cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 2 and editors there. Donari rude was also used figuratively of discharge or exemption from any task; cf. e.g. Ov. Tr. 4. 8. 23–24. A palm branch was given to the gladiator who was victorious in a given contest; cf. Cic. Rosc. Amer. 6. 17 plurimum palmarum gladiator.

10. ingeniosa, intelligent; virtus such as that of Priscus and Verus is more than mere courage backed by brute force and skill of hand.

11. nullo = nullo alio.—principe: not 'prince'. The word is a mild term, used to avoid the hated word rex; it describes the emperor as embodying in himself, by vote of the senate, the united powers of the state. See Abbott §§ 325; 400 ff.; E. G. Sihler in Gildersleeve Studies 77 ff. Leader may serve as a translation.
Liber I

I.  The poet expresses his appreciation of the fame that has eome to him during his life and thanks his admirers.—Meter: § 49.

1-2.  Hic est: cf. Pers. 1. 28 at pulchrum est digito monstrari et dicier “Hic est!”—ille ... Martialis: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5. 36. 103 Demosthenes, qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, ut nos in Graecia est, insur- rantisque alteri “Hic est ille De-mosthenes”.  Ille, as often, = ‘the well-known’. —quem requiris: i.e. ‘whom you cannot do without’.  See § 39.—toto ... Martialis: naturally, for Latin was the official language of the world.  Even before M.’s time Roman poets expected to be read in the farthest corners of the earth; cf. § 13. 2-4; 7. 17. 9-10; 8. 61. 3, etc.; Ov. Tr. 4. 10. 127-128 cumque ego praepo- nam multos mihi, non minor illis dicor et in toto plurimus orbe legor; Am. 1. 15. 13 toto cantabitur orbe; Hor. C. 2. 20. 17-20.

3.  argutis, bright, witty, pointed.  The word is used properly of physical objects, then, in transferred sense, of the intellect; cf. the history of ‘bright’.—epigrammaton: Greek form of gen. plural.

—libellis: M.’s epigrams were first given to the world separately or in small collections (§ 13); hence the diminutive.  Cf. 1. 3. 2 parve liber.  Further, books of poetry were as a rule much smaller than those of prose; see Birt 23. 1; 290 ff.  M. wrote 1. 1; 1. 2 to intro- duce epigrams written long before, perhaps on the second publication of Books I-VII; see Dau 77; 81. —Note position of argutis ... libellis.  In all Latin poetry adjective and noun often stand thus at beginning and end of the vs.; so often in M.: cf. Lib. Spect. 1. 1; 1. 1. 6; 1. 3. 11; 1. 4. 7; 1. 6. 2, 4; etc.  So often too in Catullus, M.’s exemplar (§ 34).

4-5.  quod ... sentienti: cf. 3. 95. 7-8 ore legor mutuo notumque per oppida nomen non exspectato dat mihi fama rogo; Ov. Tr. 4. 10. 121-122 tu mihi, quod rurum est, vivo sublime dedisti nomen, ab ex- sequiis quod dare fama solet.

6.  post cineres: cf. 1. 25. 8; 5. 10. 1-2; 5. 13. 4 N.  For other expressions of the idea of 4-6 cf. 8. 69; 11. 90; Ov. Pont. 4. 16. 2-3 non solet ingenii summa nocere dies famaque post cineres maior venit; Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 15-22; Prop.
Qui tecum cupis esse meos ubicumque libellos et comites longae quaeris habere viae, hos eme, quos artibus brevibus membrana tabellis: scrinia da magnis, me manus una capitis.

Ne tamen ignores ubi sim venalis et erres urbe vagus tota, me duce certus eris: libertum docti Lucensis quaere Secundum limina post Pacis Palladiumque Forum.

3. 1. 21-24; Tac. Ann. 2. 88; Agr. i. i; D. 18; Sen. Ep. i14. 13; Plin. Ep. 6. 21. i. The thought occurs too in Greek literature; cf. e.g. Soph. Ajax 961-965.

2. M. advertises a handy volume of his epigrams. Such a volume could hardly be a papyrus roll (volumen); it was rather a parchment book (codex). See on 3-4. Parchment (membrana: prop. the skin of an animal') made a better writing surface than papyrus; it could be utilized on both sides. For other pocket editions cf. 1r. 184 (Homer); 186 (Vergil); 190 (Livy); Birt 57 ff.— Meter: § 48.

i. ubicumque = ubique; for the thought cf. i. i. 2 N.— libellos: here a dim. of affection. Cf. also i. i. 3 N.

2. M. is addressing those who are looking for handy volumes with which to beguile the tedium of a long journey.— comites: pred. acc.; cf. 14. 188; Pub. Syr. 104 comes facundus in via quod vehiculós est: longae ... viae: see § 48, c.— habere: quaero + inf. (in poetry as old as Lucr.) is frequent in M.; cf. i. 33. 3; ii. 84. i; etc.

3. hos (libellos) prob. refers only to Books I—II, published in 85 or 86; § 13.— artat ... tabellis: the use of parchment (cf. Introd.) enabled the copyist to compress so much within small pages that the reader might well imagine he held codicilli or pugillares membranae (cf. manus una capitis, 4; 14. 190. 1).— tabellis = folis, paginis; cf. prima tabella, 14. 186. 2. tabellis is instr. abl. with artat.

4. scrinia shows that the contrast is between books of parchment (codices) and volumina of papyrus (see Introd.); for the latter the scrinia and oval capsae were used, the rolls being stuck in them ends down. See 14. 37. Introd.— me repeats the thought of 3; for the figure cf. 14. 190.

6. urbe ... tota implies that all the book-trade was not in the Argiletum (see on 8) and that these codicilli were not easily picked up.

7. docti Lucensis: unknown to us, though evidently well known in Rome.— Secundum: besides Secundus M. had several publishers, possibly because the libri epigrammaton were published at various times and in different styles. He mentions Pollius (i. 113. 5), Atrectus (i. 117. 13-14), and Tryphon (4. 72. 2; 13. 3. 4). On the book-trade in Rome see Marq. 826; Beck. 2. 445 ff.; Birt 353 ff.; 357 ff.; Lanciani Anc. R. 182.

8. limina ... Pacis: the entrance to the Temple of Peace;
Argiletanas mavis habitare tabernas, cum tibi, parve liber, scrinia nostra vacent. Nescis, heu, nescis dominae fastidia Romae: crede mihi, nimium Martia turba sapit.

Pacis = templi Pacis. The Forum Pacis (Forum Vespasiani), lying behind (i.e. north of) the Basilica Aemilia, was the easternmost of the imperial fora, all of which lay north of the Forum Magnum (Forum Romanum). In this forum was a magnificent Temple of Peace, dedicated in 75 to commemorate the triumph of Rome over the Jews. See Platner 265. — Palladium... Forum: a poetic designation of the Forum Nervae. This plot was nicknamed Forum Transitorium or Forum Pervium because, being comparatively narrow, it was little more than a thoroughfare lying between the Forum Pacis on the east and the older fora, those of Caesar and Augustus, on the west. It was begun by Domitian and finished by Nerva, in 98. It contained a temple of Minerva (Pallas); hence the name Forum Palladium. See Platner 266–268. Cf. 4. 53. 1–2 intra penetralia nostrae Pallados et templi limina... novi. — The chief booksellers’ quarter in Rome was the Argiletum, an important street which ran out of the north side of the Forum Romanum, and, passing between the Curia and the Basilica Aemilia, gave access to the Subura and the whole eastern section of the city. Domitian and Nerva converted this street into the Forum Nervae (Palladium); see Platner 170; 266. See also 1.3.1; 1.117, 9–10. 3. A prefatory epigram (cf. 1.1; 1.2), addressed to his book, which is represented as a bird anxious to leave the parent nest. Horace, in Ep. 1.20. 20–21, had similarly addressed his book; Ovid in the opening of his Tristia thus bids farewell to his work: parve, nec invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem. Cf. 3. 2, with notes. — Meter: § 48. 1. Argiletanas: see on 1.2.8. For position of adjective and noun see on 1. 1. 3. — habitare tabernas implies a permanent change of abode: ‘You thirst for fame and prefer the applause of men to the quiet discipline of home’. 2. parve liber: a collection only of Books I–II; see on libellus, 1. 2. 1. — scrinia... vacent: i.e. ‘there is plenty of room for you at home’; the pl. scrinia adds to the force of the verb. See 1. 2. 4 N. 3. dominae... Romae, Rome, mistress of the world; cf. 10. 103. 9 moenia... dominae pulcherrima Romae; 12. 21. 9–10 tu desiderium dominae mihi mitius urbis esse iubes; Hor. C. 4. 14. 43–44 o tutela praesens Italiae dominaeque Romae; Ep. 1.7. 44 regia Roma.— fastidia, niceness, i.e. hypercriticism; for the plural see A. 100, c.; GL. 204, n. 5; L. 1109. 4. nimium... sapit explains fastidia (3): ‘knows too much, little book, for you to escape the consequences of your temerity’. — Martia turba alludes to the legendary descent of the Romans, through Romulus, from Mars. The whole verse is contemptuous: as if a mob of soldiers could exercise fair
5 Maiores nusquam rhonchi: iuvenesque senesque et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habent.

Audieris cum grande sophos, dum basia iactas, ibis ab excusso missus in astra sago.

literary criticism! Cf. 5. 19. 5 pulchrior et maior quo sub duce Martia Roma, though the tone there is different.

5-6. These verses explain fasidia (3); everybody is a would-be critic; age has not learned wisdom nor youth modesty; literature is nothing if not satirical and epigrammatic. — nusquam = nusquam alibi, i.e. nowhere else than in Rome; see on nullo, Lib. Spect. 29. 11. M. is thinking especially of the recitationes which flourished from the time of Asinius Pollio under Augustus to Hadrian; see Fried. SG. 3. 419 ff.; Mayor on Iuv. 3. 9. — rhonchi: prop. said of snoring (cf. ἤτεχος, ἤτχος): cf. 3. 82. 30 silentium rhonchis praestare iussi, 'we are bidden to keep still while our host snores'; then said of a croaking frog; here used metaphorically of the outward manifestations of the hearers at the recitations, sneers; cf. 4. 86. 7; Apoll. Sidon. C. 3. 8 nec nos rhonchisono rhinocerote notat. Note the onomatopoeia. — iuvenesque senesque occurs in 7. 71. 5; 9. 7. 9; Ov. M. 8. 526. — nasum rhinocerotis: cf. nasso adunco aliquem suspendere (e.g. Hor. S. 1. 6. 5), 'turn up the nose at'; 1. 41. 18; 12. 37. 1 nasutus nimium cupis videri; 13. 2. 1-3; Hor. S. 2. 8. 64; Pers. 1. 40-41 "rides", ait, "et nimis uncis naribus induigises"; 1. 118; Otto s.v. Nasus. Rhinocerotis seems to imply that the display of contempt was both extreme and chronic. Even the applause is hypocritical; see 7-8. The whole expression appears to have become proverbial; cf. Apoll. Sidon. C. 9. 342-343 rugato Cato tertius labello narem rhinoceroticam minetur.

For public interest in the rhinoceros see 14. 52; 14. 53; Lib. Spect. 9; 22; Iuv. 7. 130.

7. grande, loud (prop. strong), is also ironical, lusty. — sophos (=σοφός), bravo! good! hear, hear! Cf. 3. 46. 8; 6. 48. 1; Petr. 40 sophos universi clamamus. Similar exclamations were sapienter, recte, οὖς, μεγάλος, bene, perbene, praecclare, belle, optume, festive, lepide, nil supra. In 2. 27. 3 we have effecte! graviter! cito! nequiter! euge! beate! Appreciation was expressed in still other ways; see 10. 10.9-10. — basia iactas, you are throwing kisses, a custom current in M.'s time in recognition of favors bestowed or as a mark of honor; here the kisses are in acknowledgment of the kisses thrown by the audience or of their sophos. Iuv. 4. 117-118 characterizes Venento as dignus Aricinos qui mendicare ad axes blandaque devexae tactaret basia raedae; cf. Phaedr. 5. 7. 28 in plausus conscurructum est; iactat basia tibicen: gratulari fautores putat. Basium as a substitute for suavium was made popular in literature by Catullus. See 12. 29. 4 N.

8. ibis, go you will, but as you little expect, i.e. ab...missus...sayo.— ab...sago: in Roman camps the tiro was hazed by being tossed in a blanket extemporized out of a soldier's thick cloak; cf. Suet. Oth. 2. The thought is: 'At
Sed tu, ne totiens domini patiare lituras
neve notet lusus tristiis harundo tuos,
aetherias, lascive, cupis volitare per auras:
i, fuge; sed poteras tutior esse domi.

10

Contigeris nostros, Caesar, si forte libellos,
the very moment when you are congratulating yourself on success, your pretended admirers are sneering which at you, and the immortality which you fancy you have already won is fictitious. — _excusso = distento_, i.e. shaken out and pulled taut.

9. _totiens ... lituras_: the _liber_ thinks of the author as a slave-master (_dominus_) from whom it longs to escape, without realizing that in so doing it will but fall into the hands of a _domina_ (3) more heartless. — _lituras_: note the etymology and original meaning; here, as _harundo_ shows, papyrus was used. Cf. 4. 10. 7–8; 7. 17. 7–8.

10. _notet_: _notare_ (cf. _nota_) came to mean ‘brand’, and so ‘censure’; it is here ironical (‘mar’) for ‘correct’; cf. 7. 17. 7–8. — _lusus_: cf. _lascive_, 11, with note. — _tristis harundo_, a harsh and over-critical pen. _Harundo_ = _calamus scriptorius_, which was imported from Egypt (Plin. N. H. 16. 157); cf. 14. 209. 2 _inoffensa curret harundo via._

11. _aetherias ... per auras_: in contrast to the dark _serinia_ (2). — _lascive_: primarily _sportive_, _playful_ (cf. Hor. S. 1. 3. 133 _vellunt tibi barbam lascivi puerti_); here, perhaps, there is a secondary reference to the wanton character of some of the epigrams; cf. 1. 4. 8 _lasciva pagina_. Further, in Hor. Ep. 1. 20, which M. had in mind throughout, Horace compares his book, which is now eager to leave him, to a slave ready to turn wanton; cf. _fuge_ (12). M. thinks of his book as all too ready to become a (servus) _fugitivus_. — _cupis volitare_, you are anxious to try your wings, i.e. to get out into the world of letters.

12. i. _fuge_: note the _asynedeton_; for other examples with _i_ cf. 10. 20. 4; 10. 96. 13. The combination of _i_ + another inv. is regularly emotional, often sarcastic; cf. Lease A. J. P. 19. 59–69. — _poteras ... esse_, you might have been; see A. 517, c; GL. 254, Rem. 1; 597, Rem. 3; L. 1495–1496. Note the tense; with _i_, _fuge_ M. set the book (bird) free. — _domi_: i.e. in the _serinia_ (2).

4. Another prefatory epigram, a carefully worded appeal to Domitian, as censor morum, to overlook the ‘playful’ epigrams of this collection. ‘If by chance my poems fall into your hands, do not criticise them with the stern look proper enough for the master of the world when he is exercising his imperial functions, but receive my pleasuries as you would the jibes of the crowd were you celebrating a triumph’, etc. Cf. the Praefatio to Book I. — _Meter_: § 48.

1. _Contigeris_ is more diplomatic than _perligeris_ would be; cf. 10. 64. 1–2 _contigeris regina meos si Polla libellos, non tetrica nostros_
terrarum dominum pone superficia

Consuevere iocos vestri quoque ferre triumphi materiam dictis nec pudet esse ducem.

5 Qua Thymelen spectas derisoremque Latinum,

excipere fronte iocos. — forti: of course M. saw to it that a copy of his book reached Domitian, but he is too much of a courtier to assume that Domitian will read it. — libellus: here dim. of (mock) depreciation; contrast 1.2.1 N.

2. terrarum = orbis terrarum; the Latin poets seem to prefer the single word when it is in the gen. with dominus; cf. 7.5.5 terrarum dominum; 8.2.6 terrarum domino deoque rerum (both passages refer to Domitian); Ov. Pont. 2.8.26; Luc. 8.208. — pone = depone; see on Lib. Spect. 29.5. The simple verb is often thus used for the compound in poetry and in Silver Latin. See H. L. Wilson, Gildersleeve Studies, 49ff.; Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass. 31.202–222. — supercilium, nod, will, sternness; cf. 1.24.2 cuius et ipse times tristis supercilium; Apoll. Sidon. C. 15.189 nunc Stoica tandem pone superficia. The vs. is an echo of the court talk; cf. 10.64.1–2, cited on 1. It reminds one of the famous description in Hom. II.1.528–530 of Jupiter’s nod that shook Olympus, which inspired, it is said, Phidias’s statue of Jupiter at Olympia (cf. Lib. Spect. 1.Introd.).

3–8. ‘You and other great conquerors have learned to accept gracefully, without loss of dignity, the jibes of the crowd’. — Consuevere and the pl. triumphi, by implying that Domitian had become habituated to triumphs, continue the flattery of 2. The custom of bantering (or lauding) the imperator at a triumph was very old; cf. 7.8.7–10 festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, inter laurigeros cum comes ibit equos; fas audire iocos levioraque carmina, Caesar, et tibi, si lusus ipse triumphus amat; Suet. Iul. 49; 51; etc.; Marq.-Wissowa 2.588.2. — vestri, of you emperors in general, is more diplomatic, because less personal, than tui would have been; Domitian’s triumphs had not been preceded by substantial military successes. — quoque: i.e. as well as those of generals not principes.

4. materiam dictis, a subject for jibes; cf. Petr. 109 Eumolpus et ipse vino solutus dicta voluit in calvos stigmosque iaculari; Ov. Tr. 2.70 et se materiam carminis esse iuvat (Iuppiter). Other constructions appear in Iuv. 10.47 materiam risus; Cic. De Or. 2.59.239 satis bella matres ad iocandum. — ducem: dux frequently = imperator in M. and contemporary poets. Iuv. 4.145 applies dux magnus specially to Domitian.

5. Qua: sc. fronte. — Thymelen: a stage name (cf. θυμέλη; see § 38; Fried. SG. 2.626) of a celebrated mima, or pantomimic dan-seuse. Thymele and Latinus, an equally famous minus, court favorites both, are often mentioned together; cf. e.g. Iuv. 1.36 trepido Thymele summissa Latino. Suet. Dom. 15 represents Latinus as retailing to Domitian the gossip of the town as they dined together. For Thymele’s acting see Iuv. 6.66; 8.107; for Latinus see 13.2.3; 2.72.3; 3.86.3.— spectas: spectare is often used of looking
illa fronte, precor, carmina nostra legas:
innoacus censura potest permettere lusus;
lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba.

9

Bellus homo et magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri:

sed qui bellus homo est, Cotta, pusillus homo est.
Petit Gemellus nuptias Maronillae et cupidet instat et precatur et donat.

Itur ad Herculei gelidas qua Tiburis arces

otherwise, to these captatores, who sought in every way to ingratiate themselves with people well-to-do, but without natural heirs. Plin. Ep. 2. 20 charges Regulus (see i. 12. Introd.) with such captatio; Iuv. io. 201–202, describing the disgust excited by a man in his dotage, says: usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso. Cf. 6. 63; 5. 39; Fried. SG. i. 414 ff.—Meter: § 52.

1. Gemellus: see App.—Maronillae: objective genitive.

2. cupid...donat: his almost despairing earnestness is brought out by the series of verbs that amounts to a climax: 'Yea, he craves it, he is hot upon its trail with entreaties and with presents'.

3. Adeone: i.e. as to warrant such persistency in face of opposition.—Immo: regularly corrective. —foedius, uglier, more loathsome.—nil: more emphatic than nemo. Had M. said nemo, he would be comparing (contrasting) Maronilla only with all other women; by writing nil he contrasts her with all other things in the world. So often at all periods. Further, the Romans often prefer a negative sentence with a comparative such as we have here to a positive sentence with a superlative (foedissimum rerum omnium est).

4. ergo often betrays strong feeling; cf. e.g. Hor. C. i. 24. 5; Iuv. i. 3.—Tussit, she has a (bad) cough. Cf. 2. 26. 1–4 quod querculum spirat, quod acerbum Naevia tussit inque tuos mittit sputa subinde sinus, iam te rem factam, Bithynice, credis habere? erras: blanditur Naevia, non moritur; 5. 39. 5–6; Hor. S. 2. 5. 166–109. Tussit is a παρὰ προσδόκαν jest, of the sort common in satire, e.g. in Aristophanes; cf. Iuv. i. 74 probatis laudatur et—alget!

12. In praise of M. Aquilius Regulus, famous as a lawyer and infamous as a delator (under Domitian) and captator (see i. 10. Introd.). His narrow escape from the fall of a colonnade stirs M. to flattery. Cf. i. 82. M. probably had a mercenary motive, for Regulus was his patron; see § 20; 7. 16. Regulus probably felt well repaid for his patronage of M., for the poet praises him as a man of piety, wisdom, and genius (1. 111; 5. 63), an eloquent lawyer (2. 74; 5. 28; 6. 38) worthy of comparison with Cicero (4. 16), etc. The odious picture drawn of him by Plin. Ep. 1. 5; 2. 20 and Tac. Hist. 4. 42 is probably truer to life, at least for his earlier years. See Merrill on Plin. Ep. 1. 5. 1.—Meter: § 48.

1. Herculei...arces: see App. The fame of the splendid
canaque sulphureis Albula fumat aquis, 
rua nemusque sacrum dilectaque iugera Musis 
signat vicina quartus ab urbe lapis.

5 Hic rudis aestivas praestabat porticus umbras,

temple of Hercules at Tibur was wide-spread; see Burn, Rome and the Campagna, 397. Cf. Priap. 75. 8–9 tutela Rhodos est beata Solis, Gades Herculis umidumque Tibur; Prop. 4. 7. 81–82. Herculeum is as much a stock epithet of Tibur as are umidum, sudum, supinum. With Herculei ... arces cf. 4. 57. 9–10; 4. 62. 1 Tibur in Herculeum migravit nigra Lycoris.—gelidas, cool, because the town lay on high ground; cf. 4. 64. 32; Iuv. 3. 190 gelida Praeneste; Hor. C. 3. 4. 22 frigidum Praeneste.—qua, where. The villa of Regulus was near the Via Tiburtina and the Albula (2).—arces: Hor. S. 2. 6. 16 uses arx with reference to his Sabine farm as a place of refuge from the city.

2. sulphureis ... aquis: the sulphur springs known as Albula or Aquae Albulae (modern Acque Albule or Solfatara), referred to by Strabo as τὰ Ἀλβουλα ὑδάτα, lay near Tibur, a little north of the Via Tiburtina. The name was doubtless due to the whitish hue of the water (cf. cana); the malodorous sulphur vapor of the springs suggested fumat. For the rhyme see § 48, c; cf. biingis ... equis, 8.—aquis, medicinal springs, baths. The villa of Regulus lay between the Aquae and Rome, near enough to the city to be convenient of access and still near the mountains and the fashionable locality of the Albula. The baths at the Albulae have been in use again since 1879.

3. rura: this word is used in both numbers of a country estate with its acres, gardens, and buildings; cf. Cic. Rosc. Amer. 46. 133 habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum; Hor. Epod. 2. 3 paterna rura robus exercet suis.—sacrum: as the haunt of the Muses.—iugera: freely, 'acres'.

4. signat, marks the situation of;—quartus ... lapis, only the fourth milestone; lapis is frequently used for the more exact milliarium. Distances were reckoned from the city gates; see Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, 2. 53; 1. 264. M. cannot exactly locate the villa, because it lay off the road; in 7. 31 he calls this estate rus marmore tertio notatum. Cf. 3. 20. 17–18 an rure Tulli frutur atque Lucani? an Pollionis dulce (rus) currit ad quartum (lapsidem)?

5. rudis, rough, rustic; originally plainly built, it had now become old (cf. 7). But there is a play on words; the portico is boorish, dead to the feeling for Regulus that everything on the estate should have shared with the Muses. One or more porticoes or colonnades (porticus) were essential parts of a country establishment. Sometimes, as here, the portico served as a gestatio for use in hot or wet weather; cf. 12. 50. 3 (in a description of a villa with baths, hippodrome, etc.) at tibi centenis sat porticus alta columnis; Iuv. 7. 178–179 balnea sescentis (emuntur) et pluris porticus in qua gestetur dominus quotiens pluit; 4. 5–6. Cf. also Pliny's descriptions of his villa at Laurentum and that in Tuscany, Ep. 2. 17; 5. 6.—aestivas ... umbras: cf. Petr. 131 nobilis aestivas planatus diffuderat umbras.
heu quam paene novum porticus ausa nefas!

nam subito conlapsa ruit, cum mole sub illa
gestatus biuqgis Regulus esset equis.

Nimirum timuit nostras Fortuna querelas,
quae par tam magnae non erat invidiae.

Nunc et damna iuuant; sunt ipsa pericula tanti:

stantia non poterant tecta probare deos.

6. quam paene... nefas: cf. 6. 58. 3 o quam paene tibi Stygias ego raptus ad undas; Hor. C. 2. 13. 21-22 quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae... vidimus. Nefas emphasizes the flattery.

7. subito... cum: Regulus had just driven from beneath the portico when it fell; cum = after. Cf. 1. 82. 5-6.—conlapsa ruit: cf. Iuv. 8. 77 conlapsa ruant subducitis tecta columnis.—mole: moles is used of something massive, especially if built of stone or brick (concrete faced with brick); cf. Hor. C. 3. 29. 10 (of Maecenas’s great Esquiline palace) molem propinquam nubibus arduis (desere); 2. 15. 1-2.

8. gestatus... esset: gestare often = ‘take the air’, ‘ride’, ‘drive’, ‘sail’, etc., for pleasure; cf. 12. 17. 3 N.

9-10. ‘Even fickle Fortune would not risk the odium certain to be incurred by snatching away such a man as Regulus’. Cf. 7. 47. 7; Stat. Silv. 3. 5. 41-42 superique potentes invidiam timnere tuam.

11-12. ‘This material loss and the risk to Regulus are not without compensations. We know now that there are gods who care for mankind and that they have Regulus under their special providence’.—et, even. Et and ipsa here equal each other.—tanti = tantis quanti constarunt, ‘all they cost’, in distress to Regulus’s friends; cf. 5. 22. 12.—stantia = a protasis, or dum stabant.—probare: prop. ‘put to the test’; hence, in this context, commend, indorse. For the thought cf. 1. 82. 10-11; 2. 91. 2 sopite quo (= Caesare) magnos credimus esse deos.

13. Caecina Paetus espoused the cause of Camillus Scribonianus, who took up arms against Claudius. He was arrested, taken to Rome, and condemned to death. His wife Arria (mother of the Arria who was married to P. Clodius Thrasea Paetus) advised him to commit suicide rather than incur the disgrace of execution, and set him an example of courage: cf. Plin. Ep. 3. 16. 6 praeclarum quidem illud eiusdem, ferrum stringere, perferodere pectus, extrahere pugionem, porrígere marito, addere vocem immortalem ac paene divinam: Paete, non dolet. Fried. thinks M. had in mind some work of art which portrayed Arria’s act.—Meter: § 48.

1. Casta: emphatic byposition, that model of purity.—suo, her
quem de visceribus strinxerat ipsa suis,
"Si qua fides, vulnus quod feci non dolet", inquit,
"sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Paete, dolet".

15

O mihi post nullos, Iuli, memorande sodales,
si quid longa fides canaque iura valent,
bis iam paene tibi consul tricensimus instat,
et numerat paucos vix tua vita dies.
5 Non bene distuleris videas quod posse negari,
et solum hoc ducas, quod fuit, esse tuum.

well-beloved; cf. the use of suus in superscriptions of letters, and that of meus in the familiar mi fili.
—gladium here = sicam, pugionem; cf. Plin. above.
2. strinxerat: as if from its scabbard; cf. Plin. above. See App.
3. Si qua fides = si quid mihi credis, or crede mihi.
4. facies is a prediction and so more effective than an exhortation in inv. or subjunctive; Arria is sure that Paetus's courage will match her own. See App.—dolet: there is a partial play on words; dolet is used in 3 of physical pain, in 4 of pain of soul.
15. "'I'll live to-morrow', will a wise man say? To-morrow is too late: then live to-day" (Hay). This epigram is addressed to Iulius Martialis, for many years a very intimate friend of M. (cf. 12. 34. 1-2; §20). This friendship inspired several beautiful epigrams, esp. 4. 64; 7. 17; 10. 47; 5. 20; 11. 80.
—Meter: §48.
1. memorande, worthy of remembrance and mention; freely, 'whom I ought to honor'.—sodales, boon companions, close friends; cf. Ov. Tr. 1. 5. 1 o mihi post ullos numquam memorande sodales. See §33.
2. fides: freely, 'faithful friendship'; prop. mutual confidence growing out of long friendship.—canaque iura, and its hoar rights, 'friendship's claims grown gray with age' (Steph.). Cana is more expressive than vetusta would have been; cf. Verg. A. 1. 292 cana Fides.
3. consul almost = annus; cf. 8. 45. 4 amphora centeno consule facta minor (i.e. wine made less by the evaporation of 100 years).
—tricensimus: see 12. 34. 1-2.
4. et = et tamen. —paucos...dies: 'your real life has been short, because you have not learned how to live'.—vita: i.e. as a time for enjoyment. See on 11-12; cf. also 6. 70. 15; 8. 77. 7-8.
5-6. bene, wisely.—distuleris...ducas: subjunctives, because M. courteously uses the generalizing second person sing.; see A. 518, a; GL. 595, Rem. 3.—ducas = existimes.—quod fuit: i.e. the past.
Exspectant curaeque catenatique labores, 
gaudia non remanent, sed fugitiva volant.

Haec utraque manu conplexuque adsere toto:
saepe fluunt imo sic quoque lapsa sinu.

Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere “Vivam”:
sera nimir vita est crastina: vive hodie.

7. Exspectant, wait for, to get you in their power.—catenati: freely, ‘in one long line’ (join with both nouns: the daily round of toil is like an endless chain), or perhaps, rather, ‘close to one another’, as slaves are in a chain-gang, with the intimation that Iulius himself is enslaved to them; cf. Aus. Idyll. 15. 13–14 adhibit fortuna viros per bella, per aequor, irasque insidiasque catenatosque labores. M. often predicates of conditions, attributes, acts, etc. what can properly be predicated only of the persons concerned (metonymy, transferred epithet): cf. 3. 46. 1 operam togatam; 3. 58. 24 albo otio; 10. 13. 4 praetextata amicitia. The usage is common in all Latin poets. For the causa see § 47, e.

8. gaudia . . . volant: ‘joys take wings; they are veritable birds of passage; trouble waits for us, joys never!’ Cf. 7. 47. 11.

9–10. The figurative allusion to slaves in 7–8 (cf. catenati, fugitiva) prob. suggested the metaphor of 9. Adserere manu in libertatem = ‘to declare a slave free in the process of manumissio’; in this a lictor, acting as adserior libertatis, held a rod called festuca or vindicta in one hand and laid the other hand on the slave. Aliquid adserere came to mean ‘appropriate’ or ‘claim’ something for one’s self. M. hints that to control gaudia fugitiva one hand and a formal legal process will not suffice; even when embraced by both arms they often escape, as the skillful wrestler will baffle his antagonist by slipping downward from his embrace (10).

—utraque manu: cf. Curt. 7. 8. 24 proinde Fortunam tuam pressis manus tene: lubrica est nec invita teneri potest. —imo . . . sinu: sinus often, as here, denotes the loose folds of the toga where it crosses the breast; these folds were used as a sort of pocket. Hence by an easy shift sinus here = ‘embrace’, complexu; cf. 3. 5. 7–8 est illi coniunx quae te manibusque sinuque excipiit. Translate, ‘from the firmelest embrace’.

11. Non . . . Vivam: the man who understands the true philosophy of living will use the present rather than the future tense of vivō. For the gen. sapientis see A. 343, c; GL. 366; L. 1237.

12. vive hodie: the Epicurean doctrine, ‘Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die’, had large acception; cf. 2. 59. 3-4; 5. 20; 5. 58, esp. 1, 7, 8; 7. 47. 11. For the use of vive, ‘get out of life all it has to give’, cf. vita, 4 N.; Verg. (?) Cop. 37–38 pereat qui crastina curat mors aurum vellens “Vivite” ait “Venio”; Hor. C. 3. 29. 41–43 ille potens sui laetusque deget, cui licet in diem dixisse “Vixi”; Catull. 5. 1; Varr. ap. Non. 56; Sen. Brev. Vit. 8.—The elision near the end of the pentameter is harsh and rare; cf. 7. 73. 6.
Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura quae legis hic: aliter non fit, Avite, liber.

Dic mihi, quis furor est? turba spectante vocata solus boletos, Caeciliane, voras.
Quid dignum tanto tibi ventre gulaque precabor? boletum qualem Claudius edit edas.


2. Avite: for metrical reasons M. very often puts the name of the person to whom he is writing in the second half of the pentameter, in the voc.; cf. e.g. 1. 20. 2; 4. 26. 2, 4; 7. 88. 10; 10. 57. 2. See Fried. Einl. 30. On M.'s preference for certain words in the second half of the pentameter see Zingerle 13 ff.

20. Caecilianus is the type of the selfish patronus who occasionally, against his will, discharges his obligations to his clientes by inviting them to a so-called banquet (cena publica, cena popularis), at which the guests are put off with inferior food and wines, while the patronus and a few intimates enjoy the best of everything. Cf. 3. 60: 4. 68; Iuv. 5; Plin. Ep. 2. 6; Fried. SG. 1. 386.—Meter: § 48.

1. quis furor est, surely you must be crazy; cf. 2. 80. 2; Tib. 1. 10. 33 quis furor est atram bellis accersere mortem?—turba: Caecilianus does not invite a select few, but a veritable crowd.—spectante: the crowd is there after all only to look on; cf. 1. 4. 5 N.; 1. 43. 11. The spectacle here is the array of fine viands set before Caecilianus himself.—vocata, invited, as guests; sarcastic here, as in 1. 43. 1; 3. 60. 1.

2. solus: cf. Iuv. 1. 94-95 quis fercula septem secreto cenavit avus?—boletos: the Romans recognized various kinds of fungi, as fungi pratenses, fungi suilli, tubera, boleti; see Plin. N. H. 22. 96; Beck. 3. 359 ff. Cf. Iuv. 5. 146-148 vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicos, boletus domino, sed (‘and in fact’) quales Claudius edit ante illum uxoris, post quem nihil amplius edit (see on 4).—Caeciliane: for position see on 1. 16. 2.

3. dignum: freely, ‘fit punishment for’.—gula: prop. ‘throat’, then gluttony; cf. 5. 70. 5 o quanta est gula, centiens comesse; 3. 22. 5 N.; Iuv. 1. 140-141 quanta est gula quae sibi iotos ponit apros.

4. qualem...edit: i.e. ‘such as will kill you’; cf. Iuv. 5. 146-148, cited on 2.—Claudius: the
Ede tuos tandem populo, Faustine, libellos
et cultum docto pectore profer opus,
quad nec Cecropiae damnent Pandionis arces
nec sileant nostri praetereantque senes.

Ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Fama
tequa piget curae praemia ferre tuae?
Post te victurae per te quoque vivere chartae
incipiant: cineri gloria sera venit.

emperor. His wife Agrippina
used a boletus to poison him: see
66-67; Iuv. 6. 620 ff.

25. M. urges Faustinus, a
wealthy friend, to publish his
poetry while he can enjoy the
praise of his contemporaries.
For
10. Possibly Faustinus allowed
natural diffidence or mayhap love
of ease to choke his ambition; on
his villas see 3. 58; 4. 57. He
was probably one of those who,
having under the empire no politi-
cal career, wrote for amusement
or for the recitatio. — Meter: § 48.
1. tandem: a compliment; M.
has waited long.

2. cultum, worked over, re-
fined, polished (cf. 1. 3. 9-10). —
docto pectore: join with cultum
rather than with profer. Doctus
is said of one learned in Greek as
well as Latin literature, and so is
used especially of poets; cf. 10. 76.
6; 1. 61. 1; etc. Docto pectore thus
= 'with the soul of a true poet';
cf. 9. 77. 3-4 et multa dulce, multa
sublimi refert, sed cuncta docto
pectore.

3-4. 'Your poems need not
fear the critics, Greek or Latin'.
— Cecropiae ... arces: Cecrops
was the fabulous founder of
Athens; Pandion was a king of
Athens, so tradition said. Cf. 1.
39. 3 si quis Cecropiae madidus
Latineque Minervae; Lucr. 6. 1143
populo Pandionis = Atheniensibus.
— nostri ... senes: i.e. those in
Rome whose judgment is worth
having; he ignores the iuvenes
and the puerti of 1. 3. 5-6. — praetereant, slight; cf. Hor. A. P. 342
celsi praetereunt austera poemata
Rames.

5-6. 'Are you so apathetic that
you refuse admittance to Fame
when she knocks, or after all the
care bestowed on your poems do
you hesitate to accept distinction
as your reward?' Cf. Suet. Galb.
4 sumpta virili toga somniavit Fortu-
num dicentem stare se ante fores
defessam et, nisi oculus recipierit,
cucumque obvio praedae futuram.
— curae: cf. 1. 45. I edita ne bre-
vibus pereat mihi cura libellis; 1.
66. 5.

7-8. 'Your posthumous im-
mortality may be sure, but you
should yourself enjoy your fame
now'. — victurae ... chartae: cf.
11. 3-7; 8. 73. 4. Charta is prop.
'a leaf of Egyptian papyrus'; here,
as often in M., it = pagina, liber,
writing(s); cf. also Catull. 1.
5-6 ausus es unus Italorum omne
aevum tribus explicare chartis;
Hesterna tibi nocte dixeramus, quincunces puto post decem peractos, cenares hodie, Procille, mecum. Tu factam tibi rem statim putasti et non sobria verba subnotasti exemplo nimium periculosos:

µισω µνάµoνα συµπόταν, Procille.

Hor. C. 4. 8. 21 si chartae sileant quod bene feceris.—vivere: cf. 8; 1. 15. 11—12. — gloria is often used of literary reputation, especially in the writings of the Empire; cf. 5. 10. 12 si post fata venit gloria, non propero; 10. 103. 3; Plin. Ep. 3. 9. 8; Prop. 4. 10. 3 magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires. — sera, too late; cf. l. i. 4—6, with notes.

27. The point lies in the play on the proverb in 7: 'I positively hate a table-companion who cannot forget' (what may have been said at dinner). Cf. the promise of Hor. Ep. l. 5. 24—25 that at his dinner party ne fidos inter amicos sit qui dicat foras eliminet. Procillus, unknown to us, is some hangeron, or else the name masks some real person; § 38. The word may be specially coined, to express contempt, from πρόδο + κλασμός = άσινος, a frequent term of abuse.—Meter: § 49.

1. nocte: during the comissatio, which followed the cena proper. — dixeramus: perhaps epistolary plpf. (A. 479; GL. 252), but probably rather a simple plpf. preceding in time the perfects of 4—5.

2. quincunces: a quincunx was five twelfths of any whole (as, libra, iugerum, etc.). Here it is five twelfths of the sextarius (which itself was one sixth of a congius, 3.283 liters), and = five cyathi. See Marq. 335; Hultsch 118, Sect. 5; 704 Tab. XI. Cf. 2. 1. 9; 11. 36. 7 quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus. Hor. S. 1. i. 74 speaks of a sextarius vini as a fair amount to be taken at a meal.—puto: M. doesn't know what he said; cf. non sobria verba (5). For the d see § 54, c.—peractos = exhaustus, finished, drunk off. In prose we should have postquam decem quincunces peracti sunt. The anno urbis conditae construction after a prep. belongs mainly to poetry and to Livy.

4. factam...rem: 'you assumed at once that the thing was (as good as) done so far as you were concerned, and that you were sure of another dinner'; 'you took it as un fait accompli' (P. and S.). Cf. 2. 26. 3 iam te rem factam... credis habere? 6. 61. 1 rem factam Pompillus habet. Cf. the phrase dictum factum, 'no sooner said than done', e.g. in Ter. Heau. 904 dictum factum huc abiiit Clitipho.

5. subnotasti: 'you lost no time in jotting down my invitation'. Procillus had foreseen the very thing that had happened, that M. would forget.

6—7. exemplo, precedent; cf. Iuv. 13. 1 exemplo quocumque malo committitur. The precedent
Fama refert nostros te, Fidentine, libellos non aliter populo quam recitare tuos. Si mea vis dici, gratis tibi carmina mittam: si dici tua vis, hoc eme, ne mea sint.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare: hoc tantum possum dicere: non amo te.

set by Procillus will be (1) dangerous to men’s pocket-books, if every invitation given as this was is to count at full value, (2) dangerous to life itself, mayhap, if guests take notes of conversations. There was good reason for the popularity of the Greek proverb in 7 under emperors who fostered the delatores. See also on 10. 48. 21–22.

29. M. puts Fidentinus, a chronic offender, in the pillory for plagiarism; cf. 1. 38; 1. 53; 1. 72; § 37 fin. M.’s popularity seems to have made him a prey to others also: cf. 12. 63. 12–13 nil est detestius latrone nudo: nil securius est malo poeta; 1. 66; 2. 20. In 10. 102 he speaks of one qui scribit nihil et tamen poeta est. The passion for recitations may well have increased the temptation to plagiarism. — Meter: § 48.

1. Fama, Rumor.

2. recitare: see 1. 3. 5 N.

3–4. ‘If, when reading my epigrams, you are willing to give me due credit for them, then gratis tibi (mea) carmina mittam. If you will not give me credit, let me at least get some cash from them’. — hoc: i.e. full title to ownership, with consequent right to use as one’s own. Ancient notions of literary ownership differed in some respects from those current to-day; cf. the fashion of the Sophists of writing speeches for other men to deliver. Cf. 2. 20; 12. 63. 6–7 dic vestro, rogo, sit pudor poetae, nec gratis recitet meos libellos; 1. 66. 13–14. The lack of copyright laws made plagiarism easier. — For the ending of the pentameter see § 48, b. — See App.

32. Cf. the following vss. written by Thomas Brown (1663–1704) on Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, about 1670: “I do not like thee, Dr. Fell, The reason why I cannot tell; But this I know and know full well, I do not like thee, Dr. Fell”. In Thomas Forde’s Virtus Rediviva (1661) we have: “I love thee not, Nell, But why I can’t tell; Yet this I know well, I love thee not, Nell”. — Meter: § 48.

1. Non amo = odi (litotes). For the δ here and in 2, cf. puto, 1. 27. 2 N. With the poem cf. Catull. 85 odi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris; nescio, sed fieri sentio et excurtor. See Paukstadt 4; 19.— quare: sc. non te amem. The subj. is seldom omitted save when other subjunctives in the same const. are expressed in the sentence.
Valerii Martialis

33

Amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem, si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimae.
Non luget quisquis laudari, Gellia, quaerit, ille dolet vere, qui sine teste dolet.

38

Quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus, sed, male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

41

Urbanus tibi, Caecili, videris.

33. Real versus crocodile tears.
— Meter: § 48.
1. non flet: either because she had been made happy by the wealth his death had brought her, or because now she can live with less restraint. — patrem: for acc. with verbs of emotion see A. 388; GL. 330, N. 2; L. 1139.
2. iussae: weeping as a fine art is very ancient; cf. Ter. Eu. 67–69; Ov. Am. i. 8. 83 quin etiam discant oculi lacrimare coacti; Iuv. 6. 273–275; 13. 131–133 nemo dolo rem fingit in hoc casu (i.e. when friends die), vestem diducere summam contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto. — lacrimae: for the rhyme see § 48, c.
3. laudari: i.e. for filial regard (pietas).
4. dolet, feels pain, i.e. experiences the true inner feeling of grief; luget (3) and luctus are used of grief manifested by outward signs, such as tears, mourning garb, etc. — sine teste: cf. sola, i.
38. ‘Bad reading will spoil a good epigram’. Cf. i. 29. — Meter: § 48.
41. M., deriding Caecilius, a parasitus (scurra, ardelio, nuga tor), distinguishes urbanitas and vernilitas (scurrilitas). Cf. Quint. 6. 3. 17 urbanitas...qua quidem significari video sermonem praefrentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis et summam ex conversatione doctorum tacitam eruditionem, denique cui contraria sit rusticitas. M. implies that the vernilitas of Caecilius has not even the merit of honest rusticitas (cf. 10. 101. 4, cited on 16). — Meter: § 49.
1. Urbanus, polished, refined, in manner or in speech; hence sometimes = facetus, iocosus, leptidus, argutus. Cf. ἑυπραπάλος, ἀρείος. Cf. Domitius Marsus ap. Quint. 6. 3. 105 urbanus homo erit cuius multa bene dicta responsaque erunt, et qui in sermonibus, circulis, convivis...omni denique loco ridicule commodoque dicet; Cic. Off. 1. 29. 104 duplex omnino est iocandi
Non es, crede mihi. Quid ergo? verna, hoc quod transtiberinus ambulator, qui pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis, quod otiosae vendit qui madidum cicer coronae,

**genus**: unum inliberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, factum.—Caecili: prob. the impurus of 2. 72.

2. Quid ergo (es)? what then are you?—verna here = scurra. Slaves born in the master's house (vernae) were much better treated than other slaves; Plutarch, Cato Cens. 20, declares that Cato's wife did not think it beneath her to suckle the children of vernae. Hence they became spoiled and assumed special liberty in speech and action; vernilia dicta thus = scurrilia dicta. See Beck. 2. 131 ff.; Marq. 166-167. Hence vernilitas often = 'pertness,' as well as 'cringing servility'; cf. Hor. S. 2. 6. 65-67 ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces pasco libalis dapibus; Tib. 1. 5. 25. Many vernae were pets; cf. Petr. 66 nam si ali- quid muneri meo vernulae non tulero, habebo convictum. Such slaves were often trained as jesters and buffoons, and as favorites easily secured manumission.

3. hoc (es) . . . ambulator: 'you're no gentleman, but rather what the street peddler is,' etc. The Regio Transtiberina, on the west bank of the Tiber, was an unsavory district, largely given up to Jews, peddlers, and representatives of the trades which were not tolerated on the eastern bank (e.g. tanning). In 6. 93. 4 M. mentions among malodorous objects detracta cant Transtiberina cutis; see also Iuv. 14. 200 ff. Yet on the hills of this district were some fine estates: 4. 64; 1. 108. 1-2.

4-6. qui . . . vitreis: it is uncertain whether the sulphurata were bits of sulphur to be used as cement, or tinder, i.e. bits of wood tipped with sulphur (Morgan, Harv. Stud. 1. 42-43; Smith D. of A. s.v. Igniaria). The broken glass vessels taken in exchange would be repaired with sulphur and sold again; cf. 12. 57. 14; 10. 3. 2-4 foeda linguae propra circularis, quae sulphurato nolit empta ramento Vatiniorum proxetneta fractorum; Iuv. 5. 47-48 (calicem) quassatun et rupto psectem sulphura vitro (cf. the scholar there: solent sulphure calices fractos sive calvariolas conponere); Stat. Silv. 1. 6. 73-74. On the use of sulphur as an ingredient in cement see Plin. N. H. 36. 199; Ency. Brit. 22. 635.—pallentia: the Romans, being dark complexioned, turned sallow rather than pale; hence pallens, pallidus often = 'yellow'.—fractis . . . vitreis: proverbial for anything worthless or of small value (cf. Petr. 10); here, perhaps, trumpery in general, not merely glass. For the const. see A. 417, b; GL. 404, N. 1; L. 1389. See also on 9. 22. 11-12. —otiosae . . . coronae: corona is often used of a crowd of people, e.g. in the streets, the theater, the circus, or the camp; otiosae points to a crowd of idlers on the streets, or to people at some spectacle. When refreshments were not served at the ludi by the editor,
quod custos dominusque viperarum,  
quod viles pueri salariorum,  
quod fumantia qui tomacla raucus  
circumfert tepidis cocus popinis,  
quod non optimus urubicus poeta,

peddlers might be in demand there.  
Cf. 2. 86. 11, cited on 11; Hor. Ep.  
1. 18 53 scis quo clamore coronae  
proelia sustineas campestrias; Ov.  
M. 13. 1–2 consedere duces et vulgi  
stante corona surgit ad hos... Aiax.  
— madidum cicer: boiled pease,  
or some kind of pea-soup sold hot,  
common food of the poor; cf.  
1. 103. 10; 5. 78. 21; Hor. S. 1. 6.  
114–115 inde domum me ad pomer  
et ciceris refero laganique catinum.  
Pease were also sold parched or  
roasted; cf. Hor. A. P. 249.  
Singulars like cicer are often used  
in collective sense; cf. examples  
above; Hor. C. 1. 4. 10 flore terrae  
quem ferunt solutae. See App.  
7. 'Caecilius is a loathsome  
fakir (circulator), a charmer of  
venomous serpents'. Such fakirs  
were Orientals or came from the  
country districts of Italy, esp.  
from the mountainous districts  
east of Rome. The ancient crowds  
were very like the modern in their  
appreciation of fakirs, jugglers,  
rope-dancers, sword-eaters, etc.;  
cf. Ap. M. 1. 4 Athenis... ante  
Poecilen porticum circulatorum  
aspexi equestrem spatham praecuatam  
murone infesto devorasse  
ac mox eundem invitamento exiguae  
stipis venatoriam lanceam... in  
ima viscera condidisse. See also  
the Prologues to the Hecyra of  
Terence.  
8. pueri = servi. — salariorum:  
dealers in salt or in salt fish;  
cf. 4. 86. 9. In C.I.L. 6. 1152 we  
have mention of a corpus salariorum,  
though at a much later  
time. See Marq. 469, N. 3. Salarius  
may be from the sermo plebeius;  
see Cooper 73 (§18); cf. helciarius,  
4. 64. 22; locarius, 5. 24. 9.  
9. fumantia... tomacla,  
steaming sausages. The contracted  
form tomaclum represents the  
street cry. — raucus, hoarse, from  
crying his wares; cf. Sen. Ep. 56. 2  
omnes popinarum institoris,  
mercem sua quadam et insignia  
modulatione vendentes. Raucus circumfert  
involves juxtaposition of  
effect and cause.  
10. circumfert... popinis:  
that the popinae were not simply  
drinking-places is very clear  
from Plaut. Poen. 835 bibitur, estur  
quasi in popina; Iuv. 11. 81 qui  
meminit calidae sapiat quid vulva  
popinae. They were frequented  
by the lowest classes, and were  
mean and filthy; cf. 7. 61. 8 nigra  
popina; Iuv. 8. 171–176; Hor. S.  
2. 4. 62 immundis... popinis; Ep.  
1. 14. 21 uncta popina. The law at  
one time forbade keepers of popinae  
to serve cooked meat to  
wine drinkers, but they were hard  
to regulate. — popinis is prob. a  
dat. of interest, 'for the use of', etc.,  
or a dat. of limit of motion, the  
const. so common in Vergil.  
11. non... poeta: a common-  
place poet whose reputation is  
confined to the town; prob. a street-  
singer who, after the manner of  
southern Europe, dealt in improv-  
isations, and would make noise  
enough to gather a crowd; cf. 2. 86.  
11 scribat carmina circulis Palae-  
mon, me raris iuvat auribus placere.
12 quod de Gadibus improbus magister.
14 Quare desine iam tibi videri
15 quod soli tibi, Caecili, videris,
qui Gabbam salibus tuis et ipsum
posses vincere Tettium Caballum.
Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum:
ludit qui stolida proacitate
20 non est Tettius ille, sed caballus.

12. magister: the owner of the
Gaditanae; see I. 61. 9; 5. 78. 26
de Gadibus improbis puellae; Iuv.
14. iam, at last; prop. 'by this
time'; tandem is similarly used to
give a tone of urgent appeal.—
videri: emphasized by the
petition in videris, 15.
16-17. qui...posses: we should
say, 'a man competent to surpass'.
—Gabbam: a court fool of
Augustus; cf. IO.101. I-4 Elysio readeat
si forte remissus ab agro ille suo
felix Caesare Gabbam vetus, qui
Capitolinum pariter Gabbamque
iocantes audierit, dictet 'Rustice
Gabbam,lace'; Fried. SG. I. 152.—

salibus, witticisms, = dictis; cf. 3.
99. 3; 3. 20. 9 lepore tincus Attico
sales narrat; Hor. A. P. 270-271;
Iuv. 9. 10-11 conviva ioco mordente
facetus et salibus vehemens intra
pomeria natis. Cf. 'Attic Salt'.
—posses: for the mood and the
tense see A. 516, f; GL. 596, 2;
L. 2089. Our translation of this
const. is misleading; here we
should say, 'competent to sur-
pass (had you lived in their day)'.
Whenever a const. which, when
the reference is to the future,
remote or near, requires the pres.
subj. is applied to the past, the
pres. subj. is regularly changed to
the impf. subj., e.g. in deliberative
questions (cf. quid facerem? with
quid faciam?) and the potential
subj. (cf. haud facile discerneres
with haud facile discernas).—

Tettium Caballum: unknown to
us, though M. thinks of him as
a greater scurra than Gabba (note
ipsum). Caballus may have been
a nickname.
18. 'Power of proper apprecia-
tion is rare (you certainly lack it)'.
Cf. I. 3. 6. — cuicumque = cuivis,
cuilibet; see on ubicumque, I. 2. 1.
—datum est habere: cf. Prop.
3. 1. 14 non datur ad Musas cur-
rere lata via.
19. ludit, poke fun at, makes
game of (others); cf. 3. 99. 3.—
stolida proacitate denotes stu-
pid impudence, boldness meet
only for a fool; cf. 2. 41. 17; Tac.
Hist. 3. 62 natus erat Valens Ana-
gniae equestri familia, procax mori-
bus neque absurdus ingenio, ni
famam urbanitatis per lasciviam
peteret.
20. caballus = καβάλλης, nag,
pack-horse, cob; cf. Petr. 134 debilis,
lassus, tamquam caballus in clivo.
The word is sometimes used iron-
cially or jestingly for a nobler
animal; Iuv. 3. 118 applies it to
Pegasus. Here caballus is a play
on Caballum, 17. The thought is
'You are but a reflection of Tet-
tius's worse half, of the four-footed
rather than of the two-legged
caballus'.
42

Coniugis audisset fatum cum Porcia Bruti
et subtracta sibi quareret arma dolor,
"Nondum scitis" ait "mortem non posse negari?
credideram fatis hoc docuisse patrem".

5 Dixit et ardentis avido bibit ore favillas.
"I nunc et ferrum, turba molesta, nega".

43

Bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati
et positum est nobis nil here praeter aprum,

42. A somewhat rhetorical glorification of the suicide of Porcia, wife of M. Iulius Brutus, the tyrannicide. Fried. thinks the epigram was prompted by some work of art representing the event. Cf. 1. 13. Introd. Cf.Val. Max. 4. 6. 5 quae (Porcia), cum apud Philippus victum et interemptum virum tuum Brutum cognosses, quia ferrum non dabatur, ardentis ore carbones haurire non dubitasti, muliebri spiritu virilem patris exitum imitata. The ardentis carbones are prob. an invention of the Republicans; it is more likely that she inhaled the fumes of burning charcoal. Cf., however, Shakespeare, Jul. Caes. 4. 3 "With this she fell distract, And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire".—Meter: § 48.

1. fatum: M. often uses this word as equivalent to mors.
2. subtracta: cf. Val. Max., cited in Introd.—sibi: join with subtracta; it refers to Porcia, the main subject of discourse. In prose this vs. would run et subtracta arma quareret dolens.
3. negari: i.e. every one has the right and the ability to destroy himself.
4. "I thought my father amply had imprest This simple truth upon each Roman breast" (Lamb).—fatis = morte sua; cf. note on 1. Cato Uticensis, father of Porcia, committed suicide at Utica, near Carthage, after the battle of Thapsus in 46 B.C., rather than survive Caesar's triumph; cf. i. 78. 9; Plut. Cato Min.; Sen. Ep. 24. 6 ff.

5. avido bibit ore: she drinks as if it were a refreshing draught. The juxtaposition of ardentis and avido is most effective.

6. I nunc...nega: Porcia's last words. I nunc et + an inv. commonly has derisive sense; cf. Lib. Spect. 23. 6 i nunc et lentas corripte, turba, moras; 8. 63. 3 i nunc et dubita vates an diligat ipsos; Lease A. J. P. 19. 59. See also on i, fuge, i. 3. 12.—ferrum = ensem.

43. An official dinner (cf. i. 20. Introd.; Iuv. 5), at which M. was one of the guests (!).—Meter: § 48.

1. Bis...triceni...vocati: cf. turba spectante vocata, i. 20. 1 N. —triceni: often used indefinitely of a large host (so sescenti, mille); cf. II. 35. 1; II. 65. 1 sescenti cernunt a te, lustine, vocati; Hor. C. 3. 4. 79-80 amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohistent ccatena.

2. positum est: ponere often = 'serve up at table'; cf. 3. 60. 8;
non quae de tardis servatur vitibus uvae
dulcibus aut certant quae melimela favis,
5 non pira quae longa pendent religata genesta
aut imitata brevis Punica grana rosas,
rustica lactantis nec misit Sassina metas
nec de Picenis venit oliva cadis:

7. 79. 4; Hor. S. 2. 2. 23 posito
pavone. — nil ... praeter aprum: a boar might be the pièce de résistance of a cena, but it could not of itself make even a decent country dinner; much less would it suffice by itself where city style was presumed. For boars served whole cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 210; Iuv. i. 140-141; Petr. 49.— here: mostly post-Augustan for heri; see Quint. I. 4. 7.

3-8. The delicacies mentioned might have been expected at the mensae secundae, some of them even during the promulsis (gustus, gustatio). But here there was no promulsis at all. See Beck. 3. 325 ff.; Marq. 323 ff.

3. non: sc. posita sunt.— uvae: here not raisins, but grapes that ripened on the vines after the regular vintage. They were much prized, as dainties out of season; cf. 3. 58. 8-9; Iuv. ii. 71-72 (at a cena) et servatae parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae (the scholiast explains as = uvae quas suspensas servavit).

4. certant: i.e. in sweetness. — melimela, honey apples, sweet apples, meliphæa; cf. Plin. N. H. 15. 51 mustea (mala)... quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore mellite; Varr. R. R. i. 59. i (mala) quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant. But Hehn, 242, thinks of a quince jam or marmalade.— favis: i.e. when filled with honey; for the poetical dat. see A. 413, b, n.; GL. 346, n. 6;

L. 1186. The juxtaposition melimela favis helps syntax and sense.

5. pira ... genesta: broom-plant was made into cords by which pears picked before maturity were suspended for slow ripening; such pears become very juicy.

6. imitata: freely, 'that resemblance'. — brevis ... rosas: brevis is a stock epithet of rosa (see e.g. Hor. C. 2. 3. 13-14); hence brevis here is not to be referred at all to Punica grana, though Plin. N. H. 16. 241 says: brevissima vita est Punicis (cf. 17. 95 cito occidentius ficus, Punica, pruni, etc.). — Punica grana = Punica mala, pomegranates. The red pulp inclosing the seeds was the part of the fruit most esteemed; this pulp has a pleasant acid taste. Served in slices it would more or less resemble small roses. Cf. 7. 20. 10 Punicorum paucu grana malorum; Petr. 31 Syriaca pruna cum granis Punici mali; Ov. Pont. 4. 15. 7-8.

7. rusticana ... Sassina: the Apennine mountain pastures about Sassina (Sarsina) were famous for sheep and cheese; cf. Plin. N. H. 11. 241; Sil. 8. 461-462. Sarsina was the birthplace of Plautus.— lactantis ... metas: small cone-shaped cheeses; cf. 3. 58. 35.— nec: for position see on Lib. Spect. i. 2.

8. 'Picenum, though famous for olives (cf. 11. 52. 11; 5. 78. 19-20), did not produce a single specimen for that dinner!' Olives were shipped in bottles, jars (cadi), or osier baskets (7. 53. 5).
nudus aper, sed et hic minimus qualisque necari

Et nihil inde datum est; tantum spectavimus omnes:
ponere aprum nobis sic et harena solet.
Ponatur tibi nullus aper post talia facta,
    sed tu ponaris cui Charidemus apro.

47

Nuper erat medicus, nunc est vispillo Diaulus:
quod vispillo facit, fecerat et medicus.

9. nudus, mere, only; the boar was served alone, without the accomplishments requisite to a proper dinner.—sed et: sed and sed et are used, chiefly in Silver Latin, where we should say ‘and that too’, ‘aye, and’, i.e. they seem to us to have lost their adversative force; cf. 1. 117. 7 scalis habito tribus sed altis; 2. 41. 7; 6. 70. 5; 7. 54. 3; 12. 18. 22; Iuv. 5. 147 (ponetur) boletus domino, sed quales Claudius edit. The adversative force is, however, commonly discoverable. The idiom arises by condensation from the familiar non modo sed etiam phrases. For sed et hic Cicero would prob. have said et is quidem. Et = etiam often enough, in poetry, Livy, etc.

11. Et = et tamen.—nihil ...
datum est: cf. 3. 12. 1–2 unguentum, fateor, bonum dedisti convivis here, sed nihil scisti.—tantum spectavimus: it was a spectaculum, not a cena; cf. turba spectante vocata, 1. 20. 1 N. Far different was the old-fashioned frugality; cf. Hor. S. 2. 2. 89–92 rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes tardius adversens vitiatum commodius quam integrum edax dominus consumeret.

12. ponere: there is a play on the meaning in 2, 13.—sic: it is as easy to eat the boar in the one case as in the other.—et = etiam, ipsa, too; see on 9.

14. ponaris: further play on ponere. ‘May no boar be served to you, but may you be served to the boar’, etc. Cf. 2. 14. 18; 1. 20. 4.—cui Charidemus (positus est): Charidemus’s death in the arena had prob. involved the enacting of some mythological or (quasi-) historical scene; cf. 8. 30; 10. 25; Lib. Spect. 7. For such horrid displays the Romans had a morbid passion.—apro: neatly placed to go with both clauses of the verse.

47. ‘Diaulus, the quack (1. 30), has found his proper level; he has turned corpse-carrier. He has changed his trade, but not his occupation, for he still puts people underground’. For denunciations of medical charlatans cf. 6. 53; 8. 74 Hoplomachus nunc es, feras ophthalmicus ante; fecisti medicus quod facis hoplomachus; Iuv. 10. 221. See Marq. 779; Fried. SG. 1. 339.—Meter: § 48.

1–2. vispillo: derivatives in -o, -onis, were common in archaic Latin, but “were largely abandoned to the sermo plebeius. Here
53

Una est in nostris tua, Fidentine, libellis pagina, sed certa domini signata figura, quae tua traducit manifesto carmina furto. Sic interpositus villo contaminat uncto urbica Lingonicus Tyrianthina bardocucullus, sic Arretinae violent crystallina testae, or a raven among swans (7-8), or a magpie among nightingales (9-10).  

4-5. Sic ... bardocucullus: the cucullus was a hood which could be attached to the paenula (1. 103. 5-6 N.) or the lacerna, to be drawn over the head in bad weather, or to conceal the face; cf. 5. 14.6; 10. 76. 8-9; Blümner 137 ff. The bardocucullus, prob. made of wool with the nap (villus) uncut, was cheap and of foreign origin. — villo ... uncto: see App. The shaggy nap of an outer garment would soon become soiled; perhaps, however, the cucullus was oiled to help it shed rain. — Lingonicus: i.e. made among the Lingones, a people of Gaul; cf. 14. 128. 1 Gallia Santonico vestit te bardocucullo; Iuv. 8. 145. — Tyrianthina: an adj. used as noun; cf. τυριάνθινος. The reference is to purple (crimson) and violet-hued garments of a peculiar shade which resulted from dipping the cloth first in the violet (λαδός), then in the Tyrian purple; see Beck. 3. 298 ff.; Fried. SG. 3. 72. — bardocucullus: see above. Perhaps the term was applied at times to the whole outdoor garment as worn by the working classes, esp. in the country (contrast urbica, 5); see Beck. 3. 223.  

6. Arretinae ... testae: Arretium in Etruria was famous for
sic niger in ripis errat cum forte Caystri
inter Ledaeos ridetur corvus olores,
sic ubi multisona fervet sacer Atthide lucus,
inproba Cecropias offendit pica querelas.
Indice non opus est nostris nec iudice libris:
stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina "Fur es".

red-glazed pottery; cf. 14. 98. 1
Arretina nimis ne spernas vasa monemus; Plin. N. H. 35. 160;
Beck. 2. 371–372. — violant, spoil
the beauty of; cf. 10. 66. 3; Iuv. 3. 19–20 viridi si margine clude-
ret undas herba nec ingenuum viola-
rent marmora tofum.—crystallina
(vasa): vessels of pure white, trans-
parent glass, or of rock crystal; cf.
8. 77. 5 candida nigrescant vetulo
crystalla Falerno; Sen. Ben. 7. 9. 3
video istic crystallina quorum ac-
cedit fragilitas pretium; Beck.
2. 382.

7–8. The Roman poets imitated
Homer (II. 2. 461) in praising the
birds (geese or swans) that gath-
ered about the Caystros, a river
which flows into the sea at Ephe-
sus; cf. e.g. Verg. G. i. 383 ff.
Hence Caystros ales = cyncus,
or. — forte: the corvus is an
intruder. — Ledaeos . . . olores:
or. is poetical for cyncus; Ledaeos
alludes to the myth which repre-
sents Jupiter as visiting Leda
under the guise of a swan. — cor-
vus, subject of both clauses in
7–8, is postponed to make an
effective juxtaposition of contrasts.
In Latin poetry in general, how-
ever, the joint subject of two
clauses often stands in the second
clause.

9. multisona: the variety of the
nightingale’s tone is well
known. — fervet: cf. 2. 64. 7 fora
litibus omnia fervent. — Atthide
= luscinia (metonymy). Athis,
prop. an Athenian woman, here
denotes Philomela, daughter of
Pandion (1. 25. 3 N.), who was
changed into a nightingale; see
the classical dictionaries, s.v. Te-
reus.

G. 1. 388 tum cornix plena pluviam
evocal improba voce; 1. 119 improbus
anser. Improbus is freely used of
persons and things that transcend
due bounds. — Cecropias: see on
1. 25. 3. — querelas: i.e. of Philo-
mela for her own fate and that of
Itys.

ix. ‘There is but one Martial
in Rome and his literary individu-
ality is well known’. — Indice,
title. The title of a papyrus roll
was inscribed on a narrow strip of
parchment, which was attached to
the upper edge (frons: see on
1. 66. 10) of the roll; see Birt,
Buchrolle, 237–239; 247, Abb. 159.
 Cf. 3. 2. 11. — nostris . . . libris:
in sharp contrast to tua pagina, 12.
— nec iudice: ‘nor do I have to
go to court to prove my claim’.

12. stat contra: ‘that page
stands between you and escape’.
Cf. Iuv. 3. 290 (the street bully at
night) stat contra starique iubet;
Pers. 5. 96 stat contra ratio et
ceretiam garrit in aurem. — tibi,
(even) to yourself, as to all the
world besides. — Fur es: for the
meter see § 47, d.

61. An expression of M.’s love
for his native Spain; see §§ 1; 14.
‘You, Licicianus, and I shall make
Verona docti syllabas amat vatis,
Marone felix Mantua est,
censetur Aponi Livio suo tellus,
Stellaque nec Flacco minus,
5 Apollodoro plaudit imbrifer Nilus,

Bilbilis as famous in literary history as is Verona, or Mantua, or Corduba'. It is significant that he does not include Rome; see § 1. — Meter: §§ 52; 51.

1. Verona . . . vatis: Catullus was born at Verona about 87 B.C. Cf. 14. 195. 1-2; Ov. Am. 3. 15. 7-8 Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Verona Catullo; Paelignae dicar gloria gentis ego. For other references to Catullus see e.g. 4. 14. 13; 6. 34. 7; § 34. — docti: a standing epithet of poets in general (see on 1. 25. 2) and of Catullus in particular; here it is given to him, probably, because he made fashionable at Rome the hendecasyllabic meter (syllabas); cf. 7. 99. 7; 8. 73. 8; Ov. Am. 3. 9. 62 docte Catullo. See Ellis, Commentary on Catullus, XXVI ff. — vatis: Catullus is more than a mere versifier; he is a truly inspired poet. See Munro and Merrill on Lucr. 1. 102.

2. Marone: P. Vergilius Maro. For M. and Vergil see § 33; cf. also 14. 195, with notes; 14. 186, with notes; 4. 14. 14; 11. 48; 1. 107. 3-4; 8. 55; 12. 3. 1; 7. 63. 5-6. Mantua did indeed owe its fame to the fact that Vergil was born in a neighboring pagus (Andes).

3-4. 'Men measure the fame of Patavium by that of Livy, of Stella, of Flaccus'. — censetur = laudatur, is considered worthy of mention and esteem; cf. 8. 6. 9; 9. 16. 5 felix, quae tali censetur munere tellus; iust. 9. 2. 9 Scythas virtute ani mi et duritia corporis, non opibus censeri; Iuv. 8. 2, and elsewhere in Silver Latin. Strictly, the word means 'to be rated', and the abl. used with it is one of price or value. — Aponi . . . tellus: cf. 6. 42. 4. The medicinal hot spring Aponus or Aponi Fons (Aquae Patavinae) was not exactly at Patavium (modern Padua), as Vergil and Statius picture it, but six miles distant. See App. — Livio: the famous historian, T. Livius; see 14. 190. For the syntax see above, on censetur; the abl. might also be regarded as causal; see then Lib. Spect. 1. 3 N. — Stella: L. Arruntius Stella (§ 17), esteemed by M. as patron, friend, and poet; cf. 1. 7; 5. 59. 2 Stella diserte; 12. 2. 11 Stella facundus. He was a friend of Statius also, who dedicates to him Book I of the Silvae. He was born at Naples; he celebrated with ludi the conclusion of Domitian's Sarmatian War and was consul in 101. — Flacco: unknown, if we agree with the later editors that he is not Valerius Flaccus, author of the Argonautica. The phrase Antenorei spes et alunne laris, used of him in 1. 76. 2, suggests that at Patavium he was honored as a man of ability.

5. Apollodoro: Fried. thinks this Apollodorus may have been an Alexandrian who came to Rome to enter the contest in Greek poetry or eloquence at the Agon Capitolinus of 86; see Fried. SG.
Nasone Paeligni sonant,
duosque Senecas unicumque Lucanum
facunda loquitur Corduba,
gaudent iocosae Canio suo Gades,

10 Emerita Deciano meo:
te, Liciniiane, gloriatitur nostra
nec me tacebit Bilbilis.

2. 630 ff.; 3. 425. Others think of a Greek comic poet of Carystus in Euboea, contemporary with Menander (see on 14. 187). If this view is right, M. has erred about Apollodorus's birthplace (see on 8. 18. 5). — imbrifer Nilus refers to the annual overflow of the Nile.

6. Nasone = Nasonis nomine. P. Ovidii Naso, the poet, was born at Sulmo in the Ager Paelignus; cf. 2. 41. 2; 8. 73. 9; 3. 38. 10; § 33. — sonant = resonant.

7. duos . . . Senecas: see §§ 1; 9. 16. — unicum, unique, peerless. M. ranks Lucan high (7. 21), despite the difference of opinion that obtained concerning him; cf. 14. 194; Quint. 10. 1. 90; Stat. Silv. 2. 7; Tac. D. 20. 6. — Lucanum: M. Annaeus Lucanus (39-65), author of the Pharsalia; see §§ 1; 16. Lucan was a son of Annaeus Mela, brother of the younger Seneca. For the syntax see on loquitur, 8.

8. facunda, eloquent, in the writings and the speeches of famous men whose birthplace it was. The word is used primarily of orators and lawyers, but often too of poets. — loquitur = celebrat. For this trans. use of loquor, 'speak of', cf. 8. 55. 21; 9. 3. 11 quid loquar Alciden Phoebumque. So dico in poetry; cf. e.g. Hor. C. 3. 30. 10-14 dicar, qua violens obstrept Anfidos, etc. The const. with loquor occurs once only in Cicero's speeches and once only in his philosophical works; loquidé is the ordinary use. — Corduba: cf. 9. 61. 1-2. — For meter here and in 10 see § 51.

9. gaudent . . . Gades: to Cadiz the fashionable world went for dancing girls (cf. 1. 41. 12 N.) and voluptuous songs (Gaditana, 3. 63. 5). — Canio: Canius Rufus wrote poetry of the lighter sort; he distinguished himself as time-killer and giggler (3. 20; § 17).

10. Emerita = Emerita Augusta (modern Merida), a great city of Lusitanian Spain whose extensive remains have won for it the title of 'the Rome of Spain'. — Deciano: Decianus was a Stoic, "who, however, knew how to couple his philosophy with caution" (Teuffel § 329). M. addressed Book II to him; cf. 2. 5.

11-12. Liciniiane: when Licinius set out for Spain, M. addressed to him 1. 49. Cf. there 1 ff. vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus nostraeque laus Hispaniae, videbis altam, Liciniiane, Bilbilin. — nostra . . . Bilbilis: cf. 10. 103. 4-6 (addressed to his fellow-townsmen) nam decus et nomen famaque vestra sumus nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo meque velit dici non minus (quam Catul- lum) illa suum. For Bilbilis see § 2. — nec me tacebit: cf. non tacende, 1. 49. 1, cited on 11. M.'s
Erras, meorum fur avare librorum, fieri poetam posse qui putas tanti scriptura quanti constet et tomus vilis: non sex paratur aut decem sophos nummis.

Secreta quaere carmina et rudes curas, quas novit unus scrinioque signatas custodit ipse virginis pater chartae,

modest claim is made more beautiful by contrast with the stronger terms used by him of the other persons mentioned. 11–12 are of great value in helping to fix the interpretation of Hor. C. 3. 30. 10–14; on those vss. see Knapp Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass. 25 (1894), pp. xxvii–xxx, and Class. Rev. 17. 165–158.

66. M. humorously offers to sell to a plagiarist of his poems (perhaps the offender of 1. 29; 1. 38; 1. 53) an unpublished poem and guarantees silence about the transaction. On books and their publication see Birt, passim; Marq. 799 ff.; Beck. 2. 425 ff.; Lanciani Anc. R. 183 ff.—Meter: § 52.

3. scriptura, copying, labor of copying:—tomus: prop. a cut, cutting, piece (cf. ῥυος), e.g. of papyrus; then a roll of papyrus in its unwritten state; finally a completed volume, scroll; cf. Eng. 'tome'. Cf. M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2. 10 feci...excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis; Beck. 2. 440. The outlay for paper and for copying is after all the smallest part of the cost of a book.

4. sex...nummis: nummus commonly = nummum sestertius, sesterce. M. is speaking here only of Book I (Fried.). According to 13. 3. 3 that book could be bought for two sesterces. In 1. 117. 17 there is reference to a more costly edition. Birt, 209, thinks the papyrus here cost six sesterces, the copying ten. On the cost of books at Rome see Fried. SG. 3. 417 ff.; Birt 82 ff.—sophos: see 1. 3. 7 N.

5–6. 'Look for somebody who has unfinished poems under lock and key and bargain for some of them'.—rudes: the author may be more willing to part with poems to which he has not put the finishing touches. In 7. 95. 8 rudis is used of a girl too young for a lover; cf. virginis...chartae, 7.—curas: cf. 1. 25. 6.—unus: i.e. one only; explained by ipse...chartae, 7.—scrinio: see 1. 2. 4 N.—signatas: store chambers, chests, etc., were often sealed up. M. has his eye on Horace's words to his book, Ep. 1. 20. 3 odisti clavis et gratia sigilla pudico; see on 7 and on 1. 2 passim.

7. custodit...chartae: the author of the still unpublished work watches it with care akin to that exercised by a father over his virgin daughter.—virginis: used adjectively; cf. Eng. 'virgin soil'; anus in 1. 39. 2 (amicos) quales priscas fides famaque novit anus.—chartae: often used of anything written on papyrus, here of a poem; cf. 1. 25. 7–8 N.; 10. 20. 17.
quae trita duro non inhorruit mento:
mutare dominum non potest liber notus.

Sed pumicata fronte si quis est nondum
 nec umbilicis cultus atque membrana,
merce: tales habeo, nec sciet quisquam.
Aliena quisquis recitât et petit famam
non emere librum, sed silentium debet.

8. quae... mento: the allusion is twofold: (1) to a virgin
who has never been affrighted by
contact with a man's face; (2) to
the fresh papyrus, unsoiled by use.
One who, after reading, sought to
roll up a scroll held one end of it
taut under his chin, while with his
hands he rolled up the rest; cf. 10. 93. 5-6 ut rosa delectat metitur
quae pollice primo, sic nova nec
mento sordida charta iuvat; Birt,
Buchrolle, 116-118.

6-7 et, cum se dominum vocabit ille,
dicas esse meos manuque missos.—
notus: contrast secreta... car-
mina, 5.

10-11. 'If you can find a book
that has not been published, buy
that'.—pumicata fronte: the
ends (frontes) of the scroll were
carefully cut and then rubbed
smooth with pumice-stone; cf. I.
117. 16; 3. 2. 8; 8. 72. 1-2 non-
dum murice cultus asperoque morsu
pumicis aridi politus; Ov. Tr. I.
1. 11 nec fragili geminae poliantur
pumice frontes; 3. 1. 13 quod neque
sum cedro flavus nec pumice levis;
Hor. Ep. I. 20. 2 (liber) pumice
mundus; Catull. I. 2; 22. 8; Tib.
3. 1. 9-12; Beck. 2. 437; Birt,
Buchrolle, 236. —umbilicis: according
to the view commonly held the pl.
umbilici denoted the projecting
ends or knobs, colored or gilded,
attracted to the cylinder (umbili-
cus) to which the right end of the
scroll was attached and on which
the scroll was rolled; cf. 8. 61. 4-5
nec umbilicis quod decorus et cedro
spargar per omnes Roma quas tenet
gentes; 3. 2. 9; 4. 89. 1-2 libelle,
iam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos;
11. 107. 1-2 explicitum nobis usque
ad sua cornua librum... refers;
Beck. 2. 436. But Birt, Buchrolle,
228-235, holds that the umbilicus
was not fastened to the roll and
that it did not project beyond the
frontes; it was merely inserted in
the roll and was removable at will.
When one unwound a scroll as he
read, he could shift the umbilicus
to form a center for the part read
as he wound this up loosely. The
use of two umbilici began in Domi-
tian's time. Before the reading
began both were within the roll;
as the reading progressed one was
allowed to remain in the roll, the
other was inserted in the part read.
—membrana, parchment; this
was tougher than papyrus and was
used as a cover for the papyrus
volume. It was generally highly
colored (purple or yellow); cf. 8. 72.
1 murice cultus; 1. 117. 16; 3. 2. 10;
Catull. 22. 7 rubra membrana.

12. mercare: cf. I. 29. 4; 2. 20.


70. The early morning call
(salutatio) was one of the most
onerous forms of the officium ex-
acted from the clients by the patron.
70

Vade salutatum pro me, liber: ire iub eris
ad Proculi nitidos, officiose, lares.
Quaeris iter? dicam. Vicinum Castor a canae
transibis Vestae virgineamque domum;
inde Sacro veneranda petes Palatia Clivo,

It is the subject of frequent and
bitter complaint by M. and his con-
temporaries; see 5.22; 9.100; 10.74;
12.29; Iuv. 3.239ff.; 5.19ff.; 5.76ff.;
Fried. SG. 1. 382 ff.; 1. 403 ff.;
Beck. 2. 194 ff. Here M. sends a
book in his stead, and in excusing
his past neglect delicately compli-
ments Proculus. The identity of
Proculus is uncertain; see Hüb-
ner on C.I.L. 2. 2349. — Meter:
§ 48.

1. Vade salutatum: sc. Pro-
culum; cf. Ov. Tr. 3. 7. 1 vade salu-
tatum . . . Perillam; 1. 1. 15 vade,
liber, verbisque meis loca grata sa-
luta.—ire iub eris may hint at a
request by Proculus for a copy of
Book I.

2. nitidos . . . lares, elegant
palace. Lares stands here primarily
for the well-ordered house (the
wooden or silver images of the
Lares were kept polished); yet,
inasmuch as the Lares stood, at
least originally, in the atrium, the
word may here = atrium, salu-
tationem. Cf. atria, 12.—officiose:
the officium of the poet, prob. neg-
lected in the past, is now to be
amply discharged by the book.

3-4. Quaeris iter? is a substi-
tute for a protasis; cf. 1. 79. 2 N.;
3. 4. 5; 3. 46. 5; 9. 18. 7.—iter:
the route would be from M.’s dwell-
ing on the Collis Quirinalis to the
palace of Proculus on the Palatine.
Ov. Tr. 3. 1. 19-30 should be com-
pared. The book is to go across
the imperial fora, through the
Forum Romanum, along the Sacra
Via, past the temple of Vesta and
the Regia, through the Sacer Clivus
to the Palatine. — Castor a =
Templum Castoris: note the Greek
form of the acc. singular. This
temple, the Aedes Vestae, and the
Atrium Vestae, the residence of
the Vestals (4), stood on the south
side of the Forum Romanum; the
Aedes Vestae and the Atrium
Vestae lay just east of the Tem-
plum Castoris. See Hülsen-Carter,
The Roman Forum, 151 ff.; 191-
205. — canae . . . Vestae: the
Italian worship of Vesta was very
ancient and stood in a closer rela-
tion to the Romans than did much
of their adopted mythology and
religion; cf. Verg. A. 5. 744 canae
penetralia Vestae. See on cana . . .
tura, 1. 15. 2.

5. Sacro . . . Clivo: instr. abl.,
by (traversing) the Sacer Clivus.
The Sacer Clivus was the section of
the Sacra Via which extended
from the old forum to the Arch of
Titus on the Velia; see Hülsen-
Carter 225-227. — veneranda:
perhaps a piece of flattery for Do-
mitian’s benefit, though not with-
out thought of the Palatine as the
seat of the original settlement at
Rome. — Palatia: Palatium at
first meant Mons Palatinus; later,
it was used of the imperial palace
on the Palatine. The pl. may be
a pluralis maiestatis, used to mark
the splendor of the imperial palace.
Here and in the great majority of
plurima qua summi fulget imago ducis.
Nec te detineat miri radiata colossi
quae Rhodium moles vincere gaudet opus.
Flecte vias hac qua madidi sunt tecta Lyaei
et Cybeles picto stat Corybante tholus.

Protinus a laeva clari tibi fronte Penates

cases in M. (though rarely elsewhere) the first a is long.

6. plurima...imago, many a statue. M. is fond of putting an adj. of quantity with a collective sing.; cf. e.g. 8. 3. 7; Ov. F. 4. 441 plurima lecta rosa est; Iuv. 1. 120; 14. 144; 4. 47; 3. 232; 8. 7, 58, 104.

Busts and statues of the emperor (polished and gilded, if not of solid metal; cf. fulget) were to be seen everywhere in Rome.—summi...ducis: cf. 1. 4. 4 N.

—detineat: i.e. to look at it.—radiata: Vespasian had transformed the statue (see on 8) into an image of the Sun-God.

8. moles is correctly used of the immense statue of himself which Nero had erected within the limits of his Domus Aurea. It was called Colossus in rivalry of the Colossus at Rhodes, and was supposed to surpass the Seven Wonders of the World (see Lib. Spect. 1. Introd.); cf. Lib. Spect. 2. 1 sidereus propius videt astra colossus; 2. 77. 3.—vincere gaudet: a const. common, in both prose and verse, from early times; cf. 1. 93. 2; 2. 69. 3; 3. 58. 31; Soed. 16. The inf. is common too with verbs denoting painful emotion.

9. Flecte vias: here the iter turns sharply to the right (south) at the Arch of Titus.—hac: sc. via or parte.—madidi: madidus and uvidus are stock epithets of the Wine-God and his worshipers; cf. Plaut. Aul. 573 ego te hodie reddam madidum, si vivo, probe.—tecta Lyaei: the site of this Palatine temple of Bacchus is unknown.

Baumeister (1490) believes that it stood on the Summa Sacra Via; cf. K. and H. Form. urb. Rom. 75. Lyaeus (=Λαύης, the Care-Dispeller) is a frequent title of Bacchus, esp. in poetry; cf. 8. 50. 12; 10. 20. 19.

10. Cybeles...tholus: the location of the Templum Magnae Matris on the Palatine is in dispute. Hülsen (cf. Hülsen-Jordan 51–54) puts it on the side of the Palatine which overlooks the Circus valley; cf. Haugwitz, Der Palatin, 24–25; 125. For a different view see Richter, Topographie der Stadt Rom², 137–139. See also Platner 137–140 and Carter A. J. P. 28. 327. Cybeles is gen. sing., a Greek form; cf. 5. 13. 7; 9. 11. 6. Tholus (θόλος) prop. = rotunda, but here denotes the whole building (note stat). See App.—picto...Corybante may refer to a painting on the inside of the dome; further, Corybante may = Corybantibus, since the poets often use words which in themselves have no collective notion (e.g. rosa, flos) as collective singulars (see on cicer, 1. 41. 6).

11. Protinus: i.e. ‘immediately after you pass the Templum Cybeles’.—laeva: sc. parte; cf. hac, 9.
—clari: because of the fronte, ‘façade’.—tibi: dat. of agent (so-called) with adeundi, to be supplied.
atriaque excelsae sunt adeunda domus.
Hanc pete: ne metuas fastus limenque superbum: nulla magis toto ianua poste patet,
15 nec propior quam Phoebus amet doctaeque sorores.
Si dicet "Quare non tamen ipse venit?"
sic licet excuses "Quia, qualiacunque leguntur
ista, salutator scribere non potuit".

72

Nostris versibus esse te poetam,
Fidentine, putas cupisque credi?
Sic dentata sibi videtur Aegle

— Penates: sc. Proculi; see on
lares, 2.
12. atria: the patron received
his clients in his atrium; see on
lares, 2. — adeunda: M. imitates
Ovid's use of participial compounds
of ire in the second half of the
pentameter; Zingerle 13.
13. ne metuas: this visit is a
new experience for the book,
which has been accustomed only to M.'s
plain surroundings. — limen . . .
superbum: cf. Hor. Epod. 2. 7–8
superba civium potentiorum limina.
The phrase involves a transferred
epithet; see on 1. 15. 7.
1. 280 tota patet dempta ianua nostra
sera ('bar'). — poste: one of the
two-door-posts; in great houses they
were made of fine marble. In the
poets the pl. postes often = the door
proper, fores, valvae; so too sometimes in the sing., as here; Luc. 5.
531–532 tum poste recluso dux ait.
15. propior = adv., more inti-
mately. — quam: rel. pronoun;
with nec sc.ulla domus est. — doc-
tae . . . sorores: the Muses, so
often mentioned with Apollo, when
the latter is thought of as patron
of literature and music; cf. 11. 93. 2
ehc Musis et tibi, Phoebe, placet?
12. 11. 4; 2. 22. 1 o Phoebe novemque
sorores.
17–18. For the thought cf. 10. 58,
esp. 12; 1. 108. 10 mane tibi pro me
dicit "Haveto" liber.— sic licet ex-
cuses, you may say this in excuse.
Licet is always (some 54 times) in
M. used with the subjv.; see Lease
Class. Rev. 12. 301. — ista: freely,
'that lies before you'; the book is
speaking to Proculus of M.; cf.
1. 40. 1 non legis ista liberent.—
salutator: disguised protasis, = si
Martialis ipse te salutatum venisset.
For salutator used of the profes-
sional hanger-on, who never neg-
lacks the salutatio, see 10. 10. 2;
10. 74. 2.
72. Cf. 1. 29, with notes. —
Meter: § 49.
3. Sic: i.e. by appropriating,
through purchase or otherwise,
what naturally belongs to others.
— dentata: cf. Catull. 39. 12 La-
nuvinus ater atque dentatus. Den-
tatus was the cognomen of M.'
Curius.
emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu,
5 sic, quae nigror est cadente moro,
  cerussata sibi placet Lycoris.
Hac et tu ratione qua poeta es,
calvus cum fueris, eris comatus.

75

Dimidium donare Lino quam credere totum
qui mavolt mavolt perdere dimidium.

76

O mihi curarum pretium non vile meuarum,
Flacce, Antenorei spes et alumne laris,

4. emptis: cf. 5. 43, with notes;
12. 23. 1-2 dentibus atque comis —
  nec te pudet — uteris emptis; quid
  facies oculo, Laelia? non emitur.—
cornu: the tusk (dens) of the ele-
 phant, ivory; cf. 2. 43. 9; 9. 37. 3.
5. cadente: i.e. when fully
  ripe; cf. 8. 64. 7 sit moro coma ni-
  grior caduco; Plin. N. H. 15. 97.
6. cerussata: white lead (ce-
  russa) was used by women to
  whiten the skin; cf. 2. 41. 12; 7. 25. 2;
  Ov. Med. Fac. 73-74 nec cerussa
  tibi... desit; Heck. 3. 164 ff.; Marq.
  786 ff.— sibi placet: cf. 4. 59. 5;
  Iuv. 10. 41-42 sibi consul ne placeat.
  At this time blond complexions
  were fashionable.— Lycoris: cf.
  4. 62. 1 nigrar Lycoris; 7. 13. 2 fusca
  Lycoris.
8. calvus: the Romans were
  extremely sensitive on the score of
  baldness (they commonly did not
  wear hats); cf. 6. 57; 6. 74. 1-2;
  12. 23; C. I. L. 1. 685 (= Ephem.
  Epigr. 6. 64) L. Antoni Calve peristi
  (a taunt on a leaden bullet thrown
  at the siege of Persia, 41 B.C.);
  Suet. Iul. 45; Dom. 18. Iuv. 4. 38
  calls Domitian a calvus Nero!

75. The shrewd creditor ver-
sus the bad debtor.— Meter: § 48.
1-2. donare, to give outright.—
credere, to lend.— mavolt: for
spelling see § 56.
76. Law versus literature as a
means of support. Since there
were no copyright laws, and since
men of letters were in large part
born in humble circumstances,
the patronage of the well-to-do had
long been a necessity before Juve-
nal wrote 7. 1-7. Cf. 1. 107; 8. 55;
Tac. D. 8; Fried. S. G. 3. 429 ff.
Martial, thinking probably of his
own experience as a hanger-on,
seeks to persuade Flaccus (see
1. 61. 4 N.) to abandon literature
and to practice law.— Meter: § 48.
1. curarum ... non vile: i.e.
‘whose friendship has been ample
return for all my pains’. In Ov. Her.
17 (18). 163-165 Leander says: his
(= meis bracchiis) ego cum dixi
“Pretium non vile laboris, iam
dominae vobis colla tenenda dabo”,
protinus illa valent.
2. Antenorei ... laris: Pata-
vium, which, according to tradition,
was founded after the fall of Troy
Pierios differ canthusque chorosque sororum; 
aes dabit ex istis nulla puella tibi.
5  Quid petis a Phoebus? nummos habet arca Minervae; 
haec sapit, haec omnes fenerat una deos.

Quid possunt hederae Bacchi dare? Pallados arbor

by Antenor, a Trojan refugee; see Verg. A. 1. 242-249; Liv. 1. 1.—

alumine: he was born and bred there.—laris: the new home
where Antenor set up his lar; cf. I. 70. 2 N.

3. Pierios, poetic: Mt. Pierus
in Thessaly and Mt. Helicon in
Boeotia were sacred to the Muses.
—differ: for the small returns of
literature cf. 9. 73. 7-9 at me litterulas stulti docuere parentes: ...:
frange leves calamos et scinde, 
Thalia, libellus; Iuv. 7. 26-29 aut
clude et positos linea pertunde libellos. Frange miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele, qui facis in parva
sublimia carmina cella, ut dignus
venias hederis et imagine macra.—

choros ... sororum: see App.
Cf. 7. 69. 8 quamvis Pierio sit bene
nota choro; Ov. Pont. 1. 5. 57-58
vos, ut recitata probentur carmina,
Pieris invigilatae choris.—sororum:
cf. I. 70. 15.

4. aes = pecuniam; for the
thought cf. II. 3. 1-6; 3. 38.— nulla
puella often stands at the beginning
of the second half of the pentameter; cf. e.g. 4. 71. 2; 7. 29. 4;
9. 39. 4; 14. 205. 2; Tib. 4. 2. 24.
For ex... puella M. might have
said ex istis puellis nulla.

5. Phoebus: see I. 70. 15 N.—
nummos = aes, 4; see on I. 66. 4.
—arca, money-chest, strong box;
cf. 2. 44. 9 et quadranus mili nullus
est in arca; 2. 30. 4 N.; Iuv. 1. 89-
90; Catull. 24. 10 nec servum tamen
ille habet neque arcam.—Minerva:
patroness of the practical
(remunerative) arts and trades, in

opposition to Apollo and Bacchus,
who favored literature and the fine
arts; hence she patronized forensic
orators (10. 20. 14). M. may be
attempting a compliment to Do-
mitian, who claimed to be the espe-
cial favorite, if not the son, of
Minerva; see Preller-Jordan I. 297.

6. haec sapit: perhaps a pro-
verbial phrase; Minerva is worldly
wisdom personified. See Phaedr.
3. 17.—fenerat: fenero is used
absolutely in 1. 85. 4; Petr. 76 su-
stuli me de negotiatione et coepi per
libertos fenerare. Schr. and Fried.
hold that deos is used figuratively
for deorum munera, and that fene-
rat = bestows, i.e. 'Minerva has at
her disposal all that the gods to-
gether have'. Fried. thinks that the
const. fenerare aliquem (i.e. acc.
with the person to whom money
is lent) is inadmissible, but surely,
since M. is in a humorous mood
(3, 4, 9), this const. is no harsher
than Schrevelius's explanation.
The thought then is: 'Minerva is
so much richer than all the other
gods that she lends money to them,
and gets her interest, too!' Yet
the const. is without parallel.
Rather take fenerat as = puts out
at interest; we speak of a million-
aire as able to buy and sell his
neighbors. The const. is then
simple. For still another interpre-
tation see Coning. Misc. Writ.
1. 430. Köstlin's inter una deos
(see App.) is an attractive reading.

7. Quid ... dare? Ivy is not
fruit-bearing (remunerative).
The ivy was sacred to Bacchus and,
inclinat varias pondere nigra comas.

Praeter aquas Helicon et sertâ lyrasque dearum nil habet et magnum, sed perinane, sophos.

Quid tibi cum Cirrha? quid cum Permesside nuda?

Romanum propius divitiusque Forum est.

Illic aera sonant: at circum pulpita nostra

since the Wine-God was supposed to give inspiration, was the poet's crown; see on 3. Cf. Verg. E. 7.25 pastores, hedera crescentem ornâtâ poetam; Hor. C. I. 1. 29–30 me doctarum hederae praemia frontium dis miscent superis. There were ivy-crowned busts and medallions of poets in the Palatine Library. Cf. sertâ, 9.—**Pallados arbor**: the olive, whose fruit and oil could be turned into money.

8. **inclinat**, makes ... bend, with the weight of fruit.— **varias ... comas**: the leaves are deep green on the upper side, hoary on the lower.— **pondere**: primarily of the fruit, secondarily of the money bestowed by Minerva on lawyers (Köstlin).— **nigra** is used of the tree laden with ripened fruit.

9. **aeras**, springs, named Aganippe and Hippocrene. On the proverbial poverty of poets cf. 10.76; Ov. Tr. 4. 10. 21–22 saepe pater dixit "Studium quid inutilis temptas? Maenoides (Homer) nulas ipse reliquit opes"; Petr. 82; Fried. SG. 3.429 ff.; 3.491.—**Helicon** stands here for the poetic art, the pursuit of literature; cf. **Cirrha** ... **Permesside**, 11.

10. **et** joins magnum ... sophos to the three accusatives in 9.— **magnum ... sophos**, bravos loud, yes, but valueless.— **perinane**: adjectives compounded with *per*, though they probably originated in the *sermo plebeius*, became semi-classic and "belonged rather to the easy tone of the *sermo cotidianus* of the upper classes" (Cooper § 63).— **sophos**: cf. I. 3. 7 N.; I. 66. 4; I. 49. 37 mereatur alius grande et insanum sophos.

11. **Cirrha**, the old harbor of Delphi, and Permessis, a river rising on Helicon, shared with Delphi and Helicon the favor of Apollo and the Muses; cf. Iuv. 13. 79 Cirrhæi ... vatis (Apollo); Stat. Theb. 3, 106–107 Cirrhæaque virgo (Pythia).—**Permesside**: the nymph of the river; see on Helicon, 9. Cf. 8. 70. 3–4 cum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset (Nerva) ore.— **nuda**, mere, simple, i.e. unreminerative. The adj. belongs with **Cirrha** too.

12. **Romanum** ... **Forum**: the great court of the Centumviri met to try civil cases in the Basilica Julia on the south side of the Forum Romanum.— **divitiis**: cf. 2. 30. 5; 1. 17. 1–2 cogit me Titus actitare causas et dicit mihi saepe "Magna res est". Brandt thinks M. came to Rome to practice law; § 7.

13. **aera**: cf. **aes**, 4. — **pulpita**: at the recitations (see 1. 3. 5 N.) the reader stood while making his introductory remarks, explanations, or excuses; he then sat on a cushioned chair (*cathedra*) on a raised platform (*pulpitum*). Some commentators, perhaps with better reason, explain *steriles cathedras* of the chairs of the audience. In Iuv. 7. 45–57 *cathedrae* are hired for a recitation for the part of the
EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant.

79

Semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper; est, non est quod agas: Attale, semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agis, Attale, mulas. Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam.

room immediately in front of the reader (orchestra); behind these are benches propped up for the occasion (anabathra).

14. basia: see 1. 3, 7. N. — basia sola: 'kisses, but no cash'. There is a play in crepant, since that verb is at times used of the jingle of money; cf. 12. 36. 3; 5. 19. 14 qui crepet aureolos forsitan unus erit. Cf. sonant, 13.

79. By a succession of plays on agere M. satirizes a jack of all trades, who, though always busy, accomplished nothing. The thought seems to be: 'Attalus, you are always acting, yet you are after all only a player rather than a true actor in the drama of life'. Attalus's name stamps him as an Oriental, prob. a freedman. Cf. 2. 7. 8; 4. 78. 9-10; Phaedr. 2. 5. 1-4 est ardelionum ('busybodies') quaedam natio, trepidé occurrants, occupata in otio, gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens, sibi molesta et aliis odiosisima. The repetition of the name helps to mark M.'s contempt; cf. Paukstas 27. — Meter: § 48.

1. agis causas, you try cases, i.e. play the lawyer. — res agis: i.e. 'you do anything and everything', 'you try your hand at business'. Note the chiasmus.

2. est, non est: it is possible, perhaps, to supply si, or sive ... sive. But it may be doubted whether there is any ellipsis in such cases; the writer makes an assertion, with-
Venderet excultos colles cum praeco facetus atque suburban iugera pulchra soli, "Errat" ait "si quis Mario putat esse necesse vendere: nil debet, fenerat immo magis".

5 "Quae ratio est igitur?" "Servos ibi perdidit omnes et pecus et fructus; non amat inde locum".
Quis faceret pretium nisi qui sua perdere vellet omnia? Sic Mario noxius haeret ager.

88
Alcime, quem raptum domino crescentibus annis Lavicana levi caespite velat humus,

have kept to himself.— Meter: § 48.

1-2. colles: the hills in Rome and near the city were much in demand for villa sites. *Excultos... suburban iugera pulchra* are "all intended to indicate a kind of property that a man would not part with if he could help it" (Steph.). — *faceret* ... *magis*, nay, he rather lends money at interest; see on *fenerat*, 1.76. 6. — *immo* is regularly corrective; it removes a doubt or misunderstanding or heightens a previous statement. Cf. 1.10.3 N.

5-6. ratio: sc. vendendi or cur vendat. — *Servos... fructus*: this *praeco* had not taken to heart Cic. Off. 3.13. 55 *quid vero est stultius quam venditorem eius rei quam vendat vitia narrare? quid autem tam absurdum quam si domini iussu ita praeco praedicet "Domum pestilentem vendo"? — *fructus*: no slaves were left to gather the crop, or perhaps the place was so pestilential that even the fruit would not mature.


8. *noxius* here = (1) pestilential and (2) troublesome, hard to get rid of.

88. On Alcimus, a favorite slave of M., who had died young. The rich had long built splendid family mausolea along the great roads leading from Rome. The tombs along the Via Appia were the most famous, though the sites along the Via Latina and the Via Flaminia were decidedly fashionable; cf. 11.13; 6.28. 5; Iuv. 1.170-171. Alcimus’s burial-place lay near the Via Lavicana (Labicum), which, leaving Rome at the Porta Equilina, ran southeast through Lavicum (Labicum), which lay between Tusculum and Praeneste. Along this road ground was relatively cheap. — Meter: § 48.

1. *domino*: dative.
2. *levi*: sepulchral inscriptions often show S. T. T. L., which = *sit tibi terra levis*; cf. 5.34. 9 N.
accipe non Pario nutantia pondera saxo,
quae cineri vanus dat ruitura labor,
5 sed faciles buxos et opacas palmitis umbras
quaeque virent lacrimis roscida prata meis.
Accipe, care puer, nostri monimenta doloris:
hic tibi perpetuo tempore vivet honor.
Cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos,
10 non aliter cineres mando iacere meos.

3. **accipe**: the tomb, etc., were thought of as gifts likely to please the departed spirit; cf. 6. 85. 11–12 accipe cum fletu maestili breve car-
men amici atque haec apsenti tura 
uisse puta. — Pario . . . saxo: 
Paros, one of the Cyclades, was famous for its marble; cf. e.g. 
Hor. C. 1. 10. 5–6 Glycerae nitor splendentis Pario marmore purius.
— nutantia: i.e. massive and top-
heavy, as if about to fall; cf. Lib. 
Spect. 1. 5. Many tombs were im-
mense structures, e.g. the pyramid 
of C. Cestius near the Porta Osti-
ensis and the tomb of Caecilia 
Metella on the Via Appia.

4. **vanus** = (1) useless, because of nature's destructive power, (2) empty, hollow, the result of fashion's 
rivalry, as compared with unpreten-
tious but sincere grief.— ruitura: 
 cf. e.g. 8. 3. 5–8; 10. 2. 9; Iuv. 10.
144–146 saxis cinerum custodibus,
ad quae discutienda valent sterilis
mala robora fici, quandoquidem data
sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.

5. **faciles**, yielding, pliant; the 
box was readily cut and trained by 
the topiarius into various fanciful 
forms and figures, a fashion that 
has at times prevailed since, esp. in France. As an evergreen the 
box may typify M.'s remembrance 
of the dead boy. See App.— 
**palmitis**: typical of the tender 
years of Alcimus.

6–7. **lacrimis . . . doloris**: cf. 
Ov. Tr. 3. 3. 81–82 tu tamen extincto 
(mihi) feralia munera semper deque 
tuis lacrimis umida sertis dato.— 
**roscida**: poetical for umida; cf. 
4. 18. 3 roscida tecta (of a dripping 
aqueduct). — **prata**, grass, turf.

8. **hic . . . honor**, the honor my 
verse will give you. Nature per-
petuating herself in turf and tree 
will outlast the work of man's 
hands; man perpetuates himself 
in literature; cf. 9. 76. 9–10 sed ne 
sola tamen puerum pictura loqua-
tur, haec erit in chartis maior imago 
meis; 10. 2. 9–12; Ov. Am. 1. 10.
61–62.

9. **Lachesis**: one of the Parcae, 
Disposer of Lots, who determines 
when the end (per-neverit) of each 
man's life has been reached; cf. 
4. 54. 9–10; Iuv. 3. 27 dum superest 
Lachesis quod torquetat. — perne-
verit: most verbal compounds with 
per- belong to the early sermo 
plebeius; of 351 such forms Silver 
Latin supplies only forty-six; see 
Cooper § 71. To this number M. 
contributes two, perrere, persuscu-
laris (8. 81. 5). See App.

10. 'I need not wish for myself 
better resting-place than this'.— 
**mando** here = iubeo, in sense and 
const.; cf. Tac. Ann. 15. 2 manda-
vitque Tigranen Armenia extur-
bare; Sil. 13. 480–481. See A. 563,
a; GL. 546, N. 3.
89. Cinna is forever whispering in his neighbor's ears, just as Ca-nius Rufus (3.20) and Egnatius (Catull. 39.1-8) grin under the most incongruous circumstances. — Meter: § 52.

1. Garris in aurem: cf. 5. 61.3 nescio quid dominae teneram qui garrit in aurem; 3. 28. 2 gar-ris, Nestor, in auriculam; 3. 44. 12.

2. garris: see App. — et = etiam, even. — teste ... turba: Cinna whispers things that might be said aloud in the presence of all men. — licet: sc. tibi proloqui (dicere).

3. 'You can't even laugh aloud as ordinary people do'.

4. iudicas, give your opinions, perhaps in ordinary life, perhaps as aindex in court. — taces: a paradox.

5. penitus ... morbus: cf. Cels. 3.1 longus tamen morbus cum penitus insedit ... acuto par est. What in most men would be a mere culpa is in Cinna's case a morbus. Catullus (see Introd.) says of Egnatius: hunc habet mor-bum; in Hor. S. 1. 6. 30 Barrus's vanity is a morbus; cf. Sen. Ep.

85. 10 numquid dubium est quin viitia mentis humanae inveterata et dura, quae morbos vocamus, immoderata sint, ut avaritia, ut crudeli-tas, ut impotentia, ut impietas? — sedit = insedit; see 1. 4. 2 N.

6. in aurem: i.e. rather than where all men can hear you. Thus M. artfully makes his blame of Cinna serve as a compliment to the emperor (Ramirez). The meaning is twofold: (1) 'your disease is chronic, so that you cannot even shout the praises of your emperor, as other men do'; (2) 'you are a court flatterer'.

93. On a double monument that marked the resting-place of two centurions; in life friends, in death they were not divided. — Meter: § 48.

1. iunctus: in burial and in Elysium. — requiescit: i.e. from the warfare of camp and of life. There is an intimation, too, that even in Elysium Aquinus was hardly at ease without his friend. Cf. the formal requiescat in pace.

2. Elysias ... domos: the more enjoyable, because as professional soldier he had had no earthly home; cf. 9. 51. 5; 11. 5. 6;
Ara duplex primi testatur munera pili:
plus tamen est titulo quod breviore legis:

5 "Iunctus uterque sacro laudatae foedere vitae,
famaque quod raro novit amicus erat".

Litigat et podagra Diodorus, Flacce, laborat.
Sed nil patrono porrigit: haec cheragra est.

Ov. M. 14. 111-112 Elysiasque domos et regna novissima mundi me duce cognosces (the Sibyl is speaking). Note the tenses; Aquinus is forever glad that his friend survived him; cf. i. 36. 4-6 quod pro fratre morti vellet uterque prior, diceret infernas et qui prior isset ad umbras "Vive tuo, frater, tem- pore, vive meo". For gaudeo with inf. see on i. 70. 18.

3. Ara: used for any stone monument, esp. a sepulchral monument, upon which, figuratively speaking, offerings were made to the Di Manes. This monument may, however, have resembled a double altar. — primi . . . pili: of the sixty centurions in the legion the centurio primipilus (or primopilus) was first in rank; he had risen by promotion to the command of the first centuria of the first cohort in the legion. He was a member of the general’s council and had charge of the money-chest and of the eagle of the legion.

4. plus: freely, ‘of more interest’, ‘of greater significance’, i.e. than the complimentary record suggested by 3. The ara duplex contained at least two inscriptions: one to the two men, which stated their names, ages, military service, etc., and the shorter couplet given in 5-6. It is possible, too, that each man’s career was given separately and that the shorter couplet was displayed elsewhere on the stone. — tamen: i.e. in spite of the full testimony to their merits indicated by 3.

5. Iunctus . . . vitae: sc. erat (alteri) with iunctus; cf. i. The sacramento, the military oath taken by the troops in the name of the emperor, was regarded as far more binding than the ius iurandum taken in legal processes; hence sacro foedere.

6. fama, the annals of fame. Men who are rivals for glory, esp. military glory, are apt to be jealous of each other.—que connects iunctus (erat) and amicus erat.—quod . . . novit is in appos. with amicus erat.—amicus erat = uterque alteri amicus erat.

98. On a stingy man whose disease, M. thinks, has been wrongly diagnosed. — Meter: § 48.

2. patrono, his lawyer. — porrigit: a humorous substitute for pendit, dat; M. pretends to believe that Diodorus is crippled in his hands too, and so is physically unable to hold out a coin. Lawyers’ fees depended largely on the generosity of the clients, and so were often small; see Iuv. 7. 105-149. Contrast i. 76; but that epigram must not be taken too seriously. A law passed in 204 B.C. made it illegal to take any fee; Claudius
100

Mammas atque tatas habet Afra, sed ipsa tatarum
dici et mammarum maxima mamma potest.

102

Qui pinxit Venerem tuam, Lyconi,
blanditus, puto, pictor est Minervae.

103

"Si dederint superi decies mihi milia centum"

repealed this but fixed the maximum fee at 10,000 sestertii. Plin. Ep. 6. 23. 1 tells us that he spoke without compensation. Quint. 12. 7. 8 declares that lawyer and client should not make a bargain beforehand, but also bids the client show his gratitude practically.

100. On a woman far from young (probably a meretrix: cf. Giese 5; note her foreign name), who by her baby talk would make people believe her still youthful. — Meter: § 48.

1-2. Mammas, atque tatas: note the plural. She may have addressed grandparents as well as parents, or even other persons, in this way. Non. 81 quotes Varro as saying that children cibum ac potionem buas ac pappas (vacant) et matrem mammam, patrem tatam. As with us such baby words finally became a part of the sermo familiaris; this is attested by the inscriptions, which so often give us pictures of common life where literature fails; cf. Orelli-Henz. 2813 Dis M. Zetho Corinthus tata eius et Nice mamma F. V. A. I. D. XVI; Abbott A. J. P. 19. 86-90.—

tatarum . . . maxima (sc. natu),
the very oldest tata and mamma of them all. Cf. 10. 39; note the alliteration.

102. M. has styled a Lyconis, perhaps this Lyconis, cerussata (1. 72. 6), lusca (3. 39. 2), nigra (4. 62. 1), fusca (7. 13. 2). She was evidently of the demi-monde; such women often lived under assumed names. A certain Lyconis was a beauty famous as the mistress of M. Antonius and of Cornelius Gallus, the brilliant but ill-starred poet. The picture referred to in the epigram may have represented Venus alone, or Venus, Minerva, and Juno together as they appeared before Paris on Mt. Ida; Lyconis herself posed as Venus. See Beck. 3. 97 ff. M. means, then, either that scant justice has been done to Venus's charms or that the painter has failed to appreciate the beauty of Lyconis herself. — Meter: § 49.

1-2. 'Your painter, who has flattened Minerva at Venus's expense, was not so appreciative a judge as Paris'. Cf. 5. 40. 1-2 pinxisti Ven- reum, colis, Artemidore, Minervam, et miraris opus dispiculissimum tuum?

103. 'One's knowledge of how to live well is frequently in inverse proportion to his means; Scaevola's meanness grew apace with his riches'. — Meter: § 48.

1. decies . . . centum: 1,000,-000 sestertii was the senatorial cen- sus, 400,000 the equestrian. With
dicebas nondum, Scaevola, iustus eques, “qualiter o vivam, quam large quamque beate!”
Riserunt faciles et tribuere dei.

5 Sordidior multo post hoc toga, paenula peior, calceus est sarta terque quaterque cute, deque decem plures semper servantur olivae explicat et cenas unica mensa duas,

*milia* sc. *sestertium*, the older (not contracted) gen. pl. of *sestertius*. The Romans reckoned large sums of money regularly in terms of the *sestertius*; commonly, too, *milia sestertium* is omitted wholly from the expressions for such sums.

2. *dicebas*: mark the tense, you used to say.—*iustus*, full, regular, true, legal; cf. matrimonium iustum, uxor iusta, etc.; 4. 67.

3–4 *dicebatque sui haec tantum desse trecentis, ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques.*

3. *beate*: i.e. as a real beatus or rex (= *dives*; see on 2. 18. 5).

4. *Riserunt*: the gods knew what the outcome would be and so with a chuckle granted his prayer. We may also take *riserunt* as = *arriserunt*; see on 1. 4. 2.—*faciles*, compliant; used frequently of the gods who answer prayer; cf. 12. 6. 10; Iuv. 10. 7–8 evertère domos tolas . . . di faciles; Hor. S. 1. 1. 22; Luc. 1. 510 o faciles deos.

5. *Sordidior . . . toga*: the toga, being of white wool, must be cleansed frequently by the *fullo*. For the general picture in 5–6 cf. Hor. S. 1. 3. 30–32; Ep. 1. 1. 94–97; Iuv. 3. 147–151.—*paenula*: a cloak of shaggy felt (*gausapa*) or leather, used by the well-to-do as a weather garment over the toga, by the poor and slaves as the ordinary outside garment, if anything at all was worn over the tunic. Scaevola seems to have been too mean to think of a *lacerna*. See Beck. 3. 215 ff.; Marq. 564; Müller Die Tracht. d. R. 34.

6. *calceus*: as necessary as the toga was to formal out-of-doors dress; *soleae* or *crepidae* were worn in the house. See Marq. 588 ff.; Beck. 3. 227 ff.—*sarta . . . cute*: cf. 12. 29. 9; see on sordidior . . . toga, 5.

7–9. Meanness dominates Scaevola’s dinners from the beginning (promulsis, gustus) to the comissatio at the end.

7. *plures . . . olivae*: olives were regularly served at the *promulsis*, which preceded the *fercula* of the *cenae* proper; here only ten in all are served, yet more than half are carefully saved for another time; Scaevola will not eat them himself or leave them for the slaves. Cf. Iuv. 14. 126–133; contrast 3. 58. 42–43.

8. *explicat . . . duas prob.* refers to the *cenae* proper as distinct from the *promulsis* (7) and the *comissatio* (9). Scaevola’s avarice leads him to dispense with the *mensae secundae*. One pièce de résistance, if anything worthy this name were served at all, must answer for two days! Cf. 10. 48. 17.—*explicat, sets out*; cf. 1. 99. 9–13 abisti in tantam miser essuritionem ut convivia sumptuosiora, toto quae semel apparet in anno, nigrae sor-dibus explicet monetae (= ‘money’).
et Veientani bibitum faex crassa rubelli,
asse cicer tepidum constat et asse Venus.
In ius, o fallax atque initiator, eamus:
aut vive aut decies, Scaevola, redde deis.

107
Saepe mihi dicis, Luci carissime Iuli,

There is grim humor in the verb, which in itself suggests plenty.—mensa: here of what was put on the table, service, serving.

9. Veientani . . . rubelli: Veientan wine was commonplace; cf. 3. 49. 1 Veientana mihi misces, ubi Massica potas. In 2. 53. 3-4. M. says to Maximus: ‘You can be a true freeman’, cenare foris si, Maxime, nonis, Veientana tuam si domat uva sitim.—faex crassa: M. may wish to imply that Scaevola was careful to drain the amphora, though faex was used of wine that was thick and poor; cf. I. 11. 56. 7-8 o quam magnum homo es, qui faece rubentis aceti et . . . nigro pane carere potes! On Italian wines see Marq. 449 ff.; Beck. 3. 434 ff.

10. cicer tepidum: cf. madidum cicer, I. 41. 6 N.—constat, stands at, costs, a mercantile term; cf. 13. 3. 2; 6. 88. 3 (note gen. there).—asse, penny; as is used in proverbial expressions, as we use ‘copper’, ‘nickel’.—Venus = meretrix; cf. 2. 53. 7 ‘you can be truly free’, si plebeta Venus gemino tibi vincitur asse.

11. In ius . . . eamus, let us go into court, a phrase used of going before the praetor’s tribunal; in this case the criminal is answerable to the court of heaven. Cf. 12. 97. 10 sit tandem pudor aut eamus in ius; Iuv. 10. 87-88 ne quis . . . pavidum in ius service obstricta dominum trahat. The charge is perjury and misuse of a trust; the sentence is given in 12. —fallax: he belied the promise of 3.—initiator: used technically of one who denies a debt, whether of the ordinary kind, or arising out of money left with him as a depositum; the latter sin was accounted especially heinous. Cf. Iuv. 13. 60 si depositum non initiitier amicus; Ter. Phor. 55-56. In Plin. Ep. 10. 96. 7 the Bithynian Christians are represented as swearing ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent. Scaevola received his wealth from the gods on conditions; he has failed to keep his promise and so has denied the depositum.

12. vive: cf. vivam (3) and see on 1. 15. 12.—redd deis: i.e. ‘since you have proven false to your trust, give back to the gods what they gave you’.

107. M., while excusing himself from the undertaking of a magnum opus (see § 41), on the ground that leisure is indispensable for such an achievement, politely begs. On patronage of literature see 1. 76. Introd. Maecenas made it a part of state policy. It has been thought necessary almost down to our own times. For M. and such patronage see §§ 8-11; 14; 15; 36. Cf. 3. 38; 8. 55; Iuv. 7. esp. 1-12, 36-68, 105-123; Fried. SG. 3. 406 ff.—Meter: § 48.

1. carissime implies close friendship; it is used by M. again only in 9. 97. 1.
“Scribe aliquid magnum: desidiosus homo es”.

Otia da nobis, sed qualia fecerat olim
Maecenas Flacco Vergilioque suo:
5 condere victuras temptem per saecula curas
et nomen flammis eripuisse meum.

In steriles nolunt campos iuga ferre iuvenci:

2. desidiosus homo, a lazy fellow; said playfully, but well, of one who lived by his wits; cf. 8. 3. 12.

3. Otia da nobis: i.e. ‘give to us poets in general’; nobis is more than mihi i.e. The command supplants the prot. of a conditional sentence; see on I. 70. 3; I. 79. 2. The sense is, ‘If you were to give... I would try’. Otium is freedom from business (negotium = nec + otium), such leisure as is made possible by wealth; hence otium came to mean ‘opportunity for literary work’; cf. Cic. De Or. 2.13. 57 otium suum consumpsit in historia scribenda; Tusc. 5. 46. 105 quid est enim dulcis otio litterato? Plin. Ep. 1. 22. 11 studiosum... otium. — sed: see on 1. 43. 9. —
fecerat: cf. Verg. E. 1. 6 deus nobis haec otia fecit. The plpf. often = aorist in the poets of the empire; cf. 2. 41. 2; 3. 52. 1; 5. 52. 4. See Guttmann 40 ff. Still, the plpf. may here be exact, ‘had given leisure (before they produced their immortal works)’.

4. Maecenas: the typical patron of literature; cf. 8. 55. 5 ff; II. 3. 7–12; Iuv. 7. 94 quis tibi Maecenas... erit? — Flacco: Horace’s obligation to Maecenas, esp. for the Sabine farm, is common knowledge. Vergil too had reason to appreciate Maecenas’s favor; for Roman tradition on this point compare Donatus (= Suet.) Verg. 20 Georgica in honorem Maecenatis edidit, qui sibi mediocriter adhuc noto opem tulisset adversus veterani cuiusdam violentiam, a quo in altercatione litis agrariae paulum afuit quin occideretur (see, however, on 8. 55. 9–10). Horace and Vergil are, however, but examples of a wider patronage which embraced Varrius, Propertius, etc. See Merivale 4. 214.— su: see on 1. 13. I.

5. condere... curas: i.e. to write poetry; cf. Verg. E. 10. 50–51 Chaleidico quae sunt mihi condita versus carmina. For cura of carefully wrought literary work cf. I. 25. 5–6 N.; I. 45. 1 edita ne brevibus pereat mihi cura libellis; O. Crusius Rhein. Mus. 44. 449, Anm. 2.— condere... temptem: the inf. with tempio is common in Silver Latin.— saecula; cf. Io. 2. 11 N.

6. flammis: (1) of the funeral pyre, (2) of oblivion. For the thought cf. Hor. C. 3. 30. 6–7 non omnis moriar multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam.— eripuisse here hardly means more than eripere would suggest. The pf. inf. seems often to be used without much regard to time, whether dependent on a verb, as here and in 2. 1. 9, or dependent on an adj., as in 6. 52. 4, esp. in dependence on forms of volo, nolo, malo, and at the beginning of the second half of the pentameter; in the latter case metrical convenience is at work. See L. 2225; Howard Harv. Stud. 1. 111–138, esp. 123.

7. steriles: cf. 1. 76. 14; Iuv. 7. 103 quae tamen inde (from literary
pingue solum lassat, sed iuvat ipse labor.

109

Issa est passere nequior Catulli,
Issa est purior osculo columbae,
Issa est blandior omnibus puellis,
Issa est carior Indiciis lapillis,
5 Issa est deliciae catella Publī.

row of Lesbia, Catullus's mistress, whose praises are sung in Catull. 2; 3. M. alludes to this sparrow also in 1. 7; 4. 14. 13–14. — nequior, rogúish, naughty. So nequitiae stands for a wantonnness that charms in 4. 42. 4 nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis. See App.

2. osculo columbae, the billing of a dove; doves were proverbially affectionate. — osculo, kiss; dim. of os. The dim. is used perhaps of the mouth puckered (made smaller) for a kiss; perhaps, however, the dim. is rather one of endearment. Cf. Ov. Am. 2. 6. 56 oscula dat cupidō blandāolum bari (‘mate’).

3. blandior, more coaxing, more winsome.

4. carior, more precious. — Indicis lapillis: lapillus, dim. of lapis, is a general word for gems, precious stones; cf. Ov. A. A. 3. 129 vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis. The Orient, esp. India, supplied the ancient world with gems; cf. 10. 38. 4–5 o nox omnis et hora, quae notata est caris litoris Indici lapillis!

5. This vs. identifies Issa, and satisfies the curiosity roused by 1–4. — deliciae, pet; cf. passer, deliciae meae puellae, Catull. 2. 1; 3. 4. — catella: dim. of endearment. As a pet the dog seems to have taken with the Romans the
Hanc tu, si queritur, loqui putabis; sentit tristitiamque gaudiumque. Collo nixae cubat capitque somnos, ut suspiria nulla sentiantur, et desiderio coacta ventris gutta pallia non fefellit ulla, sed blando pede suscitat toroque deponi monet et rogat levari. Castae tantus inest pudor catellae, ignorat Venerem; nec invenimus dignum tarn tenera virum puella. Hanc ne lux rapiat suprema totam, picta Publius exprimit tabella, for a prosaic maculat, inquinat. For the gnomic pf. see A. 475; GL 236, N.; L. 1611.

12. suscitat: sc. dominum; cf. 8–9.

13. The inf. with moneo is not common; Phaedr. 3. 17. 13 has inf. with admono. Cf. note on mando, 1. 88. 10.—rogar levari: for rogare with inf. cf. Ov. Her. 6. 144; Catull. 35. 10.—levari: sc. toro, or alvi seu vesicae onere (Schr.).

14–15. Castae ... Venerem: parataxis (coördination); M. might have said castae ... catellae ut ignoret Venerem.

17. lux ... suprema: sc. vitae; supremus is used of the end of life in many phrases, esp. with dies, tempus, hora, nox.—rapiat = abripiat; see on 1. 4. 2.

18. picta ... tabella: tabella (picta) = painting, picture; cf. Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 180–182 gemmas, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas ... sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.—exprimit: this verb is frequently used of representations in wax, clay, plaster; it is
in qua tam similem videbis Issam
ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa.
Issam denique pone cum tabella:
aut utramque putabis esse veram,
a aut utramque putabis esse pictam.

II3
Quaecumque lusi iuvenis et puer quondam
apinasque nostras, quas nec ipse iam novi,
male conlocare si bonas voles horas
et invidebis otio tuo, lector,
a Valeriano Pollio petes Quinto,
per quem perire non licet meis nugis.

used next of repoussé work; finally,
it is used figuratively of portrayal
in words or oil. Here it is most nat-
ature to suppose that Publius himself
is painting Issa; still the verb could
be used of him even if he were em-
ploying some one else as artist.
19. tam . . . Issam, an Issa so
like (the living Issa).
20. nec here = non, ne . . . qui-
dem, i.e. its connective force is or
seems to be wholly lacking. The
usage is not infrequent in early
Latin; later, it occurs only spo-
radically, aside from a few com-
pounds (necopinans, negotium). See
GL. 442, N. 3; L. 1446; 1658; Rib-
Cf. I. 113. 2; 4. 44. 8; 5. 62. 5; 5. 69. 4.
Sometimes it is possible enough to
see connective force in nec, by
assuming condensation, as here
from nec altera catella nec ipsa.
See on sed, I. 43. 9.
21. pone = compone. The vs.
well shows how componere came
to mean ‘compare’.

II3. Some one would seem to
have asked the poet where his
earlier poems could be purchased.
The edition referred to may have
been a reissue of pieces once pub-
lished or a publication of early
works not previously given to the
world. See §§9; 39; I. 117. Introd.
— Meter: § 52.
1. Quaecumque lusi, whatever
sportive trifles I wrote. Ludo is often
thus used; cf. I. 14. 187. I hac pri-
num iuvenem lascivos lusit amores;
Hor. C. 1. 32. 1, etc.— et puer, yes
(and earlier still), as a lad.
2. apinas = nugas, gerras; cf.
14. 1. 7 sunt apinae tricaeque et si
quid vilius istis. The word is sup-
posed to be derived from Apina,
the name of a poor town in Apulia.
— nec ipse = ne ipse quidem; see
on I. 109. 20.
3. male . . . horas, to make a
bad investment of some good time.—
conlocare: a common mercantile
term, of putting things out on con-
tract.
4. Apurecholiambus; see § 52, b
5. Pollio: see I. 2. 7 N.
6. per . . . nugis: i.e. he pub-
lishes my youthful trifles and keeps
Occurris quotiens, Luperce, nobis, 
"Vis mittam puerum" subinde dicis, 
"cui tradas epigrammaton libellum, 
lectum quem tibi protinus remittam?"

Non est quod puerum, Luperce, vexes. 
Longum est, si velit ad Pirum venire, 
et scalis habito tribus, sed altis. 
Quod quaeris proprius petas licebit.

them from dying a natural death. — nugis: cf. note on apiinas, 2. M. uses this word repeatedly of his epigrams; cf. 2. 1. 6; 4. 10. 4; 8. 3. 11; etc.; Catull. 1. 3-4 namque tu solebas meas esse aliquid putare nugas; and other authors.

117. Cf. 4. 72. M. humorously urges a man who was always begging the loan of a copy of the epigrams to go to the Argiletum (see on 1. 2. 8) and buy a copy. M.'s motive could hardly have been a mercenary one if, as most authorities hold, no royalty was paid to authors; see Fried. SG. 3. 429; Marq. 828; Beck. 2. 450 ff. For a different view see Putnam, Authors and their Public in Ancient Times, 188; 203 ff. At any rate M. seems to have looked for remuneration mainly to sources other than his publishers, esp. to friends or to the emperor; on patronage see 1. 76. Introd.; 1. 107. Introd. — Meter: § 49.

2. Vis mittam: a simple deliberative subjv., mittam, would have sufficed. Beware of supplying ut; in Greek we have τι βοθκει ποιω; beside τι ποιω; — We really have parataxis; vis mittam =vis? mittam? For the simple subjv. after volo see A. 563, b; Gl. 546, Rem. 2; L. 1705; 1707. — puerum: cf.

1. 41. 8 n. — subinde, repeatedly, reënforces 1. Vss. 3-4 supply good examples of final rel. clauses.

5. M.'s (pretended) concern for the slave is of course only a studiously courteous snub. — Non est quod, there is no reason why; this formula is regularly followed by the subjunctive.

6. ad Pirum: M. dwelt at this time in lodgings on the Collis Quirinalis near the temple of Flora, by The Pear Tree; cf. 5. 22. 3-4; 6. 27. 1-2 nam tu quoque proxima Florae incolis. Topographical nomenclature arising in the sermo plebeius often becomes fixed. A bull of Pope Innocent III of the year 1199 mentions a locality ad Pirum on the Quirinal. See Jordan Arch. Zeitung, 1871, p. 71; Hülsen-Jordan 427, N. 94.

7. scalis . . . tribus: local abl., = tertio tabulato. M. was doubtful living in a lodging-house (insula, so called because flanked on all sides by streets). In such the poor found quarters; cf. Iuv. 3. 193-202. For high insulae see 7. 20; Iuv. 3. 197 ff., 269 ff.; Burn, Rome and the Campagna, p. lxxi; Smith D. of A. 1. 666. — sed: see on 1. 43. 9.

8. petas licebit: see on 1. 70. 17.
Argi nempe soles subire letum:

contra Caesaris est Forum taberna scriptis postibus hinc et inde totis, omnis ut cito perlegas poetas.

Illinc me pete. Nec roges Arectum — hoc nomen dominus gerit tabernae —:

de primo dabit alterove nido

9. Argi...letum: simple time-sis. We need not assume that M. recognized the old etymology, for which cf. Verg. A. 8. 345; see the lexicons. Note the irony; M. says: 'As a lover of literature, you surely go every day to the Argiletum'. He means of course that Lupercus hardly knows where to buy a book.

10. Caesaris...Forum: since the extent of the Argiletum is not clearly fixed, we cannot say certainly which forum is meant. Caesaris without further designation would naturally denote the reigning emperor, Domitian, who began the Forum Palladium; see 1. 2. 8 N.

11. scriptis postibus: shops were closed at night by shutters and doors. In the daytime the shutters, etc., were removed, and the shop was wholly open to the street; only a low counter of masonry, shaped like a carpenter's square, then separated the interior from the street. On either side of the whole shop-front were the postes (Hor. S. 1. 4. 71-72 calls them pilae). These the booksellers utilized for advertising the books for sale within and for the display of sample copies. See Overbeck, Pompeii, 378; Mau-Kelsey 276-278, esp. Fig. 131; Knapp Class. Rev. 11. 359. The best place to study the arrangements for closing Roman shops is in the shops to be seen in the eastern hemicycle of

Trajan's Forum, hidden from the view of the ordinary visitor by modern houses. In these shops the stone lintel is yet in place; one sees a groove in the limen, beginning at the point where the door stopped and running to the left postis; up this postis a groove runs to the lintel; in the lintel a groove runs to the right, directly above that in the limen; this stops over the point at which the groove begins in the threshold. In these grooves slid the board shutters.—hinc et inde: i.e. to right and to left.

13. me: i.e. 'my works'; cf. omnis...poetas, 12.—Nec roges: 'without a word from you the bookseller will hand you my poems, for which there is such demand that he has them ever within reach'.

—Arectum: see on 1. 2. 7.

14. dominus: cf. Iuv. 2. 42 ne pudeat dominum monstrare tabernae.

15. nido: nidus prop. = 'a nest', then any small receptacle; here it = capsâ, armarium, loculamentum, pigeonhole. The reference may, however, be to shelves between floor and ceiling; cf. 7. 17. 5. In the shops at Pompeii one often sees a small set of shelves arranged like a staircase (scala) on one side of the counter, evidently meant as a repository for articles much in demand — weights, measures, etc.
rasum pumice purpuraque cultum
denaris tibi quinque Martialem.
"Tanti non es" ais? Sapis, Luperce.

16. On the cost of this edition see on i. 66. 10–11.
17. denaris: the denarius, the silver coin most in use, which originally = 10 asses (= 4.55 gr. = 18 to 20 cents), steadily decreased in weight and value, until at this time it contained only 3.41 gr., and was worth only about 12 cents. See Hultsch 269; 311. Note the form; the contraction of -iis to -is in dat. and abl. pl. of the first two declensions is attested by inscriptions and by Mss. of various authors (including Cicero); see Neue-Wagener, Formenlehre, 1. 47; 1. 189–190.
18. Note the play on words. 'You are not worth so much', Lupercus said of the book and its contents; M. humorously refers it to his financial condition.—Sapis, you have sense, is (1) ironical; (2) serious, 'you are right; I am poor, and so loath to lend my books'.
I. M. congratulates his book on its brevity, instancing three advantages possessed by a short book. Brevity, however, he continues, though a virtue, would not alone redeem it from faults.—Meter: § 48.

1. Ter centena: see on 1.43.1. — poteras: as in 1.3.12; see note there. — ferre, carry the burden of. Book II has but 93 epigrams; Book I has 118, the highest number in any of the first twelve books.

2. ferret: a pun on ferre, 1. Vss. 1–2 constitute in sense a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, si ter centena epigrammata ferres, quis te, etc.

3. succincti: this word is said prop. of one who has girded up his flowing garments for easy or rapid movement; it was used, then, probably, of the garments tucked up, ‘shortened’, so to say; then, as here, it signified condensed, brief.

4. brevior ... charta, less paper. The papyrus strip necessary for Book II would be literally shorter than that needed for Book I.—charta: see 1.25.7 N.; cf. 6.64.22–23 audes praeterea quos nullus noverit in me scribere versiculos miserar et perdere chartas.

5. haec: sc. epigrammata.—una ... hora: hardly to be taken literally.—peragit: i.e. copies out; cf. Eng. ‘drive through’ a piece of work.—librarius, copyist, one of the skilled slaves of the publisher; see Marq. 825.

6. nec... serviet: i.e. ‘he will not have to slave so much over my book’. —nugis: see on 1.113.6.

7. si ... legeris: the ancients systematically read aloud; works were often read aloud to them by slaves; cf. e.g. Nep. Att. 13.3; Plin. Ep. 3.5.12; Norden, Antike Kunstprosa, 6.
Te conviva leget mixto quincunque, sed ante
incipiat positus quam tepuisses calix.
Esse tibi tanta cautus brevitate videris?
Ei mihi, quam multis sic quoque longus eris!

5

Ne valeam, si non totis, Deciane, diebus
et tecum totis noctibus esse velim.
Sed duo sunt quae nos disiungunt milia passum:
quattuor haec fiunt, cum rediturus eam.

5 Saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris:
vell tantum causis vel tibi saepe vacas.

9–10. conviva leget: on the amusements, intellectual and other-
wise, introduced during the comis-
satio of the cena see Marq. 337 ff.
Beck. 3. 373 ff. — quincunque: see on 1. 27. 2. Wine was mixed with
ice or snow (see on 5. 64. 2) or with
hot water (calda), according to
taste, age, or time of the year; cf.
Beck. 3. 420; 3. 441; Marq. 332–333.
Mixto quincunque = postquam quin-
cunx mixtus est. — positus: see on
1. 43. 2. — quam: for position see
on nec, Lib. Spect. 1. 2. — tepuisses
(from tepeso), to cool; the verb
more often = ‘to become tepid’.
Book II is so short, says M., that
though the guest does not begin it
until his drink has been mixed, he
will have finished the book before
the mixture cools off. For the
tense see on eripuisse, 1. 107. 6.—
calix: a kind of poculum.
II. cautus, protected, from un-
friendly criticism.
12. quam: with multis, not with
longus. — sic quoque: i.e. ‘short
as you are!’ Cf. 1. 3.
5. ‘I esteem you as a friend,
Decianus; yea, I would gladly live
with you, but the trials of a client
are enough to break any friend-
ship’. For Decianus see on 1. 61.

1. Ne valeam, si: cf. 4. 31. 3
ne valeam si non res est gratissima
nobis. A commoner way of ex-
pressing this idea is dispeream si
non, etc.: cf. e.g. 1. 39. 8; 2. 69. 2.
See GL. 263, i, N. — totis ... die-
bus: for the ablative of duration
see A. 424, b; GL. 393, Rem. 2;
L. 1355. The usage is common in
phrases involving totus or its
equivalent.

3. passum = passuum; so
often. The shorter form of the
gen. pl. of the fourth declension
is attested by the Roman gram-
marians and by good Mss., even
of Cicero.

5. domi non es: Decianus is
either out of town, or a polite lie
is told by his slave; cf. 5. 22. 9–10;
9. 6; and esp. Cic. De Or. 2. 68.
276. — negaris perhaps implies
rudeness on the part of the slaves.

6. tantum ... vacas: the ex-
cuse of the ostiarius. — causis: i.e.
of his clients. Either Decianus
was a causidicus and was preparing
a case or he had time only (tantum)
Te tamen ut videam, duo milia non piget ire:
ut te non videam, quattuor ire piget.

7
Declamas belle, causas agis, Attice, belle,
historias bellas, carmina bella facis,
componis belle mimos, epigrammata belle,
bellus grammaticus, bellus es astrologus,
et belle cantas et saltas, Attice, belle,

for such clients as needed legal
advice; to give such advice had
been from very early times a duty
of the patron. — tibi: M. charges
Decianus with selfishness; the sa-
lutatio must have been at times
little, if at all, less irksome to pa-
tron than to clients.
8. non goes closely with videam,
and so may stand in the final clause:
'to fail to see you I'm loath to go
four miles'. See A. 531, 1, N. 2;
GL. 545, Rem. 2; L. 1947.
7. M. holds up to scorn the
magnus ardalio, a jack of all trades
who did everything belle, but noth-
ing well. Cf. i. 9, with notes; 3. 63.
— Meter: § 48.
1. causas agis, you plead in
court; declamas refers rather to
practice speaking in the schools
of rhetoric or in private; cf. i. 79. 1.
— Attice: a Greek freedman; cf.
Iuv. 3. 75-80 quemvis hominem
secum attulit ad nos; grammaticus,
rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes, au-
gur, schoenobates, medicus, magus,
omnia novit Graeculus esuriens; in
caelum iussersis, ibit.
2. carmina, lyric poems; cf.
e.g. Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 91 carmina com-
pono, hic elegos.
3. mimos: from the end of the
Republic the mimus gradually sup-
planted the regular drama, main-
taining its popularity down to the
end of the Empire. As a literary
form it had been popularized
especially by D. Laberiu (about
105-43 B.C.) and Publius Syrus;
the latter was at the height of his
popularity about the time of his
rival's death. See Teuffel § 8.—
epigrammata: cf. 7. 85. 3-4.
4. grammaticus, a philologist,
or rather, perhaps, a litterateur;
the grammatici often lectured on
the masterpieces of literature, esp.
of poetry. See Sandys Hist. of
Class. Scholarship 6-9.—astrolo-
gus: an interpreter of the stars,
astrologer. The word often also
= 'astronomer'; astronomy and
astrology were not differentiated
until the seventh century A.D. and
astronomy did not rid itself of
astrology until after the time of
Copernicus (1473-1543). Belief in
astrology, fostered by the court,
was common under the Empire and
seems to have been recognized in
the schools. See Iuv. 6. 553 ff.; Fried.
SG. 1. 132; 1. 362 ff.; 1. 508-509.
5. saltas: prob. in pantomime;
'cf. Hor. S. i. 5. 63 pastorem saltaret
uti Cyclopa rogabat. Dancing was
unbecoming to a Roman gentle-
man: see Cic. Mur. 6. 13 nemo enim
fere saltat sobrius nisi forte insanit;
Hor. S. 2. 1. 24-25. Singing, too,
bellus es arte lyrae, bellus es arte pilae.
Nil bene cum facias, facias tamen omnia belle,
vis dicam quid sis? magnus es ardalio.

II
Quod fronte Selium nubila vides, Rufe,
quod ambulator porticum terit seram,
lugubre quiddam quod tacet piger voltus,

was improper; see e.g. Nep. Praef. Further, to appear in any public spectacle to amuse a crowd involved loss of caste, esp. if done for pay; actors, etc., were under serious civil disabilities.


7. bene . . . belle: cf. 10. 46. 1-2 omnia vis belle, Matho, dicere. Dic aliquando et bene.


II. Besides the legacy-hunters (1. 10) and the ardaliones (2. 7) the dinner-hunters (parasiti, scur-rae, laudiceni) formed a distinct class of professional hangers-on. Cf. Plaut. Cap. 75-77; Plin. Ep. 2. 14. 5. Of such spongers Selius is typical; cf. 2. 14; 2. 69; 2. 27 laudantem Selium cenae cum retia tendit accipe, sive legas sive patronus agas: Effecte! graviter! cito! ne-quiter! euge! beate! hoc volui! Facta est iam tibi cena: tace.— Meter: § 52.

1. Quod: freely, ‘though’; lit. as to the fact that. See A. 572, a; GL. 525, 2, N. 3; L. 1844; 1845.— Rufe: see 2. 29.

2. ambulator: freely, ‘by ceaseless promenading’; cf. Cato R. R. 5.2 vilicus ne sit ambulator. For another use of the word cf. I. 41. 3 N. — porticum terit: under the Empire the colonnades held a very important place in the life of Rome, forming a network that almost covered large portions of the city. See 2. 14. 5-10 N.; Lanciani Anc. R. 94-100. — terit: hyperbolical; cf. 3. 20. 10-11 porticum terit templi an spatia carpit lentus Argonautarum? Stat. Silv. 4. 6. 2-4 cum patulis tere-rem vagus otia Saeptis iam moriente die, rapuit me cena benigni Vindicis. — seram: transferred epithet; the word belongs logically with ambu-lator. It can be best rendered by ‘in the last hours of the day’. Cf. 2. 14. 16, and moriente die in the passage just cited from Statius.

3. His countenance shows a grief too deep for utterance (tacet), befitting some terrible calamity. — quiddam: acc.; see A. 388, a; GL. 330, Rem., and N. 2; 333, I, N. 1; L. 1139.— piger: characteristically dull, or, better, without its usual hopeful look. Translate: ‘His face is dull and full of some voiceless agony’.
quod paene terram nasus indecens tangit,
5 quod dextra pectus pulsat et comam vellit,
non ille amici fata luget aut fratris,
uterque natus vivit et precor vivat,
salva est et uxor sarcinaeque servique,
nihil colonus vilicusque decoxit.
10 Maeroris igitur causa quae? domi cenat.

14 Nil intemptatum Selius, nil linquit inausum,
  cenandum quotiens iam videt esse domi.
Currit ad Europen et te, Pauline, tuosque
  laudat Achilleos, sed sine fine, pedes.
5 Si nihil Europe fecit, tum Saepta petuntur,

4-5. terram ... tangit: Selius is bowed to the earth by grief. — indecens, ugly. — pectus pulsat: as if at a funeral; cf. Tac. Ann. 1. 23. 1 incendebat haec fletu et pectus atque os manibus verberans. — comam vellit: a common expression of profound grief; cf. e.g. Ov. Tr. 3. 3. 51 parce lamen lacerare genas nec scinde capillos.
6. fata: see on 1. 42. 1.
8. et, too, even, implies that the loss of the wife, who is mentioned in close connection with the chattels and the slaves, would not be so serious after all. — sarcinae: goods and chattels; traps would give the right tone.
9. nihil ... decoxit, has wasted nothing; by neglect or wantonness. decoquere prop. = 'diminish (reduce) by boiling'. If done unskilfully this process involves waste; hence decoquere = 'waste', se decoquere = 'become bankrupt'.
10. domi cenat: to Selius the worst possible misfortune; he has not been invited out. Cf. 3. 50. 10; 5. 47. 1; 5. 78. 1-2 si tristi domi cenio laboras, Torani, potes esurire mecum.
14. Cf. 2. 11, with notes. — Meter: § 48.
3-4. Europen: the Porticus Europae, which took its name from some work of art representing the rape of Europe by Jupiter disguised as a bull. It was in the Campus Martius, but its exact location is unknown; see Platner 356; Becker Top. R. 596; Burn Journ. of Phil. 10. 6; Baumeister 1513. — Pauline: unknown. For athletic exercises in the Campus Martius see e.g. Hor. C. 1. 8. — tuos ... pedes: Selius makes a second Achilles out of this Roman runner. In Homer Achilles is πίδας ὠκυς, ὠκύτος, and a stock type of manly beauty and strength; see Otto s.v. Achilles. Cf. 12. 82. 9-10. — sed: see on 1. 43. 9.
5. Saepta: the Saepta Iulia, built of marble, to take the place
si quid Phillyrides praestet et Aesonides.
Hinc quoque deceptus Memphitica templum frequentat
adsidet et cathedris, maesta iuvenca, tuis.
Inde petit centum pendentia tecta columnis,
illinc Pompei dona nemusque duplex.

Nec Fortunati spernit nec balnea Fausti,

of the primitive Ovile, or voting-place of the centuries. See Platner 327; 364–366. When there was no longer need of a popular voting-place, the Saepa was used first for ludi of various kinds. Later it became a fashionable shopping-place; for this purpose it was well adapted, since it consisted of a succession of arcades flanking the Via Lata. Cf. 9. 59.

6. The Porticus Argonautarum lay a little north of the Saepa, 5. It was distinguished by frescoes representing the Argonautic Expedition. — Phillyrides: Chiron, the famous Centaur, son of Saturn and the nymph Phillyra. As tutor of Jason he might have a place in the frescoes. — Aesonides: Jason, son of Aeson, leader of the Argonauts.

7. Memphitica templum = Aegyptia templum, the temple of Isis and Serapis in the Campus Martius, west of the Saepa; Platner 339–340. — frequentat: he makes one of the throng (see on frequentus, 5. 13. 3), or, unwilling to give up, repeatedly returns thither.

8. adsidet, pays court to, hangs around, the women, the especial devotees of Isis and Serapis (see Marq.-Wissowa 3. 78ff.), who occupied the cathedrae. — cathedris: cf. i. 76. 13 N.; 3. 63. 7; Marq. 726. — maesta iuvenca: since Isis was frequently represented with a cow's horns, and the cow was symbolic of her, she is naturally confused with the Greek Io, who was believed to have finally regained her human shape in Egypt; indeed, Io is sometimes spoken of as wedding Osiris, husband of Isis. Cf. 8. 81. 2–4; 10. 48. 1; Ov. A. A. I. 77 nec fuges linigerae Memphitica templum iuvencae. — maesta, if said of Isis, refers to her grief over the murder and loss of Osiris; if said of Io, it refers to her persecution by Juno.

9. centum ... columnis: perhaps the Hecatostylon, which seems to have been a structure connected with the Porticus Pompei; Platner 354. The porticus itself was on the east side of the stage of the Theatrum Pompei. Cf. 3. 19. 1–2 proxima centenis ostenditur ursa columnis, exornant fictae quæ platanona ferae. — pendentia: see on Lib. Spect. 1. 5.

10. Pompei dona: presumably the Porticus Pompei rather than the Theatrum Pompei. — nemus ... duplex: evidently a part of the porticus or contiguous to it. An inside double row of trees may have extended down the length of the porticus or have led up to it; Platner 353. The portico is commonly called Pompeia umbra; cf. 11. 47. 3 cur nec Pompeia lentus spatiatur in umbra; Ov. A. A. I. 67; Prop. 4. 8. 75–76.

11–12. spernit: these were inferior baths; yet Selius visits them all. — balnea: baths managed by private individuals; they did not necessarily differ in kind from the
nec Grylli tenebras Aeoliamque Lupi, 
am thermis iterumque iterumque iterumque lavatur. 
Omnia cum fecit, sed renuente deo, 
lotus ad Europes tepidae buxeta recurrat, 
si quis ibi serum carpat amicus iter. 
Per te perque tuam, vector lascive, puellam, 
ad cenam Selium tu, rogo, taure, voca.

Zoilus aegrotat: faciunt hanc stragula febrem;
great public thermae, of which there were at this time three in Rome. — Grylli tenebras: cf. I. 59. 3 redde Lupi nobis tenebrosaque balnea Grylli. Tenebræ is used elsewhere for a dark, forbidding place; cf. Juv. 3. 225; Prop. 3. 15. 17. — Aeoliam ... Lupi: humorous; Lupus's baths were draughty, a veritable cave of the winds. But Aeolia may have been a popular name of these baths, based on a picture of Aeolus's cave which served as a sign-board (Fried.).

13. See App. — thermis = balnea, 11; local abl., or, perhaps, instr. abl. In the latter case sc. aquis.

14. Omnia ... fecit: i.e. has left no stone unturned; cf. Petr. 115 quae ergo dementia est omnia facere, ne quid de nobis relinguat sepultura? — renuente deo: i.e. in vain; cf. Tib. I. 5. 19—20 at mihi felicem vitam, si salva fuisses, fingebam demens, sed renuente deo.

15. lotus: freely, 'from the baths'. — tepidae: warmed by the rays of the (winter) sun; cf. 3. 20. 12—14 an delicatæ sole nusrus Europæae inter tepentes post meridiem buxos sedet? — buxeta: cf. 3. 20. 13, cited on tepidae above; Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 16 ante porticum xystus in plurimas species distinctus consitusque buxo.

16. serum ... iter: see on seram, 2. 11. 2.

17. vector lascive: Jupiter, seen in the fresco as the bull who carried off Europe.

18. ad cenam ... voca: 'invite him to yourself (in the arena) and, tossing him, make an end of him'. M. means that a good way to rid Rome of such a nuisance would be to make a dummy (pila) of him and throw that to a bull in the amphitheater. For this sport cf. Lib. Spect. 22. 6 iactat ut inpositas taurus in astra pilas; 2. 43. 5. — rogo: for the paratactic use cf. e.g. 2. 80. 2.

16. M. repeatedly mentions Zoilus as a parvenu, vile, vulgar, rich, vain. In 5. 79 he makes Zoilus change his dinner-robe eleven times during a single dinner. Cf. 2. 19; 2. 58; 11. 92. The name may be fictitious; § 38. — Meter: § 48.

1. aegrotat: ironical; Zoilus's sickness is feigned. — stragula, coverlets laid upon the mattress (torus, culcita), which in turn rested on straps (fasciae, institiae, lora); cf. pallia, I. 109. 11n.; 14. 147. 1 stragula purpureis lucent villosa tapetis; Beck. 2. 330 ff.
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si fuerit sanus, coccina quid facient?
quid torus a Nilo, quid Sidone tinctus olentis?
ostendit stultas quid nisi morbus opes?
quid tibi cum medicis? dimitte Machaonas omnis:
vis fieri sanus? stragula sume mea.

18

Capto tuam, pudet heu, sed capto, Maxime, cenam,
tu captas aliam: iam sumus ergo pares.
Mane salutatum venio, tu diceris isse
ante salutatum: iam sumus ergo pares.

2. sanus, well; cf. 6. 84. 1-2; octaphoro sanus portatur, Avite, Philippus. Hunc tu si sanum credis, Avite, juris; Iuv. 6. 235-236. Tunc corpore sano advocat Archigenen (a physician) onerosaque pal- lia iactat.—coccina: the stragula; cf. 2. 43. 8. —quid facient? = nil facient; they would not be seen at all by ordinary visitors to the house.

3. torus a Nilo: Damascus in Syria and Antinopolis in Egypt were famous for the manufacture of mattresses and pillows.—Sidone = purpura, murice (metonymy). Tyre and Sidon were especially famous for purple dye; cf. 11. 1. 2 (liber) cultus Sidone non cotidiana (see on 3. 2. 10). So Tyros is used in 2. 29. 3; 6. 11. 7.—olenti: Tyrian purple emitted a peculiar odor, which was especially pronounced in the case of the finer cloths, because these were repeatedly dipped in the dye; cf. 1. 49. 32. oliga deque vestes murice; 4. 4. 6 bis murice vellus inquinatum.

5. Machaonas = medicos; Machaon was a son of Aesculapius.

6. fieri sanus involves a play on the two senses of sanus, well and rational.—stragula . . . mea: they are so mean that Zoilus would never be tempted to repeat his trick.

18. 'My condition as cliens is hard enough; I decline to be cliens to a cliens'.—Meter: § 48.

1. Capto . . . cenam: the client hoped to be invited occasionally to a cena popularis (cf. 1. 20; 1. 43). M. humorously classes himself with the legacy-hunters (2. 11; 2. 14) though his game is small. See Marq. 204 ff.; Petr. 3 (adulatori) . . . cenas divitum captant. —For the meter see § 54, b.

2. captas aliam: though a patronus to M. and others, Maximus was in turn a cliens to others above him; cf. 10. 10; Iuv. 1. 95-111; 3. 126-130.—ergo: M. and Iuv. are prone to this use of ergo; cf. e.g. Iuv. 3. 104 non sumus ergo pares.

3. Mane salutatum: see 1. 70. Introd.; 1. 55. 6 et matulimum portat ineptus 'Have'; 4. 8. 1; Iuv. 5. 19-23; 3. 126-130; Hor. S. 1. 9-10; Knapp A. J. P. 18. 329.—liceris: sc. by the ostiarius; cf. 2. 5. 5-8.

5. comes: it flattered the pride of the patron to have his clients
tu comes alterius: iam sumus ergo pares. 
Esse sat est servum, iam nolo vicarius esse:
qui rex est, regem, Maxime, non habeat.

19
Felicem fieri credis me, Zoile, cena?
felicem cena, Zoile, deinde tua?
debet Aricino conviva recumbere clivo,
quem tua felicem, Zoile, cena facit.

20
Carmina Paulus emit, recitat sua carmina Paulus,
nam quod emas possis iure vocare tuum.

29. Rufe, vides illum subsellia prima terentem, cuius et hinc luctet sardonychata manus quaeque Tyron totiens epotavere lacernae et toga non tactas vincere iussa nives,

perhaps M. himself, perhaps his booksellers (see on 1. 2. 7) sold it. See 2. 7. 2 N.; Fried. SG. 3. 460–461. — suae: they are legally, if not morally, his; cf. 6. 12. 1–2 iurat capillos esse quos emit suos Fabullae; numquid, Paule, peirat? Sen. Ben. 7. 6. 1.

29. The decay of the old families was the opportunity of the freedmen; see Fried. SG. 1. 392 ff. Court favor and immense wealth gave them entrance to the best society. They were only too anxious to hide whatever might recall their former servile condition. If as slaves they had been branded in a conspicuous place, recourse was had to surgical aid to remove these marks (stigmata), or, if that failed, 'beauty plasters' (spleenia, 9) were worn. The parvenu of this epigram was doubtless typical of the libertinus of the day, proud, forward, dressed in extremest fashion, and jealous of his rights. — Meter: § 48.

1. It would be possible to print 1–9 as a question. — subsellia prima: i.e. the place reserved for the highest class (senators). See 5. 14, with the notes. — terentem marks the uneasiness of one claiming privileges that did not belong to him, or else his desire to attract attention by frequent changes of attitude.

2. et hinc: i.e. 'even from where we are sitting'; freely, 'even at this distance'. M., who had the rights of an eques (§ 8), was prob. with Rufus in one of the fourteen rows back of the senatorial places in the orchestra, but well across the theater from the parvenu, whenever the latter may have been sitting. — sardonychata manus: great extravagance in rings was common; rings set with the sardonyx were at this time much esteemed. Sardonychatus seems to have originated in the sermo plebeius; see Cooper 320.

3. Tyron: see on 2. 16. 3. — totiens epotavere: for totiens see on olenti, 2. 16. 3. For the hyperbole in epotavere cf. Iuv. 10. 176 credimus ... etopia (esse)... lumina Medo prandente. — lacernae: sc. lucent. The lacerna was often worn over the toga, sometimes in place of it; when of a brilliant hue it relieved the plain white of the toga. The pl. may be pluralis maiestatis; perhaps, however, the man wore several lacernae. See Beck. 3. 218 ff.

4. toga ... nives: the toga had to be worn on formal occasions (e.g. in the law courts, at the salutatio, in the theater and the circus) and good form required that it be kept white (see on 1. 103. 5); cf. 5. 37. 6; Iuv. 10. 44–45 hinc praecedentia longi agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites. For the discomfort incident to wearing the toga see on 3. 63. 10; 10. 47. 5. — non tactas
5 cuius olet toto pinguis coma Marcelliano
et splendent volso brachia trita pilo,
non hesternas sedet lunata lingula planta,
coccina non laesum pingit aluta pedem,
et numerosa linunt stellantem splenia frontem.
10 Ignoras quid sit? splenia tollē: leges.

30 Mutua viginti sestertia forte rogabam,

... nives: cf. Ov. Pont. 2. 5. 37–38
tua pectora lacte et non calcata canadi-doria nive. See on 5. 37. 6; 12. 82. 7.
5. olet ... Marcelliano: perfume and pomade were much used
by the dandy of M.'s time; cf. 6. 55.
—Marcelliano: sc. theatre. The ruins of the Theater of Marcellus
stand at the southern end of the Campus Martius, between the Cap-
itoline and the Tiber; see Schneider, Plate IX, 7. Note the synizesis.
See App.
6. volso ... pilo: the cause of
splendent (cf. 2. 36. 2); pilo is col-
 lective singular. Removal of hair
was sometimes effected by extrac-
tion (cf. 3. 63. 6; 9. 27. 4), but the
use of depilatories was common.
7. non hesterna = hodierna, 
brand-new.—linuta ... planta: 
planta prop. = 'foot', then shoe (me-
tonymy); cf. Sil. 6. 212 quadrupe-
dem planta (= calcare) fodiens. An
ivory crescent was worn on the cal-
ceus patricius (see on 8); it rested
on the ankle and so was called
by the Greeks τωρφρον. Since it
served as an ornament and to mark
the rank of the wearer, we may con-
clude that it was on the front of
the shoe; see Marq. 589 ff. — lin-
gula, shoe-latchet.
8. coccina ... aluta: M. 
seems to be thinking of the calceus
patricius or mulleus, a shoe of red
leather, which came up high at the
back of the foot; it was provided
with little hooks (malleoli), under
or around which the black corrigiae
('laces') were wound. Cf. Marq.
589; Mommsen Staats. 3. 888; Müller
Die Tracht. d. R. 35 ff.; Smith
D. of A. i. 334.—pingit = ornat,
adorns, without pinching (non laes-
sum pedem).—aluta: fine leather,
prepared by being treated with
alum, and dyed red (with coccum,
the oak gall of the scarlet oak).
See Smith D. of A. s.v. Coriarius.
9. numerosa ... frontem: so
many are the beauty plasters on his
face (he had been often branded;
see Introd.) that his face reminds
one of the starry firmament; his
whole forehead is one daub (li-
nunt).—splenia: cf. 8. 33. 22 talia
lunata splenia fronte sedent; 10.
22. 1 cur spleniató saepe prodeam
mento.
10. quid sit, what it means, i.e.
why he wears these plasters.—
tolle: see on 1. 70. 3 quaeris iter?
—leges: sc. FUR or FUG.
(= fugitivos).
30. 'Advice is cheap—and un-
welcome, when it is an excuse for
meanness'. — Meter: § 48.
1. Mutua: pred. acc.; cf. 6. 20. 1
mutua te centum sestertia, Phoebe,
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quae vel donanti non grave munus erat, quippe rogabatur felixque vetusque sodalis et cuius laxas arca flagellat opes.

5 Is mihi "Dives eris, si causas egeris" inquit. Quod peto da, Gai: non peto consilium.

36 Flectere te nolim, sed nec turbare capillos; splendida sit nolo, sordida nolo cutis; nec tibi mitrarum nec sit tibi barba reorum:

rogavi. The word is used especially of loans without interest.—viginti sestertia = 20,000 sestertii. Distinguish sestertium and sester-
tius; the former is a sum of money (1000 sestertii), the latter a coin; see on i. 103. i; Harper's Latin Dictionary, s.v. sestertius, B, 3, c.

2. vel donanti, even if he were presenting it.

3. quippe = nam, enim. — rogabatur, etc., the man to whom I was appealing was, etc. See App.

4. arca: see on i. 76. 5.—laxas . . . opes: the chest is so full that when one tries to shut down the cover it 'flogs' the coins; cf. §. 13. 6; 3. 41. 2 ex opibus tantis quas gravis arca premit; Stat. Silv. 2. 2. 150-151 non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca divitias. Laxas = roomy, spreading, and so ample; the vs. = whose wealth is so ample that (the cover of) his strong box fairly beats it'.

5. si causas egeris: cf. §. 17. 1-2 cogit me Titus actilare causas et dicit mihi saepe "Magna res est"; i. 76. 11-12.


36. *True manliness is not so much a matter of clothes and body as of soul and spirit*. — Meter: § 48.

1. Flectere, curl, with pecten or calamistrum; 'I would not have you be a woman or a dandy'. Cf. 3. 63. 3; Spart. Had. 26 statura fuit procerus, forma comptus, flexo ad pectinem capilio. — nolim: contrast nolo, 2; M. becomes more emphatic as he goes along.— nec, also . . . not. There is a fusion of nec flectere te nec turbare velim and (aut) flectere te aut turbare nolim. — turbare capillos: i.e. in order to look like a rustic or a man of the olden time. Cf. Hor. C. 1. 12. 41 incomptis Curium capillis; Ov. A. A. 2. 169 me memini iratum domino usbasse capillos.

2. splendida: cf. §. 29. 6. — nolo . . . nolo: on the quantity see § 54, b.— sordida: i.e. neglected.

3. nec . . . nec: see on Lib. Spect. 1. 2. — mitrarum: prop. 'turbans', 'headbands', used by Orientals, women, effeminate men, and the emasculated priests of Cybele (Galli); here the word denotes those who wear the mitra, persons who, like the Galli, had naturally little or no beard, or who, like the dandies, used depilatories (see on 2. 29. 6) and affected such marks of effeminacy as the mitra. See
nolo virum nimium, Pannyche, nolo parum.

Nunc sunt crura pilis et sunt tibi pectora saetis horrida, sed mens est, Pannyche, volsa tibi.

38

Quid mihi reddat ager quaeris, Line, Nomentanus?
Hoc mihi reddit ager: te, Line, non video.

41

"Ride si sapis, o puella, ride"

Paelignus, puto, dixerat poeta:

sed non dixerat omnibus puellis.

Verum ut dixerit omnibus puellis,

non dixit tibi: tu puella non es,
et tres sunt tibi, Maximina, dentes,

Marq.-Wissowa 3. 368, n. 6. —

barba reorum: during the late Republic and early Empire men in mourning or under accusation allowed the beard to grow; see Marq. 600.

4. virum nimium: i.e. horridum (Domit.). — parum (virum): i.e. effeminate.

5. pilis: with horrida. — saetis, bristles; cf. 6. 56. 1 quod tibi crura rigent saetis et pectora villis; Sil. 5. 441 et villosa feris horrebant pectora saetis.

6. mens est ... volsa: outward signs of rugged virtue do not make a man; to be a man one needs a manly soul. Render, 'your soul gives no token of manliness'. For volsa see on 2. 29. 6.

38. M. sets forth one advantage of his Nomentanum (§ 10). In 7. 95 a Linus is mentioned as a very effusive person. — Meter: § 48.

1. On the spondaic verse see § 47; g.

41. 'Maximina, though old enough to have lost her teeth, would like to pass for a simpering miss'. Cf. 1. 100. — Meter: § 49.

1. Ride ... ride: possibly from some lost hendecasyllabic poem of Ovid, though M. may have had in mind A. A. 3. 279 ff., or A. A. 3. 512-513. — si sapis: i.e. 'if you wish to win or please a lover'.

2. Paelignus ... poeta: see on 1. 61. 6. — dixerat: for the tense see on 1. 107. 3.

3-4. non... omnibus puellis: he spoke only to the beautiful or to those who still had their teeth. For similar verses in sequence see 10. 35. In this Paukstadt (25 ff.) sees the influence of Catullus. See also on 1. 109. 1. — ut dixerit: concessive, 'granting that', etc.; see A. 527, a; GL. 608; L. 1963.

6. tres: i.e. only three; cf. 1. 72. 3; '3. 93. 1-2 cum tibi trecenti consules, Vetustilla, et tres capilli
sed plane piceique buxeique.
Quare si speculo mihique credis, debes non aliter timere risum
quam ventum Spanius manumque Priscus, quam cretata timet Fabulla nimbum, cerussata timet Sabella solem.
Voltus indue tu magis severos quam coniunx Priami nurusque maior.

Mimos ridiculi Philistionis et convivia nequiora vita et quidquid lepida procacitate laxat perspicuo labella risu.
Te maestae decet adsidere matri

quattuorque sint dentes. — Maxima suggests maxima natu; cf., then, i. 100, esp. 2. See § 38 for fictitious names in M.

7. sed: as in i. 43. 9. — picei . . . buxei: black and yellow respectively.

8. speculo: the mirror was commonly of polished metal, not of glass; see Marq. 689; 758.

10. Spanius: some dandy who fears that the wind may disarrange his hair, carefully combed or curled. Perhaps Spanius was half bald (see on i. 72. 8). Fried. thinks the name was coined from oτανος; see also Crusius Rhein. Mus. 44. 455. — Priscus shrinks from the touch of others, lest his toga or lacerna be soiled or disarranged; cf. 3.63.10.

11. cretata . . . Fabulla: cf. 8. 33. 17 crassior in facie vetulae stat creta Fabullae; Petr. 23 inter rugas malarum tantum erat cretae, ut putares detectum parietem nimbo laborare. Whiteness of skin (can- dor) and blond hair were fashionable at this time. On the means used by women to enhance their beauty see Marq. 786 ff.; Beck. 3. 163 ff.

12. cerussata . . . solem: cerussa, because of the white lead it contained, would be changed in color by a bright sun; see i. 72. 5–6 N.; 7. 25. 2.

14. coniunx Priami: Hecuba, who, acc. to tradition, suffered bitterly in captivity after the fall of Troy. Cf. Ov. M. 13. 542–544 (Hecuba) interdum torvos sustollit ad aethera vultus, nunc positi (‘dead’) spectat vultum, nunc vulnera nati (Polydorus). — nurus . . . maior: Andromache, wife of Hector; her vicissitudes after the fall of Troy were sad enough.

15. Mimos . . . Philistionis: Philistion, a mime-writer of the Augustan age, seems to have come from Magnesia or Nicaea and to have written in Greek; see Teuffel § 254.6. For the mimis see on 2. 7. 3. 16. vita: imperative.

19. adsidere: used technically of attendance on persons ill or in distress; cf. Hor. S. 1.1.80–81 si . . . altius casus lecto te adfixit, habes qui
lugentique virum piumve fratrem, 
et tantum tragicis vacare Musis. 
At tu iudicium secuta nostrum plora, si sapis, o puella, plora.

43
Kοινα φιλων haec sunt, haec sunt tua, Candide, κοινα, 
quae tu magnilocus nocte dieque sonas:
te Lacedaemonio velat toga lota Galaeso 
vel quam seposito de grege Parma dedit, 
at me, quae passa est furias et cornua tauri, 
noluerit dici quam pila prima suam.

adsideat, fomenta paret.—matri: 
like Hecuba.

20. lugenti ... virum, one who is mourning, etc., e.g. Andromache. — pium: because of his pietas he merits the grief felt at his taking off.

21. tantum, only.—tragicis ... Musis: rather than for the mimi (15). — vacare, have leisure.

22. iudicium ... nostrum: ‘my advice is for you better than Ovid’s’.

43. On a man whose benevolence began and ended in quoting proverbs.—Meter: § 48.

1. Κοινα φιλων: cf. Eur. Orest. 735 Κοινα γαρ τα των φιλων; Ter. Ad. 804; Cic. Off. 1. 16. 51 in Graecorum proverbio est amicorum esse communia omnia; Otto s.v. Amicus. For M.’s use of Greek see § 33.—haec: the conduct mentioned in 3–14. — haec ... κοινα is ironical. haec ... haec ... tua are the emphatic words of the vs.—Candide: cf. 2. 24. 5–6 (Fortuna) dat tibi divitiias: ecquid sunt ista deorum? das partem? multem est? Candide, das aliquid?

2. magnilocus ... sonas: ‘in pompous fashion you unceasingly refer to your (intended) benevolence’.

3. Lacedaemonio ... Galaeso: the river Galaesus flowed into the Gulf of Tarentum; its waters, in which sheep were washed, were supposed to contribute to the fineness of the fleece; cf. 12. 63. 3 (Corduba) albi quae superas oves Galaesi; 4. 28. 3 et lotam tepido togam Galaeso; and esp. Hor. C. 2. 6. 10–12; Blümner 122; Beck. 3. 281 ff. Tarentum was said to have been colonized from Sparta, by Phalanthus; cf. 5. 37. 2.

4. seposito, select, i.e. kept apart from common stock.—Parma: wool produced by the flocks of Parma in Gallia Cisalpina was highly esteemed; cf. 5. 13. 8; 14. 155. 1–2 velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis nobilis; Altinum tertia laudat ovis. See Blümner 99.

5–6. me: sc. toga velat. — quae ... tauri: hyperbolical; M.’s toga is as torn as a pila (6) tossed by a bull. For this pila see on 2. 14. 18; Fried. SG. 2. 404.—prima: the animal would be apt to handle this more roughly than those exposed
Misit Agenoreas Cadmi tibi terra lacernas: non vendes nummis coccina nostra tribus. Tu Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes, fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi. Inmodici tibi flava tegunt chrysendeta mulli: concolor in nostra, cammare, lance rubes. Grex tuus Iliaco poterat certare cinaedo, to him after he had somewhat spent his rage.

7. Agenoreas, Phoenician (Tyrian); Agenor was king of Phoenicia and father of Cadmus. Cadmus founded Thebes. Cf. 10. 17. 7. — lacernas: see on 2. 29. 3. 8. coccina: garments dyed with coccum; M.'s garments are inferior both in texture and in dye. See 2. 29. 8.

9. Libycos ... orbes: round tables of citrus-wood or maple (mensae citreae, mensae acerna) were at this time more fashionable than the old rectangular mensae. The largest and most beautifully marked (made of the tubers and roots of the citrus) came from the Mt. Atlas region of Mauretania. Cicero gave 500,000 sestertii for one; the price rose as high as 1,400,000 sestertii; see Plin. N. H. 13. 92; Fried. SG. 3. 113 ff.; Marq. 306 ff. Cf. Luc. 10. 144-145 dentibus hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva imposuere orbes. — Indis ... dentibus: see on Indico ... cornu, 1. 72. 4. — suspendis: the slabs forming such tables rested sometimes on a single column of ivory (monopodium), sometimes on three or four ivory tusks which served as legs; cf. 9. 22. 5; 10. 98. 6 (vis spectem) aut citrum vetus Indicosque dentes?

10. fulcitur testa: M. has but one table; contrast the pl. in 9. This, because of a broken leg, is propped up by a piece of earthenware. Cf. Ov. M. 8. 661-662 mensae sed erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit. Perhaps, however, M. means that for him an earthenware vessel served as monopodium!

11. Inmodici ... mulli: the mullet was a great delicacy, and, when it grew to more than normal size (Plin. N. H. 9. 64 binas ... libras ponderis raro admodum exsuperant) brought enormous prices (from 5000 to 8000 sestertii); cf. Beck. 3. 332. The mulli served to Candidus completely cover the dish. Cf. 10. 31. 1-4; 3. 45. 5; Iuv. 4. 15-16 mullum sex milibus emit, aequantem sane paribus sestertia libris. — flava ... chrysendeta: silver plate inlaid with gold or having gold edges (cf. χρυσένθετοι). Cf. 11. 29. 7 accipe vina, domum, pueros, chrysendeta, mensas; 14. 97. The huge red mullets are served on a white and yellow dish.

12. concolor: i.e. of like color with the lanx, which was prob. made of red earthenware. — cammare, crab, a mean dish; in Iuv. 5. 84-92 the client gets a cammarus, the dominus a mullet.

13. Grex: often of a band of slaves; here of the table attendants; cf. 8. 50. 18. — Iliaco ... cinaedo: Trojan Ganymedes, who
70

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[2. 43. 14

at mihi succurrît pro Ganymede manus.
15 Ex opibus tantis veteri fidoque sodali
das nihil et dicis, Candide, κοινὰ φιλῶν?

57

Hic quem videtis gressibus vagis lentum,
amethystinatus media qui secat Saepta,
 quem non lacernis Publius meus vincit,
non ipse Cordus alpha paenulatorum,
5 quem grex togatus sequitur et capillatus:
recensque sella linteisque lorisque,
supplanted Hebe as Jupiter's cup-
bearer; cf. 3. 39. I Iliaco similem
puerum . . . ministro.
14. mihi . . . manus: 'my own
hand serves as my Ganymedes';
cf. Iuv. 5. 52-60.
15. sodali: more than clien-
ti; see on 1. 15. 1; cf. 2. 30. 3.
16. et = et tamen.
57. On a man who, though he
was really poor, sacrificed every-
thing to make an appearance. He
may be a dinner-hunter (see 2. 11;
2. 14) who, having failed to get an
invitation, must raise the wind at
a pawnshop. — Meter: § 52.
1. quem . . . lentum, whom you
see moving slowly about with aim-
less footsteps.
2. amethystinatus: his costly
lacerai was of amethyst hue (viole-
blue or purple); cf. 1. 96. 6-7 qui
coccinatos non putat viros esse aме-
thynasque mulierum vocat vestes;
Iuv. 7. 136. See on Tyrianthina, 1.
53. 5; Marq. 508. For the adj. itself
see Cooper § 34; cf. coccinatos, 1. 96.
5. — secat perhaps suggests diffi-
culty or slowness of movement
because of the press. But cf. the
familiar secare viam, τέμνειν ὥδων,
4. Cordus: cf. 5. 26. 1; 5. 23.
8. He is perhaps the man whom
Juvenal mentions in 1. 2; 3. 208.—
alpha paenulatorum: Cordus was
'A No. 1' among the exquisites
whose specialty was the paenula
(see on 1. 103. 5). The Greeks
used the letters of the alphabet
instead of numbers; hence alpha =
primus.
5. grex togatus: i.e. the com-
pany of clients, attired in togas
(see on 2. 29. 4). Grex is frequently
used with a certain tinge of con-
tempt for the clients, as for slaves
and actors; cf. 2. 43. 13 N.; Iuv.
1. 46-47 cum populum gregibus
comitum premit hic spoliator pupilli.
See Fried. SG. 1. 379 ff. — capill-
latus (grex): young slaves (pages),
whose hair, by fashion's decree,
was allowed to grow long; cf. Petr.
70 pueri capillati attulerunt ung-
guentum in argentea pelve.
6. recens: freshly upholstered
with brand-new curtains (vela; cf.
linteis) and straps; by the straps
the litter (lectica, sella) hung from
the carrying poles (asseres). Sedan
chairs are repeatedly mentioned in
the literature of the Empire; see
Beck. 3. 6 ff.; Marq. 736 ff.
oppigneravit modo modo ad Cladi mensam
vix octo nummis anulum, unde cenaret.

58

Pexatus pulchre rides mea, Zoile, trita.
Sunt haec trita quidem, Zoile, sed mea sunt.

66

Unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum
anulus, incerta non bene fixus acu.

Hoc facinus Lalage speculo, quo viderat, ulta est,
et cecedit saevis icta Plecusa comis.

7. oppigneravit, pledged, pawned.
8. vix . . . nummis, for barely eight sesterii, is surely hyperbolical; M. is seeking to emphasize how meanly the man lives when removed from the public eye.

58. Cf. 2. 16; 2. 19.—Meter: § 48.
1. Pexatus: Zoilus wears a toga pexa, i.e. a toga with nap carefully combed; M.'s toga is trita, 'smooth from long use', 'threadbare'; cf. 2. 44. 1 emi seu puerum togamve pexam; Hor. Ep. i. i. 95-96 si forte subucula pexae trita subest tunicae . . . rides. On the word pexatus see Cooper § 34.
2. quidem, yes, I grant you; quidem is often thus used, at all periods, both in prose and verse, to make a concession which is at once offset by a phrase with sed, tamen, or autem.—sed mea sunt: Zoilus did not pay his tailor.—On the pentameter ending see § 48, b.

66. The condition of the slave, hard enough at best, was aggravated when a slave-girl was unfortunate enough to be lady's maid to a high-strung, fastidious beauty. See Fried. SG. i. 480; Beck. 2. 173 ff. Cf. Iuv. 6. 487-496; Ov. A. A. 3. 239-242.—Meter: § 48.

1-2. Unus . . . anulus: the elaborate styles of hair-dressing fashionable under the Empire are attested by works of art and literary evidence; see e.g. Tert. De Cultu Fem. 2. 7. Lalage’s hair was done up in a high ball-shaped mass (orbis: cf. Iuv. 6. 496), composed of separate ringlets (anuli) kept in place by hair-pins or bodkins (acus cribales).—Unus, only one, which could presumably be replaced quickly.—peccaverat: hyperbolical; the curl shares the slave’s guilt (facinus, 3).

3. Lalage: Hor. C. i. 22. 23 had used this name; cf. λαλαγη, ‘prattle’, ‘babbling’.—speculo: of metal (see on 2. 41. 8) and so no mean weapon.—quo viderat: in works of art the Roman woman is sometimes represented as holding in her hand a mirror in which she is watching the operations of her hair-dresser. See App.—viderat: sc. facinus.

4. saevis . . . comis: for case see on templo, Lib. Spect. i. 3.
Desine iam, Lalage, tristes ornare capillos, tangat et insanum nulla puella caput.
Hoc salamandra notet vel saeva novacula nudet, ut digna speculo fiat imago tua.

Invitum cenare foris te, Classice, dicis:
si non mentiris, Classice, dispeream.
Ipse quoque ad cenam gaudebat Apicius ire:
cum cenaret, erat tristior ille, domi.

Si tamen invitus vadis, cur, Classice, vadis?
"Cogor" ais: verum est; cogitur et Selius.
En rogat ad cenam Melior te, Classice, rectam.

Saevis is a transferred epithet; cf. *peccaverat*, i.n.; *tristes...capillos*, 5.
— *Plecura*: the slave hair-dresser (ornatrix); cf. Ov. A. A. 3. 239. With the name cf. *plecto, πλέκω*.

7. **Hoc**: sc. *caput.* — **salamandra notet**: cf. Plin. N. H. 10. 188 eiusdem (i.e. the salamandra) sanie... quacumque parte corporis humani contacta toti defluent pili; Petr. 107 quae salamandra supercilia tua exussit? — *notet*, mark, brand, and so disgrace, by making hideous (i.e. bald); see on i. 3. 10.

8. **ut... tua**: "that your image may be as savage as the mirror itself"; see 3-4. — **digna**: the final syllable is lengthened by the two consonants at the beginning of the next word; cf. Romana, 5. 69. 3. See A. 603, f. N. 1; G.L. 703, Rem. 1; L. Müller, De Re Metrica, 390.

69. 'Classicus is another Selius'. Cf. 2. 11. — Meter: § 48.

2. **si non... dispeream**: see on 2. 5. 1; cf. Hor. S. 1. 9. 47-48 *dispeream ni summasses omnis*; Catull. 92. 2.

3. **Apicius**: in the early Empire M. Gavius Apicius became prover-bial for all extravagances relating to the culinary art; cf. e.g. Iuv. 11. 2-3; 4. 22-23; Plin. N. H. 10. 133. Even in the fourth century Aelius Lampridius wrote that Elagabalus comedit saepius ad imitationem Apicii, and cenas vero et Vitellii et Apicii vicit. Many stories were current of him. See Fried. SG. 3. 18; Sen. Ep. 95. 42; Otto s.v. *Apicius*.

4. **tristior, rather dismal**.

6. **Cogor**: by the demands of etiquette or friendship. — **cogitur**: by hunger or meanness; a play on words. Cf. Ter. And. 658 *scio: tu coactus tua voluntate es*.

7. **cenam... rectam**: a regular, formal dinner; cf. 7. 20. 2 (Santra) *rectam vocatus cum cucurrit ad cenam*; 8. 49. 10 promissa est nobis sportula, recta data est; Suet. Dom. 7 *sportulas publicas sustulit, revocata rectorum cena- rum consuetudine; Beck. 2. 204. — **Melior**: Atedius Melior, a friend of M. and Statius, apparently famous for elegance of life and as a litterateur; cf. § 20; Stat. Silv. 2. 3; and the dedication of Book II.
Grandia verba ubi sunt? si vir es, ecce, nega.

71


Cosconi, qui longa putas epigrammata nostra, utilis unguendis axibus esse potes. Hac tu credideris longum ratione colossōn et puerum Bruti dixeris esse brevem.

8. si vir es: cf Ov. F. 6. 594 si vir es, i, dictas exige dotis opes! Hor. Epod. 15. 12 si quid in Flacco viri est. — nega: cf. Iuv. 14. 134 invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte (i.e. a beggar) negabit.

71. On one who, though he praised M., was really jealous of the poet. — Meter: § 48.

1. Candidius, more sincere, fairer; ironical. Contrast niger, 'spiteful'. — nihil: see on 1. 10. 3. — Notavi: sc. candorem tuum, out of candidius ... te. For notare = animadvertere cf. 5. 49. 7; Petr., very often, e.g. 29 notavi etiam in porticu gregem cursorum. It is possible also to put a comma after notavi, and then to regard 1–3 as paratactic, for notavi, si ... lego, protinus aut Marsi te recitare aut scripta Catulli.

2. lego: evidently not at a formal recitatio, but at a dinner or the like.


4. Hoc ... das, are you in acting thus doing me a favor? — tanquam ... legas is subordinate to the ut-clause in 5.

5. Credimus istud: ironical. 'If you honestly wish me to shine by contrast, read your own distichs'.

77. 'A foot-rule is not a proper measure for literary productions'. Cf. 6. 65. — Meter: § 48.

1. Cosconi: a Cosconius is ironically praised in 3. 69.

2. utilis ... potes: i.e. 'you are a failure as a critic of literature; your proper sphere is menial work in a stable'. The expression has a proverbial ring; cf. Otto s.v. Axis.

3. ratione, theory, principle, canon. — colossōn: see 1. 70. 7–8 n.

4. puerum Bruti: a statue of a boy by Strongylion, greatly admired by Brutus the Tyrannicide; cf. 9. 50. 5; 14. 171; Plin. N. H. 34. 82
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5 Disce quod ignoras: Marsi doctique Pedonis saepe duplex unum pagina tractat opus. Non sunt longa quibus nihil est quod demere possis, sed tu, Cosconi, disticha longa facis.

80
Hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremitt: hic, rogo, non furor est, ne moriare, mori?

88
Nil recitas et vis, Mamerce, poeta videri. Quidquid vis esto, dummodo nil recites.

90 Quintiliane, vagae moderator summe iuventae,

idem (Strongylion) fecit puerum quem amando Brutus Philippiensis cognomine suo inlustriavit.

5. Marsi: see on 2. 71. 3.—docti . . . Pedonis: C. Pedo Albionanus, a poet of the Augustan age, intimate friend of Ovid, complimented by Seneca as a conversationalist; mentioned by Quint. 10. 1. 90. For docti see on 1. 25. 2.


8. tu . . . facis: i.e. ‘compared with the two pages of Marsus and Pedo your two verses are tedious’.


1. et, and yet, i.e. without running the gauntlet of public criticism.

2. ‘The public will put up with any claim on your part, provided you do not inflict yourself upon it’.

90. A reply to a rebuke by Quintilian; Quintilian had said, ‘Why waste your time on verses?’—Meter: § 48.

1. Quintiliane: M. Fabius Quintilianus, the most famous orator of his time (about 35–97), author of the Institutio Oratoria.
gloria Romanae, Quintiliane, togae, vivere quod propero pauper nec inutilis annis, da veniam: properat vivere nemo satis.

5 Differat hoc patris optat qui vincere census atriaque inimaginis artat imaginibus. Me focus et nigros non indignantia fumos tecta iuuant et fons vivus et herba rudis.

His birthplace, Calagurris, in Hispamia Tarraconensis, was not far from Bilbilis; he was doubtless intimate enough with M. to justify him in rebuking the poet for idleness or fast living. — vagae . . . iuventae: the rising generation, which distinguished itself by excess in living as well as by a false literary style. *Vagus* here = unstable; in 4. 14. 7 it is used of the freedom of the Saturnalia. — moderator summe: for over twenty years Quintilian waged vigorous combat with the tendency of his age to false and meretricious style, esp. with Seneca; cf. Quint. 10. 1. 125 ff. *Summe* may allude to the illustrious character of Quintilian’s clientele; Pliny the Younger and children of the imperial house were among his pupils, perhaps also Tacitus.

2. gloria . . . togae: either ‘first among citizens’ or ‘glory of the Roman bar’. Quintilian practiced as a lawyer, though he was better known as a teacher. *Togati* often = *advocati* (see on 2. 29. 4). Cf. Aus. Commemoratio Professorum 1. 2 alter rhetoricae Quintiliane togae.

3-4. vivere . . . vivere: cf. I. 15. 4, II N.; 1. 103. 12. — pauper . . . annis: ‘though poor (and so having reason to work) and not yet disabled by years (and so with power to work if I would)’. 5. hoc: enjoyment, *vita*, as understood by M. — *census*, property; prop. ‘ratings’.

6. atria . . . imaginibus: cf. 5. 20. 5–7. The atrium had become a show-place, crowded frequently not with the wax *imagines* of real ancestors, for rich men when *liberti* nini had no *maiores*, but with counterfeit presentments of almost anybody whose image the owner of a fine house chose to set up. See Beck. 1. 37. — artat, crowds, crams; prop. ‘narrors’, ‘contracts’; the crowding of many objects into a given space seems to contract that space.

7. Me: ‘I, whose wants are simple, can afford to enjoy life’. Cf. 10. 47 throughout. — focus: a real hearth in the old-fashioned atrium of M.’s house; this is clear from the allusion to the smoke; because of the fine marbles and paneled ceilings fires on a true hearth were unknown in the atria of the rich.

8. fons vivus: a spring of natural water, as distinct from water brought into a house by pipes. M. is perhaps thinking of his Nomentanum (§ 10) with its plain house and natural charms, though elsewhere (9. 18) he declares that this estate was none too well supplied with water. — rudis: uncultivated, natural; cf. Iuv. 3. 18–20.
Sit mihi verna satur, sit non doctissima coniunx,

sit nox cum somno, sit sine lite dies.

9. verna satur: 'all I ask is a single house-born slave, who, because he is well fed, is not likely to run away'; cf. 3. 58. 22, 43-44; Paulus Nolanus C. 4. 15 verna satur . . . morigera coniunx. — non doctissima coniunx: if M. is to have a wife at all, she is not to be a high-strung, fashionable dame, nor is she to be a blue-stocking; cf. II. 19. I quaeris cur nolim te ducere, Galla? Diserta es; Iuv. 6. 434-456; Fried. SG. i. 492 ff.

10. 'I want a life of peace, by day and night'. M. evidently liked to sleep; cf. 9. 68. 9-10; 10. 47. 9-11. — sine lite dies: cf. 5. 20. 6;

10. 47. 5. — Note carefully the metrical treatment of sit in these two verses. When a word is repeated in the same verse or in adjacent verses in the same or in similar forms the Roman poets incline to vary the metrical treatment (cf. § 54, b), unless some special purpose (rhetorical or logical emphasis, assonance, or the like) is to be won by repeating the word with the same metrical treatment. Here we have variation in 9, identity in 10; proper emphasis is thus given to sit, the important word of the prayer ('let me have', etc.).
LIBER III

2

Cuius vis fieri, libelle, munus?

festina tibi vindicem parare,

ne nigram cito raptus in culinam
cordylas madida tegas papyro

vel turis piperisve sis cucullus.

Faustini fugis in sinum? sapisti.

Cedro nunc licet ambules perunctus

2. For the author's address to
his book cf. e.g. i. 3, with notes;
2. 1; Ov. Tr. i.1; Stat. Silv. 4. 4.
— Meter: § 49.

1. Cuius ... munus = cui vis,
libelle, donari? Cf. Catull. i. i
cui dono lepidum novum libellum?
— munus, gift, but with the fur-
ther suggestion that reception
of the book would impose an obli-
gation to defend it from criticism.

2. vindicem = patronum,
defensorem; cf. i. 53. 11.

3-5. ne ... cucullus: 'unless
you have some patron to sound
your praises you will soon become
waste paper for cooks and grocers'.
— nigrum: sooty, grimy.— cordyl-
las, tunny-fries, which were salted
and smoked. After the cordyla
was a year old, it was known as a
thynnus. — madida ... papyro
involves juxtaposition of effect
and cause, 'wrap till your leaves are all
wet'. For this use of scrolls cf. 4.
86. 8-10; 3. 50. 9-10; 13. 1. 1-3;
Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 269-270; Pers. 1. 42-
43 cedro digna ... nec scombros me-
tuentia carmina nec tus.— papyro:
parchment had not yet come into
general use for books.— cucullus:
here a conical bag or screw, of
paper, resembling more or less
the pointed cowl or hood (see
on i. 53. 4-5); such screws gro-
cers extemporized out of wrapping-
paper before ready-made bags came
into use.

6. Faustini: cf. i. 25. M. men-
tions him often, and sent to him
Book IV (see 4. 10). He was ap-
parently rich; his villas are men-
tioned in 3. 58; 4. 57. The poet
may intend some of these presen-
tation copies as a polite hint to his
friends to remember him substan-
tially.— in sinum: i.e. for pro-
tection, as if Faustinus were a second
Maecenas; cf. i. 15. 10 N.; 3. 5. 7-8
est illi coniunx quae te manibus si-
nuque excipiet.— sapisti: cf. i. 117.

7-11. For the papyrus roll see
on i. 53. 11; 1. 66. 10-11.

7. Cedro ... perunctus: cf.
5. 6. 14-15; 14. 37, with notes;
Pers. 1. 42, cited on 4 (the scholiast
there says: mos apud veteres erat ut
et frontis gemino decens honore
pictis luxurieris umbilicis,
10 et te purpura delicata velet,
et coco rubeat superbus index.
Illo vindice nec Probum timeto.

4

Romam vade, liber: si, veneris unde, requiret,
Aemiliae dices de regione viae.
Si quibus in terris, qua simus in urbe, rogabit,
Corneli referas me licet esse Foro.
5 Cur absim, quaeret, breviter tu multa fatere:
"Non poterat vanae taedia ferre togae".

chartae, in quibus nobilia carmina
scribebant, oleo cedrino inungerentur, quod et diu durabiles faceret et a
tinas conservaret; Ov. Tr. 3. 1. 13;
Hor. A. P. 331-332 speramus car-
mina fingi posse linenda cedro et levi
servanda cupresso; Ov. Tr. 3. i.
7; Hor. A. P. 331-332 speramiis
car-
mina fingi posse linenda cedro et
levi
servanda cupresso; Ov. Tr. 3. i.
7.

10. purpura: the color of the
parchment cover of the book.
12. nec Probum = ne Probum
quidem; see on 1. 109. 20. M. Va-
lerius Probus of Berytus was the
most distinguished critic of his
time; see Rhein. Mus. 26. 488; 27.
63. Contrary to the usual custom
of the grammarians he does not
seem to have been a teacher. M.'s
language implies that Probus was
still alive.

4. For the general theme, the
meager returns of a literary life,
cf. 1. 76; 5. 56. For M.'s sojourn at
Forum Corneli see § 12.—Meter:
§ 48.

1. 1. 15-19 vade, liber, verisque
meis loca grata saluta... si quis
qui quid agam forte requirat erit,
vivere me dices. requiret: sc.
Roma as subject.

2. Aemiliae... viae: i.e. the
region traversed by the Via Aemilia.
This road ran from Ariminum on
the Adriatic via Placentia, Bon-
nia, and Forum Corneli (modern
Imola). It was a continuation of
the Via Flaminia.

4. referas, reply.—Foro: abl.;
Corneli... Foro is clearer than
Corneli Fori (loc.) would have been.

5. quaeret: see on 1. 70. 3;
1. 79. 2; cf. 3. 46. 5.

6. vanae: because it brings no
substantial returns.—taedia...
togae: the nuisance of the daily
salutatio; cf. note on 2. 29. 4.

7. M. complains because a 'dinner' is now given in place of the money sportula. Under the Empire the patron was expected to repay his clients by a dole of food or of money known as a sportula. In theory the sportula was a basket of victuals given in lieu of the old-fashioned invitation to a cena recta (2. 69. 7); when clients became numerous such a cena was seldom given. The money dole was 100 quadrantes = 25 asses = 6½ sestertii. Under Domitian, however, the cena recta was again in fashion; see Suet. Dom. 7. Meanness and false economy, however, characterized the new order of things, to judge from the cheap menu and the poor service that marked such cenas rectae; cf I. 20. 1; 3. 60. 1. A daily cena would not enable the client to shift for himself, and the dole in hard cash did (see 3. 14; 3. 30. 1–4) sportula nulla datur; gratis conviva recumbis: dic mihi, quid Romae, Gargiliane, facis? unde tibi togula est et fuscae pensio cellae? unde datur quadrans? unde vir es Chiones? In a word, many of the clients could not live without the 100 quadrantes. The new arrangement did not last long, for there is no reference to it beyond this book; in Book IV the money dole is mentioned.—Meter: § 52.

1. Centum... quadrantes: cf. 6. 88. 3–4; Iuv. 1. 120–121 densissima centum quadrantes lectica petit.

2. anteambulonis... lassi: see on 2. 18. 5; 10. 74. 3.—congiarium: prop. a gift of the measure of a congius (see on quincunces... peractos, I. 27. 2); here = praemium, merces. The word is really an adj.; sc. donum. —lassi: i.e. tired out by forcing a passage for the lectica or sella of his patron. The clients attended his patron from early morning till he reached his home or the bath after business hours. Cf. 3. 36. 3–6 horridus ut primo semper te mane salutem per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum, lassus ut in thermas decuma vel serius hora te sequar Agrippae; 10. 70. 13–14; Iuv. 1. 132–134.

3. quos... elixus: a difficult passage; balneator is variously interpreted. There was no uniform practice concerning the time and place of paying the sportula. Here, we may suppose, the distribution was made at some bathing establishment. It must have been in many cases convenient for the patron to pay off his clients before he bathed, that he might bathe at leisure and be rid of them for the
Quid cogitatis, o fames amicorum?
regis superbi sportulae recesserunt.
"Nihil stropharum est: iam salarium dandum est".

12
Unguentum, fateor, bonum dedisti
convivis here, sed nihil scidisti.
Res salsa est bene olere et esurire:
qui non cenat et unguitur, Fabulle,
hic vere mihi mortuus videtur.

day. The balneator is one of the
slaves of the patron who came to the
thermae to serve him in the
bath and to act as dispensator
(Fried.). — elixus, parboiled, in the
heated thermae. The word sug-
gests also the discomfort of the
clients, and so reënforces miselli, 1,
lassi, 2.

4. Quid cogitatis: addressed
to the clients at the bath. — fames
amicorum = famelici amici
(Fried.); cf. 3. 14. 1.

5. regis: see on 2. 18. 5.
6. Nihil ... est: the answer to
4; 'we can see through that', 'no
slippery trick here'; a figure bor-
rowed from the palaestra, where
the wrestlers smeared their naked
bodies with oil. Cf. στροφή, a twist,
a sudden turn by a wrestler to de-
ceive his antagonist, generally used
in the plural. — salarium ... est: the
point lies in the humorous
suggestion of what was altogether
beyond expectation of realization.
— salarium, pension, fixed annual
salary.

12. 'Dinner-guests, who are
richly anointed but get nothing to
eat, are like dead folk'. The host
here seems to have been ambitious
to distinguish himself, but in a
wrong way, as if a modern host
were to lavish money on flowers,
but set a mean table. See 1. 20.
Introd. — Meter: § 49.

1. Unguentum: perfumes and
flowers belonged to the comissatio;
see Beck. 3. 451. Cf. 10. 20. 18-
20; Hor. C. 2. 11. 13-17; Iuv. II.
120 ff. — fateor: this verb is often
used paratactically in M.; cf. e.g. 5.
13. 1.

2. nihil scidisti: cf. 1. 43. 11.
— scidisti = carpsisti; scissor =
'carver', as e.g. in Petr. 36. We
have here a hyperbole, or, as some
old editors think, the pièce de résis-
tance of the dinner was a mere
show-piece.

Catull. 12. 4-5 (to one who stole
the mappae of fellow-guests)
hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte!
quamvis sordida res et invenusta
est.

4. Fabulle: cf. II. 35.
5. mortuus videtur: on the
extravagant use of perfumes at fu-
nerals see Fried. SG. 3. 127; cf.
Iuv. 4. 108-109 et matutino sudans
Crispinus amomo quantum vix re-
dolent duo funera. The poet may
further hint that Fabullus's feast
might make a decent silicernium
or epulum funebre but not a dinner
for living men. Indeed Iuv. 5. 85
14
Romam petebat esuritor Tuccius
profectus ex Hispania;
occurril illi sportularum fabula:
a ponte rediit Mulvio.

15
Plus credit nemo tota quam Cordus in urbe.
"Cum sit tam pauper, quomodo?" Caecus amat.

18
Perfrixisse tuas quaestta est praefatio fauces:
cum te excusaris, Maxime, quid recitas?

so characterizes such a dinner: po-nitur exigua ferialis cena patella.
14. Cf. 3. 7, with notes. Spain contributed its share to the steady
movement of provincials into Rome; see § 1.—Meter: §§ 50-
51.
1-2. Romam . . . Hispania: both emphatic by position. — esu-
ritor: from the sermo plebeius; see
Cooper § 17.
4. ponte . . . Mulvio: several
miles north of Rome; by it the Via
Flaminia, the great northern road
from Rome to Ariminum, crossed
the Tiber; cf. Cic. Cat. 3. 2. 5-6.
See also on 3. 4. 4.
15. A jibe at Cordus's credu-
1. credit: M. plays on various
meanings of credere: ‘give credit’,
‘trust in a financial way’, ‘confide
(trust) in one’. — Cordus: perhaps
the Cordus of 2. 57.
2. quomodo: sc. plus credit . . .
urbe (cf. 1). We may also supply
dcis (sc. istud), a colloquial usage
seen e.g. in Roman comedy, as in
colloquial Greek and familiar Eng-
lish. — Caecus amat, he's blindly
in love, he loves with his eyes shut,
for the charms in which Cordus
believes are imaginary. Cf. 8. 51.
1-2 formosam sane, sed caecus dili-
git Asper; plus ergo, ut res est,
quam videt Asper amat; Hor. S. 1.
3. 38-40 amatorem . . . amicae tur-
pia decipliant caecum vitia aut etiam
ipsa haec delectant.
18. A jeer at the excuses of a
recitator. Cf. 4. 41; 6. 41.—Meter:
§ 48.
1. Perfrixisse . . . fauces: the
recitatio made a great demand upon
the throat; see Pers. 1. 13-18;
Fried. SG. 3. 421.—praefatio: M.
hints that Maximus was lying to
win the indulgence of the audience.
Cf. Tac. D. 20 quis nunc feret ora-
torem de infirmitate valetudinis
suae praefantem? qualia sunt om-
nia fere principia Corvini.
2. cum te excusaris: a pun;
excusare = (1) 'plead a thing as an
excuse' (cf. 1. 70. 17), (2) 'excuse
a person from a task'.
Dederas, Apici, bis trecenties ventri, 
sed adhuc supererat centies tibi laxum. 
Hoc tu gravatus, ut famem et sitim ferres, 
summa venenum potione perduxti. 
5 Nihil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum.

25 
Si temperari balneum cupis fervens, 
Faustine, quod vix Iulianus intraret, 
roga lavetur rhetorem Sabineium: 
Neronianas hic refrigerat thermas.

22. High living run mad. On 
Apicius see on 2. 69. 3; cf. Sen. 
Cons. Helv. 10. 8 (Apicius) qui in 
ea urbe ex qua aliquando philosophi 
velut corruptores iuventutis abire 
 puss disciplina sua saeculum infé-
cit. — Meter: § 52. 
1. bis trecenties = sescenties 
centena milia sestertium, 60,000,- 
ooo sestertii; see on 1. 103. 1. M. is 
prob. speaking in round numbers; see on 1. 43. 1. 
2. centies . . . laxum: a full 
10,000,000 sestertii; cf. laxas . . . 
opes, 2. 30. 4 N. 
3. Hoc: i.e. the sum left to you; 
ablative. — famem et sitim: any-
thing less than downright profu-
sion was to Apicius only another 
name for slow starvation. — ferres 
= auferres, get rid of; by rendering 
impossible; see on hóne, 1. 4. 2. But 
the rendering ‘bear’, ‘endure’, gives 
still better point. If ferre is read 
(see App.), hoc is acc.; render ‘loath 
to endure this as but (ut) starvation 
and thirst’, gravari with inf. occurs 
in Cicero and Caesar. 
4. summa = ultima, suprema 
(seen on 1. 109. 17), as well as great-
est; this potio was his greatest 
distinction.— perduxi = epotasti, 
quaffed. See App. 
5. gulosius, more gluttonous; 
cf. 7. 20. 1 nihil est miserius neque 
gulosius Sastra. See on 1. 20. 3. 
25. On Sabineius, most frigid 
of speakers. See on 2. 7. 1. — Meter: § 52. 
1-2. temperari almost = refri-
gerati; cf. 10. 48. 3. — Faustine: 
cf. 1. 25. — quod . . . intraret, (even 
so hot) that Julianus would, etc. 
3. lavetur has middle force, = 
se lavet, though slaves in fact ren-
dered the bather much assistance. 
Rogare with simple subjv. is com-
mon in M.; see Soed. 11. See also 
on 2. 14. 18. 
4. Neronianas . . . thermas: 
for these baths see 10. 48. 4; 7. 34. 
4-5 quid Neronem peius? quid ther-
mis melius Neronianis? — refri-
gerat is of course hyperbolic. For 
recitations at the baths see e.g. 3. 
44. 13 N.; Hor. S. 1. 4. 74-76; Lan-
ciani Anc. R. 90. 
35. On a splendid piece of 
metal work. — Meter: § 49.
35
Artis Phidiacae toreuma clarum pisces aspicis: adde aquam, natabunt.

38
Quae te causa trahit vel quae fiducia Romam, Sextus? quid aut speras aut petis inde? refer. "Causas" inquis "agam Cicerone disertior ipso atque erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro".

Egit Atestinus causas et Civis — utrumque noras —, sed neutri pensio tota fuit.

1. Phidiaca: see on toreuma, below.—toreuma (τορεύμα): work in relief, opus caelatum, opus aspereum, in contrast to argentum purum or argentum levè; see Beck. 2. 373 ff.; Smith D. of A. s.v. Caelatura. Cf. 4. 39. 4 N.; 8. 6. 15; Plin. N. H. 34. 54 (Phidias) primus artem toreuticam aperuisse atque demonstrasse merito iudicatur. Phidias was the great Athenian artist of the age of Pericles. An example of his skill was the chrys-elephantine statue of Athena in the Parthenon. See on 4. 39. 4. We need not suppose that M. really believed that this piece was actually from the hand of Phidias; the Romans liked to brag about the antiquity of their plate, etc.: cf. e.g. 8. 6; Hor. S. 1. 3. 90–91 catillum Euandri manibus tritum. Render 'fish wrought by Phidias's skillful hands', or 'fish wrought by hands skillful as Phidias's own'.

2. adde ... natabunt: the fish are highly lifelike; cf. 3. 40. 1–2 inserta phialae Mentoris manu ducta lacerta vivit et timetum argentum; 8. 50. 1–2, 9–10. For the form of the sentence see on 1. 70. 3; 1. 79. 2.


1–2. Quae ... inde: Sextus lacks the good sense of Tucciuss (3. 14). Cf. 4. 5. 1–2 vir bonus et pauper linguaque et pectore verus, quid tibi vis, urbem qui, Fabiane, petis? — refer = (mihi) responde.

3–4. Causas ... foro: cf. i. 76, esp. 12, N. — triplici ... foro: the Forum Romanum, the Forum Caesaris, east of the Capitoline, built by Julius Caesar, and the Forum Augusti, still further east. These three fora are often referred to together; cf. e.g. 7. 65. 1–2; Stat. Silv. 4. 9. 15; Sen. Ira 2. 9. 4; Ov. Tr. 3. 12. 24. The Forum Transitorium (see on 1. 2. 8) was not finished till ten years after this epigram was published. In prose we should have tribus foris (cf. note on duplex ... pagina, 2. 77. 6).

5–6. Atestinus ... Civis: unknown to us.—neutri ... fuit: they could not make ends meet, much less get rich.—pensio, house rent; cf. 3. 30. 3 fuscæ pensio cellae; 7. 92. 5. —fuit seems to imply that
“Si nihil hinc veniet, pangentur carmina nobis: audieris, dices esse Maronis opus”.

Insanis: omnes gelidis quicumque lacernis sunt ibi Nasones Vergiliosque vides.

“Atria magna colam”. Vix tres aut quattuor istor res aluit, pallet cetera turba fame.

“Quid faciam? suade: nam certum est vivere Romae”. Si bonus es, casu vivere, Sexte, potes.

43

Mentiris iuvenem tinctis, Laetine, capillis, tam subito corvus, qui modo cycnus eras.

they had by this time found something more remunerative or had left Rome. On the practice of law at Rome at this time see I. 76. Introd.; 1. 98. 2 N.; Iuv. 7. 112–121, 141–145.

7–8. pangentur . . . nobis: ‘I’ll try my luck as poet’; pangere = componere.—audieris: cf. 3. 4. 5 N.—Maronis: cf. Marone, 1. 61. 2 N. In 10 as in 1. 61. 6 Ovid is mentioned by his cognomen.

9–10. gelidis: i.e. thin and threadbare; cf. 6. 50. 2 (Telesinus) errabat gelida sordidus in togula; 7. 92. 7.—ibi: i.e. at Rome; M. was writing in Cisalpine Gaul. See 3. 4. 1 N.

11–12. Atria . . . colam: ‘I’ll become a client to a millionaire’. The salutatio was held in the atrium; cf. 5. 20. 5; 9. 100. 1–2; Iuv. 7. 91–92 tu nobilium magna atria curas?—colam: cf. 10. 96. 13; 12. 68. 1–2 matutine chien, urbis mihi causa relictae, atria, si sapias, ambitiosa colas.—res: i.e. toadying to the rich.—pallet . . . fame: cf. 1. 59. 1–2 dat Baiana mihi quadrantes sportula centum. Inter delicias quid facit ista fames?

13. certum est (mihi), I’m resolved.

14. Si bonus es: i.e. ‘if you are an all-round scoundrel, you may live well at Rome’, but, as Rader quaintly remarks, “si vir bonus es, forte te venti pascant Romae”. —casu, by chance, by your wits, or (with regard to the other, more common meaning of the word) miserably, from hand to mouth. The point lies in the abrupt change of thought, the apodosis failing to show how a good man could do anything at Rome.

43. On an aged dandy.—Meter: § 48.

1. Mentiris = callide simulac; cf. 6. 57. 1; Tib. 1. 8. 42–44 Heu sero revocatur . . . iuventa cum vetus infecit cana senecta caput. Tum studium formae est: coma tum mutatur, ut annos dissimulet viridi cortice tincta nucis.—iuvenem: one in the prime of manhood.—tinctis, dyed.

2. corvus . . . cycnus: apparently proverbial; cf. 1. 53. 7–8.

3. Non omnes: ‘you may deceive your fellow-citizens, but death is none the less to be reckoned
Non omnes fallis; scit te Proserpina canum:
personam capiti detrahet illa tuo.

44
Occurrit tibi nemo quod libenter,
quod, quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens
circa te, Ligurine, solitudo,
quid sit scire cupis? Nimis poeta es.

5
Hoc valde vitium periculosum est.
Non tigris catulis citata raptis,
nec dipsas medio perusta sole,
nec sic scorpios improbus timetur,
nam tantos, rogo, quis ferat labores?

10
Et stanti legis et legis sedenti.

12
In thermas fugio: sonas ad aurem.

with'.—Proserpina: as the priest
clipped the forelock of the victim
as a preliminary sacrifice, so Por-
serpina was supposed to cut a lock
from the head of the dying man or
woman (Verg. A. 4. 698), who was
thought of as a victima Orci (Hor.
C. 2. 3. 24).

4. personam: prop. 'a player's
mask'; here used figuratively, pretense;
cf. Lucr. 3. 58 eripitur per-
sona, manet res ('reality').

44. The literary bore was much
in evidence in Rome (Iuv. 1. 17).
M. here shows how the itch for
writing may make a nuisance of a
man otherwise amiable. Cf. 3. 45;
3. 50; i. 29. Introd. — Meter: § 49.
1. quod: see on 2. 11. 1; for
position see on nec, Lib. Spect.
1. 2.

4. quid sit, what it means.

6. 270 tun gravis illa viro, tun
orba tigride peior; Plin. N. H. 8. 66.
The Romans at this time saw the
tiger in the venationes; see 8. 26.—
citata: i.e. when in full rush for
the hunter.

7. dipsas (cf. δυφάς): a venom-
ous African serpent, so called, says
the scholiast on Luc. 9. 718, quod
percussos (‘its victims’) siti mori
faciat.—medio . . . sole: i.e.
parched by the tropical heat; cf.
Luc. 9. 718 torrida dipsas; 9. 754
dipsas . . . terris adiuta perustis.
The heat adds to the poisonous
power of the snake.

9. tantos . . . labores: i.e. ‘as
you seek to inflict on people’.—
rogo: paratactic; see on 2. 14. 18;
3. 25. 3.

10. Note the chiasmus.

12. In thermas fugio: cf.
3. 25. 4 N.; Petr. 92 nam et dum
lavor, ait, paene vapulavi, quia con-
natus sum circa solium sedentibus
carmen recitare, et postquam de
balneo tanquam de theatro eictus
sum.—sonas ad aurem: cf.
3. 63. 8; i. 89.
Piscinam peto: non licet natare.
Ad cenam propero: tenes euntem.
15 Ad cenam venio: fugas sedentem.
Lassus dormio: suscisiacentem.
Vis quantum facias mali videre?
Vir iustus, probus, innocens timeris.

45
Fugerit an Phoebus mensas cenamque Thyestae ignoro: fugimus nos, Ligurine, tuam.
Illa quidem lauta est dapibusque instructa superbis, sed nihil omnino te recitante placet.

5 Nolo mihi ponas rhombos nullumve bilirem, nec volo boletos, ostrea nolo: tace.

13. Piscinam here seems to mean baptisterium, swimming-pool, into which M. plunges hoping to escape. — non . . . natare: Ligurinus follows him or sits on the edge and reads to him. On the o of peto and dormio (16) see § 54, c.
14. tenes (me) euntem: ‘you almost forcibly detain me, and, failing in that, you go too!’
15. The much abused custom of reading poetry at dinner, esp. during the comissatio, gave Ligurinus an excuse for his action. M., in 5.78.25, as an inducement to a friend to accept an invitation to dinner, promises: nec crassum dominus leget volumen; cf. 11.52.
16. — fugas sedentem: until the signal was given to recline on the dinner-couches the guests sat. M. means: ‘You put me to flight before I have a chance to take my place on the lectus; I forego my dinner rather than endure your verses’.
16. iacentem: note the climax: euntem . . . sedentem . . . iacentem. The assonance at the beginning and the end of these vss. adds greatly to the effect; cf. 4.43.5–8; 10.35.11–12.
18. The point is made in the last word; instead of timeris we expect coleris or diligeris.

45. ‘Fine as Ligurinus’s dinners are, his verses rob them of all charm’. Cf. 3.44; 3.50. — Meter: § 48.

1. cenam . . . Thyestae: Atreus, brother of Thyestes, served to Thyestes the latter’s own sons.
3. Ila: the dinner of Ligurinus. — dapibus of itself marks the meal as rich and sumptuous; cf. lauta and superbis.

5–6. ‘Spare our ears; we shall contentedly forego your delicacies’. Cf. 6.48. — ponas: see 1.43.2 N. Nolo . . . ponas is the negative of the construction seen in vis mittam, 1.117.2; see note there. — rhombos: cf. 3.60.6; Hor. S. I. 2.115–116 num esuriens fastidiscomnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? 2.2.95–96. — mullum . . . bilirem: see on 2.43.11. — boletos: see 1.20.2 N. — ostrea: the oyster was
Exigis a nobis operam sine fine togatam.
Non eo, libertum sed tibi mitto meum.
"Non est" inquis "idem". Multo plus esse probabo: 
vix ego lecticam subsequar, ille feret;
5 in turbam incideris, cunctos umbone repellet:
invalidum est nobis ingenuumque latus;
quidlibet in causa narraveris, ipse tacebo, 
at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos;
much esteemed by the Romans; Plin. N. H. 32. 59 calls it palma mensarum. Cf. 12. 17. 4; 7. 78. 3-4 sumen, aprum, leporem, boletos, ostrea, mullos mittis; Iuv. 4. 139-143; Beck. 3. 338 ff.; Fried. SG. 3. 57. — tace: abrupt, yet withal a polite intimation that M. wishes no more invitations to dinner, unless Ligurinus's silence is a part of the menu. Cf. 5. 78. 25, cited on 3. 44. 15; 11. 52. 16-18.
46. A facetious epigram in which M. virtually takes leave of a patron, Candidus (see 2. 43, with notes), who had protested against the poet's attempt to excuse himself from the client's officium by sending a representative in his stead. See 1. 70, with notes.— Meter: § 48.
1. Exigis: a strong expression; the verb is used of collecting taxes, debts, etc. Cf. exactor, 'tax-gatherer'. — operam . . . togatam: cf. 10. 82. 2 mane vel a media noite togatus ero; 2. 29. 4 N. For the transferred epithet see on 1. 15. 7.
3. probabo, I'll prove (to you); cf. 9. 50. 1 ingenium mihi, Gauvre, probas sic esse pusillum; Soed. 31.
4. lecticam: see 2. 57. 6 N.— subsequar: cf. 10. 10. 7; 3. 36. 3-6 ut . . . per medium . . . trahat me tua sella lutum, lassus ut in termas . . . te sequar Agrippae.
5. in . . . incideris: i.e. when on foot. The great man was not always carried. For the form of the vs. see on 3. 4. 5.— cunctos . . . repel: scant respect was shown to common folk by the rich or their slaves and retainers. See App. — umbone prob. = cubito or corpore; theumbo of the shield was sometimes used to repel a foe, etc.; cf. Tac. Ann. 4. 51 miles contra turbare telis, pellere umbonibus. Umbone may, however, denote the curbing of the street, and so stand for the roadway itself; if so, it is abl. of separation. See Class. Rev. 7. 203; cf. Stat. Silv. 4. 3. 47. On crowds in the streets of Rome see Iuv. 3. 243-248.
6. invalidum . . . latus: for that duty a stout set of ribs is necessary.— ingenuum: a fine play on words; prop. 'free-born', then 'such as a gentleman should have', then 'weak', 'delicate', since gentlemen are not inured to hardship as slaves are. 'Some things clients are expected to do are beneath a gentleman!' Cf. 10. 47. 6; Ov. Tr. 1. 5. 71-72 illi corpus erat durum patiensque laborum, invalidae vires ingenuaeque mihi.
7-8. quidlibet . . . sophos: 'good form and self-respect preclude my playing the rôle of a
M. VALERI MARTIALIS

88

lis erit, ingenti faciet convicia voce, esse pudor vetuit fortia verba mihi. “Ergo nihil nobis” inquis “praestabis amicus?” Quidquid libertus, Candide, non poterit.

50

Haec tibi, non alia, est ad cenam causa vocandi, versiculos recites ut, Ligurine, tuos.
Deposui soleas, adfertur protinus ingens inter lactuas oxygarumque liber:

claqueur. But my libertus, not sparing his lungs, would ring the changes on applause'. See Plin. Ep. 2. 14. 4-10. — narraveris, chatter, babble; cf. 3. 63. 13; 8. 17. 3; Petr. 44 narratis quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet. Professor Shorey, on Hor. C. 3. 19. 3, calls this use "colloquial, almost slangy, like French 'Qu'est-ce que tu chantes?'" — tergeminum = maximum.— sophos: see 1. 3. 7 N.; 1. 76. 10.
9. lis: here personal wrangle. — faciet convicia = conviciabatur; cf. Ov. Am. 3. 3. 41 quid queror et toto facio convicia caelo?
11. Candidus politely asks M. if he is going to give up his patron.
12. Quidquid ... poterit: sc. ego amicus praestabo; the emphasis is on amicus. ‘As your friend (i.e. if I receive a friend’s treatment from you) I’ll do what only a gentleman (6) and a friend can do’.
50. Cf. 3. 45. Introd. ; 3. 44; 6. 43; 11. 52. 16 N.; Pers. i. 30-31 ecce inter pocula quaerunt Romulidae saturi quid dia poemata narrrent; Fried. SG. i. 433 ff. — Meter: § 48.
2. versiculos: dim. of contempt. — recites: if Ligurinus ate anything, it is improbable that he himself acted as recitator. It is more likely that, as usual, recourse was had to skilled slaves (anagnostiae, lectores).
3. Deposui soleas: for the sake of greater ease or to avoid soiling the elegant stragula (2. 16. 1 N.), sandals, which had been taken by the guests to the house of the host for use indoors, were removed when the guests took their places on the couches; so poscere soleas comes to mean ‘rise from dinner’. For the soleae see also on 1. 103. 6. — adfertur: a slave forthwith brings in the ingens liber; he does not even wait till the promulsis, during which the lactuca and the oxygarum were served (4), is over.
4. oxygarum (ἀγγαρων): one of several varieties of caviare (garum), a condiment prepared with fish (generally scomber) and vinegar.
5. perlegitur: note the force of the prep.; Ligurinus does not spare his guests.— fercula, courses. Ferculum prop. denotes that on which something is carried, e.g.
5 alter perlegitur, dum fercula prima morantur: tertius est neque adhuc mensa secunda venit: et quartum recitas et quintum denique librum; putidus est, totiens si mihi ponis aprum. Quod si non scombris scelerata poemata donas, cenabis solus iam, Ligurine, domi.

52

Empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, ducentis: abstulit hanc nimium casus in urbe frequens. Conlatum est deciens. Rogo, non potes ipse videri

a tray, then that which is carried on the tray, e.g. food; then a course. Prima distinguishes the courses proper, the main part of the dinner, from the mensae secundae, the dessert.— morantur: we get the best effect by supposing that the service is purposely slow, to give time for the reading. The verb is then emotional; even the fercula are in the plot to harass the guests.

6. The dessert was called mensa secunda or mensae secundae, because it differed in kind from the fercula that went before. It consisted of bellaria, fruits, nuts, pastry, etc. There would naturally be a pause before the mensae secundae; cf. Petr. 68 interposito deinde spatio, cum secundas mensas Trimalchio iussisset adferri, sustulerunt servi omnes mensas et alias adtulerunt.

7. quartum ... librum: see App.

8. ‘We have grown tired of having your poetry as the caput cenae, just as, though we all appreciate a boar, we should dislike to have it served to us four or five times at a single dinner’.

9. scombris ... donas: cf. 3. 2. 3-5 N.

52. On Tongilianus’s way of increasing his property. — Meter: § 48.

1. fuerat: the tense is correct; the purchase preceded the loss, 2, and the contributions, 3. Fui, fueram, fuero, etc., are often used for sum, eram, ero, etc., in forming the compound tenses of the passive, in early Latin, in Silver Latin, and in the sermo plebeius. — ducentis: sc. milibus sestertium (see on 1. 103. 1), 200,000 sestertii. At this price the domus must have been a plain house. Cf. 1. 117. 7 N.

2. nimium ... frequens: even after the Augustan age, despite the activity of the night watch (vigiles), Rome suffered greatly from fires; cf. e.g. Iuv. 3. 197-222. The loss fell heavily on persons of moderate means, because fire-insurance associations were unknown to the Romans. See Fried. SG. 1. 31 ff.; Lanciani Anc. R. 218 ff. — casus, misfortune, explained by incendisse, 4.

3. Conlatum est (tibi): i.e. by friends. — deciens: five times his loss! — potes ... videri: i.e. are not people excusable if they suspect?
incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum?

58

Baiana nostri villa, Basse, Faustini
non otiosis ordinata myrtetis
viduaque platato tonsilique buxeto

4. incendisse...domum: i.e. in order to get a far better one. Cf. the modern trick of defrauding fire-insurance companies by firing buildings. See Iuv. 3. 212-222 (note the similar phraseology) si magna Asturici cecidit domus... tum geminus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem. Ardet adhuc et iam accurrat qui marmora donet, conferat inpes; hic muda et candida signa, hic aliquid praecelarum Euphranoris et Polycliti, hic Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum, hic libros dabat et forulos mediamque Minervam, hic medium argenti. Meliora ac plura repoint Persicus orborem lautissimam et merito iam suspectus tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes; Liv. 38. 60. 9 collata ea pecunia a cognatis amicisque et cognatis est L. Scipioni, ut, si acciperet eam, locupletior aliquanto esset quam ante calamitatem fuerat (he had been condemned for peculium).

58. The ordinary Roman did not resort to the sea-shore or to the mountains to farm, nor could he boast of a ruris urb, as Sparsus could (12. 57. 20 ff.). Faustinus could well afford to gratify his fancy here, for he had other villas which more rigidly corresponded to the prevailing fashions in such matters, e.g. one near Tibur (4. 57). Moreover, M. doubtless felt the need of utilizing to the full his own little Nomentanum (2. 38), and it was pleasant to have so distinguished an exemplar as Faustinus.

The vivid description suggests personal acquaintance.—Meter: § 52.

1. Baiana...villa: Baiae maintained for over 500 years its preëminence as the most popular pleasure resort of the ancient world. Here were displayed the utmost splendor of building and extravagance of living. See Fried. SG. 2. 118 ff.—nostri...Faustini: in 4. 10 Faustinus is carus amicus; M. sent him Books III-IV of the epigrams (see 3. 2; 4. 10), which Faustinus, as a poet (1. 25), doubtless had the taste to appreciate.

2. otiosis, idle and so unprofitable, i.e. bearing no fruit.—ordinata: join with villa, 1. Faustinus's villa is not set out with...and does not', etc. For the sort of villa Faustinus does not have at Baiae see Hor. C. 2. 15. 1-10.—myrtetis: Hor. Ep. 1. 15. 5 mentions the myrtae of Baiae.

3. vidua...platano: the Romans thought of trees as (1) profitable, because they produced fruit, or because they afforded suitable support for the vine, or (2) as affording shade or pleasure to the eye. Hence the vine is spoken of as wedded to trees like the elm, which, because its foliage was not very dense, made a good support for the vine; trees which could not be so utilized, e.g. the myrtle and the plane, are spoken of as widowed (vidua) or unwedded (caelebs) or barren (sterilis). Cf. e.g. Hor. C. 4. 5. 30 vitem viduas dicit ad arbores; 2. 15. 4-5 plananusque caelebs
ingrata lati spatia detinet campi,

sed rure vero barbaroque laetatur.

Hic farta premitur angulo Ceres omni et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis; hic post Novembres imminente iam bruma seras putator horridus refert uvas.

Truces in alta valle mugiunt tauri
vitulusque inermi fronte prurit in pugnam.

evincet ulmos; Verg. G. 2. 70; Iuv. 8. 78. As a shade-tree the oriental plane-tree was a great favorite, because of its broad leaves (cf. Tennyson, "broad-leaved platan"). The myrtle and the plane were sometimes planted in stately rows. See Fried. SG. 2. 192; Hehn 287 ff. —
tonsili . . . buxeto: cf. Plin. N. H. 12. 13 primus C. Matius . . . divi Augusti amicus inventit nemora tonsilia; see i. 88. 5 N.; Hehn 224 ff. On the word buxetum see Cooper § 20. — For the meter see § 52, b.

4. ingrata, thankless, unappreciative, i.e. unproductive; cf. io. 47. 4. — detinet: i.e. from profitable tillage; 'appropriates absolutely to itself'.

5. In sharp contrast to artificial, man-made landscapes this estate shows the true country, wild and rustic (barbaro). Cf. io. 92. 3-4 has tibi gemellas, barbari decus luci, commendo pinus.

6. farta premitur, is packed down and pressed close.

7. multa . . . testa: cf. plurima . . . imago . . . testa = amphora, cadus; cf. i. 53. 6 N. — senibus autumnis, old vintages. Senibus is here an adj.; cf. fama anus, i. 39. 2; 6. 27. 8 amphora anus. For autumnus = 'fruits of autumn' (metonymy) cf. 2. 46. 2 cum breve Sicaniæ ver (i.e. the new flowers) populantur apes.

8. post Novembres: in December, when the vintage is over, but before it becomes too inclement or cold to prune the vines. —
imminente . . . bruma: the work may have been put off till just before the solstice (recall the etymology of bruma); cf. i. 49. 19-20 at cum December canus et bruma impotens Aquilone raucus mugiet.

9. seras . . . uvas: the putator (vinitor) picks the grapes which, because they were unripe at vintage time, had then been unplucked; cf. i. 43. 3 N. Even in December this villa is fruitful! — putator: it is instructive to trace the process by which puto, which fundamentally means 'cut' (cf. amputo), came to mean 'think'.— horridus, rough, true son of the soil.


11. vitulus . . . pugnam: the good blood of the sires (cf. truces . . . tauri) shows itself before the horns have had time to grow (inermi fronte). — inermi fronte: abl. abs., though its forehead, etc., or abl. of characteristic, hornless. — prurit in pugnam: cf. Eng. 'itch for a fight'; Hor. C. 3. 13. 3-5 haedo cui frons turgida cornibus primis et venerem et proelia destinat.
Vagatur omnis turba sordidae chortis, argutus anser gemmeique pavones nomenque debet quae rubentibus pinnis et picta perdix Numidicaeque guttatae et impiorum phasiana Colchorum; Rhodias superbi feminas premunt galli,

12. sordidae, lowly; not necessarily 'filthy'. M. is fond of using this adj. of outdoor things; cf. 10. 96. 4 N.; 12. 57. 2 larem ... villae sordidum (said of the Nom-entanum).

13 ff. The list evidences the utility of the place; the members of the turba are all edible or at least fit to adorn a fashionable table.

13. argutus, clear-sounding, shrill; so often of the cry of a bird and of the human voice. Cf. 9. 54. 8 arguto passere vernal ager. The ancients liked shrill sounds. Used of mental qualities the word means 'sly', 'sagacious'. The epithet may have become proverbial in this latter sense of geese, because geese were believed to have saved the Capitol from the Gauls. Fundamentally the word means 'bright' in the physical sense.

anser: collective singular. gemmei ... pavones, spangled peafowl. The peafowl, though long esteemed as a show-bird (cf. 1 Kings 10. 22; 2 Chron. 9. 21), did not become a table dish until a comparatively late time. The caprice of fashion enabled it to keep this place; its flesh is not comparable with that of many other fowls far less in demand. See 13. 70. Introd.; 13. 70. 2 N.; Hehn 342 ff. With gemmei cf. 13. 70. 1 gemmantis ... alas (pavonis); Phaedr. 3. 18. 7-8 nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.

14. nomen ... quae (avis): the phoenicopterus, flamingo, esteemed for its plumage, as was the pavo. —rubentibus pinnis: cf. φωνηκόπτερος. Bon vivants ate only the tongue and brains of this bird. Cf. 13. 71. 1-2 dat mihi pinna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis nostra sapit.

15. picta perdix, the spotted partridge; cf. 13. 65. 1 ponitur Au-soniiis avis haec rarissima mensis. —Numidicae...guttatae, guinea-hens; cf. Col. 8. 2. 2 Africana est, quam plerique Numidicam dicunt, meleagridi similis, nisi quod rutilam galeam et cristam capite gerit, quae utraque sunt in mele- agride caerulea; Hehn 353-354. —guttatae, spotted. On this word see Cooper § 53, p. 233.

16. impiorum...Colchorum: the legends of the Argonautic expedition, esp. such as concerned Medea, gave to the Colchians a reputation for dealing in poison and the black art generally; cf. e.g. Hor. C. 2. 13. 8 ille venena Colcha ... tractavit. —phasiana (avis), the pheasant, named by the ancients from the river Phasis, in Colchis, the original home of the bird; cf. 13. 72; Iuv. 11. 139 Scythicae vo-lucres.

17. Rhodias ... feminas: a breed of hens and cocks that came originally from Rhodes was much prized, the hens for size, the cocks for spirit. —premunt = calcant, tread.
sonantque turres plusibus columbarum, gemit hinc palumbus, inde cereus turb
Non segnis albo pallet otio caupo,

25 nec perdit oleum lubricus palaestrita,

sed tendit avidis rete subdolum turdis

tremulave captum linea trahit piscem

aut inpeditam cassibus refert dammam.

Exercet hilares facilis hortus urbanos,

et paedagogo non iubente lascivi

parere gaudent vilico capillati,

24. On this estate everybody
busies himself! The Roman whose
land touched a highway was apt to
follow Varro’s advice, R. R. 1. 2. 23
si ager (est) secundum viam et oppor-
tunus viatoribus locus, aedificandae
tabernae devorsoriae. See Fried.
SG. 2. 41; Beck. 3. 35. Our caupo
not only took charge of the taberna,
which in such a place would hardly
demand all his time, but did some-
thing outdoors that put the color
in his cheeks. — albo, whitening,
pale-making; transferred epithet.
Cf. 1. 55. 14 vivat et urbanis albus
in officiis; Fried. SG. 1. 37 ff.

25. perdit oleum: i.e. lose
(spend vainly) his time; cf. Iuv.
7. 99 perit hic plus temporis atque
olei (said of the historians, who get
nothing from their books). See
on 13. 1. 3. — lubricus: i.e. with
oil, which was smeared on the
naked bodies of the wrestlers.
— palaestrita: every great domus
(sometimes too the villa) had its
gymnasium or palaestra. This
palaestrala had come from town with
the familia urbana and, finding his
occupation largely gone, had taken
to the useful diversions of 26–28.

Epod. 2. 33–34 aut amite levi rara
tendit retia, turdis edacibus dolos.

27. tremula . . . piscem: cf.
1. 55. 9 et (cui licet) piscem tremula
salientem ducere saeta; Ov. M. 3.

586–587; 8. 217. Tremula = quiv-
ering. — linea = saeta, seen in
10. 30. 16; i. 55. 9, cited above.

28. cassibus: from casses; cf.
rete, plaga. — refert: sc. domum,
as a proof of his skill. — dam-
mam: to the Romans, who did not
eat beef and were surfeited with
swine’s flesh, venison must have
been a delicacy. Cf. 13. 94. 2 N.;
i. 49. 23–24 ibi inligatas mollibus
dammas plagis mactabis; Iuv. 11.
120 ff. See 13. 94. Introd.

29. Editors differ concerning
the interpretation of this vs., esp.
of hilares . . . urbanos. — Exercet,
keeps busy. — hilares . . . urbanos:
best taken of the familia urbana,
of whom some were regularly
brought from town to equip the
villa, when the master made a so-
journ in the country. — facilis,
easy to work; render, ‘the garden
provides easy work for’, etc. — On
the meter see § 52, b.

30. paedagogo . . . iubente:
i.e. without being driven to such
work, though the paedagogus lets
up somewhat with the tasks of the
paedagogium, or slave school, in
which verna were trained to skilled
services. On such paedagogia see
Marq. 157–158; Beck. 2. 145 ff.

31. parere . . . vilico: i.e. do
whatever the farm-steward might
bid them do. — capillati: sc. pueri
= servi, and see 2. 57. 5 N.
et delicatus opere fruitur eunuchus. 
Nec venit inanis rusticus salutator: 
fert ille ceris cana cum suis mella 
metamque lactis Sassinatis; de Silva 
somniculosos ille porrigit glires, 
hic vagientem matris hispidae fetum, 
alis coactos non amare capones. 
Et dona matrum vimine offerunt texto 
grandes proborum virgines colonorum. 
Facto vocatur laetus opere vicinus

32. delicatus, effeminate. For 
the meter see § 52, b. 
33-44. Faustinus is on friendly 
terms with the neighboring coloni. 
The coloni bring to him simple 
gifts; he entertains them in his 
turn. 
33. inanis, empty-handed. In 
Rome clients not only came inanares, but also expected the sportula. 
We need not infer that Faustinus 
maintained a daily salutatio of the 
city sort. 
34. ceris . . . cum suis: honey 
in the comb could not be adulterated. — cana: light yellow, almost 
white. 
35-36. metam . . . Sassinatis: 
see I. 43. 7 N. The reference may, 
however, be to cheeses made on the 
farm of the giver; metae Sassinates 
was perhaps a trade term for cheeses 
of a peculiar shape and color. See 
App. — de silva . . . glires: cf. 
Plin. N. H. 16. 18 flagum muribus 
gratissimum est, et ido animalis 
eius una proventus; glires quoque 
59; Non. 119 Lobarius in Aquis 
Caldis: et iam hic me optimus somnus 
premit, ut premitur gis. — porrigit: freely, ‘proffers’. — glires: dormice were accounted a 
delicacy; cf. Petr. 31 ponticuli etiam 
ferruminati sustinebant glires melle 
ac papavere sparsos. 
37. hic: sc. porrigit, fert. — 
vagientem . . . fetum, bleating 
kid; the kid bleats because taken 
from the mother; cf. 7. 31. 3 et fer 
tum querulae rudem capellae. 
38. coactos non amare = ca 
stratos. 
39-40. The wives of the coloni 
pay their respects indirectly, per 
haps to the wife of Faustinus. 
The simplicity and purity of the 
country are contrasted with the 
corruption of the metropolis. — 
vimine . . . texto, in a basket 
of osiers. — grandes, well-grown, 
sturdy. 
41. vocatur = adhibetur, i.e. ad 
cenam; cf. I. 20. 1 N.; I. 43. 1. 
— laetus: i.e. satisfied because 
work is over, and anticipating the 
feast. 
42-44. In contrast to what is all 
too common at a cena publica in 
the city, Faustinus spares no ex 
 pense to make this dinner fine; be 
sides, it is served to be eaten (nec 
. . . servat . . . dapes; contrast I. 
103. 7; 10. 48. 17). Further, the 
delicacies are not alone for the 
host and a few particular friends,
nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa; 
vescuntur omnes ebrioque non novit 
satur minister invidere convivae.

45 At tu sub urbe possides famem mundam 
et turre ab alta prospicis meras laurus, 
furem Priapo non timente securus, 
et vinitorem farre pascis urbano 
pictamque portas otiosus ad villam

50 holus, ova, pullos, poma, caseum, mustum. 
Rus hoc vocari debet, an domus longe?

but all, even the slaves, are well 
treated (43; contrast e.g. 3. 60).

42. crastinas : proleptic; freely, 
'until tomorrow', 'for another 
dinner'.—dapes : cf. 3. 45. 3 N.

43-44. novit . . . invidere : for 
the const. cf. 7. 25. 8; 8. 18. 6; 10. 2.
12. —satur minister : the slaves 
who serve the dinner have so much 
to eat from what is left by their 
betters that they do not envy the 
guests their wine; cf. 2. 90. 9.

45. tu: Bassus, who had not 
chickens enough to keep him in 
eggs (3. 47. 14) or garden enough 
to raise the commonest vegetables, 
much less grain for his slaves.— 
sub urbe: cf. 3. 47 throughout.
—famem mundam, elegant starvation, i.e. an estate where neatness 
and order obtain everywhere but 
there is nothing to eat. Cf. pictam 
... villam, 49.

46. turre ab alta: the rich liked 
to rear high palaces; cf. e.g. Hor. 
C. 1. 4. 13-14 pauperum tabernas 
regumque turre. Faustinus had 
his turre, but he had something 
else too.—meras laurus, nothing 
but laurels. The outlook is 
agreeable, yes, but the laurus is 
to be classed with the trees of 
2-3.

47. furem ... securus: 'mar- 
raders will not prey on your gar-
dens, Bassus, for no thief cares for 
bay leaves'. Cf. 10. 94, esp. 3-4. — 
Priapo: Priapus was the protector 
of gardens, vineyards, and country 
life in general. His statue, gener-
ally a rough red-stained Hermes of 
wood, was set up in gardens and 
served as a scarecrow for destruc-
et custos furum atque avium cum 
façale saligna Hellespontiaci servet 
tutela Priapi; Hor. S. 1. 8. 1 ff.; 
Ov. F. 1. 415.

—pascis: pasco is prop. used of 
feeding beasts.—urbano, brought 
from town!

49. pictam ... villam: a mere 
show-place, such as one might see 
in a (Pompeian) wall-painting. — 
otiosus: freely, 'idly', or 'you 
idler'. The word contrasts the 
laziness and ineffectiveness of Bas-
sus's 'farming' with the busy scenes 
of Faustinus's estate, where, with-
out feeling any sense of strain, all 
work and make everything yield a 
profit.

51. Rus ... domus longe: a 
country villa (cf. 1. 12. 3; 4. 64. 25) 
or a town house in the country
Cum vocer ad cenam non iam venalis ut ante, cur mihi non eadem, quae tibi, cena datur?
Ostrea tu sumis stagno saturata Lucrino, sugit tur inciso mitulus ore mihi:
sunt tibi boleti, fungos ego sumo suillos:
res tibi cum rhombo est, at mihi cum sparulo:
aureus inmodicis turtur te clunibus implet,
ponituri in cavea mortua pica mihi.

— longe: i.e. far from where it naturally belongs. Longe seems to belong closely with domus, but prob. M. had est more or less definitely in mind. We have an adv. with a noun usually only (1) when the noun easily suggests a verb, as Verg. A. i. 21 populum late regem (cf. regnantem), and (2) when the adv. is closely associated with an adj. and a noun, as Verg. A. i. 13-14 Carthago, Italian contra Tiberinaque longe ostia; Liv. 21. 8. 5 tres deiniceps turreis; Iuv. 3. 34 quondam hi cornices.

60. Rader wittily remarks that M. here “que ruitur etiam in recta cena non recte cenari”. Cf. i. 20, with notes; i. 43; 3. 7. — Meter: § 48.
1. vocer = adhibear; cf. i. 20. 1 N. — ad cenam: sc. rectam; see 2. 69. 7 N. — non . . . venalis: i.e. not one whose company is weighed in the balance against so much hard cash, but one who is supposed to come as a friend. Cf. 3. 30. 1 sportula nulla datur; gratis conviva recumbis. — ut ante: i.e. as when we received the money dole.

3. Ostrea . . . Lucrino: cf. 3. 45. 6; 5. 37. 3; 6. 11. 5. The Lucrine oyster was in such repute that oysters were transplanted from other less favored localities to be fattened there. — stagno: after the construction of the Julian Harbor there could have been little tide from the Mediterranean in the Lacus Lucrinius; cf. 3. 20. 20 piger Lucrino nauculatur in stagno?

4. sugit tur: the apology for oysters served to M. had been only half opened; he could only suck the juice from the shell, and in trying to do this he cut his mouth. Inciso . . . ore may, however, mean ‘having cut a hole therein’. — mitulus: the common edible mussel.

5. boleti: see i. 20. 2 N. — fungos . . . suillos: an inferior kind; cf. Iuv. 5. 146-148 vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis, boletus domino.

6-8. Note striving for variety in te . . . implet, ponitur . . . mihi; so, less markedly, in 3-5. — rhombo: see 3. 45. 5 N. — sparulo: a fish unknown to us, but clearly inferior to the rhombus; cf. Ov. Hal. 106 et super aurata spurulus cervice refugens. — aureus . . . turtur: cf. 3. 58. 19 N. Aureus may = very fine, first-rate, or may refer to the color of the flesh when cooked. — inmodicis . . . clunibus: the bird was very fat in the parts that appear to have been most esteemed; cf. Plin. N. H. 10. 140 postea culinarum artes, ut clunes spectentur
Cur sine te ceno, cum tecum, Pontice, cenem?

10 sportula quod non est prosit: edamus idem.

61 Esse nihil dicis quidquid petis, inprobe Cinna:
si nil, Cinna, petis, nil tibi, Cinna, nego.

63 Cotile, bellus homo es: dicunt hoc, Cotile, multi.
Audio: sed quid sit dic mihi bellus homo?
"Bellus homo est, flexos qui digerit ordine crines,
balsama qui semper, cinnama semper olet,
cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat,

(i.e. by the guests at table). — in
... pica: M. assumes that the magpie was found dead in its cage, for the pica was not kept to be eaten, and as a pleasure bird would not be wantonly killed.

10. sportula... est: the subj. of prosit; see 3. 7, with notes. — quod: see 2. 11. 1 N. — prosit: sc. mihi or clientibus. — idem: cf. eadem... cena, 2.

61. M. gives Cinna, who had apparently resented his indifference (cf. inprobe Cinna), just what Cinna asks for, i.e. nil. — Meter: § 48.
1. quidquid petis: subj. of esse.

63. Cf. 1. 9; 2. 7; Fried. SG. 1. 431-432. — Meter: § 48.
2. Audio: i.e. everywhere.
3. Cotilus answers, 3-12; M. makes him utterly condemn himself

(cf. 13-14). — flexos... crines: i.e. curled on a calamistrum, curling-iron; cf. 10. 65. 6; 2. 36. 1. The fact that the Roman gentleman ordinarily did not wear a hat encouraged the fop in extravagant care of his hair. — ordinē: abl. of manner, carefully, elaborately; cf. Ov. Am. 1. 11. 1-2 colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines docta.

4. Another mark of effeminacy unconsciously acknowledged by Cotilus. Cf. 2. 12. 3-4 hoc mihi suspectum est, quod oles bene, Postume, semper; Postume, non bene olet qui bene semper olet. — cinnama: cf. 4. 13. 3.

5. cantica... Nili: obscene ditties from Alexandria or, more probably, from Canopus; see Fried. SG. 3. 335 ff.; 3. 345 ff. Canopus, which was connected with Alexandria by a pleasure canal, was notorious for vice; cf. Fried. SG. 2. 159. — Gaditana: sc. cantica or carmina; cf. 1. 41. 12 N; 1. 61. 9 N. — susurrat, hums; note the onomatopoeia. Cf. sibilare, Eng. ‘hiss’, ‘buzz’, and like words.
qui movet in varios bracchia volsa modos, 
inter femineas tota qui luce cathedras 
desidet atque aliqua semper in auri sonat, 
qui legit hinc illinc missas scribitque tabellas, 
pallia vicini qui refugit cubiti, 
qui scit quam quis amet, qui per convivia currit, 
Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos”.

6. in... modos: i.e. in changing 
attitudes called for by the varying 
musical measures (modi). \( \textit{In = in} \) 
accordance (harmony) \( \textit{with}, \textit{to} \) 
keep time with. In this sense \( \textit{ad} \) is 
more common. For the Roman atti-
titude toward dancing see on 2.7.5. 
Saltare, saltatio, included move-
ments also with arms or hands; cf. 
Ov. A. A. i. 595 (advice to a lover) 
si vox est, canta; si mollia brachia, salt.; 2.305 brachia saltantis, vo-
cem mirare canentis.—brachia 
volsa: see on 2.29.6.

7. inter femineas...cathed-
ras: e.g. at the recitations; cf. 
1.76.13 N. The upholstered re-
clining cathedra was essentially a 
woman’s chair; cf. Hor. S. i. 10. 
90-91 Demetri, teque Tigelli, discri-
pularum inter iubo florare cathed-
ras; Beck. 2.348 ff.; Marq. 726 ff. 
—tota...luce: from morning 
to night; for the abl. cf. 7.65.3 
viginti litigat annis; 2.5.1 N.

8. desidet, lounges idly away; 
 cf. Sen. Ep. 7.2 nihil vero tam 
dambosum bonis moribus quam in 
ailio spectaculo desidere; Inst. 21. 
5.4 non contentus...conspici in 
popinis lupanaribusque, sed totis 
diebus desidere.—in aure sonat: 
i.e. half privately, confidentially; 
 cf. 1.89.4.—sonat=garr it; cf. 
Prop. i.12.6 duleis in aure sonat.

9. The bellus homo receives bil-
lets-doux (tabellas: sc. amatorias) 
from every quarter, and is in 
demand at banquets, 11; cf. Ov. 
A. A. i. 383 dum (illa) dat recipitque 
tabellas.

10. See 2.41.10 N.—pallia: 
one of the foreign types of dress 
that from the end of the Republic 
tended to take the place of the cun-
bersona toga. —refugit, avoids, 
shrinks from. For the trisyllabic 
verse-ending see §48, b.

11. The bellus homo knows all 
the town gossip, and is a profes-
sional diner-out. Juvenal’s typical 
town woman was also a gad-about: 
 cf. 6.402-404 haec eadem novit quid 
toto fiat in orbe, quid Seres, quid 
Thraces agant, secreta novorae et 
pueri, quis amet, quis diripiatur 
adulter.

12. The bellus homo has at his 
tongue’s end the pedigrees of the 
favorite race-horses. See Fried. 
SG. 2.333 ff.; Marq-Wissowa 3. 
511 ff.; Lanciani Anc. R. 213 ff. 
—Hirpini: Hirpinus (named 
doubtless from his birthplace, the 
country of the Hirpin, a well-
known stock-raising region in 
southern Samnium) was a famous 
horse. He won the first prize 131 
times; his grandsire Aquilo won 
first place 130 times, second place 
88 times. Cf. Iuv. 8.57 ff. nempe 
volutem sic laudamus ecum, facili 
cui plurima palma fervet et exultat 
rauco victoria circos;...sed venale 
pecus Coryphaei posteritas et Hir-
pini, si rara iugo victoria sedit.
Quid narras? hoc est, hoc est homo, Cotile, bellus?

res pertricosa est, Cotile, bellus homo.

13. Quid narras? M. interrupts abruptly. For narras see 3. 46. 7 N. — hoc . . . est: the repetition marks M.'s surprise and disgust.

14. res pertricosa: pred. nom.; placed first for emphasis, and that the epigram may end with the three words with which it begins. With pertricosa cf. tricae, and note on apinas, I. 113. 2. For per- see on perinane, I. 76. 10; Cooper § 31, p. 129.

99. The word cerdo (cf. the name Képðóv) seems to have been not only a common noun, but to have been used as a contemptuous sobriquet for those engaged in small trade and handicrafts, those whom Cic. Flac. 7. 17 calls sutores et zonarii (see Duff on Iuv. 8. 182). The cerdo here ridiculed may be the man satirized in 3. 16; 3. 59 sutor cerdo dedit tibi, culta Bononia, munus, fullo dedit Mutinae: nunc ubi copa dabit? We may suppose that he resented these epigrams; M. now, under the mask of an apology, makes matters worse. — Meter: § 48.


2. ars tua: i.e. 'your ars sutoria and your ars gladiatoria, along with the new rôle you are trying to play in society'. — non . . . meo: 'my thrusts are harmless, which is more than I can say for yours'; cf. note on iugulare, 4. — carmine laesa meo: cf. 3. 97. 2 (Chione) carmine laesa meo est. Laedere is thus repeatedly used of hurting with libelous or satirical verses.

3. Innocuos: cf. 1. 4. 7; 7. 12. 9 ludimus innocui. — sales: cf. 1. 41, 16 N. — ludere nobis: i.e. 'why may not we (I and those who with me enjoy the fun) have a ludus on our own account, as you have your munus'? Surely a man who kills other men ought not to think himself mortally hurt when I make game of him'. For ludere cf. 1. 41. 19; I. 113. 1.

4. iugulare: the cerdo did this as editor spectaculorum; cf. 3. 59, cited in Introd.; Lib. Spect. 29, with notes.
Prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora, 
exercet raucos tertia causidicos, 
in quintam varios extendit Roma labores, 
sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit, 
sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris,

8. Addressed to Euphemus, with a presentation copy of Book IV for Domitian. To us the interest of the epigram lies in M.’s account of the routine of the Roman day. The dies civilis began at midnight and was twenty-four hours long; the dies naturalis extended from sunrise to sunset. With the introduction of sun-dials (solaria horologia) about 250 B.C. it became possible to divide the day into hours; these dials were, however, useless when the sun was obscured. Water-clocks (clepsydrae: see on 6. 35. 1) subsequently came into use and fixed the division into horae. These horae, though of equal length at any given time of the year, were not horae of sixty minutes; they were much longer in summer than in winter. See Marq. 250 ff.; Beck. 2. 406 ff. — Meter: § 48.

1. Prima...hora: for the early hour of the salutatio cf. 2. 18. 3 N.; 10. 58. 11–12. — conterit, uses up, wastes; cf. Cic. De Or. 1. 58. 249 cum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur. The word well expresses M.’s disgust with the officium; see 1. 70.

2. raucos is proleptic, till they are hoarse; it gives the effect of exercet; cf. Hor. S. 1. 4. 65–66 Sulpicius acer ambulat et Caprius rauci male cumque libellis (‘their indictments’); Iuv. 8. 59 exultat rauco victoria circo.

3. in quintam: i.e. to the end of the fifth hour, to eleven o’clock.

4. quies lassis: with the sixth hour came cessation from work and then luncheon (prandium, mensa); in olden times this was the main meal, but later, when the formal cena became the main meal, this was a sort of second breakfast. See Beck. 3. 319 ff.; Marq. 266 ff. — septima...erit: the seventh hour was devoted to winding up the day’s work; cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 46–48 strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendi clarus ab officiis octavam circiter horam dum reedit.

5. Ordinaril the eighth hour was devoted to physical exercise and to the bath; cf. 10. 48. 1. After the great thermae were erected (see 2. 14. 11–12 N.), with ample apartments for the palaestra and for games of every sort, it became
imperat extractos frangere nona toros: hora libellorum decima est, Eupheme, meorum, temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes et bonus aetherio laxatur nectare Caesar ingentiique tenet pocula parca manu.

fashionable to bathe there rather than at home, and exercise and the bath proper became virtually parts of one thing. — nitidis . . . palaestris: the palæstra was prop. a place for wrestling, then the exercise itself; cf. note on palæstrita, 3. 58. 25. — nitidis: i.e. with oil; cf. 3. 58. 25 N.

6. imperat . . . nona (hora): with regard to the dinner-hour custom is law. In the best prose only the pass. inf. is used with impero. See Soed. 13. — extractos . . . toros: the bolsters, piled high on the lectus, which was in itself a mere framework. See 2. 16. 1 N. Cf. Verg. A. 11. 66 exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant. — frangere: i.e. to disturb the perfect order and smoothness of the lecti, by taking their places on them (accumbere, discumbere); cf. 2. 59. 3 frange toros, pete vina, rosas cape, tinguere nardo.

7. hora . . . meorum: i.e. 'the tenth hour is the most favorable time for bringing my new book to the attention of the emperor'. Euphemus is not to force the book upon the emperor's attention during the formal ferula, but to wait until the coming of the mensae secundae affords opportunity or the comissatio puts the tyrant in good humor. — Eupheme: a Greek freedman, tricliniarches or chief steward of the emperor, holding a position of importance and trust, esp. if he served also as the praegustator. The tricliniarches would seem to have remained on duty in the triclinium during the whole dinner; cf. Petr. 22 iam et tricliniarches exprorectus lucernis occidentibus oleum infuderat. Here he may have introduced a reader (anagnostes) as an entertainer (acroama) to read from the new book (see 3. 50. 2 N.) and thus excite the interest of the emperor.

8. temperat: i.e. so plans and arranges as to have a dinner perfectly proportioned in all its parts. — ambrosias . . . dapes: if Domitian were not yet in his own estimation a god, he was soon to be, and he must, according to M. and like flatterers, dine like a god; cf. 5. 8. 1; 10. 72; 8. 39. 1–4 qui Palatinae caperet convivia mensae ambrosiasque dapes non erat ante locus; hic haurire decet sacrum, Germanice, nectar, et Ganymedea pocula mixta manu; Mommsen Staats. 2.759, N. 3.— cura, anxiety to please, watchful care.

9. bonus . . . Caesar: for M.'s flattery of Domitian see §§ 8–9; 36. — aetherio . . . nectar: cf. notes on 8; Hor. C. 3. 11–12 quos inter Augustus recumbens purpureo bibet ore nectar. — laxatur, unbends, i.e. throws off the cares of state; cf. animum laxare.

10. ingenti . . . manu: i.e. with the hand that rules the world. — parca, sparing, temperate; cf. Suet. Dom. 21 prandebatque ad satietatem ut non temere super cenam praeter Matianum malum et modicam in ampulla potiunculam sueret.
Tunc admitte iocos: gressu timet ire licenti ad matutinum nostra Thalia Iovem.

10

Dum novus est nec adhuc rasa mihi fronte libellus, pagina dum tangi non bene sicca timet, i puer et caro perfer leve munus amico, qui meruit nugas primus habere meas.  

Curre, sed instructus: comitetur Punica librum spongea: muneribus convenit illa meis; non possunt nostros multae, Faustine, liturae emendare iocos: una litur potest.

11-12. Tunc admitte iocos: see end of notes on 5; cf. 10. 20. 19-21. — gressu ... Iovem: as censor morum Domitian might for appearance’s sake pose as the guardian of public virtue; see 1. 4, with notes. — ire: i.e. to pay her respects to. For inf. with timet cf. 4. 10. 2; Tib. 1. 4. 21 nec iurare time; Soed. 15. — licenti, bold, wanton. — matutinum: i.e. when busied with serious duties (cf. 1-3 above), and so not ready for lighter things such as ioci. — nostra Thalia: Thalia was the Muse of lighter poetry, esp. comedy; cf. 7. 17. 4; 9. 26. 8; 10. 20. 3. — Iovem: Domitian; cf. Stat. Silv. 1. 6. 25-26 ducat nubila Juppiter per orbem et latis pluvias minetur agris dum nostri Iovis hi ferantur imbres (i.e. presents).

To the Faustinus of 1. 25 M. sends the new book. Perhaps M. and Faustinus were friendly critics of each other’s work. — Meter: § 48.

1. rasa ... fronte: cf. 1. 66. 10 N.
2. tangi ... timet: cf. timet ire, 4. 8. 11 N. — non bene sicca: the ink (atramentum) used by the Romans was made of soot and gum; hence before it dried thoroughly it could be easily removed by sponge and water.

3. i ... et: here without the derisive force noted on 1. 42. 6. — leve munus: a gift insignificant in size and trifling, light, in subject-matter.

4. meruit ... meas: because of his friendship and critical acumen. — meruit ... habere: cf. 5. 22. 1 N. — nugas: cf. 1. 113. 6 N.

5. instructus: i.e. properly equipped; the slave is to have not merely the book, but also a Punica spongea, to erase the writing if need be. Cf. Suet. Cal. 20 (ferunt) eos ... scripta sua spongea linguave delere iussos, nisi ferulis obiurgari aut flumine proximo mergi maluisse.

7-8. liturae: cf. 1. 3. 9 N. — emendare, remove the faults (men- dae) of.

14. M. wrote this epigram, it would seem, to accompany a copy of his poems which he sent to Silius Italicus as a present at the Saturnalia (see on 6). Ti. Catius Silius Italicus, who was born about 25, is better known to us as author of
Sili, Castalidum decus sororum, qui periuaria barbari furoris ingenti premis ore perfidosque astus Hannibalis levisque Poenos magnis cedere cogis Africanis, paulum seposita severitate,

the Punica, a long epic poem on the Second Punic War, than as a rich lawyer, a centumvir, and an art critic. Yet it was only after he had amassed wealth and had attained consular rank that he withdrew from public life and devoted himself to literature. Beside other villas (one of which had been Cicero’s) he had a Neapolitanum, and Friedländer thinks that M. made his acquaintance during the summer of 88, which M. seems to have spent near Naples; cf. 3. 58. Naturally Silius took Vergil as his model. He carried his esteem of Vergil almost to the point of worship, the more so, doubtless, after he had come into possession of the ground on which stood the tomb of Vergil; cf. 11. 48; Plin. Ep. 3. 7. 8. At the age of seventy-five, because he was suffering from an incurable malady, he starved himself to death. Cf. 7. 63. — Meter: § 49.

1. Castalidum... sororum: in M.’s flattery Silius is the glory not merely of the Italian Camenae but of the nine Muses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, to whom, as to Apollo, the Fons Castalia on Mount Parnassus was sacred; cf. 7. 12. 10 per genium Famae Castali- umque gregem; Apoll. Sidon. C. 1.9 Castalidum chorus.

2. periuaria... furoris: Carthaginian patriotism is furor in a Roman’s eyes; cf. 6. 19. 6 et periuaria Punici furoris; Sil. 1. 79 (Ham- milcar) solers nutrire furores. To the Romans Hannibal is always periuurus, per fidus; cf. Hor. C. 4. 4. 49 perfidus Hannibal; Liv. 21. 4. 9 tantas viri (= Hannibalis) virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant, ... perfidia plus quam Punica; Stat. Silv. 4. 6. 77–78 semper atrox dextra periuique ense superbis Hannibal; perfidos ... astus Hannibalis, 3–4 below, with note. Punica fides was proverbial. — barbari: see on Lib. Spect. 1. 1.

3-4. ingenti... ore, with mighty utterance. — premis = op- primis, overwhelm, i.e. set forth in words of proper scorn; M. is paying a tribute to the realistic character of Silius’s poem. — perfidos... Hannibalis: see on 2. Perfidus cannot be justly applied to Hannibal. It flattened Roman pride, however, to regard everything Carthaginian as naturally bad, and everything Roman as naturally good; cf. Val. Max. 5. 1. Ext. 6 si quidem illos Punico astu decepit, Romana mansuetudine horavrit. See App. — levis, fickle, false, to treaties, etc.; cf. Hor. C. 3. 9. 22 in levior cortice.

6. paulum: i.e. during the brief period of the Saturnalia. The festival of Saturnus, which
dum blanda vagus alea December
incertis sonat hinc et hinc fritillis
et ludit tropa nequiere talo,

10 nostris otia comoda Camenis,
nec torva lege fronte, sed remissa
lascivis madidos iociis libellos.

occurred in December, after the harvest and the vintage (cf. etymology of Saturnus), was a time of general merrymaking and good-natured license. Business was suspended; the courts adjourned; schools closed; presents were exchanged; slaves enjoyed unusual liberties; the legal prohibition of gambling was suspended. The toga was laid aside and men appeared in the parti-colored synthesis with conical caps (pillei): these were worn by newly emancipated slaves. See Marq.-Wissowa 3. 586 ff.; Preller-Jordan 2. 15 ff.

7. blanda ... alea: so alluring and seductive was gambling that men repeatedly defied the law (see on 6; cf. Hor. C. 3. 24. 58 vetita legibus alea); cf. 4. 66. 15; 5. 84. 2-4 (iam) blando male proditus fritillo, arcana modo raptus et popina, aedilem rogat udas aleator. Blanda ... alea is causal abl. with vagus; 'unrestrained, by reason of the allurements of the gaming-table' will give the sense. — vagus: a transferred epithet; it prop. applies to the people who in December under the charms of the gaming-table forget all restraint; see on 1. 15. 7.


9. ludit ... talo: see App. — ludit, deceives, deludes the player;

cf. Hor. C. 3. 4. 5-6 auditis an me ludit amabilis insania? — tropa (cf. τροπα): a game played by throwing dice or nuts from a fixed distance into a hole in the ground or into a jar; in it tali were used, not tesserae. See Poll. Onom. 9. 193; Marq. 840. In Harper's Latin Dictionary trope is wrongly regarded as an adverb. The tali (ἀστράγαλοι) were originally made out of the ankle-bones of animals; they were oblong, with rounded ends. The tesserae were cubes, marked as dice are marked to-day. The value of a throw of the tesserae depended on the sum of the points marked on the upturned faces; that of the tali depended on the faces on which the tali rested after the throw (specific values were assigned by the rules of the game to the various possible combinations). See Fried. SG. 1. 423 ff.; Marq. 847 ff. — nequiere: because the throw from the hand gave more chance for cheating than was afforded when the tesserae or tali were thrown from a dice-box.

10. comoda: an inv., lend. — Camenis: Camena frequently = Moïsa, then it = 'poem', 'poetry'. Cf. 12. 94. 5; 7. 68. 1 meas Camenas.

11. nec ... fronte repeats seposita severitate, 6; cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 19. 12-13 si quis voltu torvo ferus ... simulat ... Catonom.

12. madidos, overflowing with, steeped in; cf. 1. 39. 3-4 si quis Cecropiae madidos Latiaeque Minervae artibus.
Sic forsan tener ausus est Catullus magno mittere Passerem Maroni.

Mille tibi nummos hesterna luce roganti in sex aut septem, Caeciliane, dies
"Non habeo" dixi: sed tu causatus amici adventum lancem paucaque vasa rogasi.

Stultus es? an stultum me credis, amice? negavi mille tibi nummos: milia quinque dabo?

13. forsan: M. may well be cautious, since Catullus seems to have died in 54 B.C., when Vergil was but sixteen years old. Further, Catullus’s Passer (see on 14) was written probably as early as 60 B.C. — tener...Catullus: cf. 7. 14. 3–4 teneri floravit amica Catulli Lesbia, nequitis passeris orbis sui. Teneri seems to have been a favorite epithet of writers of erotic verse; cf. Ov. A. A. 3. 333 et teneri possis carmen legisse Properti; Rem. Am. 757 teneros ne tange poetas. Love is the ‘tender passion’.

14. magno...Maroni: M. delicately flatters Sillus, by comparing him with Vergil. For the comparison of himself with Catullus see § 34. As Sili begins the epigram, so Maroni ends it; cf. 11. 48; 11. 52. For M.’s laudation of Vergil see on 3. 38. 8.—Passerem: for the two poems see on 1. 109. 1. They constitute the first real pieces in our present collection of Catullus’s poems; Carmen 1 is dedicatory. M. himself may use Passerem for one or both of these pieces as typical of all Catullus’s work (Paukstadt 5–6), or it may have been the fashion generally so to refer to them; the modern writer often names his volume of tales or verse from the first piece in the book. See also on 8. 55. 19.

15. This epigram pokes fun at a thick-headed fellow who asks M., in effect, for a loan of 5000 sestertii, though M. had the day before declined to accommodate him with 1000 sestertii. — Meter: § 48.

1. nummos: see 1. 66. 4 N.
2. in: freely ‘for’; properly ‘against’.—Caeciliane: if this Caecilianus is the man mentioned in 1. 20, he was a skinflint and a glutton.
3. Non habeo: not necessarily more than a polite refusal, which the dull Caecilianus interprets literally.—causatus, having set up as excuse. The verb belongs to poetry and Silver Latin; Cicero does not use it.

4. lancem...rogas: apparently for use at a dinner in honor of the coming friend.

5. Stultus...amice? ‘You are either a fool who can’t understand a plain answer (3), or a knave, minded to trick me out of my plate’.—amice: ironical.

6. milia quinque: i.e. the value of lanx and vasa. On the cost of such luxuries see Fried. SG. 3. 112 ff.—dabo: i.e. ‘I might as well give them outright as to lend them to you’.
Qua vicina pluit Vipsanis porta columnis
et madet adsiduo lubricus imbre lapis,
in iugulum pueri qui roscida tecta subbat
decidit hiberno praegravis unda gelu,
5cumque peregisset miseri crudelia fata,
tabuit in calido volnere mucro tener.
Quid non sae apparatus voluit Fortuna licere?
aut ubi non mors est, si iugulatis, aquae?

18. The climate of Italy has undergone marked change; the incident described here could not occur today. This does not, however, supply reason for discrediting this pathetic story. For the thought, esp. in 7–8, cf. Hor. C. 2.13.13–14 quod quisque vitet numquam homini salis cautum est in horas.—Meter: § 48.

1. Qua...columnis: the reference is to the Porticus Vipsania, which stood in the Campus Martius; it lay on one side of the Campus Agrippae, and extended northwards from the Aqua Virgo along the Via Lata; see Platner 455. The porta was an archway spanning a highway, one of the supports of the Aqua Virgo, the aqueduct built to supply the Thermae Agrippae. This aqueduct, after it reached Rome, was carried on arches from the Pincian Hill down into the Campus Martius. See Platner 98–99; Burn Journ. of Phil. 10. 6; Baumeister 1514.—pluit: the aqueduct channel leaked.—Vipsanis: for the form see on 1.117.17.

2. madet...lubricus, is wet and slippery. With pluit...porta...imbre (1–2) cf. Iuv. 3.11 substitut ad veteres arcus madidumque Capenam (portam), said of the gate in the old Servian Wall wet with the drip from the Rivus Herculanus, a branch of the Aqua Marcia.

3. in...pueri: the boy apparently kept looking up at the icicles as he approached, thus exposing his throat. Roscida is hardly a successful epithet if M. meant it as an attempt to deprive the death of its horror. Cf. r.88.6 n.

4. unda: forceful substitute for stiria (cf. stilla), the common word for icicle (cf. 7.37.5).

5. peregisset...fata: cf. 5.37.15–16.

6. muro: prop. point of sword or dagger, then dagger, sword. The metaphor is effective. So too is the epithet tener; this muro is at once deadly and yielding. Muro tener involves oxymoron.

8. iugulatis is to be taken literally, cut throats. ‘Who is safe anywhere, if water, naturally soft and fluid, becomes like steel, if water, that, when it causes death at all, does so by suffocation, takes to cutting throats as does the armed assassin’.

26. Postumus, one of those patrons who paid with no definite regularity (Beck. 2.207), had apparently resented M.’s long-continued neglect of the officium (see 1.70, with notes). M. virtually bids him a long farewell.—Meter: § 48.
26
Quod te mane domi toto non vidimus anno,
vis dicam quantum, Postume, perdiderim?
tricenos, puto, bis, vicenos ter, puto, nummos.
Ignosces: togulam, Postume, pluris emo.

30
Baiano procul a lacu, monemus,
piscator, fuge, ne nocens recedas:
sacris piscibus hae natantur undae,

1–2. mane... non vidimus: i.e. 'I have not in a whole year presented myself at your salutatio'.
— toto... anno: for const. see on 2. 5. 1. — Postume: for position see on 1. 16. 2.

3. tricenos... nummos: 'I may on two occasions have lost 30 sestertii, and thrice I may have missed 20'. The loss for the year was thus 120 sestertii. By this time there had been a return to the money sportula; see 3. 7, with notes; 6. 88. Note that more than the 100 quadrantes might be given, esp. if the dole was not a daily one; cf. 9. 100; 10. 27.

4. Ignosces: i.e. 'for my plain speaking and my severance of our old relations'. — togulam... emo: 'your dole will not even pay for a toga, and a scanty one at that, much less help me to get food and drink'. Togulam is dim. of contempt. The client watched his sportula account closely; cf. Iuv. 1. 117–120 sed cum summus honor finito computat anno, sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat, quid facient comites quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est et panis fumusque domi?

30. From the end of the Republican fishponds and game-preserves (piscinae, stagna, vivaria) were essential to the typical villa. See e.g. Varr. R. R. 3. 3. 10; Plin. N. H. 9. 170; Hor. C. 2. 15. 2–4; Macr. Sat. 3. 15. 6. M. had doubtless seen a fish-pond on the estate of Domitian near Baiae, where he may have heard the story told here, or one that gave rise to it. He makes use of it as an excuse for again playing court flatterer (4. 27 is addressed to Domitian).
— Meter: § 49.

1–2. Baiano... lacu: the piscina is compared with the Lucrine Lake itself, unless Domitian actually laid claim to the fish of the Lucrine also. — monemus... fuge: for examples of such parataxis (instead of monere ut or ne) see Soed. 12. — piscator: any hypothetical poacher; M. is sounding a general warning. — ne... recedas: a final clause: 'that you may not go away a guilty thing'. M. might have put his thought affirmatively, ut purus recedas; cf. 14. — nocens = sacrilegus, damnatus; cf. impius, 8. M. talks as if Domitian were a god and his estate a temple; see on 4. 8. 9 ff. Cf. sacris, 3; sacrilegos... hamos, 12.

3. sacris: see preceding note. Through the deification of the
qui norunt dominum manumque lambunt illam, qua nihil est in orbe maius: quid quod nomen habent et ad magistri vocem quisque sui venit citatus?

Hoc quondam Libys impius profundo, dum praedam calamo tremente ducit, raptis luminibus repente caecus captum non potuit videre piscem, et nunc sacrilegos perosus hamos Baianos sedet ad lacus rogator. At tu, dum potes, innocens recede iactis simplicibus cibis in undas et pisces venerare delicatos.

emperor sacer often virtually = imperial; cf. e.g. Lib. Spect. 24. 2 cui lux prima sacri muneri ista fuit. — natantur: cf. Ov. Tr. 5. 2. 25–26 quot piscibus unda natatur, ... tot premor adversis. In 14. 196. 2 we have the active used with accusative.


5. qua ... maius: cf. 4. 8. 10 ingenti ... manu. — For the meter see § 49, d.

6 ff. Amos may be correct in thinking that Domitian had put out the eyes of some one who had been caught fishing in his piscina. M., however, represents the cruelty of the tyrant as an act of providence.

6–7. ad magistri ... citatus: cf. Plin. N. H. 10. 193 pisces ... audire ... palam est, utpote cum plausu congregari feros (‘the creatures’) ad cibum adsuetudine in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, et in piscinis Caesaris genera piscium ad nomen venire, quosdamque singulos. — citatus: cf. 10. 30. 23. Vss. 6–7 may be freely rendered, ‘nay, more, they have’, etc.

8. impius: see on nocens, 2. — profundo: cf. 10. 37. 15 illic piscoso modo vix educta (lina) profundo.

9. calamo tremente: cf. 3. 58. 27 N.; 10. 30. 16; 1. 55. 9.

10. luminibus: the use of lumen in the sense of ‘the light of the eye’, ‘the eye’, is mostly poetical: cf., however, Cic. Tusc. 5. 39. 114 Democritus luminibus amissos alba scilicet discernere et atra non poterat. The ancients often charged loss of sight to the gods as a punishment for iniquity.

13. rogator = mendicus; cf. 10.

15. simplicibus: i.e. casting in only harmless food, instead of sacrilegi hamis and bait.

16. pisces venerare: because they are the property of a divine
32
Et latet et lucet Phaethontide condita gutta, ut videatur apis nectare clusa suo.
Dignum tantorum pretium tulit illa laborum: credibile est ipsam sic voluisse mori.

39
Argenti genus omne conparasti, et solus veteres Myronos artes,

personage. — delicatos, dainty, delicate, petted; cf. 10. 30. 22, and deliciae, 'pet'.

32. The tears shed by the sisters of Phaethon (Phaethontides, Heliades) for their brother's fate were supposed to have become amber drops when the women were metamorphosed into poplars. Cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2. 340 ff. — Meter: § 48.


2. apis: cf. 4. 59; 6. 15. 1–4 dum Phaethontea formica vagatur in umbra, implicuit tenuem sucina gutta feram; sic modo quae fuerat vita contempta manente, funeribus facta est nunc pretiosa suis. — nec
tare . . . suo: the bee in the amber drop looked as if inclosed in a portion of its own honey; nectar is used not merely of the drink of the gods but of other delicious or precious liquid or semi-liquid substances. Cf. Verg. G. 4. 163–164 aliae (apes) purissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas. — clusa: cf. Tac. Ger. 45 sucum tamen arborum esse intellegas, quia terrena quaedam atque etiam volucricia animalia plerumque inter-
lucent, quae implicata umore mox durescente materia cluduntur; Plin. N. H. 37. 43.

3. Dignum . . . pretium: an ample return for a life of industry; it is a positive distinction to win such a sepulcher.

39. If this Charinus is the wretch of 1. 77, as we can hardly doubt, the point (made in 9–10) is the more evident. M., while throwing doubt on Charinus's honesty as an art collector, takes occasion to press home the old charge of moral turpidity. Meter: § 49.

Vss. 1–8 recite Charinus's claims; his collection embraces all kinds of plate, and is the only genuine collection in Rome! M., however, in order not to spoil his point, mentions in detail only the genus caelatum (see 3. 35. 1 N.).

1. Argenti, plate; cf. 8. 71. 1–2 quattuor argenti libras mihi tempore brumae misisti ante annos, Postumiane, decem; 7. 86. 7 N.

2–5. solus . . . habes: note the ironical repetition of solus. Cf. the claim made in 8. 6. Passion for collecting plate and works of art became a fad at Rome, in which the supreme motive was love of display; see on 3. 35. 1.
solus Praxitelles manum Scopaeque, solus Phidiasi toreuma caeli, solus Mentoreos habes labores, nec desunt tibi vera Gratiana,

To supply the demand for antique works of art 'originals' were manufactured; see Fried. SG. 2. 176 ff.; 3. 308 ff.; Beck. 1. 41 ff.

2. veteres . . . artes, old (and therefore genuine) masterpieces (creations) of Myron. Artes is used here of the results of skill (metonymy); cf. Hor. C. 4. 8. 5-8 artium quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus; Stat. Silv. 1. 3. 47 vidi artes veterumque manus. Cf. the use of labores, 5. If genuine, these articles of virtu were about five hundred years old, for Myron flourished in the fifth century B.C. He ranked among the greatest artists, as sculptor, statuary, and engraver. He excelled in the delineation of animals; much of his work was in bronze. His most famous creations were the statue of a cow and the Discobolus, both in marble. Cf. 8. 50. 1; Iuv. 8. 102-104 et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti multus ubique labor, rarae sine Mentore mensae; Fried. SG. 3. 310.

3. Praxitelles: Greek form of genitive. Praxiteles, one of the most famous Greek sculptors and workers in bronze, was born at Athens about 400 B.C. As Phidias was the head of the earlier Attic school, so Praxiteles and Scopas represent the later. Praxiteles's most famous piece was the Venus of Cnidos. His Hermes was also famous and is yet extant, at Olympia in Greece. Cf. Priap. 10. 2-4 non me Praxitelles Scopase fecit, nec sum Phidiace manu politus, sed lignum rude vilicus dolavit. — manum, handiwork, used esp. of finishing touches by artist or writer; so χειρ. Cf. Verg. A. 1. 455-456 artificumque manus intra se operumque laborem miratur; Petr. 83 Zeuxidos manus; Stat. Silv. 1. 3. 47; cited on 2.—Scopae: Scopas of Paros — architect, statuary, sculptor of the fourth century B.C. See on Praxitelles above.

4. Phidiasi . . . caeli: see on 2; cf. 3. 35. 1 N. Phidias, the greatest sculptor and statuary of the Greeks, was born about 490 B.C. His friendship with Pericles made him a sort of art director in the erection of the greatest structures at Athens, Elis, and Olympia. — toreuma: see on 3. 35. 1. Cf. Plin. N. H. 34. 56 hic (Polyclitus) consumo mansa hanc scientiam indicatur et toreuticum sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse. — caeli: the chisel or burin of the engraver (caelator) or sculptor; cf. 10. 87. 15-16 mirator veterum senex avorum donet Phidiasi toreuma caeli.

5. Mentoreos . . . labores: Mentor, who lived in the fourth century B.C., seems to have been the greatest of the caelatores; cf. e.g. 8. 51. 1-2; 9. 59. 16; Fried. SG. 3. 311-312. — labores either denotes the results of his separate endeavors (metonymy; see on artes, 2) or is a pluralis maiestatis.

6. vera Gratiana (vasa): silverware, apparently Italian, named from the maker or from some one who had popularized it. Plin. N. H. 33. 139, writing of the whims of fashion, says: nunc Furniana, nunc
nec quae Callaico linuntur auro,
nec mensis anaglypta de paternis.
Argentum tamen inter omne miror
quare non habeas, Charine, purum.

41
Quid recitaturus circundas vellera collo?
convenient nostris aurobus ista magis.

Clodianna, nunc Gratiana... nunc
anaglypta asperitatemque exciso
circa linearum picturas quaerimus.
See Marq. 695.
7. quae... auro: i.e. the
chythsendeta; see on 2. 43. 11.—
Callaico... auro, Spanish gold;
the Callaici (Gallaeci) inhabited
Gallaecia in Hisapnae Tarraco-
nensis. Cf. 14. 95. 1-2 (on a phiala
aurea caelata) quamvis Callaico
rubeam generosa metallo, glorior
arte magis, nam Myos iste labor;
10. 16. 3.—linuntur, are inlaid,
are lined.
8. anaglypta (vasa)=ἀνάγλυ-
πτα, ἀνάγλυφα, i.e. silver vessels
ornamented in bas-relief; see Plin.
N. H. 33. 139, cited on 6; note on
toreuma, 3. 35. 1; Iuv. 14. 62 hic
leve argentum, vasa aspera tergetat
alter.—paterni: they are heir-
looms.
9-10. Since Charinus had ar-
genti genus omne (1), he of course
had the kind technically known as
argentum purum (see on 3. 35. 1).
M., however, hints that after all
none of his ware is purum, i.e.
‘pure’, ‘clean’; all has been defiled
by the touch of Charinus, a homo
impurus. See Introd. M. may be
hinting, too, that the claims made
by Charinus for the genuineness
of his plate would not bear investi-
gation.
41. On a reader who appeared
before the public with a woolen
cloth (focale) about his throat.—
Meter: § 48.
1. Quid... collo? men some-
times wore such focalia as a piece
of affectation or effeminacy; cf.
Hor. S. 2. 3. 254-255. In 12. 89
Charinus on pretense of earache
wraps a cloth about his head: quod
lana caput alligas... non aures
tibi, sed dolent capilli. If this man
is actually hoarse, his croaking
will offend the audience (2); elen-
gance of presentation constituted
no small part of the successful
recitation. For pretenses at reci-
tations see 3. 18, with notes.
2. ista: contemptuous, as often.
M. alludes not only to the possible
physical disability of the man, but
to the feebleness of his poetry.
Cf. 14. 137. 1-2 si recitaturus dedero
tibi forte libellum, hoc focale tuas
adserat auriculas.—In vellera collo
(sc. tuo) nostris auribus ista the
chiasmus emphasizes the double
contrast.
44. A picture of Vesuvius be-
fore and after the famous eruption
of 79. This eruption destroyed Sta-
biae, Pompeii, and Herculanum,
and made a waste of the Vesuvian
slope, which up to that time had
been famous for fertility. In 63 an
earthquake had given warning that
the normal quiet of the mountain
was at an end. See Plin. Ep. 6. 16;
6. 20; Dio Cass. 66. 21-23; Mau-
Hic est pampineis viridis modo Vesbius umbris:
presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus,
haec iuga quam Nysae colles plus Bacchus amavit,
hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros,
haec Veneris sedes, Lacedaemone gratior illi,
hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus erat.
Cuncta iacent flammis et tristi mersa favilla
nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi.

Encaustus Phaethon tabula tibi pictus in hac est:

1. pampineis... umbris: cf. Verg. (?); Cop. 31 pampinea... umbra; Flor. 1. ii. 16. 5 hic (in Campania) amici vitibus montes Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, et pulcherrimus omnium Vesuvinus, Aetnae ignis imitator. — modo: hardly ten years had elapsed since the eruption. — Vesbius: this form and Vesvius seem to belong to the sermo familiaris.

2. presserat: a strong word, = oppresserat, had overwhelmed, i.e. had filled to overflowing; see on 1. 4. 2. — madidos: proleptic, till they were filled full. — nobilis uva: cf. 5. 78. 19 succurrent tibi nobles olivae. — lacus: vats into which the grape juice flowed as it came from the press; cf. Cato R. R. 25 in dolia picata vel in lacum vinarium pictum.

3. Nysae colles: Nysa (Nyssa) was the name of many places in Asia Minor and the Islands famous for the growth of the vine, or associated with Bacchus myths.

4. Satyri: connected with Bacchic worship as satellites of the god.

5. haec... sedes refers to Pompeii in particular; Venus was the patron goddess of that town. See Mau-Kelsey 266; 344. — Lacedaemon: Cythera, where Venus was believed to have first touched land after rising from the foam of the sea, was off the southern coast of Lacedaemon.

6. locus... erat refers to Herculanenum, which was reputed to have been founded by Hercules when he was on his way back from Spain after stealing the oxen of Geryones (see on 5. 49. 11).

7. tristi, dismal; a transferred epithet, since the sense is rather sorrow-causing.

8. nec: as in 1. 109. 20; see note there. — superi: the gods, even Vulcan himself, might well lament such a display of power. — licuisse sibi: cf. 4. 18. 7 N.; 7. 21. 4; Anthol. Lat. 2. 1362. 6 hoc quoque non vellet mors licuisse sibi.

47. 'Why burn Phaethon a second time?' — For an allusion to the story of Phaethon see 4. 32. — Meter: § 48.

1. Encaustus (ἐγκαυστός), burned in, encaustic. In encaustic work the colors were burned in with the help of a medium of melted
quid tibi vis, dipyrum qui Phaethonta facis?

Nescit, crede mihi, quid sint epigrammata, Flacce, qui tantum lusus illa iocosque vocat. Iste magis ludit, qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos aut cenam, crude Thyesta, tuam, aut puero liquidas aptantem Daedalon alas,

wax mixed with oil. We know less about it than about any other kind of painting practiced in ancient times; see Smith D. of A. 2. 392 ff.; Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, i. 97.

2. dipyrum, twice exposed to fire; cf. διπυρος.

49. Epigram versus epos (and tragedy); a defense of epigram as a serious form of literature. Epigram deals with real life, epos with that which is legendary and imaginary. Cf. 10. 4; see § 33.—Meter: § 48.

1. crede mihi: i.e. 'I am serious in this judgment; the prevailing opinion is due to ignorance'. Cf. § 18, on the relation of M. to Statius; also § 40.—Flacce: it is uncertain how far we can identify persons of this name in M.

2. tantum, only.—lusus: cf. 1. 113. 1 N.; Tac. D. 10 epigrammatum lusus.—iocos: cf. 1. 4. 3 N.

3-4. Ile...qui: M. may be thinking of Statius; see Introd. M. may have resented some words in Statius's Praefatio to Book II of the Silvae (addressed to Atedius Melior): seis a me leves libellos quasi epigrammatis loco scriptos (cf. Praefatio to Book IV of the Silvae). Statius was engaged on the Thebais between 80 and 92; some parts of the poem had doubtless been heard at recitations. For M.'s general thought cf. 8. 3; 9. 50. 1-4 ingenium mihi, Gaurus, probas sic esse pusillum, carmina quod faciam quae brevitate placent. Con- fiteor: sed tu, bis sensis grandia libris qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es? 5. 53. 1-4 Colchida quid scribis, quid scribis, amice, Thyesten? quo tibi vel Nioben, Basse, vel Andromachen? materia est, mihi crede, tuae aptissima chartis Deucalion vel, si non placet hic, Phaethon; Iuv. 1. 2-14.—prandia...Tereos: see on Atthide, 1. 53. 9. Note acc. in prandia; the best prose commonly shows abl. with de after scribo, but cf. Liv. 21. 1. 1 licet mihi praefari...bellum me scripturum.—crude Thyesta: see 3. 45. 1 N. Crudus prop. = 'bloody', then 'merciless', crudelis; it is used with special reference to such cannibalistic practices as this. Cf. Ov. Her. 9. 67-68 crudi Diomedis imago, effetus humana qui dape pavit equas.

5. puero: Icarus. The story was not only a favorite with the epic writers (cf. e.g. Iuv. 1. 52), but was acted in a realistic way.—liquidas, melting, molten, is proleptic, and refers to the melting of the wax by the sun's rays (Schrev.) or to the ultimate fate of Icarus when he fell into the sea. In any case the adj. points out how worthless was Icarus's support.
54

O cui Tarpeias licuit contingere quercus
et meritas prima cingere fronde comas,

6. pascentem ... Polyphemum: M. seems to have in mind Vergil's picture of the Cyclops; cf. A. 3. 655-659 summo cum monte videmus ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole movemtum pastorem Polyphemum, etc.

7. A ... libellis: not an extravagant claim, when we consider the current exaggerated taste in epos and tragedy. — vesica: prop. 'bladder'; here used figuratively for bombast, fustian. See § 35.

8. Musa ... nostra: cf. nostra Thalia, 4. 8. 12 n. — insano syrmathe: the syrma (συρμα) was the long trailing robe of the tragic actor, assumed, as was the high boot (cothurnus), to magnify his height; cf. Iuv. 8. 228-229 ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae syrma vel Antigonae personam vel Melanippae. Used figuratively the word denotes tragedy and the fine frenzy appropriate to tragedy. Cf. 12. 94. 3-4; Iuv. 15. 30-31.


10. istalegunt: a higher tribute than mere mouth praise, which demands a minimum of time and pains, "with of course the implied and very sound criticism that it is not so easy to write what shall be easy to read" (Saintsbury 1. 260).

— ista, what lies before you (a meaning common in M.; cf. 1. 70. 18 n.), i.e. 'my epigrams', or, if ista is contemptuous (cf. 4. 41. 2 n.), what you decry.

54. The poet advises Collinus, as true disciple of Epicurus, to make the most of life; literary fame cannot stay the hand of fate for a single day. — Meter: § 48.

1. Tarpeias = Capitolinas. The Mons Tarpeius was but a part of the Mons Capitolinus. It was in honor of Iuppiter Capitolinus that Domitian instituted the quinquennale certamen or agon Capitolinus. Cf. 9. 3. 8 quid pro Tarpeiae frondis honore (tibi solvere) potest? 9. 40. 1-2 Tarpeias Diodorus ad coronas Romam cum peteret Pharo relicta.

— quercus: the victors received chaplets of oak leaves; cf. 4. 1. 6; Iuv. 6. 387-388. Hence quercus = querceas coronas.

2. meritas (from mereor): i.e. that have fairly earned the poet's crown; render by deserving, or by deservedly. — prima ... fronde: cf. Verg. A. 8. 274 cingite fronde comas. Prima may mean that Collinus won a prize for Latin poetry at the first Agon Capitolinus, held in 86, or it may mean the highest of all the prizes given in that year. See Fried. SG. 3. 426.
si sapis, utaris totis, Colline, diebus extremumque tibi semper adesse putes.

5 Lanificas nulli tres exorare puellas contigit: observant quem statuere diem. Divitior Crispo, Thrasea constantior ipso laudior et nitido sis Meliore licet, nil adicit penso Lachesis fusosque sororum explicat et semper de tribus una secat.

3. sapis: cf. I. 15. 11 N.; Hor. C. 1. 11. 6-7 sapis, vina liques, et spatio brevi spem longam reseces. — totis . . . diebus: 'lose no moment of a single day; enjoy every one'. For the sentim e cf. I. 15; 5. 20; 7. 47.


5. Lanificas . . . puellas: the Parcae, Clothin, Lachesis, and Atropos, represented, both in literature and in art, as spinning and cutting off the thread of life; cf. 6. 58. 7-8 si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina; Iuv. 12. 64-66. — exorare, to prevail on, i.e. to lengthen life. Exorare puellas recalls Ovid's exorare pellam, which ends a hexameter in A. A. 1. 37; F. 4. 111; see Zingerle 23.

6. Divitior Crispo: Vibius Crispus, as orator and spy (delator) under Domitian, became enormously rich and held many high offices. He was consul twice, curator aquarum, and proconsul of Africa. His wealth is variously estimated at from 200 to 300 million sestertii. See 12. 36. 8-9; Tac. H. 2. 10; Suet. Dom. 3; and esp. Iuv. 4.

81-93. — Thrasea: P. Thrasea Paetus, one of the noblest Stoics of his time, opposed the despotism of Nero, and was put to death by Nero in 66. Cf. e.g. I. 8. 1-2; Tac. Ann. 16. 21. See also I. 13, with notes: § 38 fin.

8. laudior . . . Meliore: see 2. 69. 7 N. — laudior, more elegant. — nitido: because of oil or clear complexion, well-kept, sleek. In Stat. Silv. 2. 3. 1-2 Melior is nitidus. — licet, although; logically the first word of 7-8. See on 1. 70. 17.

9. penso: pensum prop. = a given quantity of wool weighed out (cf. pendere) to a slave for a day's spinning, then a spinner's task. Here it denotes the parcel of wool allotted to a given man's life. Cf. 10. 44. 5-6 gaudia tu differs, at non et stamina differt Atropos atque omnis scribitur hora tibi; Sen. Herc. Fur. 181-182. — Lachesis: see I. 88. 9 N. — fusos, spindles.

10. expicat, unrolls, unwinds. — de tribus una: Atropos; cf. 9. 76. 6-7 invidit de tribus una soror et festinatis incidit stamina pensis. — secat: see App. 57. M., who has been sojourning at Baiae or in the neighborhood, compares Baiae and Tibur, the two popular resorts. — Meter: § 48.
4- 57-

EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

8]

117

57

Dum

nos blanda tenent lascivi stagna Lucrini
et quae pumiceis fontibus antra calent,

tu colis Argei regnum, Faustina, coloni,

quo te bis decimus ducit ab urbe lapis.
Horrida sed fervent Nemeaei pectora monstri
nee satis est Baias igne calere suo

;

ergo sacri fontes et litora grata valete,

Nympharum
1.

pariter Nerei'dumque

blanda, charming, seductive
3. 5. 96 sive vapori;


cf.

feras, blandissima litora, Baias.
Lucrini see 3. 60. 3 N.
lascivi
.

.

.

unbridled license; cf. e.g. Prop.
i. ii. 27; Sen. Ep. 51.
3.
calent: the whole
2. quae
region is volcanic. The hot mineral
springs which gush from the tufa
rocks at various points seem first
to have made the place famous as
a health resort.
pumiceis: i.e.
that issue from the porous rocks.
Pumex is used of soft porous rock
in general.
antra either natural
or artificially made in furtherance
of the medical treatment given at
the springs. Since the poet was
there so late in the year (5) it would
appear that he was taking the
.

.

.

:

Silv. 3.

i.

144145

Nereides

virides

ipsae pumiceis
antris exiliunt

ultra.
3.
(i.

colis

25;

3.

.

.

.

coloni: Faustinus
had a villa

58) doubtless

near Tibur, where he was at this
writing, enjoying the coolness of
the

coloni: traArgei.
declared that Tibur was
founded by Tiburnus, Coras, and
Catillus, sons of Catillus, who was
himself son of the Argive prophet
hill.

dition

Amphiaraus; cf. e.g. Hor. C. 2. 6. 5
Tibur Argeo positum colono. See
App.

.

.

1. 12.

decimus

bis

4.

:

During the season Baiae was a
scene of festivity and of almost

domus.

.

.

lapis: see

.

3-4 N.

fervent
Horrida, shaggy.
monstri: the Nemean lion
after it was slain by Hercules was
5.

.

.

.

placed in the zodiac as the sign
Leo. In the breast of Leo is Regu-

an especially brilliant star;
N. H. 1 8. 271 regia in pectore Leonis stella\ Hor. C. 3. 29.
lus,

cf. Plin.

1

920 et stella vesani Leonis

(

fttrit),

monstri

sole dies referents siccos.

:

sprung from Typhon and Echidna.
calere: for
6. satis est
.

.

.

41. 8 te satis est nobis
admimerarepecus.
igne calore.

const,

cf.

1

1.

=

suo: the southern latitude, not
to speak of the heat of the sulphur
baths, made Baiae warm long before August.
7. sacri: in ancient poetry all
springs are sacred, because, as Servius says on Verg. E. i. 52, omnibus

aquis

nymphae sunt

praesidentes.
Besides, these springs were
prob. sacred to Aesculapius.
litora grata: no coast in the Roman world was so charming as
that around the Bay of Naples.
Cf. 8.

8.

Nympharum

.

.

.

domus

refers to sacri fontes, Nereidum
domus to the litora grata.
.

.

.


Herculeos colles gelida vos vincite bruma,
nunc Tiburtinis cedite frigoribus.

59

Flentibus Heliadum ramis dum vipera repit,
fluxit in opstantem sucina gutta feram,
qua, dum miratur pingui se rore teneri,
concreto riguit vincta repente gelu.

5 Ne tibi regali placeas, Cleopatra, sepulcro,
vipera si tumulto nobiliore iacet.

9. Herculeos . . . bruma: i.e. 'as a winter resort you surpass Tibur'. For Tibur and Hercules see 1. 12. 1 N. — vincite: the so-called permissive use of the inv.; the sense is, 'for all I care you may surpass Tibur in the depth of winter'. For a like use of the fut. ind. cf. 5. 42. 1 N.; Hor. C. 1. 7. 1; Smith's edition of Horace's Odes, Introd. § 79. — bruma: see 3. 58. 8 N.

10. Tiburtinis . . . frigoribus, the cool days at Tibur. By contrast with Baiae Tibur reminds one of the winter's cold, for which frigus is often used; cf. 1. 12. 1 gelidas . . . arces; 5. 34. 5; 7. 65. 1; Hor. S. 2. 6. 45 matutina parum cautos iam frigora mordent.

59. Cf. 4. 32, with notes. Vipera (1) can hardly be taken literally; some small creeping thing more or less resembling a vipera may have been caught as described, or may have been artificially inclosed in a substance resembling amber. — Meter: § 48.

1. Flentibus . . . ramis: see on 4. 32. 1; cf. Stat. Silv. 5. 3. 85–86 cunctos Heliadum ramos lacrimosae germina.

2. fluxit . . . feram: cf. 6. 15. 2, cited on 4. 32. 2. — opstantem: i.e. as it blocked the way of the drop. — feram is justified by vipera; render by creature.

3. miratur . . . teneri: mirov with inf. occurs in Cicero. — rore = umore, aqua. Amber, though viscid, is clear like ros or nectar. Cf. nectar = 'amber', 4. 32. 2.

4. concreto, thickened, hardening. Concreto is one of many deponent pf. participles of intr. verbs; cf. adultus, cautus, coalitus, cretus. Coniurati, conspirati, 'conspirators', belong here. — gelu: here the thickening of the amber through atmospheric influence.

5. Ne . . . placeas, do not pride yourself; cf. 1. 72. 6; 5. 57. 1 cum voco te dominum, noli tibi, Cinna, placere. — regali . . . sepulcro: for case see on templo, Lib. Spect. 1. 3. Cleopatra finally shut herself up with her treasures in a splendid structure — which seems to have been intended for a mausoleum — and made away with herself there, in order that she might not be taken to Rome to adorn Augustus's triumph. — Cleopatra: her career was cut off as abruptly as was the life of the pipera. M. may have thought of her here because of the story that she died by the bite of an asp; see Suet. Aug. 17, with Schuckburgh's note.
Iuli iugera pauca Martialis
hortis Hesperidum beatiora
longo Ianiculi iugo recumbunt:
lati collibus eminent recessus,
et planus modico tumore vertex
caelo perfruitur sereniore
et curvas nebula tegente valles
solus luce nitet peculiari:
puris leniter admoventur astris
celsae culmina delicata villae.

Hinc septem dominos videre montis

64. A description of the estate of Iulius Martialis on the Ianiculum. Cf. i. 15.— Meter: § 49.
1. iugera pauca: cf. 31.
2. hortis Hesperidum: these gardens were variously located, sometimes on an island in the ocean on the western verge of the world, sometimes in northern Africa near Mt. Atlas (because the Hesperides were accounted daughters of Atlas) or near Cyrene.
3. longo... iugo: the Ianiculum is a long ridge or succession of summits on the west bank of the Tiber. For estates on the hills of Rome see on 1. 85. 2.— recumbunt reflects the quiet retirement of the site, esp. as viewed from a distance.
4. lati... recessus: i.e. broad, level stretches that run far back stand out in sharp relief on the several hills or summits of the ridge. Collibus is ablative.— eminent: freely, 'are conspicuous'; lit. 'stand out from'. See App.
5. planus... vertex: the summit was level or almost level.— modico tumore: abl. of characteristic, gently swelling. A prose writer would say, more exactly, planus vel potius modico tumore.
6. perfruitur, enjoys in an exceptional degree (per).
7. curvas, winding.— nebula tegente, though the mist, etc.
8. solus: see App.— peculiari, peculiarly its own.
9-10. puris... villae: the roofs and gables of the house, itself on the top of the iugum, rise one above the other in fairy-like fashion till, as seen from below or against a distant sky, they seem to pierce the clouds.— puris: above the fog and smoke of the neighboring town; cf. 8. 14. 3-4 specularia puros admittunt soles et sine faece diem.— admoventur astris: cf. Lib. Spect. 2. hic ubi sidereus proprius videt astra colossus; Ov. M. i. 316 mons ibi verticibus petit ardus astra duobus.— delicata: cf. 7. 17. 1 ruris bibliotheca delicati (of this same rus). Render by graceful, fairy-like, dainty.
11. Hinc: the villa must have been on the northern point of the Ianiculum to command this
et totam licet aestimare Romam, Albanos quoque Tusculosque colles et quodcumque iacet sub urbe frigus, Fidenas veteres brevesque Rubras, et quod virgineo cruore gaudet Annae pomiferum nemus Perennae. Illinc Flaminiae Salariaeque gestator patet essedo tacente, bird's-eye view of Rome and the country beyond. — sephem . . . montis: just what hills M. meant we cannot say. The list commonly given in modern books — Capitoline, Palatinus, Aventinus, Caelius, Esquiline, Viminalis, Quirinalis, i.e. the hills of the Servian city — is not given in any ancient author. The first enumeration of seven hills dates from the time of Constantine. The phrase sephem montes seems to have arisen from Septimontium, name of an ancient festival in Rome, for which see e.g. Platner 39-41; Burn, Rome and the Campagna, 37. — dominos, that rule the world; cf. Prop. 3. 11. 57 sephem urbs alta iugis toto quae praesidet orbi; dominae ... Romae, 1. 3. 3 N.

12. aestimare: i.e. to measure with the eye.

13. Tusculos . . . colles: Tusculum (modern Frascati) lay on a spur of the Alban mountains, about ten miles southeast of Rome, just north of Mt. Algidus, which may be referred to here.

14. quodcumque . . . frigus: esp. Tibur; cf. 4. 57. 10 N. — sub, near, not 'below' (for these places all lay higher than Rome). — frigus, cool spot; concrete for abstract.

15. Fidenas veteres: Fidenae lay high, between the Tiber and the Anio, on the Via Salaria, about five miles northeast of Rome. At this time it was a broken-down place; cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 11. 7-8; Iuv. 10. 100. — breves . . . Rubras: Rubra saxa or ad Rubras was a small town on the Via Flaminia about nine miles from Rome; the reddish color of the tufa rock gave the place its name.

16–17. The Romans themselves had no clear notion of the origin of the festival of Anna Perenna, which was celebrated on the Ides of March, apparently in an orchard near the first milestone on the Via Flaminia. It was the occasion for unbridled license of tongue and action. See Ov. F. 3. 523 ff., 675-676, 695; Preller-Jordan 1. 343 ff.; Roscher Lex. See App.

18. Flaminiae Salariaeque: sc. viae. For the Via Flaminia, named from C. Flaminius, who fell at Trasumenes, see on 3. 14. 4. The Via Salaria left Rome at the Porta Collina and ran through the Sabine country and Picenum to the Adriatic.

19. gestator: here rider, not 'bearer'. See on 3. 14. 1. — patet . . . tacente, is in full view though one does not hear the car; cf. 10. 6. 6 (quando erit) tota . . . Flaminia Roma videnda via? The essedum was a vehicle that more or less resembled the British or Belgic war
ne blando rota sit molesta somno, quem nec rumpere nauticum celeuma nec clamor valet helciarium, cum sit tam prope Mulvius sacrumque lapsae per Tiberim volent carinae.

Hoc rus, seu potius domus vocanda est, commendat dominus: tuam putabis, tam non invida tamque liberalis, tam comi patet hospitalitate:

chariot of the same name, apparently in having but two wheels and no top; see Fried. SG. 2. 36 ff.; Beck. 3. 15. Cf. the modern trade and fancy names given to vehicles, e.g. ‘victoria’, ‘brougham’.

20. ne...somno: the final clause is very effective; what is really the effect or result of the distance it ascribes to the essedum as its deliberate purpose.—blando...somno: i.e. of people in the villa. — rota...molesta: cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 17. 7 si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum (in Rome) laedit.

21–22. rumpere: cf. 14. 125. 1 si matutinos facile est tibi rumpere somnos; Iuv. 6. 415–416 nam si latratis alti rumpitur somni. With rumpere...valet cf. 8. 32. 6. The const. is common in poetry, but very rare in Cicero and Caesar.—celeuma (κέλευμα): the call of the κέλευστής or fuggleman, who gives the stroke to the rowers. There was much shipping on the Tiber in ancient days; see Lanciani Anc. R. 235 ff. — clamor...helciarium: the cries of the bargemen who towed (cf. ἐλκευ, ἐλκιον) the ships or lighters against the river from Ostia. Cf. Apoll. Sidon. Ep. 2. 10. 4–6 curvorum hinc chorus helciarium respon- santibus alleluia ripis ad Christum levat amnicum celeuma. Helciarius belongs to the sermo plebeius; see on salarium, i. 41. 8.

23–24. cum, although. — Mulvius (pons): see on 3. 14. 4. The noises here referred to were due to the passing of vehicles across the bridge at night and of boats beneath it, and the disturbance created by beggars, etc., but esp. to the fact that under the Empire the people were accustomed to congregate there for nocturnal merrymaking; cf. Tac. Ann. 13. 47. — sacrum...Tiberim: see on sacri fontes, 4. 57. 7. As the spring had its nymph, the river had its god. Cf. Liv. 2. 10. 11 tum Coeces “Tiberine pater”, ait, “te sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias”.

—lapsae: freely, ‘gliding’.

25. Hoc rus: with its villa; cf. 1. 12. 3 N. — domus: regularly of the city mansion; here palace. Cf. 3. 58. 51 N.

26–28. commendat dominus: the charm of the host adds to the other attractions. — tuam putabis...hospitalitate: a good example of parataxis. Far less forceful would be tam non invida...hospitalitate ut tuam (domum esse) putes. — liberalis, gracious hospitable; sc. domus (est).
credas Alcinoi pios Penates
aut facti modo divitis Molorchi.
Vos nunc omnia parva qui putatis
centeno gelidum ligone Tibur
vel Praeneste domate pendulamque
uni dedite Setiam colono,
dum me iudice praeferantur istis
Iuli iugera paucă Martialis.

68
Invitas centum quadrantibus et bene cenas:

29. Alcinoi . . . Penates: i.e. the house of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, who royally entertained Ulysses. See Od. 7–12.
30. facti . . . Molorchi: i.e. of a Molorchus who had not only the kindly spirit of the original Molorchus, but wealth as well. Molorchus of Cleonea dwelt in or near the Nemean Forest and, though in poor circumstances, entertained Hercules when the latter was hunting the Nemean lion. Cf. 9. 43. 12–13; Stat. Silv. 3. 1. 29.
31. omnia . . . putatis, you who find no acreage large enough.—parva: pred. accusative.
32. centeno . . . ligone: i.e. with a hundred slaves, each with his hoe. Note the sing. of the distributive adjective, a poetic usage; cf. Iuv. 1. 64–65 cum iam sexta cervice feratur . . . cathedra. See App. on 16. —gelidum . . . Tibur: cf. 4. 57. 10 N.
33–34. Praeneste: modern Palestrina, one of the oldest towns of Latium; it lay on the edge of the Apennines, about twenty-three miles east of Rome. The roses and the nuts of the region were highly esteemed. —domate: poets and prose writers both often speak of the farmer, etc., as ‘taming’ the soil or the woods.—pendulam . . . Setiam: Setia from its lofty position on the Volscian mountains, in Latium, overlooked the Pomptine Marshes; as seen from a distance by the traveler on the Via Appia it must have seemed to hang from the mountain-side. Cf. pendentia Manosea, Lib. Spect. 1. 5 N. Setian wine ranked among the best; cf. 4. 69. 1; 10. 74. 10–11; 13. 112. 1 pendula Pomptinos quae spectat Setia campos.—uní . . . colono: i.e. ‘make one vast estate, if you will, out of all Setia’.
36. Iuli . . . Martialis: cf. 1. M. imitates Catullus in thus ending a poem with a verse like the first verse; cf. 2. 41; 7. 17; Paukstadt 34.
68. Sextus was one of those who, when they invited their clients to a dinner, ate and drank the best themselves, but treated the clients shabbily. Cf. 1. 20; 1. 43; 3. 7; etc. —Meter: § 48.
1. Invitas . . . quadrantibus: i.e. ‘you invite to a dinner so poor that the daily dole (100 quadrantes) would pay for it’. Centum quadrantibus is instr. abl. (= an abl.
EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

4. 75. 2

ut cenem invitor, Sexte, an ut invideam?

69. Tu Setina quidem semper vel Massica ponis, Papyle, sed rumor tam bona vina negat: diceris hac factus caelebs quater esse lagona: nec puto nec credo, Papyle, nec sitio.

75. O felix animo, felix, Nigrina, marito atque inter Latias gloria prima nurus,

of price) with invitæs, you entertain.
—et = et tamen.
2. Cf. 12. 29. 13-16.

1. Setina (vina): cf. 4. 64. 34 N. For the pl. (vina) see A. 100, b; GL. 204, NN. 5-6; L. 1108. After the supply of Caecuban failed, the wine of Setia held first place; cf. 8. 51. 19 N.; 10. 74. 10-11; 13. 112; Iuv. 10. 25-27 sed nulla acomita bibuntur fictilibus: tunc illa time, cum poca sumes gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro; 5. 33-37; Beck. 3. 434 ff.; Marq. 449 ff.—Massica: the Mons Massicus lay near the sea and divided Latium from Campania; the Ager Falernus was contiguous to it, in Campania. Horace mentions this wine several times; cf. C. 2. 7. 21; 3. 21. 5; Verg. G. 2. 143. —ponis: see i. 43. 2 N.
2. rumor, Madame Rumor, town talk. —tam bona (poni): i.e. as many people suppose. Bona = (1) good, of fine bouquet, (2) harmless. People believe that there is poison in Papylius's cups. Poisoning was a common way of committing murder in ancient times, since it was not possible to prove scientifically that poison had been administered. There was a permanent quaestio de sicariis et veneficis at Rome as early as Sulla's time. Cf. 8. 43; Iuv. i. 69-72.
3. diceris: i.e. 'rumor says that four of your wives in succession drank poison mixed with your fine wines'. —caelebs: used of a widower (viduus) as well as of a bachelor.—lagona: a long-necked, wide-mouthed, big-bellied jar or jug of Spanish earthenware that seems to have been placed at times upon the table, at times to have served for storage, as did the amphora.
4. nec sitio virtually negatives nec . . . credo, which was said ironically. This nec = et tamen non, i.e. the vs. = quamquam non puto vina tua non bona esse, ea bibere tamen nolo.

75. 'Nigrina, wife of Antistius Rusticus, surpassed in conjugal devotion the storied Euadne and Alcestis'. In 9. 30 we learn that she carried the bones of her husband from Cappadocia, where he had died, to Rome. —Meter: § 48.
1. animo = indole.
2. Latias = Romanas. —nurus: prop. 'daughters-in-law'; the poets, however, often use the word of young married women. Cf. e.g
te patrios miscere iuvat cum coniugie census, gaudentem socio participique viro.

5 Arserit Euhadne flammis iniecta mariti nec minor Alcestis nummio sub astra ferat: tu melius: certo meruisti pignoire vitae, ut tibi non esset morte probandus amor.

Ov. M. 15. 486-487 extinctum LATIAEQUE NURUS POPULUSQUE PATRESQUE DEFLEVERE NUMAM.
3. patrios... census is the property that Nigrina had inherited and that was secured to her by law; this she nevertheless shared with her husband. By M.'s time the emancipation of women was an accomplished fact; women married more and more frequently SINE CONVENTIONE, in which case their property (the dos excepted) did not become the property of their husbands. See Fried. SG. I. 467-468. —MISCERE = COMMUNICARE, or else CONIUGE is briefly put for CONIUGINIS CENSIBUS (= bonis). Such comparative compendia is common both in Latin and in Greek. Latin is capable of saying OCULUS EQUII ELEPHANTO (= quam elephanti oculus) MAIOR EST.
4. socio participique: i.e. as companion and partner (of joys and earthly goods). —Viro = marito, I.
5. Arserit Euhadne: cf. Hyg. Fab. 243 Eudane... propter Capaneum coniugem qui apud Thebas perierat in eandem pyram se consticet; OV. A. A. 3. 21 ff. Verg. A. 6. 447 places her among the heroines of the lower world. Arserit may be meant to suggest not merely Eudane's physical sacrifice, but her passionate love. The subjv. here is volitive (subjv. of will) with concessive force, 'let Eudane have', etc., = though Eudane, etc. —INJECTA: pass., but with middle force.

6. minor, in less measure, less freely.—Alcestis: when the oracle declared that Admetus, king of Thessaly, must die unless some one should die in his stead, his wife Alcestis offered herself. The story has been immortalized by the Alcestis of Euripides see also Hyg. Fab. 243.—SUB ASTRÆA FERAT: cf. Lib. Spect. 1. 6 (NEC) LAUDIBUS INMODICIS CARES IN ASTRA FERAT; Ennod. C. 2. 10 quod vincens aevum nomen ad astra ferat. The devotion of Nigrina shines by contrast with Juvenal's picture of marital infidelity and heartlessness; cf. Iuv. 6. 652-654 spectant (sc. women in the theater) subeuntem fata mariti Alcestem et, similis si permutatio detur, morte viri cupiunt animam servare catellae.

7-8. 'You need not die vicariously to prove your devotion; by your living you have gained greater glory than they gained by their dying'. Cf. 1. 8. 5-6 NOLI VIRUM FACILI REDEMIT QUI SANGUINE FAMAM; HUNC VOLO, LAUDARI QUI SINE MORTE POTEST.—MELIUS: SC. FECISTI.—CERTO, UNMISTAKABLE, GENUINE.—VITAE may be regarded either as gen. of definition or as subjective gen.; PIGNORE VITAE = 'a pledge supplied by your living'.—UT... AMOR: a result clause; MERUISTI (7) = EFFECISTI. We might rewrite CERTO... AMOR THUS: CERTO PIGNOR; VITA NON MORTE, EFFECISTI UT TIBI ESSET PROBANDUS AMOR.
Hospes eras nostri semper, Matho, Tiburtini. Hoc emis; imposui: rus tibi vendo tuum.

Si vis auribus Atticis probari, exhortor moneoque te, libelle, ut docto placeas Apollinari. Nil exactius eruditiusque est, sed nec candidius benigniusque: si te pectore, si tenebit ore, nec rhonchos metues maligniorum, nec scombris tunicas dabis molestas;

79. M. intimates that Matho, who has so frequently and for so long spunged upon him at his villa, might well assume that it belonged to him. In Roman law possession of property for a given time gave legal title to it. — Meter: § 48.

1. nostri . . . Tiburtini: sc. praedi. M. must refer to his Nomentanum (2. 38 N.), which may have been midway between Nomentum and Tibur.

2. emis: prob. ironical. ‘Better buy the place outright; and yet, if I were to sell it to you, that would be a cheat, for it is yours already’. — imposui, I have cheated you, in charging you anything for it. Cf. 3. 57. 1 callidus imposuit nuper mihi copo Ravennae. — rus: see App.

86. Cf. 1. 3; 3. 2. — Meter: § 49.

1. auribus Atticis: ears of people most critical, who recognize only the highest standards. As Athens represented the high-water mark of everything Greek, Atticus came to mean ‘preëminent’, ‘learned’, ‘critical’; cf. 3. 20. 9 lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat? Cic. Or. 7. 23 (Demosthenes) quo ne Athenas guidem ipsas magis credo fuisses Atticas.


4. Nil: see on 1. 10. 3.

5. candidius, fairer (in judgment); cf. 8. 28. 15–16 sed licet haec primis nibibus sint aemula dona, non sunt Parthenio candidiora suo.

6. pectore . . . tenebit: i.e. ‘shall appreciate you’. — tenebit ore: i.e. ‘shall talk favorably about you’.

7. rhonchos: cf. 1. 3. 5. N.

8. scombris . . . molestas: cf. 3. 2. 4 N.; 3. 50. 9. The term tunica molesta, ‘shirt of pain’ (Duff), a tunic or shirt smeared with pitch in which criminals were burned (cf. 10. 25. 5–6; Iuv. 1. 155–157) is here humorously applied to the paper in which the fish are wrapped. Cf. 13. 1. 1.
si damnaverit, ad salariorum

9. salariorum: cf. I. 41. 8 N.

10. scrinia: see I. 2. 4 N. Here the scrinia are boxes in which the dealers in salt fish (9) and schoolmasters keep their scrap-paper (see on 11). With ad . . . scrinia cf Catull. I4. 17–18 ad librarium curram scrinia.

11. inversa . . . charta: papyrus (see I. 25. 7–8; note on charta, I. 66. 7) was prepared to carry writing on but one side. The unused side often served as scrap-paper or as wrapping-paper; cf. 8. 62 i scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta; luv. I. 4–6; Plin. Ep. 3. 5. 17. — pueris: either clerks of the tradesmen, who computed accounts on the reverse side, or schoolboys, who wrote exercises thereon. See Marq. 815, NN. 3–4, for mention of an Egyptian papyrus now in Leyden which has a child’s school exercises on the unused side. — arande = scribende, but with ironical force, to mark the rough service to which the papyrus will be put. Aro, ‘write’, is rare, but Cicero, Pliny the Younger, and Suetonius use exaro in this sense. Note the case; strictly we should have the nom., to agree with the subject of curras, but since I–10 are directly addressed to the book, the voc. is natural enough; it is, besides, far more effective.
8. At Rome in the theater people sat in classes; the senators sat in the orchestra, the knights (equites) in the first fourteen rows (gradus, subsellia) back of the senators, the populace back of the knights. This privilege of the knights dates at least from the Lex Roscia, carried through by L. Roscius Otho, tribunus plebis in 67 B.C. The law was naturally unpopular, since it unseated many persons who had occupied desirable seats on equal terms with the knights. Hence persistent attempts were made to circumvent it; Phasis is a representative of a large class. At various times attempts were made to give new force to the old enactment, e.g. by the Lex Iulia of Augustus (Suet. Aug. 44) and by the edict which Domitian as censor morum issued in 89 or at the end of 88 (Suet. Dom. 8). Allusions to the whole matter are numerous; cf. e.g. 5. 14; 5. 27. 3-4 bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti ut sedeas viso pallidus Oceano (a dissipator, 'usher'); Iuv. 3. 153 ff.; Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 62 ff. See Fried. in Marq.-Wissowa 3. 531 ff.; 3. 534 ff.—Meter: § 49.

i. domini deique: used here for the first time; cf. 10. 72. 3. Domitian so styled himself, according to Suet. Dom. 13. See also 4. 8. 8 ff., with notes; Mommsen Staats. 2. 759.

3. puros...ordines: i.e. rows of seats uncontaminated by the rabble. Cf. 9.—eques: collective singular.

4. Phasis: perhaps a fictitious name (§ 38), coined to stigmatize a freedman who, as slave, had been brought from Colchis. Perhaps, however, the man's resplendent attire reminded M. of a pheasant (phasis). See on 3. 58. 16.

5. purpureis...lacernis: see 2. 29. 3 N.; cf. the pl. lacernas in 12. M. is perhaps hinting that Phasis was all clothes.

6. tumido, vaunting.

7. commodius, more comfortably, more decently; explained by 9.
turba non premimir nec inquinamur", 
haec et talia dum refert supinus, 
illas purpureas et adrogantes 
iussit surgere Leitus lacernas.

9

Languebam: sed tu comitatus protinus ad me 
venisti centum, Symmache, discipulis; 
centum me tetigere manus aquilone gelatae: 
non habui febrem, Symmache, nunc habeo.

13

Sum, fateor, semperque fui, Callistrate, pauper, 
sed non obscurus nec male notus eques,

10. supinus: i.e. lolling lazily on the comfortable equestrian seat.
12. surgere: i.e. to leave the equestrian seats.—Leitus: a dis- 
signator, mentioned repeatedly; cf. 
5. 14. II; 5. 25. 1-2 quadrinenta tibi non sunt, Chaerestrate: surgere, 
Leitus ecce venit; st! fuge, curre, late.

9. M. tells how the visit of a 
prominent physician made him 
seriously ill.—Meter: § 48.

1-2. Languebam, I was feeling a little dull, I was under the weather.—comitatus . . . discipulris: there were no hospitals in Rome; hence Symmachus turned M.'s bedchamber into a clinic. 
Symmachus seems to have had notoriety, if not fame: cf. 6. 70. 
4-6. On medical practice at Rome 
see Fried. SG. 1. 339 ff.; Marq. 
771 ff. For the syntax cf. Verg. A. 
1. 312 ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate.

3. centum . . . gelatae: every 
pupil felt M.'s pulse.—aquilone 
gelatae: the tramontana was 
blowing at the time.

4. nunc habeo: i.e. 'they gave 
me fever and ague'. For the pen- 
tameter-ending in 2 and 4 see 
§ 48, b.

13. Callistratus was evidently 
a Greek, probably a freedman, per- 
haps an eques (see on 2, 6). That 
he was boastful and vain may be 
assumed from the tone of M.'s 
remarks.—Meter: § 48.

1. Sum . . . pauper: on M.'s poverty see §§ 8-11; 14-15; 36. 
In 10. 76 (where Maevius prob. is a substitute for Martialis) he com- 
plains that the poet freezes in an 
ugly garb, while the jockey shines 
in splendid clothes. It is alto- 
gether improbable that M. ever 
possessed the equestrian census 
(400,000 sestertii), though this was 
small enough compared with the 
enormous fortunes amassed by 
some of the freedmen, esp. such 
as were in favor with the emperors 
(see on 6). M., however, had eques- 
trian rank; cf. 5. 17. 2; 9. 49. 4; § 8.

2. non . . . eques: that the ordo 
equester had sunk very low at this 
time is well known; cf. Iuv. 3. 153 ff.
sed toto legor orbe frequens et dicitur "Hic est", quodque cinis paucis, hoc mihi vita dedit.

5 At tua centenis incumbunt tecta columnis et libertinas arca flagellat opes magnaque Niliacae servit tibi gleba Syenes tondet et innumerous Gallica Parma greges.

Hoc ego tuque sumus: sed quod sum non potes esse:

10 tu quod es e populo quilibet esse potest.

— male notus = ignotus. It may also mean evilly known (infamis), and contain a reference to the proverbially iniquitous means used by the freedmen (e.g. Callistratus) to enrich themselves.

3. sed ... est: for M.'s fame see §§ 39-40.— toto ... orbe: cf. i. 1, with notes; Ov. Am. i. 15. 8 in toto semper ut orbe canar. — frequens is prop. used of crowded places, then of persons or things that gather or are collected in numbers (e.g. frequens senatus). Here the use is odd, for M., in order to cling to his contrast of ego and tu, says in the pass. what he could have said more clearly in the active: me toto orbe homines legunt frequentes. Render by 'thongs of readers'.— Hic est: cf. i. 1. i. N.; Shakespeare, i Henry the Fourth, 3. 2. 47-48 "But like a comet I was wonder'd at, That men would tell their children, 'This is he'"; Otto s.v. Digitus.

4. quod ... dedit: cf. i. 1. 4-6 n.; Herrick 624 "I make no haste to have my numbers read: Seldome comes Glorie till a man be dead".

5-8. 'You are rich, yes, but obscure'.

5. tua ... columnis: M. may be thinking of the many columns of the peristylium or tecta may = domus (synecdoche). In the atrium and the peristylium, long before M.'s time, expensive and multi-colored marbles were used. Cf. Hor. C. 2. 18. 3-5; Verg. A. 7. 170 tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis.

6. libertinas ... opes: the wealth and arrogance of the freedmen were proverbial. On the rule of the freedmen see Fried. SG. 1. 392 ff.; Merivale, chap. 50. Hence libertinas may merely = ingentes, immensas. But in this context the word prob. serves rather to score Callistratus's insignificance; see on male notus, 2, and cf. the analysis of 5-8.— flagellat: cf. 2. 30. 4 N.

7. magna ... Syenes: Rome relied largely on Egypt for its supply of grain. Syene (modern Assuan) was a Roman frontier town on the east bank of the Nile just below the Lesser Cataract. The famous syenite, which was quarried there, made the place well known. For the gen. form Syenes see on i. 70. 10.— servit tibi, ministers to you, yields you wealth.

— gleba: prop. a clod turned up by the plow; hence, virgin or rich soil, such as the Nile valley afforded in a good season.

8. tondet: sc. tibi; 'you know where your next toga will come from: I don't'.— Gallica Parma: cf. 2. 43. 4 N.

9-10. quod sum: i.e. distinguished, though poor.— quod es: i.e. insignificant, though rich.
Sedere primo solitus in gradu semper tunc, cum liceret occupare, Nanneius bis excitatus terque transtulit castra, et inter ipsas paene tertius sellas

post Gaiumque Luciumque consedit. Illinc cucullo propiciit caput tectus oculoque ludos spectat indecens uno.

14. Cf. 5, 8, with notes. — Meter: § 52.

1. primo ... gradu: the first of the fourteen rows of seats in the theater assigned to the equites.
2. cum ... occupare: i.e. before Domitian's edict was issued.
   occupare: occupo often = 'get the start of (somebody or something else)'; cf. Cic. Cato M. 16. 56
   Ahala Sp. Maelium ... occupatum interemit. Here it is used of getting a seat by coming early. Render,
   'when the practice was, first come, first served'.
3. excitatus: we may perhaps supply e somno, and suppose that Nanneius pretended to be asleep when the usher approached.—
   transtulit castra: i.e. moved on. Leitus keeps Nanneius on the march, as a general keeps an enemy moving by hanging on his rear. As
   used of an individual, the phrase is prob. part of the slang of the camp (sermo familiaris). Cf. Prop. 4. 8. 28 mullato volui castra movere
toro.
4-5. inter ... consedit is pure hyperbole, sheer fun; all attempts to interpret the words literally involve absolute disregard of the
   known conditions and arrangements of the Roman theater. Sellas apparently = 'sittings', 'sitting-places';
   inter ... sellas marks a contrast with sedere (1), and thus makes consedit
   (5) a bit of grim humor (sat! took his position!). Formerly, Nanneius had a full, comfortable seat; now
   all he has is a place between two seats!—paene tertius: more grim humor; he was almost in line with
   the other two, yet after all very far from having seats as they had.—
   post ... Lucium: the Romans used the names Gaius, Lucius, Seius, and Titius as the names
   John Doe and Richard Roe are now used, esp. by lawyers. Cf. the Digesta passim; Iuv. 4. 13-14 nam
   quod turpe bonis Titio Seiisque decepto Cristinum; and the response of the bride in the wedding cere-
   mony quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia. Here Gaius and Lucius are true knights, fully entitled to seats in
   the fourteen rows. —que ... —que: a combination almost wholly confined to poetry; common in M.
   —consedit keeps up the military figure of 3; consido is often used of a general or army taking a given
   position.
6. cucullo ... tectus: he seeks to hide his face; cf. 1. 53. 4 N. We
   may suppose that there was nothing in Nanneius's garb to attract
   the usher's attention; cf. 5. 8. 5, 11.
7. oculo ... indecens uno, an unsightly, one-eyed creature, gives the result of cucullo ... caput
tectus (6); oculo ... uno is causal abl.—spectat: see 1. 4. 5 N.
Et hinc miser deiectus in viam transit subsellioque semifultus extremo
et male receptus altero genu iactat
equití sedere Leitoque se stare.

Si tecum mihi, care Martialis,
securis liceat frui diebus,
si disponere tempus otiosum
et verae pariter vacare vitae,
nec nos atria nec domos potentum
nec litis tetricas forumque triste

8. miser: mock sympathy.—
deiectus: also a military term, used
of an enemy dislodged from his position.—viam: either one of the
passages running between the blocks
of seats (cunei), technically known
as scalae, or, more probably, one of
the praecinctiones. Two or three of
the latter commonly ran round
the theater, partly to separate the
different classes of seats, partly to
facilitate ingress and egress. The
viae afforded standing room to
people not having regular seats.—
For the caesura see § 52, c.

9. subsellio ... extremo may
mean the end of a row, or, better,
the last of the fourteen rows of the
knights (contrast primo ... gradu, i).
Nannæus clings desperately to the
equestrian seats; to go further back
is to be lost in the rabble. — semi-
fultus, only half supported.

10. male receptus: freely,
"resting uncomfortably".—altero,
one, almost = alterutro.—iactat,
boasts (cf. 5. 8. 6); with stare, i., it
= asserts; it need not imply speech.

11. equiti: collective singular.
—sedere: i.e. that he has a real
seat as an eques; cf. 1, and note on

4-5. — Leito: see 5. 8. 12 N.—
stare: as he evidently had a right
to do, in the via, 8.

20. Cf. 1. 15, with notes.—

Meter: § 49.

1-10. Si ... liceat ... nossemus ... essent: M. has combined
two different conditional forms:
(1) si ... liceat ... norimus ... sint,
and (2) si ... liceret ... nossemus ...
essent. Fusion (confusion) of syn-
tactical forms is common at all
periods of Latin.

3. disponere ... otiosum: cf.
Plin. Ep. 4. 23. 1 ex communibus
amicis cognovi te, ut sapientia tua
dignum est, et disponere otium et
ferre.

4. verae ... vitae: cf. vivere,
14; notes on 1. 15. 4; 1. 103. 12;
2. 90. 3.—pariter, in each other's
company.

5. domos potentum: houses
to which clients, such as M. was,
must resort at the daily levee; cf.
1. 70. 13; 12. 18. 4-5; Hor. Epod.
2. 7-8 forumque vitat et superba
civium potentiorum limina.

6. tetricas: cf. 10. 20. 14 N.—
triste: because associated with
funerals, litigation, and money
nossemus nec imagines superbas,
sed gestatio, fabulæ, libelli,
Campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae, haec essent loca semper, hi labores
Nunc vivit necuter sibi bonosque soles effugere atque abire sentit, qui nobis pereunt et inputantur...
Quisquam vivere cum sciat, moratur?

Mane domi nisi te volui meruique videre, sint mihi, Paule, tuae longius Esquiliae.

losses. In the forum the funeral oration (cædatio funebris) was pronounced; the Centumviri met in the Basilica Iulia; many of the brokers (argentarii) did business there. Cf. foro abire, foro cedere, 'become bankrupt'.

7. imagines superbas: see 2.90. 6 N.; 3. 38. 11 N.; Sen. Ben. 3. 28. 2 qui imagines in atrio exponeunt et nomina familiae suæ longo ordine ac multis stemmatum inligata flexuris in parte prima ædium collocant, non noti magis quam nobiles sunt?

8. gestatio: a place of exercise, then the exercise taken in a gestatio; cf. 1. 12. 5–8. — For the -8 see § 54, c. — fabulæ, conversation.

9. Campus: see 2. 14. 3–4 N. — porticus: these colonnades were frequently flanked by rows of trees, which added to their beauty and comfort; see on 2. 11. 2; 2. 14. 3–4, 10. — Virgo: for this aqueduct see on 4. 18. 1. — The continuous diaeresis here (§ 49, d) is most effective; it makes each item named stand out distinctly. So in 10 semper stands out.

10. See App.

11–12. necuter = neuter or ne alteruter guidem, neither of which is metrically admissible here. — bonos . . . soles: such days ought to be put to a better use. For soles in the sense of dies cf. Hor. C. 4. 5. 7–8 gratior it dies et soles melius nitent.

13. pereunt: cf. 10. 58. 7–8. — et = et tamen. — inputantur: i.e. 'are charged up to our account by the Fates, who keep the score'; cf. 10. 30. 26–27; 10. 44. 5–6 gaudia tu differt, at non et stamina differt Atropos atque omnis scriptur (= inputatur) hora tibi.

14. Quisquam is used chiefly in negative sentences; hence the vs. = num quis . . . moratur. The thought is, Martialis, vivere necimus, ego et tu.

22. M. complains that his patron Paulus has treated him unfairly. — Meter: § 48.

1. Mane: at the salutatio. — merui . . . videre: meruo with inf. occurs also in Ov., Iuv., Quint.; cf. 4. 10. 4.

2. sint: subj. of wish; for the structure of 1–2 cf. 2. 5. 1–2. Sint = absint. Down to the end of
Sed Tiburtinae sum proximus accola pilae,  
qua videt anticum rustica Flora Iovem:
5 alta Suburani vincenda est semita Clivi  
et numquam sicco sordida saxa gradu,  
vixque datur longas mulorum rumpere mandras

the Republic the Mons Esquilinus was not a favorite place of residence. The eastern part (the Campus Esquilinus), outside of the Agger of Servius, was the place of execution and a common burial-plot where the bodies of the poor were disposed of under circumstances most revolting; see Lanciani Anc. R. 64 ff. Maecenas, the patron of Horace, bought the place, covered the burial-pits (puticuli) with thirty feet of earth, and laid out there the famous Horti Maecenatiani, in which he built his great palace. By M.'s time many rich people lived there. Cf. Iuv. 3. 69 ff. M. could not, for metrical reasons, use Esquilinus.


4. qua . . . Iovem: the Aedes Florae here referred to was on the northern side of the Quirinalis, prob. facing the Capitolium Vetus, which lay to the south of it. See Hülsen Rhein. Mus. 49. 407 ff.; 49. 419; Baumeister 1532. — rustica Flora: the worship of Flora was common enough in the rural districts, e.g. among the Sabini and the Marsi, before it was brought to Rome. Rustica may, however, refer to the temple, which, according to some, lay outside the Agger of Servius and so was in the country. See Preller-Jordan 1. 431; Roscher Lex. M. at this time dwelt in lodgings on the Quirinalis (see 1. 117. 6 n.); later he seems to have owned a modest house there. See 9. 97. 7-8; Hülsen Rhein. Mus. 49. 396; Brandt 30.

5. alta . . . Clivi: the Clivus Suburanus led from the Subura up the Esquilinus; cf. 10. 20. 4-5. It seems to have been both steep and narrow (cf. semita); hence locomotion was difficult in the crowds that swarmed in and out of the Subura. — vincenda = superanda; cf. Verg. G. 3. 270 superant montes et flumina tranant.

6. et . . . gradu: the way is not only steep but muddy. Many of the aqueducts entered Rome by way of the Esquilin, and the dripping from countless pipes added to the mud. See Burn Journ. of Phil. 10. 2. On the press and filth of the streets see 10. 10. 7-8; Iuv. 3. 243-248. — gradu: collective sing.; the reference is to steps or stages in the steep grade of the street.

7. mandras: mandra (cf. μανδρα) prop. = an inclosed space, esp. for cattle — 'pen', 'stable'; then a 'herd' or 'drove' of animals. Here the reference is to pack-animals strung out along the narrow semita (longas), blocking it. Cf. Iuv. 3. 237 stantis convicia mandrae, the wrangling of drivers whose pack has been brought to a stop in the streets. — rumpere = perrumpere; see on pone, 1. 4. 2.
luaque trahi multo marmora fune vides.
Illud adhuc gravius, quod te post mille labores,
Exitus hic operis vani togulaeque madentis:
vix tanti Paulum mane videre fuit.
Semper inhumanos habet officiosus amicos:
rex, nisi dormieris, non potes esse meus.

8. trahi multo . . . fune: i.e. being dragged through the Subura up the ascent; cf. Iuv. 3. 257-260.
9. Illud . . . gravius, this is a hardship still more trying. Illud is explained by quod . . . domi; ille often thus refers to what follows.
—adhuc: this use of adhuc to strengthen a comparative is somewhat late; cf. Iuv. 8. 36-37 si quid adhuc est quod fremat in terris violentius. —labores: sc. meos.
10. negat . . . domi: cf. 2. 5. 5 N.; Tib. 2. 6. 48 haec (i.e. his domina) negat esse domi; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14. 4 quam multi per refertum clientibus atrium prodira vitabunt et per obscuros aedium aditus profugient? quasi non inhumanus sit decipere quam excluded? Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 30-31.
11. operis vani: cf. 4. 26 and many other walls of M. concerning the unprofitableness of the officium; Iuv. 5. 76-79. — togulae: dim., because the toga of the poor client is scanty and threadbare; see on 4. 26. 4. — madentis either = sweating (cf. sudatrix toga, 12. 18. 5 N.), or is to be explained by a reference to 6.
12. vix tanti: cf. 1. 12. 11 N.; 2. 5. 7-8. For like const. (with inf.) cf. 8. 69. 3-4. —videre: i.e. (even) to see.
13. officiosus, a man who answers duty's call; said of Paulus, in part ironically, because he wholly fails to do his duty by his clients, in part seriously, because, as M. intimates, though he is patron to M. and others, he is still a client to others above him. For this state of things cf. 2. 32. 7-8 non bene, crede mihi, servo servitum amico: sit liber, dominus qui volet esse meus; 2. 18, with notes.—amicos: ironical; cf. Sen. Ben. 6. 33. 4 non sunt isti amici qui a ginime magno ianuam pulsant, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur.
14. rex: cf. 2. 18. 5 N.; 1. 112. 1-2 cum te non nossem, dominum regemque vocabam; nunc bene te novi: iam mihi Priscus eris.—nisi dormieris: i.e. 'later (until I can reach your house), instead of starting forth early yourself to dance attendance on some other man'.

24. On a popular gladiator. In Rome the great gladiators and jockeys (aurigae, agitatores) were in their day heroes; cf. Lib. Spect. 29. 3 N. Hermes was evidently for a time a darling of the people. —Meter: § 49.

1. Hermes, Helius (5), Advolans (6) are prob. stage names (§ 38). They may, however, be genuine slave names (gladiators were either captives or slaves); owners named slaves sometimes from the places of their nativity (cf. Afer, Syrus, etc.), sometimes
Hermes Martia saeculi voluptas, 
Hermes omnibus eruditus armis, 
Hermes et gladiator et magister, 
Hermes turba sui tremorque ludi, 

5 Hermes, quem timet Helius, sed unum, 
Hermes, cui cadit Advolans, sed uni, 
Hermes vincere nec ferire doctus, 
Hermes subpositicius sibi ipse, 
Hermes divitiae locariorum,

after some deity or mythological personage. — Martia: prop. soldierly; freely, 'prince of gladiators'. Cf. 2. 75. 8 Martia non vidit maius harena nefas. — saeculi, of the age. — The repeated omission of the verb (est) makes the epigram virtually a prolonged ejaculation.

2. omnibus . . . armis: most gladiators were trained to fight in some particular way (e.g. as retiarii or Thraeces; see on Lib. Spect. 29. 5) and were content to distinguish themselves therein. On the gladiatorial schools see Fried. SG. 2. 376 ff.

3. gladiator . . . magister: Hermes not only fights, but teaches others, either as a magister of a ludus gladiatorius, or as a private trainer (lanista).

4. turba . . . ludi: freely, 'the terror and awe of his own school'. Hermes maintains perfect discipline and the rigorous training so necessary to the making of the great gladiator. The only turba in Hermes's school he himself makes; the mere sight of him causes every one there to tremble. Cf. 5. 65. 5-6 silvarumque tremor, tacita qui fraude solebat ducere nec rectas Cacus in antra boves.

5-6. Helius . . . Advolans: star gladiators. Helius (cf. ηλως) is resplendent (in his armor) as the sun; Advolans flies at (cf. advolare) his opponent. — sed: true adverative conjunction; some wrongly compare sed in 1. 43. 9. The thought is: Hermes timet Helius sed (eum) unum (timet). Cf. 6. — cui: dat. of interest, 'for whom' = 'before whom'.

7. vincere . . . doctus: he is so skillful that he can render his foe hors de combat without giving him the fatal stroke, and so magnanimous that he prefers to do this. The inf. with ptc. or adj. is common in poetry, e.g. in Vergil's Eclogues and Horace's Odes; cf. 6. 52. 4.

8. subpositicius . . . ipse: Hermes is never worn out or wounded and so never needs a substitute, i.e. a fresh gladiator who takes the place of one killed or compelled to retire from the conflict. Cf. C.I.L. 4. 1179; Petr. 45 tertiarius (= subpositicius) mortuus pro mortuo (erat).

9. divitiae locariorum: i.e. a veritable fortune to speculators in seats, because, when Hermes was to appear in the arena, all Rome came. It is well-nigh certain that
10 Hermes cura laborque ludiarum,  
Hermes belligera superbus hasta,  
Hermes aequoreo minax tridente,  
Hermes casside languida timendus,  
Hermes gloria Martis universi,  
15 Hermes omnia solus et ter unus.

26 Quod alpha dixi, Corde, paenulatorum  
te nuper, aliqua cum iocarer in charta,

at least a part of the settings was  
commonly reserved and sold; see  
Marq.-Wissowa 3. 492-493. Locarii were persons who speculated  
in seats by reselling places they  
had bought, or persons who, going  
early, took possession of free sit-  
tings which others were glad to  
buy of them. For the word see on  
salariorum, 1. 41. 8.  
10 cura . . ludiarum: Her-  
mes is the 'anxious care' and the  
'toil' of the ludiae, i.e. the object  
of their anxious care and toil; cf.  
Hor. C. i. 17. 18-20 fide Teia dices  
laborantes in uno Penelopen vitre-  
amque Circen; i. 14. 18 nunc  
desiderium curaque non levis (said  
of the ship of state). The mean-  
ing of ludia is uncertain. The  
scoliast on Iuv. 6. 104 defines it  
as = luidis serviens (an ancilla in  
the service of the ludus gladi-  
torius?), gladiatoris uxor. It might  
also stand for a ballet-dancer,  
pantomimist (cf. luidus).  
11 M. makes Hermes a repre-  
sentative of three different classes  
of gladiators, distinguished here,  
as in actual combat, by their armor;  
cf. 2, with note. — belligera . .  
hasta: Hermes is now a veles or  
Samnis. — superbus: freely, 'ex-  
ulting in'.  

12. aequoreo . . tridente:  
i.e. as retiarius, who sought to  
throw a rete over his foe and then  
kill him with a three-pronged spear,  
such as Neptune is repre-  
sented in art as using; hence  
13. casside . . timendus: the  
obscurity of this vexed passage,  
which is prob. corrupt, is hardly  
lessened by the attempts of com-  
mentators to see in languida a  
reference to the armor of an anda-  
bata (who, as he fought, wore a  
helmet that wholly covered his  
eyes), or to the drooping crest of  
a Samnite's helmet.  
15. omnia solus, all things in  
his single self; cf. Ov. Her. 12.  
161-162 deseror, amissis regno  
patriaque, domoque, coniuge, qui  
nobis omnia solus erat. — ter unus,  
thrice unique, as champion in three  
 kinds of fighting (11-13). Various  
editors suggest that M. is thinking  
of τραμήγατος, an epithet of the  
god Hermes. — For the meter see  
§ 49, d.  
26. Cordus had apparently re-  
sented 2. 57. 4; M. now seeks to  
placate him. — Meter: § 52.  
1. alpha . . paenulatorum:  
see 2. 57. 4 N.  
2. charta: see I. 25. 7 N.
si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus, dicas licebit beta me togatorum.

29
Si quando leporem mittis mihi, Gellia, dicis "Formonsus sepetm, Marce, diebus eris".
Si non deridas, si verum, lux mea, narras, edisti numquam, Gellia, tu leporem.

34
Hanc tibi, Fronto pater, genetrix Flaccilla, puellam oscula commendo deliciasque meas,

4. togatorum: men too poor to wear the more fashionable raiment (paenula, lacernae).
29. It was a popular notion that the eating of hare would have the effect, at least for a limited period, of adding to one's good looks. This view may have arisen from the confusion of lepus, 'hare', and lepos (lepor), 'charm', 'grace'. Cf. Plin. N. H. 28. 260; Ael. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 38. — Meter: § 48.
1. leporem mittis: the hare was accounted a delicacy; cf. 13. 92. 1-2 inter aves turdus, si quid me indice certum est, inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus. In 7. 20. 4-5 M. says of a glutton ter poscit apri glandulas, quater tumbum, et utramque coxam leporis et duos armos.
2. Formonsus: the earlier spelling of formosus.—Marce: the poet himself.
3. lux mea: ironical. For the phrase cf. 7. 14. 7-8 lux mea non capitur nugis neque moribus istis nec dominae pectus talia damna movent; Catull. 68. 132 lux mea se nostrum contulit in gremium.
34. Cf. 5. 37; 10. 61. M. commends to Fronto and Flaccilla, his parents (§ 6), now in the underworld, the little Erotion. The child, who had apparently been a petted verna in M.'s house, had just died, and had in all probability been buried on the poet's estate. The name Erotion means 'Little Love'. For M.'s love of children see § 38; for his possession of a slave see § 11. For the type of epigram here represented see § 26 (1). Brandt, however, thinks that M. wrote this and other epigrams (e.g. 6. 28; 6. 52; 7. 96; 10. 61) for pay. Cf. Van Stockum 28. In that case Fronto and Flaccilla would be the parents of the person for whom M. wrote the epigram. — Meter: § 48.
1. Fronto . . . Flaccilla: parents of M.; see Fried. Einl. 11; Van Stockum 7; Teuffel, § 322, 1. See on inter . . . patronos, 7.
2. oscula . . . delicias: in app. to hanc . . . puellam. For oscula see on 1. 109. 2. Here it is a term of endearment; cf. German Küschen. — delicias: see on 1. 109. 5.
parvola ne nigras horrescat Erotion umbras oraque Tartarei prodigiosa canis.

5 Inpletura fuit sextae modo frigora brumae, vixisset totidem ni minus illa dies. Inter tam veteres ludat lasciva patronos et nomen blaeso garriat ore meum.

Mollia non rigidus caespes tegat ossa nec illi, Terra non rigidus caespes tegat ossa nec illi, —non... tegat: note non (not ne) with subjv. of prayer; this usage is found but rarely in Cicero (perhaps only once), but is not infrequent in Silver Latin, occurring even in prose, e.g. in Seneca.— nec... fueris: a poetic variation of the conventional sepulchral S.T.T.L. = sit tibi terra levis; cf. 1.88. 2 N.; 6. 52. 5; 9. 29. 11 sit tibi terra levis mollique tegaris harena. For nec here see on Lib. Spect. 1. 2. On the peculiar use of the pf. subjv. see Clement A. J. P. 21. 157. —non fuit: sc. gravis. She was no burden to the earth as she walked and she gave the earth no trouble in other ways. Cf. Anthol. Lat. (Meyer) 1349 terraque, quae mater nunc est, siti sit levis, oro, namque gravis nulli vita fuit fueri.

37. Paetus(i8) had apparently ridiculed M. for displaying grief for Erotion's death (see 5. 34, with notes). M. intimates here that Paetus's ostentatious mourning for his dead wife is wholly assumed for effect, perhaps even to cover up suspicion of foul play used to get rid of her that he might possess her wealth. Lessing ix. p. 31 is of the opinion that the point of the epigram does not harmonize with what leads up to it and that this incongruous mixture of grave and gay violates the canon of the epigram (see § 27). — Meter: § 52.
Puella senibus dulcior mihi cycnis, agna Galaesi mollior Phalantini, concha Lucrini delicatior stagni, cui nec lapillos praeferas Erythraeos

nec modo politum pecudis Indicae dentem nivesque primas liliumque non tactum, quae crine vicit Baeticum gregis vellus Rhenique nodos aureamque nitellam

1. senibus ... cycnis: M. pictures the grace and beauty of Erotion by a series of comparisons. If senibus = white with age, candidis, then M. is ascribing to Erotion the brilliant whiteness of skin (candor) so much admired by the Romans at this time; cf. i. 115. 2 loto candidior puella cycno; Verg. E. 7. 37–38 Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, candidior cycnis. But since swans were believed to have a wonderful power of song just before death (cf. 13. 77), M. may mean rather that the child had a sweet voice. Senibus has adj. force; see on i. 66. 7; 3. 58. 7.

2. agna ... Phalantini: cf. 2. 43. 3 N.—agna ... mollior: cf. Iuv. 8. 15 et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna, said of a man.

3. concha ... stagni: i.e. the pearl in the oyster shells taken from the Lucrine Lake. Cf. 3. 60. 3 N.

4. cui: Erotion was a pearl; all ocean could not show her like. —lapillos ... Erythraeos: pearls from eastern seas. For lapillos see 1. 109. 4 N. The name Mare Erythraeum, which in later days was restricted to the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and to the sea south and east of Arabia, to Herodotus and the men of an earlier time included also the Indian Ocean. Cf. 9. 2. 9 splendet Erythraeis per-lucida moecha lapillis; 9. 12. 5; Stat. Silv. 4. 6. 17–18 o bona nox! ... nox et Erythraeis Thetidis signanda lapillis!

5. nec ... dentem: the ivory of the elephant’s tusk, like the diamond, is most valuable when cut and artificially polished. —modo, newly, freshly. —pecudis: applied to the elephant as gregarious; belua marks his size and ferocity. —dentem: see on i. 72. 4; 2. 43. 9. Mark the dactyl in the first and third feet.

6. nives ... primas, virgin snow; cf. i. 115. 3. ‘Whiter than snow’ has been proverbial in many literatures; cf. e.g. 12. 82. 7 N.; Ov. Pont. 2. 5. 37–38 (pectora) lacte et non calcata candidiora nive; Psalms 51. 7; Otto s.v. Nix. —lilium ... tactum: cf. i. 115. 3; Prop. 2. 3. 10 lilia non domina sint magis alba mea.

7–8. quae ... nitellam: Ero- tion’s auburn or reddish tresses rivaled in color the wool of Baetica or the hair of the maidens of the Rhineland. Wool was sometimes valued because of its native color; this varied with localities: see Beck. 3. 289. The flocks raised in the valley of the Baetis (modern
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10 fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, quod Atticarum prima mella cerarum, quod sucinorum rapta de manu gleba—cui conparatus indecens erat pavo,

Guadalquivir) had fleeces of a golden yellow that was much liked at Rome; cf. Tert. Pall. 3 nec de ovibus dico Milesiis et Selricis et Altinis, aut quis (= quibus) Tarrentum vel Batetica cluet natura colorante.—Rheni... nodos: the yellow hair of the Germans was well known in Italy and was imported into Rome for the use of women not naturally blond, as was also Dutch pomade (spuma Batava, caustica), which was used to bleach the hair to the fashionable hue. Cf. 5.68.1–2 Arctoa de gente comam tibi, Lesbia, misi, ut scires quanto sit tua flava magis. Many of the German tribes had peculiar ways of arranging their hair; these may have been somewhat imitated at Rome, esp. by women. Cf. Lib. Spect. 3.9 crinibus in nodum torti venere (Romam) Sicambri; Sen. Ira 3. 26. 3 nec rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos virum dedecet.—Rheni: the name of a river often stands for that of the people living in the country watered by it (metonymy); cf. Hor. C. 3. 29. 25–28 tu curas... quid regnata Cyro Bactra parent Tanaisque discors (i.e. the Scythians).— auream... nitellam: Servius interprets Verg. G. 1.181 saepe exiguus mus by nitella, mus agrestis robes.

9–11. 'Her breath was as fragrant as roses, or honey, or amber'. M. breaks the string of relative clauses by inserting here an independent clause; 1–13, be it noted, are in app. with Erotion, 14. —ore = breath, odore (metonymy).—quod...Paesti: sc. fragrat. Note that fragro is now construed with the acc. (quod; cf. hoc in 3.65.9, cited below); the abl. is the ordinary const. with the verb (cf. ore). It should be noted that neuter pronouns (and adjectives) are freely used in the acc. sing., even in prose, with verbs that commonly require some other construction.—rosarium: there was a steady demand at Rome for roses, esp. in connection with dinners, so great a demand in fact that even the rose-farms of Paestum could not supply it, though the plants bloomed twice a year. Cf. 6.80.6; 12.31.3; Verg. G. 4.119 bifere rosaria Paesti; Prop. 4.5.61 vidi ego odoravi victura rosaria Paesti.—quod...cerarum: i.e. 'fragrance such as honey has when first taken from combs filled by Attic bees'.—prima may mean new, fresh, such honey being more redolent than honey which has been exposed to the air, or, simply, the very finest, prime. Mt. Hymettus near Athens was famous for its bees and its marble; cf. 7.88.8 n.—quod...gleba: Roman women frequently carried in their hands bits of amber or balls of glass or crystal, to cool the hands; when warmed by the hand amber gave forth a pleasant odor. Cf., then, 3.65.5–9 quod myrtus, quod messor Arabs, quod sucina trita...hoc tua...basia fragrant; Iuv. 6.573; Beck. 3.267.—sucinorum: see on 4.32; 4.59.1.—rapta de manu: i.e. still warm and fragrant from contact with the hand.—gleba, bit, piece; see on 5.13.7.

12. cui...pavo: cf. Ov. M. 13.802 (Galatea) laudato pavone
inamabilis sciusurus et frequens phoenix, adhuc recenti tepet Erotion busto,
quam pessimorum lex amara fatorum sexta peregit hieme, nec tamen tota,
nostros amores gaudiumque lususque.

Et esse tristem me meus vetat Paetus pectusque pulsans pariter et comam vellens
"Deflere non te vernulac pdet mortem?
ego coniugem " inquit "extuli et tamen vivo,
notam, superbam, nobilem, locupletem ".
Quid esse nostro fortius potest Paeto?
ducentiens accept et tamen vivit.

superbior. See 3. 58. 13 N.—inde-
cens: cf. 5. 14. 7 N.
13. frequens phoenix: compared to Erotion, the phoenix, one
of the rarest of birds, was a common
thing. Concerning this fabulous
bird, to which tradition ascribed a
resplendent plumage, many dif-
ferent beliefs were current through-
out the east. M. seems to have in
mind the common opinion that it
appeared in Egypt but once in five
28; Hdt. 2. 73. For frequens see
on 5. 13. 3.—For the cæsura see
§ 52, c.
14. adhuc ... busto: Erotion’s
ashes are hardly yet cold.—bu-
stum, prop. the place where the
funeral pyre was set up, here almost
= the pyra itself.
16. sexta ... tota: cf. 5. 34.
5-6 N.; 10. 61. 1-2. Sexta = only
(but) the sixth. The abl. is tem-
poral; in prose we should have in
sexta hieme, etc. M. means that
Erotion sex tantum hiemes vivit
nec eas quidem totas.
17. nostros ... lusus: cf. 5.
34. 2 N.
18. Et, and yet, but.
19. pectus ... vellens: cf. 2.
11. 5 N.—pariter: sc. mecum. The
vs. = ‘though he shows as much
grief outwardly as I’. —que joins
vetat, 18, and inquit, 21.
20. vernulac: the dim. marks,
objectively, the contempt of Paetus
for the slave; M. makes the dim.
express, subjectively, his own affection
for the child.
21. extuli: cf. 4. 24. 2.—vivo
= (1) manage to live; (2) enjoy life.
Cf. I. 15. 12 N.
22. superbam: a natural epi-
thet of a woman with blue blood
in her veins (nobilitis) and independ-
ently rich (locuples); cf. 5. 35. 6
equit superbo, nobili, locupleti.—
locupletem: the climax well marks
the mercenary basis of Paetus’s
regard as contrasted with that of
M.’s affection for Erotion.
23. Quid ... Paeto: M. might
have said nil esse nostro fortius
potest Paeto (see on I. 10. 3).
24. ducenties: i.e. 20,000,000
sesterii; see on 3. 22. 1.—et ta-
men vivit: bitterly ironic play
on et tamen vivo, 21. Cf. 2. 65. 1-6
Cur tristior erimimus Saleia-
um? “An causa levis est?” inquit.
"Exulti uxorom". O grande fati crimen! o gravem casum! illa, illa dives mortua est Secundilla, centena decies quae tibi dedit dotis? nonlem accidisset hoc tibi, Saleiane.—For the cæsura see § 52, c.

39. M., under pretense of poking fun at himsel as a legacy-hunter, satirizes the class. See i. 10. Introd. To the contemporaries of the poet who knew him as a chronic beggar and hanger-on the epigram must have seemed double-pointed. — Meter: § 49.

1-2. Supremas ... tabulas = testamentum, last will and testament; cf. 6. 63. 3. The will was generally written on tablets of wax (tabulae; tabellae).—triciens in anno: hyperbolic; whenever Charinus thinks he is about to die or gets out of sweet-cakes (3), he announces his intention to make a new will. — signanti = obsignanti.

3. Hyblaeis ... placentas: the placenta (cf. πλακοῦς) was a small fancy sweet-cake, the essential elements of which were cheese and honey; cf. e. g. Hor. Ep. i. 10. 11 pane ego iam mellitis potiore placentis. It was an appropriate present for a man racked by a cough. See ii. 86. 1-3. These cakes were expensive; the region of Mt. Hybla in Sicily vied with Hymettus in producing the finest and most costly honey. Cf. 5. 37. 10 N.; 9. 26. 4. The quality of the honey was largely due to the supply of flowers that the bees liked, esp. thymum: cf. Ov. Tr. 5. 13. 22 (prius) careat dulci Trinacris Hybla thymo; Verg. E. 7. 37, cited on 5. 37. 1.

4. Defeci: 'I've no more money for bait in the shape of placentae'. Hor. Ep. i. 4. 11 has non deficiente crumen of a purse that fails not.

5-6. Here the main thought comes in the middle of the epigram, with a double couplet before and after. See Paukstadt 33-34. Cf. note on 12. 24. ii. — semel: i.e. 'once for all die and show that your cough is not a pretense used to excite in us false hopes and thereby bring to yourself more cakes'.—mentitur: freely, 'lyingly suggests (promises)'.—subinde, repeated; see 1. Other rich men had learned Charinus's trick; cf. 2. 40; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7. 7 quot (dies) illa annus (abstulit) efferendis hereditibus lassa? quot ille ad inritandam avaritiam captantium simulatur aeger?—tussis: cf. i. 10. 4; 2. 26. 1-4.

7. Excussi ... sacculum: 'I've rattled all the money-coffers at home and shaken out my purse. Result: not a copper for cakes is left!' Loculus sometimes denotes a receptacle for money (= arca),
Callidus effracta nummos fur auferet arca, 
prosternet patrios impia flamma lares: 
debitor usuram pariter sortemque negabat,
non reddet sterilis semina iacta seges:
5 dispensatorem fallax spoliabit amica,
mercibus extractas obruet unda rates;
extra fortunam est quidquid donatur amicis:
quas dederis, solas semper habebis opes.

43
Thais habet nigros, niveos Laecania dentes.
Quae ratio est? emptos haec habet, illa suos.

47
Nunquam se cenasse domi Philo iurat, et hoc est:

interest. Faenus, 'interest', is from the root which gives *femina*, and so is prop. 'breed of (barren) metal'. — *sortem, principal.*

4. non reddet ... seges: the crop may utterly fail, not even paying for the seed sown. Cf. Tib. 2. 3. 61-62 *at tibi dura Ceres ... persolvat nulla semina certa fide.*

5. dispensatorem ... amica: the house steward may fall into the toils of a crafty sweetheart (*amica* generally = *meretrix*), who will fleece him well not only out of his own savings (*peculium*) but out of his master's money too, to which, as confidential treasurer and accountant, he has access; cf. Priap. 68. 13 *haec eadem socium tenera spoliavit amica.*

6. mercibus ... rates: cf. Hor. C. 3. 29. 60-61 *ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces addant avaro divitiis mari.* — *unda*: note the sing.; M. writes as if one great billow is to bury the ship. Cf. Ov. Tr. 1. 2. 34 *dumque loquor, vultus obruit unda meos;* Her. 7. 78 *ignibus erpetos obruet unda deos?* M. may have consciously or unconsciously reproduced Ovid; see Zingerle 14.

7. extra fortunam est: i.e. out of Fortune's reach.

8. solas ... opes: cf. Plaut. Mi. 673-674 *nam in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas ('spend'), sumptus est: in bono hospite atque amico quaestus est quod sumitur.*

43. Meter: § 48.

2. ratio, explanation. — *empotos*: cf. I. 72. 3-4 N.; 9. 37. 3 *nec dentes aliter quam Serica nocte reponas* (i.e. lay aside when going to bed).

47. On a man who, while lying, told the truth. 2. 11 is on a similar theme. — Meter: § 48.

1. se ... iurat: Philo, as if doubtful of his reputation for veracity, thinks it best to back his word by an oath. — *cenasse*: note the tense. Philo is taking oath to past events; hence the pf. is entirely correct. Cf. 8. 44. 12; 10. 39. 1; 11. 62. 1. The const. with pres. inf. (6. 12. 1) is quite similar. In all these cases *iurare = cum iure iurando adfirmare.* The common const. of *iuro*, 'promise with an oath', with fut. inf., is very different. — *hoc est*: i.e. 'it is true', 'it is as he says'. 
non cenat, quotiens nemo vocavit eum.

49
Vidissem modo forte cum sedentem solum te, Labiene, tres putavi;
calvae me numerus tuae fefellit:
sunt illinc tibi, sunt et hinc capilli,
5 quelas vel puerum decere possunt;
nudumst in medio caput nec ullus
in longa pilus area notatur.
Hic error tibi profuit Decembri,
tunc cum prandia misit Imperator:
10 cum panariolis tribus redisti.

2. non cenat: when he is not invited out, he goes without dinner.

49. M. satirizes the greediness of Labienus. Though Labienus's head was wholly bald on top, it had an abundance of curly hair on the sides. Hence, as seen from the rear, he presented the appearance of three men in a row, a calvus between two capillati, a bald-headed man with a shorter curly-headed man on each side. M. is of course speaking hyperbolically; yet at night (see on 8) the illusion would be not impossible. Cf. 10. 83. Since Book V was addressed to the emperor (see 5. 1), who was himself bald and doubtless shared the Roman sensitiveness on the subject of baldness (see on 1. 72. 8), M. here and elsewhere seems to approach very near to the danger-line. — Meter: § 49.

1. sedentem: perhaps in the Amphitheatrum Flavium.
3. calvae . . . fefellit: 'I made a mistake concerning the number of heads your bald head numbered'. For calva as noun cf. 10. 83. 2.

5. vel, even; a common use, especially with adjectives.

6-7. nudumst . . . notatur: cf. 10. 83. 2-3; Petr. 109 quod som formae decus est, cecidere capilli, vernantesque comas tristis abegit hiemps. Nunc umbra nudata sua iam tempora (temples of the head) maerent areaque attritis ridet adulata pilis.

8. Decembri: i.e. at the time of the Saturnalia, apparently in 88, when Domitian supplied refreshments to the whole people in the amphitheater by night; see Stat. Silv. 1. 6.

10. panariolis: baskets for bread, etc. The dim. suggests something fancy and delicate. Cf. Stat. Silv. 1. 6. 31-34 hi panaria candidasque mappas subrectant epulasque lauiiores; illi marcida vina largiuntur: Idaeos totidem putes ministros (i.e. the cupbearers were all rivals of Ganymedes in grace).—redisti: the contents of the panariola or sportellae might be eaten at once or taken away. Labienus evidently took his home.
Talem Geryonom fuisse credo.
Vites censeo porticum Philippi:
si te viderit Hercules, peristi.

53
Colchida quid scribis, quid scribis, amice, Thyesten?
quo tibi vel Nioben, Basse, vel Andromachen?
materiam est, mihi crede, tuis aptissima chartis

11. Talem . . . credo: 'I believe Geryon must have looked like you.' One of the Labors of Hercules was to steal the cattle of Geryon (Geryones), a fabulous triple-bodied giant who lived on an island (Erythia) of the western sea, and to kill the monster himself. See § 33.

12. Vites censeo: M. is fond of using verbs signifying command, urge, ask, etc., with the simple subjv. (i.e. with subjv. without ut or ne). The subjv. in such cases is paratactic; cf. moneo + paratactic imv., 4. 30. 1-2 N. See also on 2. 14. 18; 3. 25. 3.—porticum Philippi: this portico lay in the southern part of the Campus Martius, just northwest of the Porticus Octaviae; it seems to have been erected around a temple of Hercules Musarum rebuilt by L. Marcius Philippus; see Platner 355.

13. si . . . peristi: the temple and the porticus contained various representations of Hercules in marble and in relief.—peristi, you are a dead man! The thought is: 'If Hercules catches sight of you, he will take you for Geryon returned and will slay you forthwith.' Peristi is thus used frequently in comedy; the use comes, perhaps, from the sermo plebeius.
Yet the pf. is thus employed at times most effectively in dignified style; cf. e.g. Hannibal to his troops.

Liv. 21. 43. 2 si . . . eundem (animum) max . . . habueritis, victimus, milites. So again Liv. 21. 44. 9.

53. M. advises a man who is determined to write on tragic or epic themes to take subjects meet for his finished work, e.g. Deucalion or Phaethon. Since these names typify destruction by water and fire respectively, M. is hinting that Bassus's poetry deserves to perish by water or by fire.—Meter: § 48.

1. Colchida: prop. 'a (the) Colchian woman' (Medea); here a tragedy in which Medea is heroine. —Thyesten: see on 3. 45. 1.

2. quo tibi . . . Andromachen? a curious idiom, in which the dat. seems to be a dat. of interest, and the acc. to be exclamatory; see A. 397, d, N. 2; GL. 343, 1; L. 1150. Cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 12 quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? — quo = to what end; lit. 'whither'. Render, 'Of what use to you is', etc.—Nioben: because Niobe, daughter of Tantalus and sister of Pelops, being mother of six boys and six girls, dared to disparage Leto (Latona), who had borne to Zeus only Apollo and Artemis, her children were slain by Apollo and Artemis and she herself was metamorphosed into stone.—Andromachen: wife of Hector, the son of Priam.
Deucalion vel, si non placet hic, Phaethon.

56

Cui tradas, Lupe, filium magistro quaeris sollicitus diu rogasque.
Omnes grammaticosque rhetoraszque devites moneo: nihil sit illi
cum libris Ciceronis aut Maronis;
famae Tutilium suae relinquat;
si versus facit, abdices poetam.
Artes discere vult pecuniosas?
fac discat citharoedus aut choraules;
si duri puere ingenii videtur,
praeconem facias vel architectum.

4. Deucalion with his wife Pyrrha were believed to have been sole survivors of the great world-flood; see e.g. Ov. M. 1. 253 ff. — Phaethon: see on 4. 32. 1.

56. M. seeks to dissuade Lupus (see 40.48.6) from educating his son for a literary career. The profits of a career, he urges, are in inverse proportion to its respectability. Cf. 1. 76; 6. 8, with notes. — Meter: § 49.

3. grammaticos ... rhetorasz: see on 2. 7. 1, 4. On the unproductiveness of such careers see Iuv. 7. 215 ff., 150 ff.; Fried. SG. 1. 322 ff. — rhetorasz: this Greek form of the acc. is somewhat rare.

4-5. devites moneo: note parataxis here and in fac discat, 9; see on vites censeo, 5. 49. 12. — nihil ... Maronis: i.e. let him not devote himself to oratory or to poetry. Cicero held a place in the training of the rhetor similar to that held by Vergil in the school of the grammaticus.

6. Tutilium: a rhetorician, apparently a contemporary and kinsman of Quintilian; cf. Quint. 3. 1. 21; Plin. Ep. 6. 32. 1. — suae refers to Tutilius, not to the grammatical subject; see A. 300, 2, N.; GL. 309, 2; L. 2337. The vs. = suam Tutilius famam habeat.

7. abdices: i.e. disinherit him; use every means to steer him into some other channel. — poetam: M. comically affects to think of a poet (!) as one beyond redemption.

8. This vs., whether interrogative or declarative, is the protasis to 9; see on 1. 70. 3; 1. 79. 2; 1. 107. 3; etc.

9. fac ... citharoedus in sense = fiat citharoedus; see on devites moneo, 4. — citharoedus: see 3. 4. 8 N. Note the nom.; we may supply esse, or take the nom. as in the predicate, 'make him learn as citharoedus', etc. — choraules: a flute-player (tibicen) who accompanied a choral dance.

10. duri ... ingenii: we should say 'thick-headed'.

11. praecem: see 1. 85 Introd.; cf. 6. 8,
Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper.

Dic mihi, cras istud, Postume, quando venit?
quam longest cras istud? ubi est? aut unde petendum?
numquid apud Parthos Armeniosque latet?

iam cras istud habet Priami vel Nestoris annos.

Cras istud quanti dic mihi posset emi?
Cras vives? Hodie iam vivere, Postume, tardum est:
ille sapit, quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.

Sextantæ, Calliste, duos infunde Falerni,
tu super aestivás, Alcime, solve nives,

58. The point in this epigram is made by the unexpected contrast of heri and cras. Cf. 1. 15, with notes; Pers. 5. 67–70 sed cum lux àltera venit, iam cras hester-num consumpsimus: ecce aliud cras egerit hos annos et semper paulum erit ultra.—Meter: § 48.


3–4. longest = longê est; M. is fond of using longe with sum. Par-thia and Armenia stand here for the uttermost ends of the earth.

5. iam . . . annos: cf. 2. 64, 1–3 dum . . . non decernis, Laure, quid esse velis, Peleos et Priami transit (= transiit) et Nestoris aetas; 6. 70.

12–14.

7. todie . . . tardum est: cf. 1. 15. 11–12; 8. 44. 1–2 Titullle, moneo, vive: semper hoc serum est; sub paedagogo coeperis licet, serum est. See App.

64. ‘Since death spares not emperors, it behooves us com-
moner folk too to remember that we must die’. Cf. 5. 58.—Meter: § 48.

1. Sextantæ: see 1. 27. 2 N.—Calliste: Callistus and Alcimus are slaves.

2. tu . . . nives: for the dilu-
tion of wine see on quincunce, 2. 1. 9. The wine was generally poured into the crater through a column or sac cus filled with ice or snow. Cf. 9. 22. 8; 12. 17. 6; 14. 103 (on a column nivarium) Setinos, moneo, nostra nive frange trientes; Sen. Ep. 78. 23 o infeliciem aegrum! Quare? quia non vino nivem diluit, quia non rigorem potionis suæ, quam capaci scypho miscuit, renovat fracta insuper glacie. Cf. Petr. 31 discuuiimus puérís Alexandrinís aquam in manus nivatam infun-
dentibus for still greater luxury.

—super: adv. — aestivás: i.e. snow kept till summer. The adj. marks the time of the year.—solve = dissolve; see note on pone. 1. 4. 2.—Alcime: see 1. 88.
3. pinguescat...amomo: i.e. 'let my hair drip richly with pomade'. This pomade is to be redolent with amomum (ἀμομο), an eastern spice-plant from the leaves of which a fragrant perfume was made. Cf. Stat. Silv. 1. 2. 111-112 nec pingui crinem deducere amomo cessavit mea, nate, manus.

4. lassentur: hyperbole; 'make my temples ache with', etc., i.e. supply roses without stint. See 5. 37. 9 N. Chaplets artificially constructed of separate rose-leaves sewed on strips of the inner bark of the linden (philyra) were much in fashion; cf. e.g. 9. 90. 6 frontem sutilibus ruber coronis; Hor. C. i. 38. 2 displicent nexae philyra coronae; Beck. 3. 443 ff.

5. tam: with vicina. — Mausolea: see Lib. Spect. i. Introd., 5-6 N. Here the reference is prob. to the Mausoleum Augusti, built by Augustus in 27 B.C. at the northern end of the Campus Martius where the Via Flaminia approached the Tiber. It served as an imperial sepulcher until Hadrian erected the Mausoleum Hadriani across the Tiber. See Platner 363-364. — For the pl. see on 1. 70. 5.

6. deos: i.e. emperors and grandees; cf. Hor. S. 2. 6. 51-53 qui-cumque obvius est me consulit: O bone (nam te scire, deos quoniam proprium contingis, oportet), num-quid de Dacis audisti?

66. M. declares that, since Pontilianus never honors him with a salve or aver he shall be as good as dead to him hereafter. — Meter: § 48.

1. salutatus: by salve or aver.

— salutatus: cf. 3. 95. i nunquam dicis "Have" sed reddis, Naevole, semper.

2. sic, under these circumstances; virtually therefore. — aeternum vale: a formula used in addressing the dead. Aeternum goes with vale, either as adv. = in aeternum, or as acc. of the thing effected (inner object). Aeternum vale together count as an adjectival or participial phrase, pred. nom. to eris, such as in aeternum salutatus, = mortuus. Cf. Stat. Silv. 3. 3. 208-209 salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, supremumque vale; Verg. A. II. 97-98 salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale.

69. A condemnation of Marcus Antonius for the murder of Cicero. In the proscriptions that followed the formation of the so-called Second Triumvirate, Cicero was slain to satisfy the hatred of Antonius. This hatred dated from the execution, in 63 B.C., of Lentulus, the Catilinarian conspirator, who had married Iulia, the mother of Antonius; the feeling was intensified by Cicero's Philippic Orations. — Meter: § 48.
Antoni, Phario nil obiecture Pothino et levius tabula quam Cicerone nocens, quid gladium demens Romana stringis in ora? hoc admisisset nec Catilina nefas.

5 Impius infando miles corrumpitur auro et tantis opibus vox tacet una tibi.
Quid prosunt sacrae pretiosa silentia linguae? incipient omnes pro Cicerone loqui.

1. Phario = Aegyptio; Pharos was an island near Alexandria upon which Ptolemy Philadelphus erected a great lighthouse. Cf. 4. 11. 4 Phariae coniugis (= Cleopatra) arma.—nil obiecture: because Antony's crime was worse even than Pothinus's (see next note). —Pothino: a eunuch, regent in place of the young king of Egypt, Ptolemy Dionysus, brother of Cleopatra. Aided by Achillas, commander of the Egyptian troops, and Theodotus, a Greek sophist, he brought about the assassination of Pompey the Great. After his defeat at Pharsalus in 48 B.C. Pompey set out for Egypt, hoping to find refuge there with the young king, but just as he stepped ashore near Alexandria he was murdered.

2. levius: adv., modifying nocens, 'less deeply guilty'. —tabula: sc. proscriptorum, the proscription list; cf. Iuv. 2. 28 tabulam Sullae. —Cicerone: i.e. the murder of Cicero. For the abl. see on templo, Lib. Spect. 1. 3. M. means that Antony outraged the feelings of the world more by the murder of Cicero than by the death of all the rest of the proscribed.

3. demens Romana: juxtaposition of effect and cause. 'Barbarians murdered Pompey; you slew a Roman'. —Romana . . . ora: M. writes as if all Roman eloquence had been silenced by the death of its chief representative (ora = lips); cf. Val. Max. 5. 3. 4 ac protinus caput Romanae eloquentiae et pacis clarissimam dexteram per summum et securum olim amputavit. —On the metrical value of the final a in Romana see on digna, 2. 66. 8; L. Müller, De Re Metrica, 390.

4. nec = ne . . . quidem; see on 1. 109. 20.—nefas: the murder of Cicero is classed with crimes against the gods; cf. impius and infando, 5. Note the juxtaposition in impius infando, and cf. sacrae, 7, with note.

5. Impius . . . miles: C. Popilius Laenas, a tribunus militum, who had once been defended by Cicero on a capital charge.

6. et . . . tibi: 'and in return for outlay prodigious a single tongue was silenced, to please you (alone)'. Laenas received 1,000,000 sestertii. —tantis = tantis quantas pepentisti. Tantus, talis, tot, etc., are often used of size, quality, number, etc., with which every one is familiar; so we use 'such' and 'so' with adjectives like 'great', 'many', etc., when we might say simply 'great', 'fine', 'many', etc.
Pompeios iuvenes Asia atque Europa, sed ipsum terra tegit Libyes, si tamen ulla tegit.
Quid mirum toto si spargitur orbe? iacere uno non poterat tanta ruina loco.

7. sacrae: M. speaks as if Cicero had been deified or listed among the heroes of earth. Cf. 3. 66. 2. — pretiosa: the silentia cost 1,000,000 sestertii, yet earned for Antony only general execration.

8. pro Cicerone: and so against Antony! Cicero cannot defend himself, but all the world is his champion. Hence Antony will forever hear countless tongues, not merely una ... vox (6). Pro might also be taken, less effectively, as = in place of.

74. The extinction of the Pompeii, father and sons, under circumstances most tragic, could hardly fail to make a deep impression, even in an age hardened by the horrors of repeated proscriptions. For the death of Pompeius Magnus himself see on 5. 69. 1. His sons fought against Caesar at Munda in Spain in 45 B.C., but were defeated there; Cnaeus was captured there and put to death. Sextus, the youngest son, maintained a powerful naval force for several years, but was finally caught by the soldiers of Antonius near Miletus in Asia and killed, 35 B.C. — Meter: § 48.

1. ipsum: i.e. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the father.

2. Libyes: cf. Cybeles, 1. 70. 10 N. — si ... tegitur: for the language, which apparently implies a doubt whether Pompey was really buried, cf. P. Terentius Varro Atacinus (in Anthol. Lat. 414) marmoreo Licinus tumulo iacet, at Cato parvo, Pompeius nullo; Luc. I. 685.

In describing Priam's end in A. 2. 557-558 Vergil perhaps had such a view of Pompey's fate in mind. Yet such language may merely mean that Pompey was not fortunate enough to receive full, formal burial; cf. Luc. 10. 380-381 tumulumque e pulvere parvo adspice, Pompeii non omnia membra tegentem. In point of fact Pompey's head was cut off and his body was thrown out on the shore; a freedman buried his remains. With 1-2 cf. Sen. in an epigram (see Bähr. P. L. M. XLIII. 10 = Anthol. Lat. 400) Magne, premis Libyam, fortes tua pignera nati Europam atque Asian.

3. toto ... orbe: cf. Petr. 120 tres tulerat Fortuna duces, quos obruit omnes armorum strue diversa feralis Enyo. Crassum Parthus habet, Libyco iacet aequore Magnus, Iulius ingratam perfudit sanguine Romam, et quasi non posset tot tellus ferre (i.e. bear in one place) sepulcra, dividit cineres. — spargitur: as subject supply Pompeii domus, or, what amounts to the same thing, tanta ruina (out of 4). — iacere: used here, as often, with the suggestion of 'lying in death'; cf. the epigram cited on 4.

Profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi: tu quoque cavisti cenando tam male semper ne posses unquam, Cinna, perire fame.

Semper pauper eris, si pauper es, Aemiliane: dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus.

76. ‘Hunger can have no more effect on Cinna than poison had on Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, who, when reduced to extremities, failed in the attempt to poison himself, because he had so thoroughly accustomed himself to antidotes that the poison would not work’. See Plin. N. H. 25. 5. — Meter: § 48.

1-2. Profecit . . . ne: M. has chosen to use a purpose clause instead of the clause of result which is the usual construction with facio and its compounds; numerous parallels to M.’s construction may, however, be found, even in good prose.

3. semper outdoes saepe, 1; Cinna’s preparation was more thorough even than that of Mithridates.


81. Cf. 1. 103. 3; Matthew 13. 12; Iuv. 3. 208–222. — Meter: § 48.
Praetores duo, quattuor tribuni,
septem causidici, decem poetae
cuiusdam modo nuptias petebant
a quodam sene; non moratus ille
praeconi dedit Eulogo puellam.

Dic, numquid fatue, Severe, fecit?

Quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes

8. M. writes ostensibly on choosing a son-in-law with an eye to business (cf. Iuv. 3. 160–161 quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae sarcinulis impar?), but really on the meager returns from certain respectable professions, especially literature. Cf. 5. 56, with notes. — Meter: § 49.

I-2. praetores: see App. —
duo . . . quattuor . . . septem . . .
decem: the numerical climax is suggestive. Fried. notes that the number of suitors increases in inverse proportion to the probable income that men of the given class may hope for. — tribuni: see 5. 13. 1 N. — causidici: see 1. 98. 2 N.; 4. 8. 2.

3. cuiusdam: sc. puellae; cf. nuptias Maronillae, 1. 10. 1 N.

5. praeconi: cf. 5. 56. 11 N.
The senex (4) was sure that any and every praeco had wealth; he could not be sure of finding even one wealthy man among a host of representatives of the so-called respectable professions. — Eulogo: a name specially coined (cf. ἐὖ + ἔγος) as appropriate for an auctioneer who must at least not underestimate what he sells (see § 38 fn.).

6. numquid . . . fecit: note that M. has treated this question as independent of dic. This usage, easy and natural after an imv. (we may print dic: numquid . . . fecit?), is common in comedy. — fatue . . . fecit: ironical. How far Severus is to be identified with others of like name in M. is uncertain, though Silius Severus, son of Silius Italicus the poet, may be meant here. See Spiegel II 27; Fried. on 2. 6. 3.

II. ‘Real friendship is based on mutual respect. Old-time friendship cannot be expected unless there is a return to old-time equality of relations’. Cf. 1. 43; 2. 43; 3. 60.
miraris? Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem, nec melior panis turdusve dabatur Orestae, sed par atque eadem cena duobus erat.

5 Tu Lucrina voras, me pascit aquosa peloris: non minus ingueva est et mihi, Marce, gula. Te Cadmea Tyros, me pinguis Gallia vestit: vis te purpureum, Marce, sagatus amem? ut praestem Pyladen, aliquis mihi praestet Oresten.

10 Hoc non fit verbis, Marce: ut ameris, ama.

The friendship of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, and Pylades was proverbial; see Otto 258. Orestes and Pylades were cousins.—Meter: § 48.

2. idem: i.e. that Orestes drank.

Cf. notes on i. 20; 3. 60.

5. Lucrina: see s. 60. 3 N.—aquosa peloris: the giant mussel, prob. coarse and insipid.

6. non minus: sc. quam tibi.—ingenua, genteel, delicate; such as properly belongs to one high-born.

Cf. 10. 47. 6; 12. 3. 6.—et = etiam, also, a meaning found in Plautus and Terence, in the Augustan poets, and in post-Augustan Latin.

7. Cadmea Tyros: Cadmus was commonly supposed to have been a Phoenician. Here Tyrian purple is meant. Cf. Prop. 3. 13. 7 et Tyros ostrinos (= purpureos) praebet Cadmea colores.—pinguis Gallia: i.e. Gallia Cisalpina; see on 2. 43. 4; 5. 13. 8. Pinguis = thick, coarse, or, perhaps, greasy. For the latter sense we may compare Iuv. 9. 28—30 pingues aliquando lacernas, munimenta logae, duri crassique coloris et male percussas textoris pectine Galli accipimus. Pinguis is a transferred epithet; it describes Gallia in terms better fitted to describe the products of that district.

8. purpureum: i.e. when clothed in Tyrian purple.—sagatus, clad in a sagum; see 1. 3. 8 N. The sagum is not fit garb for a gentleman in town.

9. ut ... Oresten: 'if I am expected to be a Pylades, I must have my Orestes'.—praestem = reddam, praebam. It is not necessary to supply me with praestem or se with praestet.


17. Cinnamus, the freedman, is anxious to remove all reminders of his servile condition; hence he seeks to change his name, for a freedman's very name was calculated to betray his old condition almost as effectually as would the mark of a branding-iron. Cf. 6. 64. 26 stigmata nec vafra delebit Cinnamus arte; 2. 29. 9—10 N. In the case of the cognomen, which directly represented the old slave name, the change was comparatively easy and increasingly common. See Cannegieter 25 ff.; Fried. SG. 1. 200. —Meter: § 49.
EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

17
Cinnam, Cinname, te iubes vocari.
Non est hic, rogo, Cinna, barbarismus?
Tu si Furius ante dictus esses,
Fur ista ratione dicereris.

28
Libertus Melioris ille notus,
tota qui cecidit dolente Roma,
cari deliciae breves patroni,
hoc sub marmore Glaucias humatus
iuncto Flaminiae iacet sepulcro,
castus moribus, integer pudore,

1. Cinname: for fanciful slave names see on 5. 24. 1. If this man is the Cinnamus qui tionsr fueras tota notissimus urbe et post hoc domi-

2. tota . . . Roma: cf. Stat. Silv. 2. 1. 175–178 pleb cuncta nefas et praevia flerunt agmina, Flaminio quae limite Mulvius agger trans-

3. deliciae, pet; cf. 1. 109. 5 N.;
Stat. Silv. 2. 1. 70–75 tu domino requies portusque senectae, tu modo deliciae, dulces modo pectore curae, etc.—breves: the boy, like the rose, was short-lived; cf. 1. 43. 6 N.;
Hor. C. 2. 14. 22–25 neque harum, quas colis, arborum te praeter invisas cupressos uilla brevem domi-

4. humatus = sepultus.
5. iuncto Flaminiae (viae): see 1. 88; 11. 13; Iuv. 1. 170–171 illos, quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina. On the road itself see 3. 14. 4 N.; 4. 64. 18. The dat. is common in poetry with iungere, miscere, and verbs of like meaning.
—iuncto in sense = proximo; the tombs generally lay very close to the viae.

6. castus . . . pudore: the boy was good, quick-witted, and handsome; cf. (on the same boy) 6. 29.
5–6 moribus hoc (his freedom) for-

7. 20.
8. Cinnam:
10. Non est hic, rogo, Cinna, barbarismus?
11. Tu si Furius ante dictus esses,
12. Fur ista ratione dicereris.
13. Libertus Melioris ille notus,
14. tota qui cecidit dolente Roma,
15. cari deliciae breves patroni,
16. hoc sub marmore Glaucias humatus
17. iuncto Flaminiae iacet sepulcro,
18. castus moribus, integer pudore,
velox ingenio, decore felix.
Bis senis modo messibus peractis
vix unum puer adscriptum annum.

Qui flest talia, nil fleas, viator.

35

Septem clepsydras magna tibi voce petentii
arbiter invitus, Caeciliane, dedit.
At tu multa diu dicis vitreisque tepentem
ampullis potas semisupinus aquam.

aevo. O ubi (est) purpureo suffusus
sanguine candor . . . et castigatae
collecta modestia frontis?

7. For the chiasmus cf. 1. 4. 8;
6. 8. 1; 10. 47. 6, 8.

8-9. Bis . . . annum: i.e. the
child was not yet thirteen years old.
Cf. Stat. Silv. 2. i. 124–125 Hercu-
leosannis aequare labores coeperat
adsurgens sed adhuc infantia mixia.

8. messibus: cf. 6. 70. 1. For
the dat. with adscriptum = addebat,
see on the dat. with iuncto, 5.

10. Qui viator: for like mor-
tuary invocations to the passer-by
see 10. 61. 5–6; 7. 96. 6; C. I. L.
passim.—fle is here trans., weep
over; this use appears but once in
Cicero, but is common everywhere
in poetry and in post-Augustan prose.

35. On a tedious lawyer, who
drank much water while pleading
in court.—Meter: § 48.

1. Septem clepsydras: as in
modern courts of justice, the time
allowed to pleaders at the bar was
limited. At Athens, and later at
Rome, the time was measured by
the clepsydra (κλεψυδρα), a kind of
horologium, consisting of a vessel
so arranged that water escaped
from it slowly through one or more
apertures in the bottom (cf. the
modern hour-glass). Cf. 8. 7. 1–4;
Plin. Ep. 2. 11. 14 dixi horis paene
quinque, nam duodecim clepsydris
quas spatiosissimas acceperam sunt
adscriptae quattuor; Marq. 792; 798.
—magna . . . voce petenti: Caecili-
anus seems to have overawed
the judge by his arrogant manner.

2. arbiter: prob. here used for
any index, though sometimes the
arbiter was a sort of referee in a
civil suit appointed by a praetor.

3-4. At tu, etc.: 'but then you
are a lengthy, aye, and a thirsty
speaker'.—multa diu: Caecilianus
has many heads to his speech
and dwells long on each. — tepen-
tem . . . aquam: as the water flasks
would prob. be filled with fresh
water before the speaker began,
the mention of the warm water calls
attention anew to the length of the
plea. —ampullis: long-necked
vessels used for water, oil, or wine;
see 14. 110; Marq. 649, Fig. 15.—
potas: Caecilianus's energy and
lengthy pleading have made him
thirsty and have irritated his throat
(cf. 5). To drink during a speech
was bad form; cf. Quint. 11. 3. 136
bibere aut etiam esse (eat) inter agen-
dum, quod multis moris fuit et est
quisbusdam, ab oratore meo procul
absit. —semisupinus: to drink
from an ampulla, esp. if the con-
tents were low, one must throw his
head well back.
6. 51. 1]

EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

5  Ut tandem saties vocemque sitimque, rogamus, iam de clepsydra, Caeciliane, bibas.

41  Qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, hic se posse loqui, posse tacere negat.

48  Quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.

51  Quod convivaris sine me tam saepe, Luperce,

5–6. saties vocem: the water may temporarily afford relief to Caecilianus's throat, but to stop speaking altogether will be the surest way. By drinking up his time (at Athens ὅυσπ, which = aqua, came actually to denote the time represented by the outflow of the water in the clepsydra), he can kill two birds with one stone. — rogamus . . . bibas: for the parataxis see on 3. 25. 3; 5. 49. 12.

41. On the recitations in general see 1. 3. 5; 1. 76. 13; 3. 50. 2. With this epigram cf. 3. 18; 4. 41, with notes. — Meter: § 48.

1. lana . . . revinctus: the man seems to have worn a neck-cloth (focale) to protect his throat. See 3. 18, with notes. — fauces . . . revinctus: for the acc. with the pf. pass. ptc. cf. the poets passim.

2. se posse loqui . . . negat: i.e. because of the bad condition of his throat. — posses tacere negat: because of his passion for speaking.

48. 'Any recitator will be praised if he is known to give good dinners'. — Meter: § 48.

1. Quod: see on 2. 11. 1. — grande sophos seems to be an echo of the sham applause only too common at the recitations; cf. 1. 3. 7 N. Pomponius evidently wished to be accounted a littéra- teur. — turba: such applauders were dubbed laudiceni or σφοκλείς; see 2. 11. Introd.; 1. 20. 1. The audience at the recitation wore the conventional toga. Note the triple alliteration.

2. cena refers either to the hoped-for cena popularis (1. 20; 1. 43) or to the sportula (3. 7, with notes). Cf. Petr. 10 multo me tur- pior es tu hercule, qui, ut foris cenas, poetam laudasti. On the insincerity of the hearers see Sen. Ep. 95. 2 recitator historiam ingen- tem adulit, minutissime scriptam, artissime plicatam et, magna parte perfecta, "Desinam" inquit "si vultis"; acclamatur: "Recita, re- cita" ab his qui illum obnutescere illic cupiunt.

51. Luperce seems to have invited M. to dinner only when he had reason to believe that the poet would not come. — Meter: § 48.

1. convivaris: convivari implies more than cenare would.
inveni noceam qua ratione tibi.
Irascor: licet usque voces mittasque rogesque —
"Quid facies?" inquis. Quid faciam? veniam.

52
Hoc iacet in tumulo raptus puerilibus annis
Pantagathus, domini cura dolorque sui,
vix tangente vagos ferro resecare capillos
doctus et hirsutas excluisset genas.
5 Sis licet, ut debes, tellus, placata levisque,
artificis levior non potes esse manu.

2. noceam . . . tibi: i.e. 'to annoy you and so to get even with you'.
3. usque, repeatedly, continually; cf. 9.48.4; 12.8.12. — voces . . . roges: a climax. — voces: see 1. 20. 1 N. — mittas: i.e. send a special messenger with an urgent request. — rogesque: we may suppose that M. pauses here (apostrophe), unable at first to think of a suitable revenge.

4. Quid facies? Lupercus breaks in, unable to bear the suspense. — veniam: the point lies in the unexpected turn in the thought; compliance, instead of the expected indignant refusal, is forthcoming. 'I will be revenged by coming', says M.

1. Hoc . . . tumulo: a variation of the conventional hic iacet; cf. 6. 28. 4-5. Tumulus is here not merely the swelling hillock of earth and turf, but = sepulcrum, as in 4. 59. 6.
2. Pantagathus, All-Good, is apparently a nickname; cf. πανταγαθός. — domini . . . sui: half chastic in order. — cura: while alive; cf. 5. 24. 10 N. — dolor: now that he is dead; see on 6. 63. 7.
3-4. vix . . . doctus: his skill was so great that one could hardly feel the blade. For barbers of a different sort see 7. 83; 11. 84. — vagos, straggling. — resecare and excluisset depend on doctus; see on 5. 24. 7; cf. Ov. M. 11. 182 solitus longos ferro resecare capillos. — excluisset: cf. Tib. 1. 8. 9 quid tibi nunc molles prodest coluisse capillos. Note the pf. here, but the pres. in 3; the two tenses seem to denote exactly the same time. See on eripuisse, 1. 107. 6. Resecuisse would be impossible in hexameter verse.
5. tellus: vocative. For sis . . . tellus . . . levisque see on 5. 34. 9-10. For the syntax in sis licet see on sic licet excuses, 1. 70. 17.
6. artificis: cf. Tib. 1. 8. 12 artificis docta subsequevis manu?
55. On the basis of the paradox that he who is always redolent of perfumes smells ill (cf. 2. 12) M. intimates that Coracinus uses perfumes because he is naturally offensive to delicate nostrils or has been made so by his vices. — Meter: § 49.


r. casia...cinnamon: cf. 3.63. 4 N.; Plin. N. H. 13.18 ergo regale unguentum appellatum, quoniam Parthorum regibus ita tempatur, constat myrobalano, costo, amomo, cinnamo, comaco...casia, etc.; Beck. 3.159 ff.

2. nido...superbae: i.e. black with ointment got from the nest of the phoenix; cf. 9.11.4; 10.16.6; Plin. N. H. 12.85 cinnamonum et casias fabulose narravit antiquitas princepsque Herodotus avium nidis et privatis phoenici...ex invis rupibus arboribusque deculti; Tac. Ann. 6.28. On the phoenix itself see on 5.37.13.—niger: cf. 12.17.7 circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo; 12.38.3 crine nitens, niger unguento.

3. fragras here takes acc.; see on 5.37.9.—plumbea may in itself = vile, worthless, because adulterated (see on 10.74.4); cf. 10.49.5 plumbea vina. In that case sc. uguentum (see next note). But this meaning does not fit the context; the perfumes of 1-2 are all good. It is better, then, to supply vasa with Nicerotiana and to see a reference to the fact that this perfume was prepared, or at least stored, in leaden jars; cf. Plin. N. H. 13.19 sol inimicus iis (unguentis), quam ob rem in umbra conduntur plumbeis vasis. Plumbea then = pretiosa.—Nicerotiana: Nicers and Cosmus (cf. cosmianum) were well-known perfumers whose names stand for their wares; cf. 9.26.2 N.; 12.65.4; 10.38.8; Apoll. Sidon. C. 9.322-326 bonos odores, nardum ac pinguiu Nicerotianis quae fragrant alabastra tincta suis, Indo cinnamon ex rogo petitum quo Phoenix iuvenescit occidendo.

4. Coracine: perhaps a humorous coinage suggested by his appearance; cf. niger, 2, and coracinus, 'raven-black', کوّدکیووس. Fried., however, would identify him with the wretch of 4.43.

5. Cf. 2.12.3-4 hoc mihi spectum est, quod oles bene, Postume, semper: Postume, non bene olet qui bene semper olet.

57. M. ridicules Phoebus, who was bald but by a skillful use of pomade imitated hair. Cf. 12.45. —Meter: §48.

1. Mentiris...capillos: cf. 6.74.2-4 calvum trifilem semilatus ('having made paths in') unguento fodi...tonsis ora laxa lentiscis, mentitur. For mentiri with acc. see on 3.43.1; 5.39.6.

2. pictis...comis: the black ointment (6.55.2) had the appearance of paint.—sordida: dirty
tonsorem capiti non est adhibere necesse: radere te melius spongea, Phoebe, potest.

63
Scis te captari, scis hunc qui captat avarum, et scis qui captat quid, Mariane, velit; tu tamen hunc tabulis heredem, stulte, supremis scribis et esse tuo vis, furiose, loco.

5 "Munera magna tamen misit". Sed misit in hamo; et piscatorem piscis amare potest?
hicine deflebit vero tua fata dolore?
si cupis ut ploret, des, Mariane, nihil.

with pomade instead of being washed clean (nitida); cf. 10. 83. 2, 11. — calva: see 5. 49. 3 N.
4. spongea: rather than by razor or shears.
63. M. ridicules the stupidity of Marianus in allowing himself to be victimized by a legacy-hunter. See 1. 10, with notes; 11. 44.— Meter: § 48.
1. avarum (esse), is moved by avarice rather than by friendship.
2. quid... velit: cf. 8. 27. 1-2 munera qui tibi dat locupleti, Gaure, senique, si sapis et sentis, hoc tibi ait "Morere".
3. tabulis... supremis: cf. 5. 39. 1-2 N.; 5. 32. 1-2 quadrantem Crispus tabulis, Faustine, supremis non dedit uxori.
4. esse tuo... loco: i.e. ‘to succeed to your wealth and social standing’.
5. Munera... misit: Marianus’s rejoinder.— Sed... in hamo: the munera were but bait; cf. 4. 56. 3-6 sordidius nihil est, nihil est te spurcius uno, qui potes insidias dona vocare tuas: sic avidis fallax indulget piscibus hamus, callida sic stultas decipit esca feras.
The figure antedates M.; cf. Hor. S. 2. 5. 23-26 captes astutus ubique testamenta senum, neu, si vafer unus et alter insidiatorem praerose fugerit hamo, aut spem deponas aut artem illusus omittas; Sen. Ben. 4. 20. 3.
7. fata: cf. 1. 42. 1 N.— dolore: dolor is often used of grief for the dead; cf. 6. 52. 2. For the thought cf. Pub. Syr. 221 heredis fletus sub persona (mask) risus est.
8. des nihil: if Marianus leaves the captator nothing, the latter will mourn truly, not, to be sure, at Marianus’s death, but over his disappointment and his wasted efforts; cf. Iuv. 13. 134 ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
70. ‘An invalid’s existence is no life at all. The proper measure of life is not mere length of days, as old Cotta knows, who, though sixty-two, has never been ill and still laughs at the doctors’. Cf. notes on 1. 15. 12; 1. 103. 12; 2. 90. 3. It has been inferred from this epigram that M. himself was at this time not well; see § 14.— Meter: § 49.
Sexagesima, Marciane, messis
acta est et, puto, iam secunda Cottae,
nec se taedia lectuli calentis
expertum meminit die vel uno;
ostendit digitum, sed inpudicum,
Alconti Dasioque Symmachoque.
At nostri bene computentur anni
et quantum tetricae tulere febres
aut languor gravis aut mali dolores
a vita meliore separantur:
infantes sumus, et senes videmur.

1. messis = aestas = annum; cf. 6. 28. 8.
2. et joins the numeral adjectives in 1-2.—Cottae: so-called
dat. of agent.
3. taedia ... calentis: said of one suffering from protracted fever.
—calentis, feverish.
4. expertum: sc. esse. —vel: as in 5. 49. 5. For its use with an
5. digitum ... inpudicum: the middle finger was called inpudi-
cus and infamis, because in a certain obscene and insulting gesture
the middle finger projected from the clenched fist; cf. Priap. 56. 1-2
et inpudicum ostendis digitum mihi minanti; Iuv. 10. 52-53 cum Fortu-
nae ipse minaci mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
Ostendere digitum (medium, infamem, inpudicum) = 'jeer at', 'make
fun of', or 'insult', according to the context.—sed: cf. 1. 43. 9 N.
6. Alconti: a Greek surgeon
practicing in Rome; cf. 11. 84. 5.
His name seems to have typified
skillful medical practice; cf. Aus.

Epigr. 73 medicus divis fatisque po-
tentior Alcon.—Dasio ... Sym-
macho: also medici. For Symmac-
chus cf. 5. 9. 1 N. On medici and
chirurgi see Beck. 2. 139.

7-10. At ... computentur ... separantur: a volitive subjunc-
tive, serving virtually as protasis to
II; see on I. 70. 3; I. 79. 2.—bene, fairly, rightly; explained by 8-10,
which in effect = 'by deducting from ... what fever', etc.—quan-
tum (temporis) ... dolores is subj.
of separantur, 10.—tulere = abstu-
lere, have taken away; see on I.
4. 2.—languor: weakness resulting
from disease; cf. 5. 9. 1 N.; Iuv.
3. 232-233 ipsum languorem pepe-
rit eibus imperfectus.—dolores:
both bodily and mental; hence both
pain and sorrow, distress.—vita
meliore: i.e. true living; cf. 15.—
separentur: see App.

10. infantes: i.e. as measured
by the limited health and happy-
ness of our existence.—et = and
yet, et tamen. M. might have writ-
ten quamquam senes videmur, or,
still more effectively, quamvis senes
videamur.
Aetatem Priamique Nestorisque
longam qui putat esse, Marciane,
multum decipiturque falliturque.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita est.

80

Ut nova dona tibi, Caesar, Nilotica tellus
miserat hibernas ambitiosa rosas;
navita derisit Pharios Memphiticus hortos,
urbis ut intravit limina prima tuae,
tantus veris honos et odorae gratia Floraes,
tantaque Paestani gloria ruris erat,

12. Aetatem, life-span, viewed
as a whole, without regard to the
stages of life; so often. Cf. e.g.
Cic. Tusc. 3. 25. 61 acta aetas ho-
neste ac splendide tantam adfert
consolationem ut, etc. — Priami ...
Nestoris: cf. 5. 58. 5; Iuv. 10. 246-
247 rex Pylius, magnis si quidquam
credis Homero, exemplum vitae fuit
a cornice secundae.

80. This epigram seems to have been prompted by the
arrival in Rome of a messenger who
brought to the emperor a present
of winter roses from Egypt, only to
find that the gift which the sender
thought so rare was deprived of its
value by an abundance of home-
grown flowers. This was due either
to an open winter (Fried. thinks it
was the winter of 89–90) or to the
increased culture of winter roses
in the greenhouses of the rich in
town. On the demand for roses in
Rome see 5. 37. 9 N. — Meter: § 48.

1. Ut = tamquam or quasi; ut
nova = in the thought that they
were a rarity. See Gilbert Q. C. 10.
— Nilotica tellus: the Nile was
almost literally Egypt; cf. Nile, 10;
1. 61. 5 N.; Luc. 9. 130 Niloticarura.

2. hibernas . . . rosas: cf. 4.
29. 4; 13. 127; Sen. Ep. 122. 8;
Macr. Sat. 7. 5. 32. — ambitiosus:
i.e. eager to gratify the emperor by
something unique, something that
no other quarter could offer.

3-4. navita: archaic and poetical
for nauta; the word is appro-
priate because the messenger had
come over seas. — derisit: i.e. lost
all admiration for. — Pharios: see
on 5. 69. i. — Memphiticus =
Aegyptius; Memphis was impor-
tant enough to stand for all Egypt.
Cf. 14. 38. 1 dat chartis habiles cala-
mos Memphita tellus. — hortos:
here esp. of rose-gardens. The Ro-
man horti greeted the messenger
even before he had got within the
Servian Wall; the greatest of the
parks, the Horti Pompeiani, Horti
Lucullani, Horti Sallustiani, had
been laid out beyond the Agger of
Servius. However, limina prima,
4, may be understood literally, for
there were many smaller, though
elegant, horti, within the walls.

5. honos, grace, charm, beauty.

6. Paestani . . . ruris: cf. 5.
37. 9 N.; 9. 60. 4; Verg. G. 1. 168 si
le digna manet divini gloria ruris.
sic, quacumque vagus gressumque oculosque ferebat, tonsilibus sertis omne rubebat iter.
At tu Romanae iussus iam cedere brumae
mitte tuas messes, accipe, Nile, rosas.

82 Quidam me modo, Rufe, diligenter inspectum, velut empor aut lanista, cum vultu digitoque subnotasset, "Tune es, tune" ait "ille Martialis, cuius nequitias iocosque novit aurem qui modo non habet Batavam?"

7. vagus: freely, in his wanderings; an important word. The messenger could see roses wherever he turned; he had no need to search for them as for rarities.

8. tonsilibus sertis: see 5. 64. 4 N.—omne ... iter: the very streets were ruddy with chaplets exposed for sale.

9. tu Romanae: juxtaposition. —cedere, yield precedence to.—brumae: perhaps used to show that even the dead of winter did not interfere with the supply of roses; cf. 3. 58. 8 N.

tuas messes: i.e. frumentum. Egypt and Africa fed the Roman populace. —accipe ... rosas: sc. nostras or a nobis, for, says M. to the Nile, 'you cannot hope to rival ours'.

82. M. has not forgotten how to pose elegantly as a beggar. See § 10. —Meter: § 49.

diligenter inspectum: inspicere is frequently used for a close, (half) professional examination; cf. 9. 59. 3; Sen. Ep. 47. 16 quemadmodum stultus est, qui ecum empturus non ipsum inspicit, sed stratum eius ac frenos; Iuv. 3. 44-45 ranarum viscera numquam inspexi (i.e. as augur, haruspex).—empor aut lanista: the former is the ordinary non-professional buyer, the latter buys to secure proper material for the gladiatorial school. Each would in his way exercise great care.

3. cum ... subnotasset: the man eyed M. and felt him all over.

tune ... tune: effective repetition, picturing the man's doubts of M.'s identity.—ille: cf. I. I. I. N.

5. nequitias: cf. 1. 109. 1 N.; 11. 16. 7-8 tu quoque nequitias nostris lususque libelli ... legas; 5. 2. 3-5 tu, quem nequitiæ procaciæ delectant nimium salesque nudi, lascivos lege quattuor libelles.—iocos: cf. I. 4. 3; 4. 49. 2.—novit: the subj. is the antec. of qui, 6; everybody who has good literary taste and a critical ear knows M.

6. aurem ... Batavam: the revolt of the Batavi (Hollander) during the reign of Vitellius had not been forgotten. The Romans thought of the Batavi as brave fighters (Tac. Germ. 29) and as
Subrisi modice levique nutu
me quem dixerat esse non negavi.
“Cur ergo” inquit “habes malas lacernas?”
10 Respondi: “quia sum malus poeta”.
Hoc ne saepius accidat poetae,
mittas, Rufe, mihi bonas lacernas.

88

Mane salutavi vero te nomine casu
nec dixi dominum, Caeciliane, meum.

Manufacturers of soap; see 5. 37.
8 n.—qui modo non habet in-
volves an interesting fusion of syn-
tactical forms. M. might have said
simply, either cuius . . . novit aurem
qui non habet Batavam (the form of
our text, minus modo), or cuius ne-
quitias iocosque quislibet novit, modo
non (classical dummodo ne) aurem
habet Batavam. Two points, then,
deserve especial notice: (1) modo
= ‘only’, as in the so-called clauses
of proviso with modo or dummodo,
and (2) the mood of habet; with
modo, ‘only’, the subjv. was to be
expected. The ind. became pos-
sible only when the combination
became idiomatic and its origin
was forgotten. Cf. Cic. Cat. 4. 8. 16
Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili
condicione sit servitutis; Flacc. 27.
64 quamquam quis ignorant, qui
modo umquam mediocriter res istas
scire curavit.

9. Cur . . . lacernas? better
clothes, thinks the man, should go
with distinction such as M. has
won. For such clothes cf. 2. 29.
3 n.; 2. 43-7.

10. malus poeta: poor poet
exactly gives the play on words.
M. of course wishes Rufus to think
especially of malus as poverty-
stricken; cf. malas, 9.

10. M., becoming serious, uses
poetae without epithet, as = true
poet; note bonas in 12 and cf.
Hor. S. 1. 4. 1 Eupolis atque Cra-
tinus Aristophanesque poetae.

88. ‘The poor client pays in
hard cash for any lapse in etiquette’.
Caecilianus was a good specimen
of the punctilious patron.—Meter:
§ 48.

1. salutavi . . . casu: ‘thought-
lessly and without intentional slight
I addressed you with Salve, Caec-
iliane’; see on 2.

2. nec . . . meum: good form
required the client to say Salve, domine, or Salve, rex; M. had failed
to make it plain that he recognized
Caecilianus as his superior. Cf.
e.g. 1. 112. 1-2 cum te non nossem,
dominum regemque vocabam: nunc
bene te novi: iam mihi Priscus eris;
Iuv. 8. 160-161 Idumaeae Syr-
phoenix incola portae hospitis ad-
fectu dominum regemque salutat;
Beck. 2. 194 ff. Since dominus
prop. denoted a master of slaves,
its use as a term of polite address
in ordinary society spread but
slowly; Augustus (Oros. 6. 22) and
Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 27) allowed no
one to apply the term to them. See
also Suet. Aug. 53, with Peck’s
note.
Quanti libertas constat mihi tanta requiris?
   centum quadrantes abstulit illa mihi.

3. libertas: see preceding note. ‘I played the freeman’, says M.,
   ‘when I failed to call you dominus;
   I had to pay for that freedom’. —
   constat: cf. I. 103. 10 N. Note the
   mood of constat: the question is
   put directly, requiris being brought
   in unexpectedly, almost parenthetic-
   ically; see on 6. 8. 6. We might
   put a question mark after tanta.—
   tanta is ironical.

4. Centum quadrantes: for
   the importance of the money dole
   to the client see 3. 7, with notes.
LIBER VII

3
Cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos?
ne mihi tu mittas, Pontiliane, tuos.

16
Aera domi non sunt: superest hoc, Regule, solum
ut tua vendamus munera: numquid emis?

17
Ruris bibliotheca delicati,
vicinam videt unde lector urbem,
inter carmina sanctiora si quis
lascivae fuerit locus Thaliae,
hos nido licet inseras vel imo

3. In some cases, thinks M., like exchange is undesirable; at the least such exchange would work injustice. Cf. 5. 73 throughout. — Meter: § 48.

16. With characteristic adroit- ness M. makes the very boldness and humor of his "grotesque joke" (Spiegel) a mask behind which the beggar hides. See § 10. For Regul us see 1. 12. Introd.— Meter: § 48.

17. Written to accompany an author's copy of Books I—VII(cf. 6) sent to Iulius Martialis (cf. 1. 15, with notes) for his library. The bibliotheca is that of the villa described in 4. 64. — Meter: § 49.

1. Ruris . . . delicati: cf. 4. 64. 10 N.—bibliotheca: from the end of the Republic the bibliotheca was a regular part of the rich man's country-house. Trimalchio boasts thus (Petr. 48): duas bibliothecas habeo, unam Graecam, alteram Latii- nam. See Beck. 2. 418 ff.; Marq. 114, esp. note 4; Lanciani Anc. R. 179 ff. Little if any reading, however, was done in the bibliotheca itself; it was used simply for the storage of books.

2. vicinam . . . urbem: cf. 4. 64. 11—12 N.

3. carmina sanctiora: i.e. the work of poets whose carmina have received a place in the sacred canon; cf. Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 54 adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema.

4. lascivae . . . Thaliae: see 4. 8. 11—12 N.

5. nido . . . imo: the poet's gift craves only a humble place in the library, near the floor. For nido see 1. 117. 15 N.; Beck. 2. 421.

—vel imo: cf. vel uno, 6. 70. 4 N.
septem quos tibi misimus libellos auctoris calamo sui notatos: haec illis pretium facit litura. At tu munere, delicata, parvo quae cantaberis orbe nota toto, pignus pectoris hoc mei tuere, Iuli bibliotheca Martialis.

21

Haec est illa dies, quae magni conscia partus Lucanum populis et tibi, Polla, dedit.

7. auctoris ... notatos: i.e. corrected by the author himself after it had left the hands of the copyist, and so enhanced in value; cf. i. 3.9–10. Of badly made copies there was in antiquity much complaint. Autograph copies, too, were prized.—calamo: cf. 7. 11. 1–2 cogis me calamo manuque nostra emendare meos, Pudens, libellos.

8. pretium ... litura: ‘my gift has at least one claim to value: I have corrected these books myself’. For books as gifts cf. 9. 99. 6–8 i. liber, absentis pignus amicitiae. Vilis eras, fateor, si te nunc mitteret emptor; grande tui pretium muneren auctor erit; Hor. C. 4. 8. 11–12 carmina possimus donare et pretium dicere muneri.

9. munere ... parvo: partly causal, partly instrumental abl. with cantaberis; to join the phrase with delicata, as some do, in the sense of ‘charming because of my gift’, seems hardly consistent with 5.—delicata: voc.; see App. Its position seems due to the effort to secure juxtaposition with parvo; compared with the existing charm (1–2) of the library M.’s gift is small; yet it will add to the fame of the collection.

10. orbe ... toto: cf. 1. 1. 2 N. —nota; pred. nom. with cantaberis, ‘will be sung to fame’.


21. An epigram addressed to Polla Argentaria, widow of M. Annaeus Lucanus, the brilliant but ill-starred young poet (see i. 61. 7–8 N.). His great wealth and literary fame excited the jealousy of Nero, who sought to ruin his reputation and to clip his poetic wings. Accordingly, Lucan took part in Piso’s conspiracy against Nero. For a graphic account of his enforced suicide see Tac. Ann. 15. 70.—Meter: § 48.

1–2. haec ... dedit: it is the anniversary of Lucan’s birthday. Cf. 7. 22; 7. 23.—conscia: cf. Verg. A. 4. 167–168 fulsere ignes et conscius aether conubis. Render by well aware of, witness of.—populis, the nations, suggests that Lucan’s fame was wide-spread.—et tibi ... dedit: i.e. ‘as your husband’. Her devotion became proverbial. See Apoll. Sidon. Ep. 2. 10. 6 reminiscere quod saepe versum Corinna cum suo Nasone complevit, Lesbia cum Catullo ... Argentaria cum Lucano, Cynthia cum Propetio,
Heu! Nero crudelis nullaque invisior umbra,
debeit hoc saltem non licuisse tibi.

Delia cum Tibullo. Polla seems to have befriended M. In 10. 64 he addresses her as regina.

3. nulla . . . umbra: i.e. 'hated for Lucan's as for no other's death'; umbra is causal ablative. For the thought cf. 5. 69. 2 levius tabula quam Cicero nocens, with notes.

licuisse: cf. 4. 44. 8 N.; an ironical allusion to Nero's witticism (Suet. Ner. 37): elatus inflatusque tantis velut successibus (murders and tyrannical acts) negavit quemquam principum scisse quid sibi liceret. Note the tense; the pres. inf. is the regular use after all tenses of verbs of obligation, propriety, etc., but the pf. is sometimes used, by assimilation, after past tenses of such verbs. See also on eripuisse, i. 107. 6.

25. Addressed to a man who wrote epigrams which, though pretty and elegant, lacked point and sting. — Meter: § 48.

2. cerussata . . . cute: see i. 72. 6 N. — candidiora: perhaps used here of the clear unadorned style of the writer (cf. Quint. 10. 1. 121 tam candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus), though that sense conveys a compliment rather than the expected criticism. Probably, therefore, the sense is rather 'more pallid', and so 'more feeble-looking'. M. is then hinting that the public prefers epigrams that have piquancy and a wanton spice; 'more spotless' will render the point.

3. nulla . . . salis: see i. 41. 16 N. The figurative use of sal, mel, fel is common. To these words Pliny probably refers in Ep. 3. 21, cited in § 38.

5-6. Nec . . . abest: dull uniformity is unattractive; one's food, for instance, needs a little spice. — morso: 'bite', i.e. pungency; cf. pungere, 8. — gelasinus: a simple produced by a smile; cf. γελασινος, from γελαω.

7. Infanti . . . mariscas: sweets please only babies; adults have more discrimination. — melimela: see i. 43. 4 N.— mariscas: figs large but inferior, well characterized by fatuas, 'silly', 'insipid'; cf. 11. 31. 8 fatuas . . . placentas.

8. quae . . . pungere: cf. note on morso, 5.— Chia: sc. ficus; here it typifies the epigramma mordens (Domit.).
Cum pluvias madidumque Iovem perferre negaret et rudis hibernis villa nataret aquis, plurima quae posset subitos effundere nimbos muneribus venit tegula missa tuis.

Horridus, ecce, sonat Boreae stridore December: Stella, tegis villam, non tegis agricolam.

Primum est ut praestes, si quid te, Cinna, rogabo; illud deinde sequens, ut cito, Cinna, neges.

36. M. again acts the beggar gracefully. He suggests to his benefactor that it is a scant beneficence to protect the farm-house if the farmer is neglected. — Meter: § 48.

1. madidum ... Iovem: i.e. bad weather. Iuppiter often = 'weather' (metonymy), esp. bad weather. The phrase Iuppiter pluvius is rare in Latin; in this passage, too, Iovem does not stand for the god. See Morgan Trans. Am. Phil. Ass. 32. 99. Cf. Varr. L. L. 5. 65 ut ait Ennius: "Istic est Iuppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant aereum, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aer denuo"; Hor. C. 1. 22. 19-20 quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Iuppiter urget. — negaret: for negare, 'refuse', with inf., cf. Prop. 2. 10. 13-14 iam negat Euphrates equitem post terga tueri Parthorum; Soed. 15.

2. rudis ... villa: a farm-house (M.'s own) at best rough and ill-made; rudis may, however, picture the result of age and neglect. Cf. also rudis ... porticus, 1. 12. 5 N. — hibernis ... aquis: winter cold is added to the discomfort of water.

3-4. plurima ... tegula: see on 1. 70. 6. — subitos ... nimbos: i.e. even the sudden hard showers. M.'s complaint had been made, apparently, during the winter, and relief had come before the spring rains. — effundere, shed.

5. Horridus is a common epithet of winter (personified) and of bad weather; cf. 7. 95. 1 bruma est et riget horridus December; Verg. G. 3. 442-443 horrida cano bruma gelu. — December: M. thinks of the Saturnalia as a good time to appeal to Stella for another present.

6. Stella: L. Arruntius Stella; see 1. 61. 4 N. — tegis: a pun on tegula, 4, spite of the difference in quantity. See on 9. 6. 4. — tegis agricolam: i.e. with a new toga.

43. M. tells Cinna that to promise without fulfilling the promise is worse than to refuse outright. — Meter: § 48.

1. Primum, of first importance. Primum est = maxime volo, and so may be construed with ut and the subjunctive.

2. ut ... neges: i.e. 'if you cannot comply with promptness'. Cf. 6. 20. 1-4 mutua te centum se-stertia, Phoebe, rogavi, cum mihi
Diligo praestantem; non odi, Cinna, negantem: sed tu nec praestas nec cito, Cinna, negas.

47

Doctorum Licini celeberrime Sura virorum, cuius prisca graves lingua reduxit avos, redderis — heu, quanto fatorum munere! — nobis, gustata Lethes paene remissus aqua.

5 Perdiderant iam vota metum securaque flebat Tristitia et lacrimis iamque peractus eras:

dixisses "Exigis ergo nihil?" Inquiris, dubitas, cuinclaris meque diebus teque decem crucias: iam rogo, Phoebe, nega; 6. 30.

47. M. congratulates L. Licinius Sura on his restoration to health after a sickness in which his life had been despaired of. Sura, who came from Hispania Tarraconensis, was orator, soldier, statesman, natural philosopher, thrice consul under Trajan, and a close friend of that emperor. As Verginius Rufus won fame by thrice refusing the purple, Sura may be said to have distinguished himself by virtually making two emperors, Trajan and Hadrian.—Meter: § 48.

1. Doctorum... celeberrime: Sura seems to have been a learned naturalist and philosopher; cf. Plin. Ep. 4. 30.

2. cuius... avos: i.e. when Sura spoke he seemed to represent the orators of a time long past and in himself to bring back the worthies of a better age, men who possessed the typical Roman gravitas.—prisca... lingua may have reference to quaint or archaic phraseology, but more prob. suggests the old-fashioned directness of speech that formed so marked a contrast to the rhetorical and poetic prose of M.'s time, e.g. of Seneca.

3. heu belongs closely with quanto, 'by the mighty, ah me! by the too mighty gift of the Fates'. In his rejoicing M. shudders as he thinks how near Sura came to death; that near approach of death made the munus Fatorum needlessly great.

4. Lethes: the famous river of the under-world; cf. Hor. C. 4. 7. 27-28 nec Lethaeæ valet Theseuæ abrumperæ caro vincula Pirithoo. Had Sura tasted this river, he had forgotten all the affairs of earth, even all his friends; see Verg. A. 6. 713-715. For the form of the gen. cf. Cybeles, 1. 70. 10 N.; 5. 13. 7.

5-6. Perdiderant... metum: i.e. 'our prayers (vows) had lost the element of fear; we no longer feared that you would die, for to us you seemed already dead'. — secura... Tristitia: the Romans freely personified mere abstract qualities. M. means that the expected loss was so great that Tristitia herself shared in the general hopelessness and manifested her feelings not merely in look but by tears. — secura, in calm despair (Steph.). — lacrimis... eras:
non tulit invidiam taciti regnator Averni
et raptas Fatis reddidit ipse colus.
Scis igitur quantas hominum mors falsa querelas
moverit, et frueris posteritate tua.
Vive velut rapto fugitivaque gaudia carpe:
perdiderit nullum vita reversa diem.

freely, our tears had already dis-
patched you; i.e. ‘we thought you
dead and lamented accordingly’. M. may mean that the friends of Sura were so sure of his death that the conclamatio was actually
uttered. See App.
7. invidiam: cf. i. 12. 9-10 N.
Even Pluto, pictured ordinarily as
illacrimabilis, dared not risk the
odium that Sura’s taking-off would
involve.— taciti ... Averni: near
the Lacus Avernus, which lay just
back of the Lacus Lucrinus, the
poets placed the entrance to the
lower world; hence they used
Avernus in both numbers for the
126 faculis descendus Averno; Ov.
Am. 3. 9. 27 hunc quoque summa
dies nigrō submersit Averno. Aver-
num is tācitus because it is ordi-
narily thought of as the abode of
silent specters, but there is a refer-
ce also to the mundane Avernus,
on which, said the poets, e.g.
Verg. A. 6. 237-242, the silence of
death brooded, because of the pestil-
tential exhalations from the lake.
8. Fatis: ancient conceptions of
the Parcae were very indetermi-
nate, and the use of Fata = Parcae
became increasingly common from
the Augustan epoch, until the two
terms were practically synonymous.
See Preller-Jordan 2. 193-194;
Roscher Lex. s.v. Moira. For the
Parcae as spinners see on 1. 88. 9;
4. 54. 5. — colus: prop. ‘distaffs’;
here = fila or pensa (see 4. 54. 9 N.).
9. Scis igitur: ‘you know what
your contemporaries really thought
of you’. — hominum: with que-
relas.— falsa: i.e. falsely reported.
2. 1. 1 (Verginicus Rufus) triginta
annis gloriae suae supervixit; legit
scripta de se carmina; legit historias,
et posteritati suae interfuit.
11. Vive ... carpe: i.e. make
the most of this new lease of life.
— rapto: here a noun; cf. the idiom
rapto (ex rapto) vivere. This new
span of life is like plunder stolen
from Pluto himself, which Pluto
may at any moment seek to re-
cover; hence one who wishes to
get full use of it must use it at once.
— fugitiva ... gaudia: cf. i. 15.
8 N.— carpe: cf. Hor. C. i. 11. 8
carpe diem; Ov. A. A. 3. 661 aliae
tua gaudia carpent.
12. perdiderit ... diem: i.e.
a life (= chance to live) that has
been given back, when it seemed
to have gone out forever, cannot
afford to lose a single opportunity
for enjoyment. Perdiderit is best
taken as subj. of command. The
pf. tense in such commands is rare;
by dwelling on the completion of
the act commanded it gives a
tone of urgency. See A. 439, N. 1;
GL. 263, 3 N.; L. 1549.
48. Another peep at a cena
publica (cf. i. 20; i. 43; etc.). A
fashionable trick is used as a cover
for downright meanness; the food
is passed around to the guests by
slaves, instead of being brought in
48

Cum mensas habeat fere trecentas,
pro mensis habet Annius ministros:
transcurrunt gabatae volantque lances.
Has vobis epulas habete, lauti:

nos offendimur ambulante cena.

54

Semper mane mihi de me mera somnia narras,
quae moveant animum sollicitentque meum;
iam prior ad faecem, sed et haec vindemia venit,
in a more formal way on the *fercula*,
and the process is so hurried that
the guests can do little more than
taste the viands. See Beck. 3. 368 ff.;
Marq. 321 ff. — Meter: § 49.
1. *Cum, although. — mensas,*
as often = *orbes* (cf. 2. 43. 9 N.; 1. 103. 8 N.). At an earlier period the
table was literally removed at the end of each course (*ferculum*); cf.
the idioms *mensa prima, mensae secundae, mensas removere,* etc.
It would be possible also to say
that Annius did not have the dishes
placed on the single table that was
brought into use, but had them
handed round by slaves, because
he wished to save his *orbes*; per-
haps, however, he really had none!
— *trecentas*: cf. 1. 43. 1 N.
2. *pro, in place of, in lieu of.*
3. *transcurrunt . . . lances:* 
i.e. the dishes seem animated and
to be on the run; they fairly fly
(as borne by the attendants).
— *gabatae:* apparently dishes deeper
than the flat *lanx*; cf. 11. 31. 18-19
inlet gabatas paropsidesque et leves
scutulas cavasque lances. The ety-
mology of the word is uncertain.
4. *vobis . . . habete:* cf. 2. 48. 8
*et thermas tibi habe Neronianas,*
and the formula of divorce, *res tuas
tibi habeto.* — *lauti* almost = *divites,*
reges (see on 2. 18. 5).
54. M. begs Nasidianus to
dream no more, or to keep his
dreams to himself; otherwise at-
ttempts to ward off their evil effects
will utterly ruin the poet. — Meter:
§ 48.
1. *Semper . . . narras:* i.e. *you
recount to me daily at the salutatio
nothing but your dreams of me*. In
view of the constitutional supersti-
tion of the Romans, it was but natu-nal that ominous dreams should
disquiet them, and that they should
seek to ward off the evils that such
visions were supposed to prognos-
ticate. M. may be speaking wholly
seriously of himself (cf. then Plin.
Ep. 1. 18), or he may be merely
laughing at the superstition of
others.
2. *quaes . . . meum:* either *such
that they stir*, etc., or *to stir*, etc.,
i.e. the clause may be taken either
as consecutive or as final.
3. *prior . . . venit:* the wine of
two seasons has been utterly used
up in attempted propitiation. *Prior*
in sense = *proximi anni.* — *sed et-
see 1. 43. 9 N.*
exorat noctes dum mihi saga tuas,
consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos,
decrevere greges, dum cadit agna frequens,
non porcus, non chortis aves, non ova supersunt.
Aut vigila aut dormi, Nasidiane, tibi.

Non cenat sine apro noster, Tite, Caecilianus:
bellum convivam Caecilianus habet.

Perpetui nunquam moritura volumina Sili
qui legis et Latia carmina digna toga,

4. exorat: conative present, has been trying to appease (exorcise); cf. Ov.T. 2.22 exorant magnos carmina saepe deos.—saga: cf. i.49. 7-8 amphora nunc petitur nigri cariosa Falerni expiet ut somnos garrula saga tuos.

5. salsas...molas: i.e. the money expended in buying the cakes and incense (Domit.). Spelt, ground and salted, was in sacrifice sprinkled over the victim; cf. Tib. i. 5.13-14 ipse procuravi ne possent saeva nocere somnia ter sancta deveneranda mola.

6. frequens = plurima; see on 1.70, 6.


8. vigila: i.e. keep awake.—dormi...tibi: i.e. 'dream about yourself'.

59. Caecilianus is one of the gluttons who prefer to partake of

a formal dinner alone. See i.20, with notes.—Meter: §48.

1. apro: see i.43, 2 N.; Iuv. i. 94; i. 140-141 quanta est gula quae sibi totos ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!

2. bellum convivam: Caecilianus has one guest, a pig! M. insinuates that host and guest are well matched. For bellus see on i.9.

63. To a reader of Silius Italicus. Cf. 4.14, with notes. M.'s fulsome praise of Silius in this and other epigrams may not have been wholly disinterested; Silius was rich. Plin. Ep. 3.7.5 says: (Silius) scriebat carmina maiore cura quam ingenio.—Meter: §48.

1. Perpetui, immortal; cf. 6.64.10 (nugas) quas et perpetui dignantur scrinia Sili.—volumina: Silius's Punica.

2. Latia...toga: i.e. which may risk comparison with the greatest Latin models. Toga here denotes Rome and all that Rome stands for, with a special reference, of course, to matters of poetic genius and style.
Pierios tantum vati placuisse recessus credis et Aoniae Bacchica serta comae?

5 Sacra cothurnati non attigit ante Maronis implevit magni quam Ciceronis opus:
hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum,
hunc loquitur grato plurimus ore cliens.
Postquam bis senis ingentem fascibus annum
10 rexerat adserto qui sacer orbe fuit,

3-4. The thought is: 'Do you fancy that he gave heed only to poetry?'—Pierios . . . recessus: see i. 76. 3 N.—vati: cf. i. 61. 1 N.—Aoniae . . . comae: Aonia = Boeotia; hence deus Aonius = Bacchus, and the Aonides are the Muses (cf. Aonidum turba = Musae omnes in 7. 22. 2). Thus Aoniae . . . comae denotes garlands such as are worn by Bacchus and the Muses (who are often named together).—Bacchica serta: cf. i. 76. 5-7; Ov. Tr. i. 7. 2 deme meis hederas, Bacchica serta, comis.

5-6. Sacra . . . opus: i.e. Silius did not begin to imitate Vergil in epic poetry until he had rivaled Cicero in eloquence.—Sacra (carmina): the poet, as the favorite of Bacchus, Apollo, and the Muses, is sacer, a kind of Musarum sacerdos. Cf. Hor. C. 3. 1. 1-4; 4. 9. 28 vate sacro.—cothurnati: here lofty (in style), not simply 'tragic'; see 8. 3. 13 N. Cf. 5. 5. 8 grande cothurnati pone Maronis opus.—Maronis . . . Ciceronis: cf. 4. 14. 14; 5. 36. 5; 11. 48.

7. hunc . . . virorum: the centumviral court (cf. 1. 76. 12 N.) had to do with civil cases, i.e. with questions of ownership of land, etc. As a symbol of ownership a hasta was set up where the centumviri met. Cf. the like use of a spear at auctions, esp. at the sale of booty in the camp, prob. the original use; see Blackstone 3. 20. This spear came to stand for the court itself; cf. Quint. 5. 2. 1 partibus centumviralium quae in duas hastas divisae sunt. The vs. praises Silius for eloquence; cf. Plin. Ep. 9. 23. 1 frequenter agenti mihi eventit ut centumviri, cum diu se intra iudicium auctorilatem gravitatemque tenuissent, omnes repente quasi victi coactique consurgerent landarentque.—gravis, reverend, is a transferred epithet; it pictures rather the iudicium gravitas (cf. Pliny above).

8. hunc . . . cliens: his clients thank him from full hearts, because he wins his cases. For the syntax in hunc loquitur see on loquitur, i. 61. 8.—plurimus . . . cliens: see on 1. 70. 6.

9-10. Postquam . . . rexerat: i.e. after the year of his consulship, 68, the year of Nero's death.—bis senis . . . fascibus: twelve lictors with fasces preceded the consul in public.—ingentem (annum): explained by adserto . . . fuit; the year was preeminently great, because then the world was freed from Nero's tyranny.—adserto . . . orbe: for adserere see notes on 1. 15. 9-10. Cf. Plin. N. H. 20. 160 Iulium Vindiciem, adserorem illum a Nerone libertatis. Adsero . . . orbe is best taken as an abl. abs., equivalent to a causal clause. Translate,
emertos Musis et Phoebo tradidit annos
proque suo celebrat nunc Helicona foro.

73

Esquiliis domus est, domus est tibi colle Dianae,
et tua Patricius culmina Vicus habet,
hinc viduae Cybeles, illinc sacraria Vestae,
inde novum, veterem prospicis inde Iovem.

\('which was hallowed by the freeing of the world\).\) \textit{sacer:} the men of a later day thought of the \textit{annus mirabilis} (cf. 9) with something of the grateful reverence with which men of a far earlier day looked back on the Mons Sacer.

\textit{emeritos \ldots annos:} freely, \textit{\text\'\text\'the years of his retirement\}.\text\'\text\; the figure is derived from the thought of a soldier who has served out his campaigns and has retired from the public service. \textit{Emeritos} is from \textit{emereor}, and \textit{\text\'\text\= qui stipendia emeriti erant.} Cf. Ov. M. 15. 226-227 emeriti medii quoque temporis annis labitur occiduae per iter decline senectae; Plin. Ep. 3. 7. 6 (of Silius) novissime ita suadentibus annis ab urbe secessit seque in Campania tenuit.\textit{— Musis et Phoebo:} see on 1. 70. 15; 1. 76. 5.

\textit{pro \ldots suo \ldots foro:} Silius is devoting himself to poetry rather than to the law and public life. \textit{\text\'\text\= suo, which he had made his own;\text\'\text\; there had been no one to dispute his preeminence as a pleader.\text\'\text\; celebrat, frequents.} The word suggests intimate and continued association, and so balances \textit{\text\'\text\= suo.}\text\'

73. \textit{\text\'\text\= For a patronus to live everywhere is almost as bad as it is for him to live nowhere, so far as the appearance of the client at his levee is concerned. Maximus has too many town houses!}\text\; On the numerous villas of the Romans see Fried.SG. 3. 99ff. — Meter: §48.

1. \textit{Esquiliis:} see 5. 22. 2 N. — \textit{colle Dianae:} i.e. the Aventine, called Diana’s hill because on it was the chief seat of the worship of Diana, a temple said to have been founded by Servius Tullius (Liv. I. 45). Cf. 12. 18. 3; 6. 64. 13 \textit{Aventinae vicinus Sura Dianae.}

2. \textit{Patricius \ldots Vicus:} this street ran from the Subura northeast; see Platner 425.

3-4. The best effect is got by supposing that M. is mentioning four other houses of Maximus; cf. Iuv. 14. 274-275 \textit{tu propter mille talenta et centum villas temperarius;}\textit{1. 94-95 quis totidem erexit villas \ldots avus?} Others suppose that M. is giving the outlooks commanded by the three houses of 1-2, but they find great difficulty in adjusting four outlooks to three houses, and in determining to what portions of 1-2 hence, illinc, inde refer. Besides, if M. mentions only three houses in all, \textit{ubiique in 6 is flat because too exaggerated. — viduae:} because her beloved Attis is dead; cf. Catull. 63. — \textit{Cybeles \ldots sacraria:} cf. I. 70. 10 N. — \textit{novum \ldots Iovem:} the Capitoline temple of Jupiter, rebuilt after the destructive fire of 50; cf. Suet. Dom. 5 \textit{plurima et amplissima opera incendio absumpit restituit, in quis}
5 Dic ubi conveniam, dic qua te parte requiram: quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.

79

Potavi modo consulare vinum.
Quaeris quam vetus atque liberale?
Ipso consule conditum: sed ipse qui ponebat erat, Severe, consul.

81

"Triginta toto mala sunt epigrammata libro".

(= quibus) et Capitolium, quod rursus arserat.—veterem...Io vem: the Capitolium Vetus on the Collis Quirinalis; see 5. 22. 4 N.—prospicis: cf. 2. 59. 2 ex me Caesareum prospicis ecce tholum. On the site of this villa see Hülsen Rh. Mus. 49. 408.

5. qua...parte: sc. urbis.
6. Maxime: the whole epigram has a ring of reality, but the man M. has in mind cannot be identified.—nusquam habitat: cf. Sen. Ep. 2. 2 nusquam est, qui ubique est; Tert. Praes. Her. 10 ero itaque nusquam, dum ubique conversor.

79. M. writes humorously of the wine served at a recent dinner. He calls it vinum consulare, as if it were good wine, put up long before (2), but hastens to explain that the consul involved is the consul of the current year. The wine, after all, was but vinum hornum.

— Meter: § 49.

1. consulare vinum: amphorae, esp. those containing good wines, were often marked with the names of the consuls in whose year the wine was made. Roman hosts prided themselves on having old and good wines; cf. e.g. 3. 62. 2 sub rege Numa condita vina bibis; Iuv.

5. 30—31 ipse capillato diffusum consule potat calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam; Petr. 34 allatae sunt amphorae... quorum in cerviciis pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum anno rum centum. Vinum Opimianum, made in 121 B.C., was especially famous.

2. liberale, generous, such as a gentleman should drink. See 4. 64. 27 N.

3. Ipso consule: M. writes as if he were going to add Opimio (see on 2) or the name of some other consul whose year was famous for its vintage.—conditum, stored up, in the amphorae, which were placed in the wine-room (apotheca), which was so situated that the smoke from the bath furnace could play round the jars; the smoke was supposed to hasten the mellowing of the wine. See on 12. 82. 11.

4. ponebat: cf. 1. 43. 2 N.—Severe: see 6. 8. 6 N.

81. M. intimates, in reply to the criticisms of Lausus, that there is no good wheat without chaff. Cf. 7. 85; 7. 88.—Meter: § 48.

1. Triginta toto: juxtaposition, due surely to M. himself rather than to Lausus, for the words as
Si totidem bona sunt, Lause, bonus liber est.

83
Eutrapelus tonsor dum circuit ora Luperci expingitque genas, altera barba subit.

85
Quod non insulse scribis tetrasticha quaedam, disticha quod belle pauca, Sabelle, facis, laudo, nec admiror. Facile est epigrammata belle scribere, sed librum scribere difficile est.

86
Ad natalicias dapes vocabar,

they stand would naturally mean, ‘In your whole book (but, only) thirty epigrams are bad’; M. does not fairly state Lausus’s criticism (which ran, ‘There are fully thirty bad epigrams in your book’; Lausus, we may be sure, did not use totus at all in his criticism), but phrases it in such a way as at once to remove its sting.

2. bona: i.e. as measured by the tests of point, wit, variety, etc. applied to the epigram; cf. 1. 16; 7. 90.


1. Eutrapelus (cf. eντραπελος): prop. ‘Nimble’, a man who is skillful, who can turn himself to anything; here, however, the name is “κατ’ αντιθεσιν fictum” (Van Stockum 59), i.e. given on the principle of contrasts.

85. M. comments again on the difficulty of composing an array of epigrams all on a high level of excellence; see 7. 81, with notes. — Meter: § 48.

1–2. insulse: note the etymology, and cf. 1. 41. 16 N.; 3. 99. 3. — tetrasticha...disticha: Greece affected not only the subject-matter and the spirit, but also the rhetorical terminology of Latin literature. — belle: see on 1. 9; 2. 7.

3. nec = et tamen non. — epigrammata: sc. pauca, suggested by quaedam, 1, pauca, 2.

86. M. is resentful because Sextus omitted him from the list of guests invited to his birthday dinner. — Meter: § 49.

1. natalicias dapes: the birthday (natalis dies), as sacred to the Genius, was carefully kept (cf. 7. 21, with notes); frequently there was a sacrifice to the Genius; cf. Iuv. 11. 83–85. Sometimes the patron sought on this day to discharge his social obligations en masse by giving a cena publica; cf. 10. 27. 1–2. In recognition of the day the guests were expected to bring presents to the host. — dapes: the occasion would demand something fine; cf. 3. 45. 3 N. — vocabar: note the tense: ‘was invited year after year’; cf. 4.
essem cum tibi, Sexte, non amicus: quid factum est, rogo, quid repente factum est, post tot pignora nostra, post tot annos quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Sed causam scio: nulla venit a me Hispani tibi libra pustulati nec levis toga nec rudes lacernae. Non est sportula, quae negotiatur; pascis munera, Sexte, non amicos. Iam dices mihi "Vapulet vocator".

2. non amicus: much less a sodalis (5).

4. pignora: sc. amicitiae. — nostra: freely, mutual. Post ... nostra = postquam inter nos tot pignora dedimus.

5. quod ... praeteritus: cf. Cic. Phil. 2. 16. 41 fratris filium praeterit ... te quem numquam viderat aut certe numquam salutaverat fecit heredem. — vetus sodalis: cf. I. 15. 1 N.; 2. 30. 3.

6. venit a me: i.e. 'on your last birthday, if not on sundry like occasions'.

7. Hispani ... pustulati: i.e. a piece of silver plate, weighing a pound. Cf. 10. 57. 1. — pustulati: prop. 'blistered'. See Forcellini Lex. s.v. Pustula. The pustulae presumably appeared during the process of refining or as a result of that process; if so, render pustulati by 'refined'. For silver as a product of Spain see Plin. N. H. 33. 96. Cf. 8. 50. 6 niveum felix pustula vincit ebur; Suet. Ner. 44 (Nero) exegit ingenti fastidio et acerbitate numnum asperum, argentum pustulatum. Since, however, pustulati ought to refer to the final appearance of the plate when it is sent to Sextus, the word may mean 'blistered' in the sense of asperi; the Romans liked such plate. See on 3. 35. 1.

8. levis toga: a smooth toga, made of smooth thin cloth (cf. toga rasa, 2. 85. 4) or of cloth with long silky nap (toga pexa, 2. 58. 1). Toga trita (2. 58. 1) tritae lacernae (7. 92. 7), are different. — rudes: unused, and so new. — lacernae: see 2. 29. 3 N.

9. sportula: i.e. 'an actual (genuine) present', 'true entertainment'. See 1. 20. 1; 3. 7. — quae negotiatur, which trades and traffics; a hospitality bestowed for value received or to gain an expected return is no hospitality at all. Cf. 6. 48; Sen. Ben. 4. 13. 3 non est beneficium, quod in quaestum mittitur — hoc dabo et hoc recipiam — auctio est. Note the gender of quae; strictly, in such a generalizing formula we should have quod; the fem. is due to the attraction of the subject pron. to the gender of the pred. noun (sportula), the normal usage.

10. pascis ... amicos: 'it is for presents, not for friends, that your board is spread' (Steph.). Sextus was of like mercenary mind with Clytus (8. 64), who multiplied birthdays for what was to be got out of them.

11. Iam, by this time, 'when I have told you plainly what I think
Fertur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellus inter delicias pulchra Vienna suas: me legit omnis ibi senior iuvenisque puerque et coram tetrico casta puella viro.

5 Hoc ego maluerim quam si mea carmina cantent qui Nilum ex ipso protinus ore bibunt, quam meus Hispano si me Tagus impleat auro pascat et Hybla meas, pascat Hymettos apes.

of such treatment'. — dices mihi: the excuse was probably well-worn and not invented to suit a single case. — vocator = invitant, the slave who issued the invitations. In this sense the word seems to be as technical as nomenclator or dissipator. Cf. Plin. N. H. 35. 89 Apelles invitatus (by the trick of a court fool) ad cenam venit indignantique Ptolemaeo et vocatores suas ostendenti, ut diceret a quo corum invitatus asset, adreptæ carbone extinctæ et foculo imaginem (of the man who played the trick) in parieta delineavit; Suet. Calig. 39.

88. M. pits the opinion of the literary world about himself against that of Lausus. Cf. 7. 81. For M.'s fame see §§ 39-40. — Meter: § 48.

2. delicias: see 1. 109. 5 N. — pulchra Vienna: on the Rhone, in Gallia Narbonensis (modern Vienne). By this time Latin writers were read everywhere throughout the provinces (Beck. 2. 454; Marq. 827-828); cf. 5. 13. 3; i. 1. 1-2; io. 104; 8. 3. 4-8.

4. tetrico... viro: as vir here = maritus; so puella = uxor, with the further suggestion that the wife is young. Cf. io. 35. 1. M. is adroitly insisting that his epigrams are above reproach; though the husband is stern and the wife young and chaste, she openly reads M.'s books. See 1. 4, with notes.

5. Hoc... maluerim: a compliment to Vienna. That town was a near-by rival of Lugdunum (a literary center: see Iuv. i. 44; Suet. Calig. 20), and M. may have in mind the whole region in which the two towns lay. — mea carmina cantent: cf. 2. 7. 5; 3. 63. 5.

6. qui... bibunt: the people inhabiting the ill-defined terra incognita lying to the south of civilized Africa, to which the name Aethiopia was applied. Cf. Lib. Spect. 3. 5 qui prima bibit depressi flumina Nili.

7. meus... Tagus: i.e. 'the stream of my native Spain'. The Tagus shared with the Pactolus, the Ganges, etc., the reputation of being gold-bearing; cf. io. 17. 4; io. 96. 3; i2. 2. 3; Luc. 7. 755 quidquid Tagus expulit auri; Iuv. 3. 55; 14. 298-299; Otto s.v. Tagus. — me... impleat: i.e. 'were to enrich me'.

8. Hybla: see 5. 39. 3 N.; cf. Ov. Tr. 5. 6. 38 florida quam multas Hybla tueetur apes. — Hymettos: see 5. 37. 10 N.; i3. 104 hoc tibi Thesei populatrix misit Hymetti Pallados a silvis nobile nectar apis.
Non nihil ergo sumus nec blandae munere linguae
decipimur: credam iam, puto, Lause, tibi.

89
I, felix rosa, mollibusque sertis
nostri cinge comas Apollinaris,
quas tu nectere candidas, sed olim —
sic te semper amet Venus — memento.

90
Iactat inaequalem Matho me fecisse libellum:
si verum est, laudat carmina nostra Matho;
aequales scribit libros Calvinus et Umber:
eaqualis liber est, Cretice, qui malus est.

10. credam... tibi: ironical, and so to be interpreted by contraries; M. really means that now he must believe that there are not thirty bad pieces in his book (7. 81. 1 n.). We may, however, take M. seriously, by giving full heed to the note on triginta toto, 7. 81. 1.

89. Domitius Apollinaris (see on 4. 86. 3) seems to have been popular. Plin. Ep. 2. 9, addressing him, says: diligeris, coleris, frequentaris.— Meter: § 49.

1-2. I...que... cinge: see 1. 42. 6 n.; here there is, of course, no derisive force. Further, the conjunction is -que, not et.— felix: i.e. in being thus distinguished.— rosa: see 5. 37. 9 n.; 5. 64. 4 n.

3. candidas = cum candidae factae erint.— sed olim: i.e. ‘but in future (= distant) days’. The two words contain a prayer that comae candidae will be long in coming to Apollinaris. For olim said of the future, a rare use, cf. Quint. 10. 1. 104 vir saecularum memoria di-
genus, qui olim nominabitur; Verg. A. 1. 20, 234.

4. sic, under those circumstances, in that case, then, i.e. ‘if you fulfill my commands’. With sic... Venus cf. the use, common in the sermo familiaris, of amare in asseverations, e.g. sic (ita) me Iuppiter amet (amabit). The rose was sacred to Venus; see Preller-Jordan 1. 433.

90. Cf. 7. 81; 7. 85.— Meter: § 48.

1. Iactat, cries wildly, flings abroad the statement; for iacto of wild utterance cf. e.g. Verg. A. 1. 102 talia iactanti...procella velum adversa ferit.— Matho: cf. 4. 79 for possible identification. For final ó see § 54, c.

3. aequales: i.e. equally dull in all parts; successful only in maintaining a dull level of mediocrity (Saintsburý i. 261).— Calvinus: see App.

92. ‘Baccara is always profuse in promising help, but is never able to see when help is needed’. Cf. 2. 43.— Meter: § 48.
“Si quid opus fuerit, scis me non esse rogandum”
uno bis dicis, Baccara, terque die.

Appellat rigida tristis me voce Secundus:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus;
5 pensio te coram petitur clareque palamque:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus;
esse queror gelidasque mihi tritasque lacernas:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus.
Hoc opus est, subito fias ut sidere mutus,
10 dicere ne possis, Baccara, “Si quid opus”.

Conditus hic ego sum, Bassi dolor, Urbicus infans,

3. Appellat, duns; cf. Quint. 5. 13. 12 heres eras et pauper et magna pecunia appellabar is a creditoribus. — rigida tristis: juxta-position of cause and effect; for tristis see on 4. 44. 7. — Secundus: a money-lender; cf. 2. 44. 7 septem milia debeo Secundo.
4. et = et tamen.
5. pensio: see 3. 38. 6 N. — coram: with te. ‘You cannot plead ignorance, for my landlord duns me before your very eyes and speaks in no whisper’.
6. audis et nescis: the repetition (cf. 8) intensifies the sarcasm.
7. tritas: the opposite of rudes, 7. 86. 8; see note there.
9. sidere: instr. abl.; translate ‘that you may have of a sudden be rendered dumb by (the influence of) some star’. Cf. 2. 7. 4 N.; 11. 85. 1 sidere percussa est subito tibi, Zoile, lingua; Liv. 8. 9. 12 ibi haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant. The evil influence was called sideratio, a term first used of a blight upon vegetation, then applied to sudden paralysis; see Plin. N. H. 17. 222. Belief in astrology was widespread at Rome. 10. See App.

96. A sepulchral epigram (§26); cf. 5. 34; 6. 28; 6. 52. If M. wrote such epigrams for money (see 5. 34. Introd.), they may have been actually cut upon the tombs themselves. — Meter: § 48.

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— Bassi: perhaps Salei Bassus, the poet, of whom Quint. 10. 1. 90 says: vehement et poeticum ingenium Saleii Bassi fuit nec ipsum senectute maturuit. Tac. D. 5 calls him absolutissimus poeta. — dolor: see 6. 52. 2 N. — Urbicus: the name indicates that the babe was probably a verna or freed-child.
cui genus et nomen maxima Roma dedit.
Sex mihi de prima dearent trieteride menses,
ruperunt tetricae cum male pensa deae.

5 Quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid profuit aetas?
Da lacrimas tumulo, qui legis ista, meo:
sic ad Lethaeas, nisi Nestore serior, undas
non eat, optabis quem superesse tibi.

98

Omnia, Castor, emis: sic fiet, ut omnia vendas.

2. genus . . . dedit seems to mean that the child was born in Rome. — nomen: Urubicus. Rome is often called simply urbs (Urbs), 'the City'. — maxima Roma: cf. 10. 58. 6; domineae ... Romae, 1. 3. 3 N.; Prop. 4. 1. 1 maxima Roma.

3. trieteride (cf. τριτετρις): the child was thirty months old. Cf. 10. 53. 3.

4. ruperunt . . . deae: the goddesses are the Parcae; see on 4. 54. 5; 7. 47. 8. — tetricae: cf. 4. 73. 6 moverunt tetricas iam pia vola deas; 7. 88. 4. — male = maligne. See App.—pensa: cf. 4. 54. 9 N. Verses 3–4 give a good example of cum inversum; see A. 546, a; GL 581; L. 1869. Cf. S. 3. 9.

5. species, beauty; cf. Curt. 7. 9. 19 cum specie corporis aequaret Hephaestionem. — lingua, my baby voice. — aetas, my tender years.


7. sic: cf. 7. 89. 4 N.—Lethaeas . . . undas: see 7. 47. 4 N.; Verg. (?)
Cul. 214–215 at mea manes viscera Lethaeas cogunt transmare per undas. — nisi . . . serior: i.e. until he has surpassed Nestor's proverbia. Cf. 5. 58. 5 N.; 6. 70. 12 N.; Sen. Apocol. 4 vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et Nestoris annos.—serior: see App.

8. non eat: for non in wishes or commands see on 2. 18. 8.—quem: verses 1–6 suggest filius (tunus) as antec. to quem, but M. has purposely made his language vague, to give it wider scope. To the Romans there was something peculiarly sad in the death of children (even adult children) before the death of the parents. With 7–8, then, cf. e.g. Plaut. Asin. 16–19; Ter. Heau. 1030 ff.; Plin. Ep. 1. 12. 11 decepit superstibus suis; 3. 7. 2; Iuv. 10. 241; Tac. Agr. 44; Cic. Cato M. 23. 84; and many passages in the inscriptions.

98. "If for mere wantonness you buy so fast, For very want you must sell all at last" (Bouquet). — Meter: § 47.

99. M. begs Crispinus to say to Domitian a good word for his book. Crispinus is the low-born Egyptian whom Juvenal so unmercifully castigates (1. 26–29) and who as a freedman at Rome played his infamous part so well. He was at first a fish-peddler, but became princeps equitum, and apparently for a time praefectus praetorio, under Domitian. See Mayor's notes on Iuv. 1. 26–29. — Meter: § 48.
Sic placidum videas semper, Crispine, Tonantem
nec te Roma minus quam tua Memphis amet:
carmina Parrhasia si nostra legentur in aula
— namque solent sacra Caesaris aure frui —,
dicere de nobis, ut lector candidus, aude:
“Temporibus praestat non nihil iste tuis,
nec Marso nimium minor est doctoque Catullo”.
Hoc satis est: ipsi cetera mandō deo.

1. Sic is explained in full by the st-sentence in 3-7. — placidum: sc. tibi. — semper: i.e. always, as at present; a timely wish at a period when men rose to favor or lost all at a tyrant’s whim. — Tonantem: i.e. Domitian, identified with Iuppiter Tonans; cf. sacra aure, 4; ipsi deo, 8; 4. 8. 9 N.; 5. 8. 1 N.; 9. 86. 7 aspice Tarpeium Palatimumque Tonantem; 12. 15. 6 haec sunt pocula quae decent Tonantem.

2. Memphis = Aegyptus; see 6. 80. 3 N. Cf. verna Canopi, Iuv. 1. 26, said of Crispinus.

3. Parrhasia . . . aula: Domitian’s palace on the Palatine. The name Parrhasia was applied to a part of Arcadia; hence — because, said tradition, the Arcadian Evander settled on the Palatine — Parrhasius = Palatinus, ‘imperial’. Cf. 7. 56. 2 Parrhasiam mira qui struis arte domum; 12. 15. 1 quid Parrhasia nitebat aula; Verg. A. 11. 31 Parrhasio Euandro. — aula = regia, palatio; Prop. 4. 11. 5 te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae.

4. solent: sc. carmina nostra. — sacra . . . aure: cf. 4. 30. 3 N.

5. dicere . . . aude: cf. 4. 8. 7-12, with notes. — ut . . . candidus: i.e. as an impartial critic. Cf. 2. 71. 1 N.

6-7. non nihil = aliquid = aliquid magnum. — iste: ‘the man whose poems you are reading’; see on 1. 70. 18; 4. 49. 10. — Marso: see 2. 71. 3 N.; 2. 77. 5 N. — nimium = multo; a colloquialism. — docto . . . Catullo: see on 1. 61. 1; 1. 109. 1; 2. 71. 3; 4. 14. 13. For docto see 1. 25. 2 N.

8. cetera: i.e. ‘the proper monetary or other recognition of my genius’. — deo: Domitian; see on Tonantem, 1.
Liber VIII

3

"Quinque satis fuerant, nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, iuvat? sit pudor et finis: iam plus nihil addere nobis Fama potest: teritur noster ubique liber, et cum rupta situ Messalae saxa iacebunt altaque cum Licini marmora pulvis erunt,

3. M. adroitly excuses himself for writing more epigrams and for not undertaking the more serious and ambitious forms of poetry. In 1–8 he seems to reply to the Muse, who has urged him to resume his writing; in 11–22 we have her convincing rejoinder.—Meter: § 48.


4. teritur ... liber: see on 1. 1. I. 1–2; 5. 13. 3; 7. 88. 2. Teritur is thumbed, is read; cf. 11. 3. 3-4 n.; Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 91–92 aut quid haberet quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus?

5–6. ‘My literary fame will outlast the splendid Mausolea of the rich!’ — rupta situ ... iacebunt, shall be corroded and shall lie in ruins. Here and in 10. 2. 9–12 (see notes) M. has his eye on Hor. C. 3. 30. 1–2 exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, but in Horace situ prob. means ‘site’; he is thinking of ‘pyramids built by the hand of kings’. — situ: prop. ‘position’ (cf. sino, pono, which contains sino), then the mold that gathers on things that lie long in one position, then decay, corrosion, as here.—Messalae saxa: the cognomen Messala (Messalla) belonged to the most distinguished family of the gens Valeria; of that family the most celebrated member was M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, orator, poet, historian, grammarian, patron of letters, intimate friend of Tibullus (cf. Tib. 4. 1; passim), much esteemed by Horace. At Philippi he fought with the Republicans, but later sided with the Triumvirs and at Actium commanded a part of Octavianus’s fleet; he was consul in 31, but soon afterward retired to private life.—Licini: Licinus was one of the richest of the freedmen (see 2. 29. Introd.). Julius Caesar brought him from Gaul as a slave, and made him his dispensator. He was emancipated probably by Caesar’s will, for he is spoken of as a freedman of Augustus. Sent by Augustus in 15 B.C. to govern his
me tamen ora legent et secum plurimus hospes
ad patrias sedes carmina nostra feret ".
Finieram, cum sic respondit nona sororum,
cui coma et unguento sordida vestis erat:
"Tune potes dulcis, ingrate, relinquere nugas?
Dic mihi, quid melius desidiosus ages?
an iuvat ad tragicos soccum transferre cothurnos,
aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis,
native Gaul, he amassed enormous
wealth by plundering it; cf. Sen.
Ep. 120.19 modo Licinium divitiis,
Apicium cenis, Maecenatc deliciis
provocant; Iuv. 1.109. His monu-
ment on the Via Salaria near the
second milestone was a show-piece.

877-878 quaque patet domilis Ro-
mana potentia terris ore legar
populi. On literature in the prov-
inces see on 7.88.i.-plurimus
hospes: see on 1.70.6.
8. feret: i.e. from Rome.
9. Finieram cum: an example
of cum inversum; see on 7.96.3-4.
—nona sororum merely = one of
the Muses nine, not the ninth (last)
Muse. The reference is to Thalia,
the patroness of comedy and lighter
poetry in general; cf. 1.70.15; 2.22.
1-2 quid mihi vibiscum est, o Phoebe
novemque sorores? ecce nocet vati
Musa iocosa suo; 12.94.3; 4.8.
12 N.
10. cui ... erat: cf. Ov. Am.
3.1.5-7 hic ego dum spatio tectus
memoralibus umbris, quod mea gua-
rebam Musa moveret opus; venit
odoratos Elegia nexas capillos.—
sordida, streaming, drenched.
Thalia, as the Muse of Comedy, is
appropriately described in terms
often used of those who are on
pleasure bent; cf. e.g. the mention
of perfumes in Horace in connection
with feasts.

11. Tune ... nugas: ironical
and indignant.—dulcis: i.e. ‘which
Rome loves to read and talk about’.
Note the juxtaposition dulcis in-
grate. M. fails after all to appreci-
ate what he owes to the world
for its favor (3ff.); if he did not,
he could not talk as in 1-3.
12. desidiosus: cf. 1.107.2 N.
The vs. = cum desidiosus sis, nil
melius ages. For the parataxis in
this vs. see on numquid ... fecit,
6.8.6.
13. an: frequently used after
such a question as that in 12, to
set forth an alternative which to
the writer is really unthinkable.
Cf. e.g. Hor. S. i.10.74-75 an tua
demens vilibus in ludis dictari
carmina malis?—soccwm ... co-
thurnos: as the low-soled soccus
worn by comic actors came to denote
comedia or light poetry in general
(e.g. epigrams), so the high buskin
(cothurnus) worn by tragic actors
(at least in later times; see K. K.
Smith in Harv. Stud. 16) came to
stand for tragodia. Cf. e.g. 7.63.
5-6 N.; 12.94.3; Ov. Rem. Am.
375-376 grande sonant tragici:
tragicos decet ira cothurnos; usibus
et mediis soccus habendus erit; Pont.
4.16.29-30 Musaque Turrani tra-
gicis innixa cothurnis et tua cum
socco Musa, Melisse, levi.
14. aspera ... modis: i.e. to
write epic poetry in hexameter
praeglegat ut tumidus rauca te voce magister
oderit et grandis virgo bonusque puer?
Scribant ista graves nimium nimiumque severi,
quos media miserous nocte lucerna videt.
At tu Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos:
adgnoscat mores vita legatque suos.

verse.—paribus ... modis: hexameters, which, as contrasted with
the lines of the elegiac couplet, are
approximately equal in length. Cf.
Hor. A. P. 73-75 res gestae regumque
ducumque et tristia bella quo scribi possent numero monstravit
Homerus: versibus impariter rectus
quemionma primum, post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos;
Ov. Tr. 2. 220 imparibus ... carminia factura modis.—tonare, to
thunder forth. The verb is appropriately used of the epic style, but
it carries also, probably, a side
thrust at the prevailing fashion of
reading such poems at the recita-
tions; cf. 7. 23. 1-2 cum bella
tounanti ipse dares Latiae plectra
seckunda lyrae; Iuv. 1. 12-13 Fronto-
tonis platanii convulsaque marmora
clamant semper et adsiduo ruptae
lectore columnae (Juvenal was writ-
ing especially of tragedy and epos).
M. may be thinking of Statius: see
4. 49. 3 N.; 11. 3-8.
15. praeglegat ... magister:
'that the pompous grammaticus
didcates your works till he is
hoarse'. That magister = grammaticus (see on 2. 7. 4) seems clear
from 16. Oral teaching, dictation,
and memory work played a greater
part in ancient teaching than in
our times. M. seems to have his
eye on Hor. S. 1. 10. 74-75, cited
on 13. On the use of the poets
in Roman schools see Fried. SG.
3. 378 ff.; Beck. 2. 101 ff.; Marq.
105 ff. — tumidus ... magister:

cf. 10. 104. 16, though there magister
has a different sense; Ov. M. 8. 396
talia magniloquus tumidum memora-
nerat ore. — rauca ... voce, till
his voice is hoarse, is proleptic, as in
4. 8. 2; it gives the result of praeglegat.
Cf. note on bella tonare, 14.
Raucus seems frequently to be
contemptuous; cf. 4. 8. 2; 1. 41. 9;
7. 31. i raucae chorites aves.
16. grandis virgo: cf. 3. 58. 40.
— bonus: an important adj., here;
even a well-behaved boy will loathe
tragedy and epos.
18. 'Writers of such long-drawn-
out epics have to burn the midnight
oil'. M. implies that time and toil
enter more largely into such poetry
than do genius and poetic art. Cf.
Ov. Am. 3. 9. 29-30 durat opus va-
tum: Troiani fama laboris tardaque
noturno tela retecta dolo; Iuv. 7. 99
perit hic (in the labor of historians)
plus temporis atque olei plus.
miseros: because of tedious and
tolsome labors. — lucerna: prop.
'lamp', then nocturnal labor; cf.
Iuv. 1. 51 haec ego non credam Ve-
rossina digna lucerna?
—lepidos sale: the former word
may refer to the verse itself, the
latter to the spice put into it. Cf.
11. 20. 9-10 absolvis lepidos nimi-
rum, Auguste, libello, qui scis Ro-
mana simplicitate loqui. — sale:
see 1. 41. 16 N.
20. 'Continue to hold a mirror
up to nature and let society see
itself'. Cf. 10. 4. 7-10 quid te vana
Angusta cantare licet videaris avena,
dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas”.

5
Dum donas, Macer, anulos puellis,
desisti, Macer, anulos habere.

6
Archetypis vetuli nihil est odiosius Aucti
— ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto —,

iuvant miserae ludibria chartae?
Hoc lege quod possibilit dicere vita
“Meum est”. Non hic Centauros,
non Gorgonas Harpyiasque inve-
nies: hominem pagina nostra sapit.
For M.’s realism see §§ 30–31.

21. Angusta . . . avena: the shepherd’s reed-pipe, an insignifi-
cant, weak instrument, compared
with the big, loud tuba; cf. e.g. Ov.
Tr. 5. 10. 25 pastor iunctis pice
cantat avenis; Verg. E. 1. 2 silve-
strem tenui Musam meditaris
avena. Avena here symbolizes the
simple, lowly themes of common
life, tubas (22) the ‘lofty’ subject-
matter of heroic epos and tragedy.
— videaris: i.e. to the uncritical
and the thoughtless. The vs. =
‘let men think of you as playing
on’, etc.

22. dum, provided that. M. has
in fact eclipsed Silius, Statius, Lu-
can, and Valerius Flaccus.— tubas:
the tuba was the trumpet used by
infantry, and so well symbolizes
heroic (epic) poetry.

5. The equites had the right to
wear the angustus clavus on the
tic, and the ius anuli aurei. Ma-
cer, however, has squandered so
much money in rings given to girls
of the demi-monde that he has
lost the equestrian census, i.e. he
has not enough left to entitle him to
wear the gold ring.— Meter: § 49.
2. desisti . . . habere: cf. Iuv.
11. 42–43 talibus a dominis post
cuncta novissimus exit anulus et
digito mendicat Pollio nudo.

6. M.’s complaint is twofold:
Auctus shows bad taste in dilating
on his rare plate and in serving
poor wine. The poet insinuates
also that Auctus lies about his
plate. Cf. 3. 35. 1 N.; 4. 39, with
notes; 7. 19 (on a pretended frag-
ment of the ship Argo); 14. 93;
Hor. S. 2. 3. 20–21 olim nam quaer-
rere amabam quo vafer ille pedes
lavisset Sisyphus aere; Petr. 52.—
Meter: § 48.

i. Archetypis, originals, an-
tiques, or what passed for such
(see on 4. 39. 2–5).— vetuli, oldish;
the dim. is contemptuous. Auctus
seems as old as his plate! — odio-
sius, more of a bore. — Aucti: see
App.

2. ficta . . . luto: honest earthen-
ware is preferable to fictitious plate.
For ficta see on 1. 53. 6. — Sagun-
tino . . . luto: Saguntine earthen-
ware was good; cf. 14. 108. 2 sume
Saguntino pocula facta luto; Iuv.
5. 29, cited on 7. — cymbia (cf.
kuvflov): bowls without handles,
argenti fumosa sui cum stemmata narrat garrulus et verbis mucida vina facit:

5 *Laomedontae fuerant haec pocula mensae:* ferret ut haec muros struxit Apollo lyra; hoc cratere ferox commisit proelia Rhoetus cum Lapithis: pugna debile cernis opus;

deep but long, bearing more or less resemblance to a skiff.

3-4. *fumosa, smoke-begrimed,* i.e. ‘time-honored’, ‘genuine’. Cf. 2. 90. 7 N.; Sen. Ep. 44. 5 non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus; Iuv. 8. 7-9 (quid fructus) posthac multa contingere virga fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros, si coram Lepidis male vivitur. See App. — *stemmata* (cf. *φρέμα*), *family trees.* The word prop. = ‘chaplets’, ‘wreaths’. Here, however, it is used of pedigrees, genealogical charts painted on the walls of the atria of distinguished families; the names in these charts were surrounded by painted garlands and were joined together in such a way as to make clear the interrelations of the members of the family. The *stemmata* were distinct from the *imagines* (2. 90. 6 N.; see Duff on Iuv. 8. 1; Lendrum in Hermathena 6. 360). Hence *stemmata* frequently = *nobility, high birth,* as here; cf. 4. 40. 1 atria Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto; Iuv. 8. 1 stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest, Pontice, longo sanguine censeri.— *narrat garrulus:* Auctus talks much because after all his plate is not genuine; he tries by a wealth of details to carry conviction. Besides, his garrulity is a natural failing of the *vetulus* (1). — *verbis . . . facit:* for politeness’ sake the guests must listen and praise, without drinking (15-16). Meanwhile the wine becomes rapid.

5. *Laomedontae . . . mensae:* the cups were part of the table service of Laomedon, father of Priam! Elsewhere also a form of *Laomedontes* begins the verse and the noun ends it; cf. Verg. G. 1. 502 *Laomedontae . . . Troadae;* Ov. M. 11. 196 *Laomedontes . . . arvis.* See Wagner 10, and note on 1. 1. 3. — *haec:* Auctus points to each object as he speaks; cf. hoc, 7, hi, 9, hic, 11, hac, 13. Who can doubt when the owner is so explicit?


7-8. At the wedding feast of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae, and Hippodamia, the chief Centaurs were guests. An attempt by one of the Centaurs to steal the bride led to a fierce conflict.— *hoc cratere:* such a mixer would serve a Centaur well as an extemporized weapon. Cf. Iuv. 5. 26-29 *iurgia proludent, sed mox et poca-torques saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa, inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona;* Petr. 74 *Trimalchio contra offensus convicio calicem in faciem Fortuna-tae immisit;* Verg. G. 2. 455-457.
hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi:

pollice de Pyllo trita columba nitet;

hic scyphus est, in quo misceri iussit amicus largius Aeaides vividiusque merum;

hac propinavit Bitiae pulcherrima Dido 
in patera, Phrygio cum data cena viro est”.

Miratus fueris cum prisca toreumata multum, 
in Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes.

ille furentes Centauros leto domuit, 
Rhoetumque Pholiumque et magno 
Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem. — ferox: cf. Luc. 6. 390 Rhoete 
ferox; Ov. M. 12. 235-244. — debile, 
weakened, i.e. dented, mutilated 
(because of misuse); cf. 7. 20. 12 
debilis boletus, said of a mushroom 
that has been bitten. — cernis 
opus: can any man refuse to 
believe what he sees? — opus: the 
crater; cf. 3. 35. 1 N.

9. longaevo . . . Nestore: i.e. 
because Nestor once owned them. 
See 5. 58. 5; 6. 70. 12. — censentur: 
see i. 61. 3 N.; Iuv. 8. 1, cited on 3. 
— fundi, cups. Fundus prop. = 
‘the bottom’ of anything; here, 
however, the part seems put for the 
whole (synecdoche), the depth of the 
 vessel being emphasized. Auctus 
professes to have the famous 
drinking-cup of Nestor, which, 
according to Hom. II. 2. 622 ff., 
had two fundi (πουβλέσες) and four 
handles (οὐσάτα).

10. pollice . . . nitet: the same 
visible proof as in 8. The thumb of the 
user would rub on the columba 
which ornamented the handle.

11. scyphus (cf. σκῦφος): a big 
deep tankard; no ordinary poculum 
would serve such a hero. Cf. Sen. 
Ep. 83. 23 interperantia bibendi et 
ille Herculanus ac fatalis scyphus 
condidit (Alexandrum); Hor. Epod.

12. largius . . . vividius: M. 
has in mind Hom. II. 9. 201 ff. The 
scyphus is a crater in Homer; we 
seem here to have a slip on the part 
of Auctus. “Perhaps M. means 
a sneer at the ignorance of his 
host” (Steph.). — Aeaides: here 
Achilles.

13-14. propinavit: cf. 2. 15. 1-2 
quod nulli calicem tuum propinas, 
humane facts, Homer, non superbe. 
— Bitiae . . . patera: cf. Verg. A. 
1. 723-740 for the banquet given by 
Dido to Aeneas at Carthage. Verses 
737-738 explain propinavit; in 
Greece and Rome one who would 
drink another’s health drank lightly 
first himself and then passed the 
cup to the one whom he would 
 honor. The other must drink the 
cup. — pulcherrima Dido: cf. 
Verg. A. 1. 496 forma pulcherrima 
Dido; 4. 60. — patera: a round 
saucer-like vessel (the φυλη). — 
Phrygio . . . viro: Aeneas; in 
Verg. A. 4. 103 Aeneas is Phrygio 
marito.

15. Miratus fueris: i.e. ‘shall 
have expressed your wonder in 
words of praise’; mirari here = 
admire. — prisca toreumata: 
cf. 3. 35. 1 N.

16. Priami calathis: i.e. old 

enough to have been owned by
9

Solvere dodrantem nuper tibi, Quinte, volebat lippus Hylas, luscus vult dare dimidium.

Accipe quam primum; brevis est occasio lucri: si fuerit caecus, nil tibi solvet Hylas.

10

Emit lacernas milibus decem Bassus

Tyrias coloris optimi: lucri fecit.

“Adeo bene emit?” inquis. Immo: non solvet.

Priam.—**calathis** (cf. κάλαθος): prop. vase-shaped baskets for fruit, wool, etc. But the word was used for drinking-cups of similar shape; cf. 9. 59. 15; 14. 107. 1-2 nos (= *calathos*) Satyri, nos Bacchus amat, nos ebrìa tigris, perfusos domini lambre docta pedes.—**Astyanacta** bibes: i.e. new (and here inferior) wine, wine as young as Astyanax, son of Hector, grandson of Priam. Such wealth and such plate demand wine of corresponding value and excellence. Cf. 10. 49. 3-5 *propinas modo conditum* Sabinum et dicis mihi, Cotta, “Vis in auro?” Quis quam plumbea vina volit in auro?

9. A fling at Hylas, who will not pay his debts.—Meter: § 48.

1. **Solvere** dodrantem: i.e. to pay three fourths of a sum due. **Solvere** is often used of paying debts.

2. **lippus**, bleared-eyed, i.e. when he was but half blind (in one eye: see next note). The Romans often used *lippus* in derision because they thought that *lippitudo* was due to irregular living; see Kiessling on **Hor. S. i. 1. 120.**—**luscus**, one-eyed, i.e. when he had entirely lost the sight of the eye affected.

3. **brevis** ... **lucrī**: aphoristic in ring; cf. Pub. Syr. 449 *occasio aegre offertur, facile amittitur;* Cato Dist. 2. 26 *fronte capillata, post est occasio calvis* (cf. Eng. ‘take time by the forelock’).

10. On Bassus’s easy way of providing himself with fine clothes. —Meter: § 52.

1. **lacernas**: if we take the pl. literally, we shall regard Bassus as a dandy who must have a large supply of clothes with a proper range of color; see on 2. 29. 3; 2. 43. 7. The pl. may, however, be **pluralis maiestatis** (see on 1. 70. 5); in that case Bassus bought but one *lacerna.*—**milibus decem**: i.e. at 10,000 *sestertii* apiece (if the first view suggested on *lacernas* above is correct). Cf. 4. 61. 4-5 *dum fabulumur, milibus decem dixi emptas lacernas munus esse Pompullae;* Fried. SG. 3. 72 ff.; Marq. 509 ff.

2. **coloris optimi**: cf. 2. 29. 3 N. —**lucrī fecit**: despite the price he has made money. **Lucrī** is pred. gen. of possession, ‘made ... gain’s’; cf. *compendi facère* ‘shorten’.

3. **Adeo bene**: i.e. so shrewdly, at such a good bargain; cf. Sen. Ben. 6. 15. 4 *praeterea nihil venditori debet qui bene emit.* Contrast *male emere.*—**Immo**: see 1. 10. 3 N. —**non solvet**: his shrewdness consists not in buying well but in avoiding payment. See on 8. 9. 1.
12. M. tells his friend Terentius Priscus (see 12. 3) why he does not marry a Roman fortune.—Meter: § 48.

2. *uxori ... meae* involves a very fine play on *viro nubere*, the phrase ordinarily used of a woman's marriage; contrast *in matrimonium ducere, uxorem ducere*, said of the man. 'When I marry', says M., 'I don't propose to play the woman's part'. Cf. 10. 69. 1-2 custodes das, Polla, viro, non accipis ipsa: hoc est uxorem ducere, Polla, virum (uxorem is subject). Roman comedy shows many examples of husbands in subjection to richly dowered wives; cf. e.g. Plaut. Men. 766-767; Asin., passim.

3. Inferior ... marito: i.e. ready to do his will, as the rich wife of a poor man, who feels her financial independence, is not apt to do; cf. Ov. Her. 9. 32 *si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari*: Iuv. 6. 460, 136-141; Hor. C. 3. 24. 19-20 *nec* (among the tribes of the North) *dolata regit virum coniunx nec nitido fidi adultero*. Several hundred years before M.'s time Anaxandrides had written: *πενης ... τὴν γυναῖκα πλουτων λαβὼν ἐχει δέσπονων, οὐ γυναῖκ ἔτι*. See Fried. SG. t. 468 ff.

13. Even cultured Romans had a strange liking for fools, dwarfs, idiots, jesters, especially if some physical deformity was added to a mental defect or peculiarity (cretins); Suetonius takes pains to note (Aug. 93) that Augustus did not share this liking. They were much in evidence at meal-times, when they were subjected to all sorts of insult and abuse. Cf. such words as *scurrus, nanus, fatus, morio*, and see Beck. 2. 148 ff. Cf. also the court fools of mediaeval times. M. feels that he was cheated by Gargilanus (*a praeco or mango*), because the 'fool' for whom he had paid a large price turned out to have good sense and was therefore worth no more than an average slave. M. can hardly be writing of himself; the keeping of such fools was a luxury, and the price named in 1 was high.—Meter: § 48.


2. *nummos*: see 1. 66. 4 N.

14. To an unnamed patron, who took better care of his plants and fruit-trees than of his clients. On the *horti* of the rich see 6. 80. 3 N.; Mayor's exhaustive note on Iuv. 1. 75. —Meter: § 48.
I4

Pallida ne Cilicum timeant pomaria brumam mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, hibernis obiecta Notis speculalaria puros admissunt soles et sine faece diem, at mihi cella datur non tota clusa fenestra,

1. Pallida: not inaply used of the greenish-yellow color of growing things; cf. χαλαρίς and the note on 1.41.4.—pomaria: prop. fruit-gardens', 'orchards'. If the word bears this sense here, the identity of the trees in these Cilicum... pomaria is unknown. The Romans understood the use of hot-houses to which the sun was admitted through glass or mica; cf. 6.80, with notes; 8.68; Plin. N. H. 19. 64. Some, however, have held that the pomaria did not contain fruit-trees, but oriental saffron plants (crocus: see Hehn 255ff.), the Crocus sativus, popular among the Romans because of its odor and its yellow hue, seen in the stigmas; among Orientals it vied with purple as a dye. The best came from Cilicia; cf. 3.65.2 quod de Corycio ('Cilician') quae venit aura croco. But nemus, 2, and arboris, 8, point rather to trees than to plants; besides, the Crocus is (at least to-day) very hardy. If, then, M. had the Crocus in mind, he was using pomaria loosely, and exaggerating in nemus and arboris, and was using tenerum, 2, ironically, representing his patron as taking particular care of a plant hardy enough to look after itself.

—brumam: see 3.58.8 n.

2. mordeat, nip with frost; cf. Hor. S. 2.6.45 matutina parum cautos iam frigora mordent; Shakespeare, Hamlet 1.4.1, "The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold".—tene-rum: i.e. not indigenous to Italy, flourishing only in an Oriental clime.

3-4. hibernis...Notis: a southern exposure enabled the hot-house to profit to the fullest extent by the winter sun.—specularia: window-panes made of t alc or mica ('isinglass', lapis specularis; the best came from Spain and Cappadocia) or glass (vitrum). They were in common use. Cf. Plin. Ep. 2.17.4 egregium haec (porticus) adversus tempestatibus receptaculum, nam specularibus ad multo magis imminentibus tectis munientur; Beck. 2.315; Marq. 757-758.—puros...soles: cf. 4.64.9 n.—sine faece: the prep. phrase here = an adj., a usage not uncommon in Silver Latin, esp. in phrases with sine.—diem = lucem.

5. cella, den, garret, cabinet, a marked contrast to a house big enough for a nemus (2). Cell a is always used of a small apartment, frequently of the abode of a poor man, or slave, or prostitute; cf. Eng. 'cell'; 3.30.3 fuscae pensio cellae; Iuv. 7.28 qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella.—non...fenestra: i.e. 'not only are my quarters contracted, but they are not tight at that: the one window admits cold wind'.—non totā, incomplete, ill-fitted. For the phrase non totus cf. 9.68.9; 9.82.5. Non...fenestra is really oxymoric; we should say, far less effectively, 'but imperfectly protected (i.e. protected) by its window'.
in qua nec Boreas ipse manere velit. 
Sic habitare iubes veterem crudelis amicum? 
arboris ergo tuae tutior hospes ero. 

17 
Egi, Sexte, tuam pactus duo milia causam: 
misisti nummos quod mihi mille, quid est? 
"Narrasti nihil" inquis "et a te perdita causa est". 
Tanto plus debes, Sexte, quod erubui. 

18 
Si tua, Cerrini, promas epigrammata vulgo, 

6. nec: see on i. 109. 20. — 
Boreas = Aquilo, the very wind 
that brings discomfort and cold. 
Cf. 7. 36. 5. 
7. veterem is here used most 
strictly, of something that has long 
existed and still exists; cf. Hor. S. 
2. 6. 80-81 rusticus urbanum mu- 
rem mus paupere furtur accepisse 
cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum. 
The position of amicum empha- 
sizes M.’s question. 
8. arboris: collective sing.; see 
4. 64. 32 N. — tutor: i.e. ‘in less 
danger of perishing than in my 
windy garret’. Cf. 7. 36 in full. — 
hospes: pred. nom., as a guest. 
17. The protest of a lawyer 
who wanted a thousand sesterces 
as a relief to his feelings. For M. 
as a lawyer see § 9 fin. But M. 
need not be speaking of himself; 
1. pactus duo milia: on law- 
yers’ fees see 1. 76. Introd.; 1. 
98. 2 N.; Fried. SG. 1. 327 ff. 
2. nummos: cf. I. 66. 4 N. — 
quod: see 2. 11. 1 N.; 3. 44. 1. The 
vs. = ‘What do you mean by send- 
ing’, etc. 
3. Narrasti nihil: ‘you made 
no statement of facts even, much 

less did you make a plea’. This 
interpretation rests on the use 
of narratio as a technical term of 
rhetoric for a formal statement of 
facts; such a statement is a neces- 
sary part of a lawyer’s plea. It may 
well be, however, that Sextus was 
using narrasti in the sense explained 
in the note on 3. 46. 7; if so, the 
sense is: ‘what you said was worth- 
less, yes, worse than worthless (a te 
... est)’. Sextus, then, charges M. 
at first with leaving his case indicta, 
then with deliberately betraying it. 
4. quod erubui (sc. narrare): 
i.e. ‘because I was ashamed to 
“make a statement” of so shame- 
less a case, and so saved you more 
than you would have won, had you 
gained your case at such a cost’. 
18. Cerrinius was one of the 
many poetasters whose verses have 
long since perished. M.’s high- 
flown praise is not to be taken 
in such cases at its face value. — 
Meter: § 48. 
1. promas... vulgo suggests 
that Cerrinius has an abundant 
store of epigrams on which he can 
draw at will, as a butler or house- 
wife draws on the supply of wine; 
cf. e.g. Hor. Epod. 2. 47 et horna
vel mecum possis vel prior ipse legi,
sed tibi tantus inest veteris respectus amici,
carior ut mea sit quam tua fama tibi.

5 Sic Maro nec Calabri temptavit carmina Flacci,
Pindaricos nosset cum superare modos,
et Vario cessit Romani laude cothurni,
cum posset tragicum fortius ore loqui.

Aurum et opes et rura frequens donabit amicus:
qui velit ingenio cedere, rarus erit.

dulci vina promens dolio; Plaut. Pseud. 608 condus promus sum, procurator peni.

2. vel . . . legi: see App. — vel . . . vel is effective; it implies that the choice lies with Cerrinius himself. — mecum: as an equal. —
prior (me): as even superior.

3. veteris . . . amici: cf. 8. 14. 7 N.

5. Maro: Vergil; cf. 1. 61. 2 N.

— Calabri . . . carmina Flacci: i.e. Horace’s lyric poetry. Horace, however, was not a Calabrian; he was born at Venusia, near the boundary between Lucania and Apulia. Hence he says (S. 2. 1. 34), perhaps with a touch of humor, sequor hunc (= Lucilius), *Lucanus an Apulus ancesp*; cf. 12. 94. 5. M. seems strangely ignorant or careless at times in matters of fact. He gives Arpi, instead of Arpinum, as the birthplace of Cicero (4. 55). See also on 1. 61. 5; § 35 fin. For Horace see also 1. 107. 4.

6. Pindaricos . . . modos: as if to show how easily Vergil might have distanced Horace in lyric poetry, M. says that he could have eclipsed Pindar himself, with whom Horace expressly disclaimed rivalry (C. 4. 2. 1–4, 25–32). Pindar, a Greek lyric poet, of Thebes in Boeotia (about 520–450 B.C.), was consummate master of every form of lyric poetry. — modos: cf. Hor. C. 4. 2. 9–12; Ep. 1. 3. 12–13 fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet auspice Musa, an . . .? 

7. Vario: L. Vario Rufus, friend of Maecenas, Vergil, and Horace, one of the literary executors of Vergil, was, at the beginning of the Augustan epoch, the greatest epic writer at Rome. He distinguished himself also in tragedy; his Thyestes, which was acted at the games held in honor of Actium and for which Augustus paid him a million sestercius, in public opinion divided with Ovid’s Medea the honor of being the greatest Roman tragedy. See e.g. 8. 55. 21; 12. 3; Hor. S. 1. 10. 43; C. 1. 6; Quint. 10. 1. 98. — laude: abl. of specification, or, better, abl. of separation, ‘yielded from’, etc. — cothurni: cf. 8. 3. 18 N.

8. fortius: frequently used as a rhetorical term with reference to vigor of style. — ore: cf. Hor. C. 4. 2. 7–8 fervet immensusque ruit profundus Pindaros ore.


10. ingenio cedere: this demands a personal sacrifice, which the giving of aurum, opes, or rura
Esse tibi videor sævus nimiumque gulosus, 
qui propter cenam, Rustice, caedo cocum: 
si levis ista tibi flagrorum causa videtur, 
ex qua vis causa vapulet ergo cocus?

Si quid forte petam timido gracilique libello, 
inproba non fuerit si mea charta, dato,

does not of necessity involve. —
With the epigram as a whole cf. 
11. 10. 1-2 contulit ad saturas in- 
gentia pectora Turnus. Cur non ad 
Memoris carmina? Frater erat.

23. M. explains why he beat 
his cook.— Meter: § 48.

1. gulosus: cf. 7. 20. 1-2 nihil 
est miserius neque gulosius Santra. 
Rectam vocatus cum cicerirat ad 
cenam, etc.; 3. 22. 5 N. See also 
on 1. 20. 3.

2. Rustice: perhaps a jeering 
epithet, rather than true name, 
‘you simple fool’, ‘you rustic, 
unacquainted with the ways of city 
folk’.— caedo: we get the best 
effect by taking this word at its 
fullest value, of cutting through the 
skin (see on flagrum, 3), though 
in practice caedo often bore a sense 
less severe, even when used of 
flogging. The vs. thus = ‘for meting 
out punishment so severe for of-
fense so trifling’.

3. levis: in sharp contrast to 
flagrorum. The flagrum or flagel-
lum (ironical diminutive) was a cat 
o’ nine tails, or knout, at times 
knotted with bits of metal or bone. 
Verbs like caedere, scindere, rum-
pere, and secure are used to 
describe its effect; cf. Hor. S. 1. 3. 119 
horribili . . . flagello; 1. 2. 41-42 ille 
flagellis ad mortem caesus.

4. ex qua . . . causa: i.e. except 
failure to get up good dinners. M. 
grimly challenges Rusticus’s esti-
mate of the value of a cena and of the 
shortcomings of a cook who 
fails to do his duty. — vis . . . va-
pulet: for syntax see on vis mit-
tam, 1. 117. 2. With the epigram 
as a whole cf. 3. 43. 1-4; 3. 94. 1-2 
esse negas coctum leporem poscisque 
flagella: mavis, Rufe, cocum scin-
dere quam leporem; Petr. 49.

24. ‘Olympian Zeus does not 
resent petition, even though he 
must deny the request. Our 
mundane Jupiter should not do less’. 
See 4. 8. 8; 7. 99; § 8.— Meter: 
§ 48.

1. timido: cf. 5. 6. 7-8 admittas 
timidam brevemque chartam intra 
limina sanctioris aulae. — gracili: 
used with libellus in the more gen-
eral sense of that word (cf. 1. 1. 3; 
13. 3. 1 in hoc gracili Xeniorum 
. . . libello), though M. seems to be 
thinking also of libellus = ‘peti-
tion’. Cf. 5. 6 throughout.

2. inproba: prop. ‘not accord-
ing to the standard’; here, accord-
ting to the sense of libello (1), it = 
lacking in literary merit, or, morally 
bad (and so calculated to offend 
Domitian as censor morum: see 
1. 4. Introd.), or, annoying, rude, 
unreasonable.
et si non dederis, Caesar, permitte rogari: offendunt nunquam tura precesque Iovem.

Qui fingit sacros auro vel marmore vultus, non facit ille deos: qui rogat, ille facit.

29
Disticha qui scribit, puto, vult brevitate placere: quid prodest brevitas, dic mihi, si liber est?

32
Aëra per tacitum delapsa sedentis in ipsos fluxit Aratullae blanda columba sinus.
Luserat hoc casus, nisi inobservata manerque sibi nollet abire fuga.

3. permitte rogari: for inf. with *permitto* see Soed. 16, for many examples; cf. e.g. 10. 30. 25. 5-6. 'The true worshiper is not the man who is content with making a graven image of his god, but the man who prays to him because he believes that the god can and will answer prayer'.

5. fingit: the verb is used primarily of what is fashioned in clay; it especially designates the work of men's hands.

29. On true brevity. 'Brevity becomes proximity when a man who writes epigrams because the epigram is short and so more likely to be read writes a whole book of them'. Cf. 7. 85; 1. 110. 1-2 scribere me quereris, Velox, epigrammata longa. Ipse nihil scribis: tu breviora facis. — Meter: § 48.

1. Disticha: cf. 2. 77. 8; 2. 71. 2; 7. 85. 1 n.

2. quid . . . brevitas, of what profit is this brevity? — si liber est: cf. 7. 85. 3.

32. The Roman, by nature superstitious, was prone to see something supernatural or prognostic in anything unusual, especially in connection with the flight of birds. M. would have Aratulla see in the circumstances described in this epigram an omen of her brother's return from exile in Sardinia, and in the same words veils a delicate petition to the emperor to recall him. — Meter: § 48.

i-2. Aëra . . . delapsa: the dove was not driven by stress of weather to seek refuge, but came of its own accord. Delapsa and fluxit finely picture the easy, gentle (unaffrighted, voluntary) movement of the bird. — bland a columba: cf. 11. 104. 9 basia me capitunt blandas imitata columbas; Ov. Am. 2. 6. 56 oscula dat cupido bland a columba mari ('its mate'). The fact that Venus's own bird comes to Aratulla hints at her charms. — sinus, bosom, or, more probably, lap (gremium); see on 1. 15. 10.

3-4. Luserat . . . nisi: 'this had been a mere freak of chance (as it was not), but for the fact that’, etc. For the mood of luserat
5  Si meliora piae fas est sperare sororī
et dominum mundī flectere vota valent,
haec a Sardois tibi forsitan exulis oris,
fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis.

35
Cum sitis similes paresque vita,
uxor pessima, pessimus maritus,
miror non bene convenire vobis.

43
Effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos,

see on 5. 34. 5-6. — hoc: acc. of effect (inner object); see on 5. 66. 2. — inobservata: i.e. though not detained in any way. — maneret ... nollet: M. uses the impf. to emphasize the long continuance of the bird's stay; see A. 517, a; GL. 597; L. 2092; 2094, b.
5. meliora: the pardon and return of the exiled brother.
6. dominum mundi: Domitian. See 1. 4. 2 N. — flectere: cf. 11. 91. 12; Verg. A. 6. 376 desine fata deum flecti sperare precando. — flectere ... valent: for constr. see on 4. 64. 21-22.
7-8. Sardois ... oris: oris is used appropriately of an island. Banishment to an island (which ordinarily meant one of the very small islands), as taking one from the centers of culture and life, was looked upon as little better than a living death. Further, Sardinia was proverbially unhealthy. — forsitan ... venit: in Cicero forsitan (= fors sit an = 'it would be problematical whether') naturally is construed only with the subjv.; the constr. with the ind. belongs chiefly to poetry and to post-Augustan prose. — exulis ... venit: freed from metrical restraints M. might have said exulis fratri reversuri nuntia venit, or, better, exulém fratre reversurum esse nuntiâ venit. Exulis and fratre denote the same person. Exulis is obj. gen. with nuntia; logically, of course, the real object of nuntia is the idea involved in reversuro. — nuntia: pred. nom.
35. "Both man and wife as bad as bad can be: I wonder they no better should agree" (Hay). — Meter: § 49.
1. pares ... vita, well-matched in conduct; cf. Macr. S. 7. 7. 12 similibus enim similia gaudent; Cic. Cato M. 3. 7 pares autem vere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur; Otto s.v. Par.
2. Note the chiasmus; cf. 1. 4. 8; 6. 28. 7; 8. 43. 1.
3. miror ... convenire: for the syntax see on 4. 59. 3. — non ... vobis, that you do not agree perfectly. Convenire is impersonal; cf. Petr. 10 interlego nobis convenire non posse.
43. M. suggests that a sure way of ridding the world of such adepts at poisoning as Fabius and Chrestilla are will be to make them
funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. Victores committe, Venus, quos iste manebit exitus una duos ut Libitina ferat.

50

Quis labor in phiala? docti Myos anne Myronos?

man and wife, that they may try their skill on each other. See 4.69; 9.15; 9.78 funera post septem nupsit tibi Galla virorum, Picentine; sequi vult, puto, Galla viros.—Meter: § 48.

1. Effert: cf. 4.24.2.—Chrestilla: fem. dim. of Chrestus (cf. χρηστός = utilis, bonus); the name is derisive, given κατ' αντιφασιν (see on 7.83.1). For the chiasmus in this vs. see on 8.35.2.

2. funeream ... facem: not only was a fax used to light the funeral pyre, but torches were carried at funerals, a survival, probably, from the time when all funerals took place at night, as did those of slaves and the poor even in M.’s time. Cf. Verg. A. 11.142-144 Arcades ad portas ruere et de more vetustum funeream rapuere faces; lucet via longo ordine flammarum et late discriminat agros. —toris: the lectus genialis of both houses. Cf. Ov. M. 6.430-431 Eumenides tenuere faces de funere raptas, Eumenides stravere torum (at the marriage of Progne and Tereus). We have either a dat. of interest (disadvantage), a bit of grim humor, or a free use of the local abl. (= super toros).

3-4. Victores committe: M. compares Fabius and Chrestilla to gladiators who have vanquished their opponents and must now fight each other to a finish. Since illicit love has been the motive of the murders committed by them, M. appropriately calls on Venus to act as editor spectaculorum, in a fight sine missione; see Lib. Spect. 29, with notes. —committe: a term from the arena; cf. Iuv. 1.162-163 securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem; committas. For the caesura in 3 see § 52.c.—quos ... ferat: the antec. of quos is duos, 4; iste ... exitus is death by poisoning (cf. 1-2); in manebit M. turns prophet. Render, ‘that two, who will surely die themselves by poison, two, I say, one bier may bear away’. For the sense given to iste (‘that which you have in mind’, or the like), see on 1.70.18. It is possible, also, to make victores the antec. of quos, and regard vs. 4 as a result clause explanatory of iste, which then virtually = talis. —Libitina: prop. goddess of funerals; see e.g. Hor. C. 3.30.6-7 non omnis moriar multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam. Here the word = a bier, feretrum, sandapila (metonymy). —ferat = auferat; see on 1.4.2.

50. M. goes into raptures over a phiala presented to him by his friend Istantius Rufus.—Meter: § 48.

1. Quis labor (est): i.e. ‘what artist made it?’ Cuius labor est would have been simpler. Labor is very aptly used of the severe toil of the caelator; cf. 4.39.5; 14.95, cited below. —phiala (φιάλη): a saucer-like drinking vessel, generally of gold or silver, like the patera. See 8.6.14; 14.95 (on a phiala aurea caelata) quamvis Callaico
EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

Mentoris haec manus est an, Polyclite, tua?
Livescit nulla caligine fusca nec odit
exploratores nubila massa focos;
5 vera minus flavo radiant electra metallo,
et niveum felix pustula vincit ebur.
Materiae non cedit opus: sic alligat orbem,
rubeam generosametallo, glorior arte
magis, nam Myos iste labor.—
Myos: Mys was a master engraver,
a contemporary of Phidias and
Parrhasius.— anne: see A. 332, c,
N. 2; GL. 457, i, N. 2. — Myronos:
see 4. 39. 2 N.
2. Mentoris: see 4. 39. 5 N.—
manus: see 4. 39. 3 N. — Poly-
clite: Polyclitus rivaled Phidias as
a sculptor; cf. 9. 59. 12; 10. 89;
Fried. SG. 3. 309 ff. Fried. remarks
on this vs. that the names of famous
artists were very freely used by the
Romans, esp. in connection with
works of the sort here described.
3-4. Livescit... fusca (sc.
phiala or massa): the surface of
the vessel is clear and undimmed;
therein it differed from most of the
antiques.— nullâ: M. might have
said nec livescit uilla caligine fusca.
— nec odit... focos: it is no
dun lump of metal that has to be
tested to prove its genuineness or
that has cause to fear such tests.
In Latin, sentences containing
negatives are often so much con-
densed that a literal rendering con-
veys a false impression. Here
translate: ‘no blackness makes it
swart and tarnished; there is no
cloud upon its whole mass, and it
shrinks not from’, etc. — explora-
tores... focos, crucibles, furnaces;
exploratores is adj., testing (see on
1. 66. 7; 3. 58. 7; 5. 37. 1). Cf.
Claud. III Cons. Hon. Praef. 11-12
exploratores oculis qui pertulit ignes
sustinuitque acie nobiliore diem.
5. vera... metallo most natu-
really = ‘real amber is less resplend-
ent than the yellow metal of this
phiala’. If this rendering is right,
the phiala must be of gold or of
the metal called electrum. Yet it is
not likely that M. would receive a
phiala of gold, unless it were like
the unsubstantial one of 8. 33.
Further, the comparison with
amber lacks point unless this cup
were composed of electrum. The
basis of this metal was gold, but
it resembled amber because of the
silver (1/3 or more) which entered
into it. So far as syntax goes, the
vs. may = ‘real amber shines with
a luster less golden’ than the luster
of this cup. — electra: for the pl.
see on 4. 69. 1.
6. et... ebur: from this it
appears that silver was used some-
where on the surface of the phiala.
— felix pustula: cf. 7. 86. 7 N.
Felix apparently = an adv.; it de-
scribes the happy combination of
metals.
7-8. opus, workmanship; cf.
Ov. M. 2. 5 (of the palace of the
Sun) materiam superabant opus.—
sic... nitet: ‘so the moon binds
together her orb when at her largest
she shines with all her torch’. The
poets often thus speak of the moon
as binding together her horns into
an orb; cf. Ov. M. 7. 530-531 iunctis
explavit cornibus orbem luna. The
important word in 7-8 is materiae;
this is illustrated at length in 9-16
by the description of the graver's
plurima cum tota lampade luna nitet.
Stat caper Aeolio Thebani vellere Phrixi
10 cultus: ab hoc mallet vecta fuisse soror;
hunc nec Cinyphius tonsor violaverit et tu
ipse tua pasci vite, Lyaeae, velis.
Terga premit pecudis geminis Amor aureus alis,
skill. It may well be, therefore, that
M. has in mind the patterns with
which the full moon is chased ('the
man in the moon'). The phiala,
then, is adorned as gloriously as
is the moon, when, at last waxed
full, she shows us the complete
splendor of her decoration.—plu-
53-54 medio cum plurimus orbe sol
erat.—lampade: cf. Verg. A. 4. 6
postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade
terras; Lucr. 5. 610 rosea sol alte
lampade lucens.
9. Stat caper: a goat was em-
bossed on the phiala; cf. Iuv. 1. 76
(criminibus debent) argentum vetus
et stantem extra pocula caprum.
Stat = estat; cf. Ov. M. 12. 235-
236 forte fuit iuxta signis exstan-
tibus asper anticus crater. The
goat was an appropriate relief on
a drinking cup, for, as especially
destructive to the vine, it was a
favourite victim on the altars of
Bacchus.—Aeolio...Phrixi:
the hair of this goat reminds one
of the famous Golden Fleece itself.
Phrixus and his sister Helle, flee-
ing from their stepmother Ino, were
carried through the air on a ram
with golden fleece. Helle fell into
the sea (the Hellespont), but
Phrixus made his way to Colchis;
after sacrificing the ram he hung
up its fleece there in the grove of
Mars. The fleece was brought
back to Greece by the Argonauts.
Athamas, father of Phrixus, was
at first king of Orchomenos in
Boeotia; later he lived in Thessaly.
—Aeolio = Boeotio or Thessalo;
the Aeolians, one of the three
great divisions of the Hellenic race, occu-
pied both Boeotia and Thessaly.
—Thebani: M. is either careless
(see on 8. 18. 5), forgetting the
facts of Athamas's career (see
above), or he is thinking that
Phrixus fled from Ino, his step-
mother, who was daughter of Cad-
mus, the founder of Thebes.
10. ab hoc: i.e. by the goat on
the phiala rather than by the ram
of the story.—mallet...fuisse:
see GL. 258; L. 1559; 2223.
11. hunc: the caper.—nec:
see perhaps on 1. 109, 20. But nec
(que) is often, even in prose; cf. et
et...et. We might also say that M. at first
thought of writing nec...violaverit
nec tu ipse...Lyaeae nolis.—Cin-
phyius tonsor: the region about
the Cinyps, a stream of Libya
flowing into the Mediterranean
between the two Syrtes, was famous
for a breed of goats from whose
hair a felt or sort of hair-cloth was
made which rivaled the Cilician
product; cf. 7. 95. 11-13 rigetque
barba gualm forficibus metit supi-
nis tonsor Cinyphio Cilix marito.
12. pasci: an example of the
middle voice.—Lyaeae: see 1. 70.
9 N.—velis, would be willing that,
would suffer (permit).
13. pecudis: the caper.—au-
reus: the epithet applied so often
to Venus (aurea) may be bestowed
Palladia et tenero lotos ab ore sonat:
sic Methymnaeo gavisus Arione delphin
languida non tacitum per freta vexit onus.
Imbuat egregium digno mihi nectare munus
non grege de domini, sed tua, Ceste, manus;
Ceste, decus mensae, misce Setina: videtur
ipse puer nobis, ipse sitire caper.
Det numerum cyathis Istanti littera Rufi,
auctor enim tanti muneris ille mihi:

here on her son, or the tiny figure
may have been of gold. Cf. Ov.
Rem. Am. 39 movit Amor gemmatas
aureus alas. Note that aureus is
often used in poetry of things per-
fect after their kind.

14. Palladia . . . lotos: Pallas's
pipe; cf. Fest. 119 Lotos: arboris
genus, ex cuius materia frequenter
tibiae fiebant. Minerva was ac-
counted the inventor of certain

15. Methymnaeo . . . Arione:
the wonderful story of Arion, of
Methymna in Lesbos, the distin-
guished player on the lute (cithara),
may be read in Gall. 16. 19; Ov. F.
2. 79 ff.; etc. — gavisus . . . del-
phin: remarkable stories were
told of the dolphin, giving to the
creature attributes almost human.

16. languida . . . freta: Arion
quieted the waters by his strains;
cf. Ov. F. 2. 116 aequores carmine
mucet aquas, and the stories of
Orpheus.—non tacitum . . . onus:
the burden (Arion) was melodious.
The thought of 15–16 lies primarily
in 14 and in non tacitum onus, 16.
Verses 15–16 = 'so 'twas no voice-
less burden that the dolphin', etc.

17. Imbuat, fill (for the first
time), christen (Steph.). Imbuo is
often thus used of doing something
for the first time. The subj. is
munus, 18. — nectare: see 4. 32.
2 N.; cf. 3. 82. 24 Opimianum nectar.

18. grege: see 2. 43. 13.—de:
postpositive, for metrical conven-
ience. This is common enough
in poetry, esp. with a dissyllabic
preposition. Further, grege de
domini somewhat resembles the
common prose usage by which a
monosyllabic preposition stands
between an adj. and a noun.—
domini: Rufus, not M., for M.
probably had no great array of
slaves (grex). We may suppose
that M. received the gift at Rufus's
table.

19. decus mensae: Cestus is
a very Ganymedes in beauty and
skill.—Setina: see 4. 69. 1 N.
Setia, a town of Latium, overlooked
the Paludes Pomptinae. Its wine
was a favorite with most of the
emperors. For the pl. (sc. vina)
see on 4. 69. 1.

20. Such nectar is enough to
make even the goat and his rider
look thirsty.

a health was proposed, the number
of cyathis must coincide with the
number of letters in the name of
the person honored; cf. 1. 71. 1–2;
9. 93. 3–4. — cyathis: see 1. 27.
si Telethusa venit promissaque gaudia portat, servabor dominae, Rufus, triente tuo;

si dubia est, septunce trahar; si fallit amantem, ut iugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam.

55

Temporibus nostris aetas cum cedat avorum creverit et maior cum duce Roma suo, ingenium sacri miraris deesse Maronis nec quemquam tanta bella sonare tuba.

— littera: collective sing., used apparently for metrical convenience.
— auctor ... mihi: M. means that the phiala must first be used to toast Rufus, since it was a gift from him.

23. Telethusa: M.'s amica (real or pretended).

24. servabor is a middle; 'I shall watch myself, I shall drink so as not to lose my head'. — triente tuo: instr. abl., 'by (confining myself to) the third of your name', i.e. by drinking but four cyathi, representing the letters of the voc. Rufus, necessarily used in addressing the person whose health was to be drunk.

25. si dubia est: i.e. if by her delay she makes her coming doubtful. — septunce trahar, I shall be allured by, i.e. shall be tempted to the extent of, seven cyathi, answering to the voc. Istanti. Cf. 3. 82. 29 septunce multo deinde perditus sterit. For this use of trahere cf. Verg. E. 2. 65 trahit sua quemque voluptas. — fallit amantem: cf. Ov. M. 4. 128-129 ne fallat amantem, illa redit.

26. iugulem curas: so we talk of 'killing (drowning) care'. — curas: i.e. 'my chagrin at her failure to come'.

55. M.'s theory of the making of a great literature is very simple: Vergils will spring up like mushrooms, provided Maecenases supply the seed and fructify the soil (5). Cf. 1. 76; 1. 107; 3. 38. — Meter: § 48.

1-2. Temporibus ... suo: for like flattery of Domitian see 5. 19. 1-5. In fact, with slight exceptions, e.g. under Agricola in Britain, Rome suffered great loss in prestige and territory under Domitian. See 1. 70. 6. N. M. doubtless hoped that this flattery would bear fruit and help literature as represented by himself. — cum: prob. since; though will also fit the context. — maior: pred. nom. with creverit, which = facta sit. — cum: here the prep. — suo, her beloved; see on 1. 13. 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4. 2. 66 laetaque erit praesens cum duce turba suo.

3. sacri: cf. 5. 69. 7 N.; 1. 12. 3 N. — desse: dissyllabic, to suit the meter. Cf. 10. 48. 10; deerunt, 5. So deest becomes a monosyllable; cf. 7. 34. 6 non deest proinus, ecc. de malignis.

4. sonare: cf. 7. 23. 1; 8. 3. 14; Stat. Silv. 4. 2. 66-67 cum modo Germanas acies modo Daca sonantem proelia Palladio tua me manus
5 Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones
Vergiliumque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.
Iugera perdiderat miserae vicina Cremonae
flebat et abductas Tityrus aeger oves;
risit Tuscus eques paupertatemque malignam
reppulit et celeri iussit abire fuga:

induit auro. See App.—tuba: see 8. 3. 22 N.
5. Maecenates: this wall over
the increasing lack of patronage—
a wall that grew louder and louder
as the years passed—had an
element of sincerity. Cf. i. 107. 3-4;
11. 3. 6-10; 12. 3; Inv. 7. 94 fl.—
deerunt: see on deesse, 3.—
Flacce: not to be identified with
certainty, but perhaps the Flaccus
of 4. 49. 1; 10. 48. 5.
6. Vergilium... dabunt: ‘even
your farm (i.e. your money properly
bestowed) could produce a Vergil
as easily as it raises corn or olives.
You yourself may have honor like
that of Maecenas, if you will but
pay for it’.—rura: cf. i. 12. 3 N.
7-8. Iugera... oves: in 41 B.C.,
after the success of the Triumvirs,
about 175,000 veterans had to be
provided with land. The resultant
confiscations of land embraced
regions far distant from Rome and
involved in ruin not only the foes
of the Caesarians, such as Cremona,
but in some cases their adherents,
as, for example, Mantua and
the surrounding region. Vergil
himself was ejected from his estate,
but he recovered it by grace of
Octavianus. Tityrus, the shepherd
of Vergil’s first Eclogue, is Vergil
himself, who has regained the land
he had lost.—miserae: because
of the ruin of the town and the
small landholders brought about
by the confiscations.—vicina
Cremonae: M. is thinking of Verg.
E. 9. 28 Mantua, vae, miserae nimi-
num vicina Cremonae. The Tri-
mvirs meant to confiscate only
the lands of Cremona, but since
these were not ample enough,
Mantuan territory was taken.
In fact the two towns were about forty
miles apart.—Tityrus: cf. Apoll.
E. 1. 12-13 en, ipsa capellas prout unus
aeger ago, said by Meliboeus, the
shepherd who, less fortunate than
Tityrus, is leaving the farm of which
he has been dispossessed. M. is
again inaccurate; see on 8. 18. 5.
9-10. risit... eques: M. is
again inaccurate (see on 8); Mae-
cenas had nothing to do with the
restoration of Vergil’s farm (his
name does not occur in the Ec-
logues; he was not yet a factor in
the Roman state. See 1. 107. 4 N.).
Vergil’s benefactors at that time
were Asinius Pollio, Alfenus Varus,
and Octavianus. Later, however,
Maecenas did much for Vergil, as
he did for Horace.—eques: though
the Tuscan ancestors of Maecenas
were of very high rank
(cf. Hor. C. 3. 29. 1 Tyrrhena regum
progenies; i. 1. 1 Maecenas alavis
edite regibus), at Rome he never
aspired to be more than an eques;
cf. e.g. 12. 3. 2 Maecenat,s alavis
regibus ortus eques; Hor. C. 1. 20. 5
care Maecenas eques; 3. 16. 20 Maec-
cenas, equitum decus.—abire: the
subject is paupertatem, 9.
“Accipe divitias et vatum maximus esto; 
tu licet et nostrum” dixit “Alexin ames”.
Adstabat domini mensis pulcherrimus ille 
marmorea fundens nigra Falerna manu,
et libata dabat roseis carchesia labris, 
qua poterant ipsum sollicitare Iovem.

Excidit attonito pinguis Galatea poetae 
Th'estylis et rubras messibus usta genas;

the only hindrance to great literary achievement. Cf. Iuv. 7. 52-73, 
94-97. — vatum: cf. i. 61. 1 n. — 
nostrum . . . Alexin: Alexis is 
the beautiful slave boy of Vergil’s 
second Eclogue. M. speaks as if 
Maecenas had given the boy to 
Vergil, or at least owned him and 
invited Vergil to share with him 
the society of the boy. But see notes 
on 9-10. Other ancient writers 
say the boy belonged to Pollio. 
Cf. 8. 73. 9-10; 6. 68. 6 hic amor, 
hic nostri vatis Alexis erat.

13. domini: Maecenas; verses 
13-16 seem to explain that the gift 
was made while Vergil was dining 
with Maecenas. M. may, however, 
be rather describing what happened 
in Vergil’s house after the gift; in 
that case adstabat = adstare solebat. 
Verses 13-16 will then give the 
result of 12. This view fits dabat, 
15, better. — pulcherrimus: cf. 
Verg. 2. 1 formosum Alexim.

14. marmorea . . . manu: the 
boy was fair-skinned; marmorea = 
candida; cf. Petr. 126 (of a woman) 
iam mentum, iam cervix, iam ma-
nus iam pedum candor intra auri 
gracile vinculum positus; Parium 
marmor extinxerat. — nigra Fa-
lerna: Falernian wine, though fine, 
was at this time hardly ranked by 
epicures with some other kinds, 
e.g. Setian and Caecuban. It was 
darker (dark red) than some others; 

cf. 9. 22. 8; 8. 77. 5 candida nigre-
scent vetulo crystalla Falerna.

15. libata . . . labris: the fa-
vorite drinks first; the wine touched 
by his lips (15) seems better. — 
carchesia (cf. καρχήσιον): a splen-
did drinking beaker of Greek origin, 
somewhat narrower in the middle 
than at the top or the bottom. The 
word is generally found in the pl.; 
cf. e.g. Verg. A. 5. 77.

17-20. Once in possession of 
Alexis, Vergil forgot his country 
loves, chubby Galatea and sun-
burned Thestylis, i.e. he aban-
donned bucolic poetry to write an 
epic, which should in its scope and 
fulfillment be commensurate with 
the glory of imperial Rome, whose 
origin it sought to immortalize.

17. Excidit (sc. memoria), was 
forgotten, a sense common in Silver 
Latin; cf. too Verg. A. 1. 25-26 nec-
dum etiam causae irarum . . . exci-
derant animo; Prop. 3. 24. 20, cited 
below on poetae. The position and 
the tense give the force of ‘forth-
with forgot’. The same idea is 
differently expressed in 19. — atto-
nito, inspired; cf. Verg. A. 7. 580 
attonitae Baccho matres; Hor. C. 
3. 19. 14 attonitus vates. — pinguis, 
plump, and so coarse. — poetae: 
dat.; cf. Prop. 3. 24. 20 exciderant 
surdo to mea vota Iovi.

18. Th’estylis: as Galatea is 
more chubby than the city beauty
protinus Italiam concepit et arma virumque,
qui modo vix Culicem fleverat ore rudi.

Quid Varios Marsosque loquar ditataque vatum
nomina, magnus erit quos numerare labor?
Ergo ero Vergilius, si munera Maecenatis
des mihi? Vergilius non ero, Marsus ero.

57

Tres habuit dentes, pariter quos expuit omnes,
ad tumulum Picens dum sedet ipse suum,
liked to be, so such tan as reddened
the cheeks of Thestylis city maidens
carefully avoided; cf. 5. 37. 1 N.;
Hor. Epod. 2. 41-42 perustâ solibus
pernicis uxor Apuli. For Thestylis

19. Italiam concepit (animo),
he had a vision of, etc. Italiam and
Arma virumque stand at the begin-
nning of the second and the first
verses of the Aeneid as the poem
is commonly printed. Some Mss.,
however, put four other verses be-
fore arma virumque, and those
verses are recognized by some
ancient Roman authorities. See
the editors of Vergil, e.g. Conin-
ton, and, for a recent discussion,
Fitz Hugh, Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass.
34 (1903), pp. xxxii-xxxiii. The
ancients were not wont to mention
a given work by a set title, but
referred to it in some less technical
but no less direct way, as, for in-
stance, by quoting the opening
words. Cf. 14. 185. 1-2 accipe fa-
cundii Culicem, studiose, Maronis, ne
nucibus positis Arma Virumque le-

20. vix . . . rudi: his early inspi-
ration scarcely sufficed to enable
him to sing, in unpolished verse,
the dirge of a gnat and similar
lowly themes. Cf. the themes of
the Carmina Minora ascribed to
Vergil. A poem called Culex is
extant, but scholars are divided in
opinion whether it was written by
Vergil or by some one who sought
to imitate his style. For a very
recent and excellent discussion of
this question see Mackail in Clas-
sical Review, 22. 65-73.

21. Varios: see 8. 18. 7 N.—
Marsos: cf. 2. 71. 3; 2. 77. 5; 7.
99. 7. — loquar: used with acc. as
in 1. 61. 8; see note there. — ditata:
transferred epithet, for it logically
modifies vatum. M. ends as he
began; given generous patrons, we
shall always have good poetry in
plenty.

23-24. M. answers a hypothet-
ical objection that his argument
proves too much.—Ergo: see 1.
41. 2 N.

57. On an elderly man who
assists, in part at least, in his own
interment.—Meter: § 48.

1. Tres . . . dentes: they were
the last, too.—pariter . . . expuit:
as the result of a single cough; cf.
Priap. 12. 1, 8-9 Quaeadam, Cumaeae
soror, ut puto, Sibyllae, . . . hesterna
quoque luce dum precatur, dentem
de tribus excreavit unum.

2. tumulum . . . suum: his
family monument beside one of
collegitque sinu fragmenta novissima laxi oris et adgesta contumulavit humo.

5 Ossa licet quondam defuncti non legat heres: hoc sibi iam Picens praestitit officium.

69 Miraris veteres, Vacerra, solos nec laudas nisi mortuos poetas. Ignoscas petimus, Vacerra: tanti non est, ut placeam tibi, perire.

the great roads. Such tombs were often erected before the demise of the head of the family. Cf. 4. 59. 6; 6. 52. 1.
3. collegit: as one might for mercy's sake collect and cover unburied bones of some unfortunate who had not received proper burial. — sinu: i.e. of his toga; see on 1. 15. 10. Picens cherishes the fragmenta. A Roman reader would remember that after the body was burned on the funeral pyre the bones were carefully gathered, sometimes at least in a mourning robe; cf. Tib. 3. 2. 19 ff. — laxi, loose, flabby.
4. adgesta ... humo: cf. Ov. Ib. 462 (aut ut) saecius ingesta contumuleris humo.
5. Ossa ... heres: 'though his heir by and by fail to gather', etc.— Ossa ... legat: cf. e.g. Suet. Aug. 100 reliquias (Augusti) legerunt primores equestris ordinis, tunicati et discinti pedibusque nudis, ac mausoleo condiderunt. — quondam is here said of the future, a rare use; cf. Verg. A. 6. 876–877 nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum iactabat alumnno.— defuncti (vitæ): euphemistic for mortui; prop. one who has discharged the duties of life and has been mustered out, as veterans are mustered out.

6. praestitit officium: he has buried himself so far as his teeth are concerned. For the phrase cf. Prop. 2. 18. 14 (Aurora) invitum et terris praestitit officium.
69. 'Post-mortem glory, at least of some sorts, is not worth dying for'. — Meter: § 49.
1. Miraris: see 8. 6. 15 N. — veteres: used esp. of ancient writers, 'the writers of the good old days'; cf. Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 19 ff., 50–89; Quint. 9. 3. 1 ut veteres et Cicero praecipue. For the terms veteres, antiqui, etc., as applied to writers in the pages of Silver Latin, and the admiration which, beginning even in Cicero's time, was bestowed in increasing measure on the antiqui until in Hadrian's time the archaizing tendency became supreme, see Knapp, Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler, 126–141.
2. nec ... poetas: Vacerra did not waste time on the recitations.
3. Ignoscas petimus: for the syntax see on 5. 49. 12.
4. perire: stronger than mori; cf. 5. 10, esp. 11–12 vos tamen o nostri ne festinate libelli: si post fata venit gloria, non proprio; I. 1. 4–6, with notes.
73. 'Love has ever been the poet's inspiration. Give me what Propertius and others had and I
73

Istanti, quo nec sincerior alter habetur pectore nec nivea simplicitate prior, si dare vis nostrae vires animosque Thaliae et victura petis carmina, da quod amem.

5 Cynthia te vatem fecit lasciva, Properti, ingenium Galli pulchra Lycoris erat, fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibulli, Lesbia dictavit, docte Catulle, tibi:

est saepe Catullo femina cui falsum Lesbia nomen erat.

6. ingenium: cf. 8. 55. 3. — Galli: the ill-starred C. Cornelius Gallus was, if we may judge from ancient testimony, a worthy rival of the others here named. His love for Lycoris was the burden of the four books of erotics that we know he wrote. His work has, however, perished, unless Mackail is right in ascribing some at least of the Carmina Minora current under Vergil’s name to Gallus; see Class. Rev. 22. 65-73. With 5-6 cf. 12. 3. 5-6.

7. arguti, melodios; cf. 6. 34. 7 arguto Catullo; 3. 58. 13 argutus anser (see note there); Hor. Ep. 2. 2.90 qui (how) minus argutos vexat furor iste poetas? — Nemesis succeeded Delia as Tibullus’s mistress; cf. Ov. Am. 3.9.31 sic Nemesis longum, sic Delia nomen hабebunt.

8. Lesbia: Clodia, wife of Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer, sister of Cicero’s bitter enemy, P. Clodius Pulcher. She was to Catullus “the mastering passion of his life” (Merrill). — dictavit: cf. Anthol. Lat. II. 937. 1 scribenti mi dictat Amor monstratque Cupido; Ov. Am. 2. 1. 38 carmina purpureus quae mih dictat Amor. — docte: cf. 1. 61. i n.
non me Paeligni nec spernet Mantua vatem,

si qua Corinna mihi, si quis Alexis erit.

76

"Dic verum mihi, Marce, dic amabo;
nil est quod magis audiam libenter".

Sic et cum recitas tuos libellos
et causam quotiens agis clientis,

orae, Gallice, me rogasque semper.

Dum est me tibi, quod petis, negare;
vero verius ergo quid sit audi:
verum, Gallice, non libenter audis.

9. Paeligni and Mantua stand
for those who appreciate good poetry. Ovid was born at Sulmo in
the region of the Paeligni (1.61.6),
Vergil in the neighborhood of
Andes near Mantua.

10. Corinna: the name under
which the mistress of Ovid passed.
—Alexis: see 8.55.12 N.

76. M. declines to favor Gal-
licus with the honest criticism of
his verses and legal speeches which
Gallicus (dishonestly) invites.—
Meter: § 49.

1. Marce: the praenomen was
used in familiar address. Cf. 5.63.
1–2 "quid sentis", inquis, "de no-
stris, Marce, libellis?" sic me solli-
citus, Pontice, saeperogas.—amabo,
I beg of you, please, do (lit. 'I shall
love you, if', etc.). The word thus
used belongs to the sermo famili-
aris; it occurs chiefly in comedy,
being used there by women or in
speeches addressed to women. Cf.
Apoll. Sid. C. 9. 1 dic, dic, quod peto,
Magne, dic, amabo. Perhaps M. is
hinting that Gallicus is effeminate.

7. For the dixeris see § 49.d.—
vero verius, truer than the truth it-
self; has a proverbial ring; cf. 6.30.6
vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Sen.
Ep.66.8 nihil invenies rectius recto,
non magis quam verius vero, quam
temperato temperatius; Q.N. 2.34.2
vero verius nihil est.
LIBER IX

6

Dicere de Libycis reduci tibi gentibus, Afer, continuis volui quinque diebus "Have";
"Non vacat" aut "dormit" dictum est bis terque reverso: iam satis est: non vis, Afer, havere: vale.

10

Nubere vis Prisco: non miror, Paula; sapisti.
ducere te non vult Priscus: et ille sapit.

II

Nomen cum violis rosisque natum,

6. 'I have wanted to congratulate you, Afer, on your safe return to Rome, but can never gain admission to your presence. If I may not say to you "How do you do?", let me say "Farewell"'. — Meter: § 48.


2. Have: the inv. serves as a noun in acc., object of dicere, 1.

3. Non . . . dormit: words of the ostiarius; cf. 2. 5. 5 N.; 4. 8. 4 N.; 5. 22. 10.—bis terque, in the light of 2, must = identidem.—reverso: sc. mihi.

4. havere: perhaps a pun on Afer is intended (spite of the difference in quantity: see on 7. 36. 6).—vale: cf. 5. 66. 2 N.

10. About two people who show worldly wisdom in desiring things diametrically opposed to each other. Priscus was well-to-do and apparently of high social standing; Paula is apparently the mulier infamis of 1. 74, etc.—Meter: § 48.


II. Flavius Earinus was a freedman and eunuch of Domitian, and his cup-bearer or praegustator. Here, as in 9. 12; 9. 13, M. plays upon his name. The play was rendered possible by the fact that Earinus could be referred to ἐαρύβας (from ἐαρ = Latin ver, 'spring'). See Saintsbury 1. 263.—Meter: § 49.

1. cum . . . natum: i.e. in spring. Cf. 9. 12. 1–2 nomen habes teneri quod tempora nuncupat anni,
cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes; 9. 16. 4 nomine qui signat tempora verna suo.—violis rosisque: cf. Ov. Tr. 4. 1. 57 vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas.

2. pars...anni: as coming into sharp contrast, both within and without doors, with winter, which was horrida in an especial degree to the Romans; cf. 9. 13. 2 N.; horridus...December, 7. 36. 5. See Lowell's essay, A Good Word for Winter.

3. Hyblam...flores: see 5. 39. 3; 5. 37. 10.

4. nidos...superbae: cf. 5. 37. 13; 6. 55. 2 N.

5. nectare dulcius: proverbial; cf. Apoll. Sid. C. 23. 288 suco nectaris esse dulciorem; Otto s.v. Nectar. Paukstadt, 20, sees here a reflection of Catull. 99. 2 saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia. For nectare see 4. 32. 2 N.—beato: perhaps wealthy (nectar is used of the drink of gods and of the wines of the rich: see 1. 103. 3 N.), perhaps happy, in the sense of causing happiness (cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 16-20).

6. Cybeles puer: Attis; cf. 7. 73. 3 N. For the form Cybeles cf. 1. 70. 10 N.; 5. 13. 7.

7. qui...Tonanti: Ganymedes; see 2. 43. 13-14. Cf. 9. 16. 6 nec (Earinus) Ganymedes mallet habere comas. 'Attis and Ganymedes would gladly exchange names with Earinus'.

8. quod: sc. nomen.—Parrhasia...aula: cf. 7. 99. 3 N.; 9. 12. 8 (Earinus, nomen) quod decent in sola Caesaris esse domo; 9. 16. 3 ille puer tota domino gratissimus aula, also said of Earinus.

9. respondent: the ind. after sones, 8, is most effective.—Veneres Cupidinesque: another echo of Catullus. See Catull. 3. 1 lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque; 13. 12 donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque. Veneres is pluralis maiestatis (see on 1. 70. 5); Venus is the incarnation of all charms and graces. See also on 11. 13. 6.

11. non rudi: i.e. polished, refined, perfect, fitting the name.

12. contumax, stubborn, unyielding, defying every effort to work Εάρινας, Εάρινη, into hendecasyllabic verses (both forms are impossible also in hexameters). Syllaba may refer to the first syllable of the name Earinus (cf. 13-15), or may be collective sing., used
Dicunt Eiarinon tamen poetae, 
sed Graeci, quibus est nihil negatum 
et quos *Apollo* decet sonare: 
nobis non licet esse tam disertis, 
qui Musas colimus severiores.

13
Si darei autumnus mihi nomen, Oporinos essem, 
horrida si brumae sidera, Chimerinos; 
dictus ab aestivo Therinos tibi mense vocarer: 
tempora cui nomen verna dedere quis est?

15
Inscripsit tumulis septem scelerata virorum 
se fecisse Chloe; quid pote simplicius?

of hendecasyllabic verse in general. 
In the latter case cf. i. 61. 1; 10. 9. 1 
undenis pedibusque syllabisque.

13-14. *poetae ... Graeci: the Greek poets used the form elapuvbōs, 
and so escaped the metrical difficulties of elapuvbōs (see on 12).

5. 31 *Apollo, *Apollo δροτολογόντα, μαυ- 
φόνε, τείχεοιπλήτα, with Leaf's note. 
Cf. Lucil. 354-355 (Marx) 
scribemus "pacem: placide; Ianum, 
arium: acetum", *Apollo, *Apollo 
Græci ut faciant. M. forgets that 
Roman poets handle the quantity of proper names with great free- 
dom, esp. in names of Greek origin; 
cf. e.g. Verg. E. 6. 44 clamassent, ut 
litus "Hylā, Hylā" omne sonaret.

17. *Musas ... severiores: 
i.e. poetry more subject to rule, 
less disposed to lend itself to poetic license. — severiores = more aus- 
tere, more strait-laced.

13. As in 9. 11, the point lies 
in the difficulty of putting the name 
of Flavius Earinus into verse. Here 
Earinus is represented as speaking. 
— Meter: § 48.

δτωρα = the latter part of the sum- 
mer (late July, August, and early 
September).

2. horrida: see 7. 36. 5 N.; 9. 
11. 2 N. — sidera, season, weather. 
Cf. Amm. Marc. 27. 12. 12 sidere 
flagrante brumali.—Chimerinos: 
 cf. χειμερινός. Χειμών = hiems.

3. Therinos: cf. θερινός. θέρος 
= aëstas.

4. tempora ... dedere: cf. 
9. 11. Introd.

15. On poisoning in ancient 
Italy see on 4. 69. 2; 8. 43. — Meter: 
§ 48.

1. tumulis: see 6. 52. 1 N. — 
virorum: see 7. 88. 4 N.

2. se fecisse: the point lies in 
a play on fectisse. In accordance 
with the usual form Chloe would 
have had cut on the monuments of 
the septem viri the words CHLOE 
FECIT (sc. tumulum, monumen- 
tum). M., perhaps, intimates that
18

Est mihi—sitque precor longum te praeside, Caesar—rus minimum parvi sunt et in urbe lares.

Sed de valle brevi quas det sitientibus hortis curva laboratas antlia tollit aquas:

5 sicca domus queritur nullo se rore foveri,
cum mihi vicino Marcia fonte sonet.

the more appropriate ellipsis for such a poisoner would be scelera. But in certain contexts feci is almost a technical term, 'I am guilty'; cf. Iuv. 6. 638 ff. sed clamat Pontia “Feci, confiteor, puereisque mei acordita paravi...facinus tamen ipsa peregi”; 4. 12 et tamen alter si fecisset idem. — simplicius, truer; cf. nivea simplicitate, 8. 73. 2 N.

18. The poet petitions Domitian for the privilege of tapping the Aqua Marcia (without the payment of water rent) for his house in town. See §§ 8; 10. — Meter: § 48.

1. Est...Caesar: cf. 1. 108. 1–2 est tibi—sitque precor multos crescatque per annos—pulchra...domus. M. is praying (1) that the rus may long be his, (2) that Domitian may have a long reign. —longum: sc. mihi; longum in sense = div; cf. 1. 31. 7–8 utque tuis longum dominusque puerque fruantur muneribus.

2. rus minimum: the Nomentanum; see 2. 38. 1 N.; 4. 79. 1. —parvi...lares: a small house will make small demand upon the great aqueduct. The chiasmus, which brings minimum and parvi together, emphasizes M.’s poverty. —lares: see 1. 70. 2 N.; 1. 76. 2. At this time even the plural of lar was used of a single house, interchangeably with penates; cf. 8; 9. 61. 5, 15. For M.’s city houses see § 11.

3. de valle brevi: i.e. from a spring or stream in a vale on the Nomentanum. Iuv. 3. 226–227 hortulus hic (in the country) pulchisque brevis nec resti movendus in tenuis plantas facilis diffunditur haustu is similar in language, but the tone is quite different; see on 4. 4–6. ‘But, though I can get water on my country estate (only, to be sure with great labor), I have none at all in my city house’. —laboratas...aquas: ‘though the valley from which my water supply comes is not deep (3), serious toil is after all necessary to raise the water’. —antlia (cf. antlaria) here prob. = tolleno, an old-fashioned well-sweep, which would bend (curva) with the weight of the full bucket. —sicca: the city house (domus) is absolutely without water supply. —rore = aqua, as often in poetry; cf. Verg. A. 6. 230–231 spar-gens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae lustravit...viros; Hor. C. 3. 4. 61–62 (Apollo) qui rore puro Castaliae lavit crinis solutos. The word suggests that the supply is limited or that water is gently applied in some way. —foveri: often used of applying healing (prop. ‘warm’) remedies to the human body; then used generally as = freshen, cheer, etc. —cum, although. —Marcia: the aqueduct known as Aqua Marcia, which, because of the poor quality of the water supplied by the Anio Vetus and the inadequacy of the Aqua Appia, Q. Marcius Rex was empowered to construct in 144 B.C.
Quam dederis nostris, Auguste, penatibus undam, Castalis haec nobis aut Iovis imber erit.

19

Laudas balnea versibus trecentis cenantis bene Pontici, Sabelle: vis cenare, Sabelle, non lavari.

22

Credis ob haec me, Pastor, opes fortasse rogare propter quae populus crassaque turba rogat, ut Setina meos consumat gleba ligones et sonet innumera compede Tuscus ager,

Its water was highly esteemed.—fonte: one of the many fountains which the aqueducts supplied.—sonet: his inability to use the water is the more exasperating in that he can hear it as it leaks or spouts.

7-8. Quam...undam...haec: the antec. is thus regularly incorporated in the relative clause when the relative clause precedes. —Auguste: regular title of the reigning emperor. —penatibus: see on lares, 2; cf. 4. 64. 29. —undam = aquam, lympham, a use frequent in the poets (with the suggestion of plentiful supply; contrast note on rore, 5); cf. 6. 42. 19-20 quae (the Marcia) tam candida, tam serena lucet ut nullas ibi suspiceris undas. —Castalis...nobis: i.e. not only because of the clearness and purity of the water, but because the material help will inspire poetic effort. M. is here referring in complimentary terms to Domitian's literary aspirations; in 5. 6. 18 he calls Domitian dominus novem sororum. —Iovis imber: cf. 5. 8. 1 N.; 8. 24.

19. 'Sabellus is a dinner-hunter'. Cf. 2. 11. —Meter: § 49.

1. balnea: see 2. 14. 11-12 N.
—trecentis: cf. 1. 43. 1 N.

22. M. professes to despise the reasons which prompt the vulgar crowd to crave wealth. His own reasons for desiring it, which are made more forceful by his abruptness (16), may be after all only a hint of what he hopes that others will do for him. —Meter: § 48.

1. haec: i.e. desire for landed estates, fine furniture and plate, outward display, etc., described in 3-14.

2. populus here = vulgus, those who see in wealth only means for vulgar enjoyment. Of this class the rich freedmen afforded daily a lively illustration. See App.—crassa, coarse, gross, thick-headed.

3. Setina: see 4. 64. 33-34 N. This word is the most important in this vs., which = 'that the soil which wears out...may be that of Setia itself'. —gleba: see 5. 13. 7 N. —ligones lit. = hoes, mattocks, but, as in 4. 64. 32, carries a secondary reference to the slaves who handle them.

4. sonet...ager: the great estates were tilled by slaves, the
5 ut Mauri Libycis centum stent dentibus orbes
et crepet in nostris aurea lamna toris,
nec labris nisi magna meis crystalla terantur
et faciant nigras nostro Falerna nives,
ut canusinatus nostro Syrus assere sudet
et mea sit culto sella cliente frequens,
aestuet ut nostro madidus conviva ministro,

least reliable of whom by day
worked in chain-gangs and were
loaded with fetters, and at night
were housed in horrible quarters
(frequently underground) known
as ergastula. — sonet: cf. Tib. 2.6.
25-26 spes etiam valida solatur
compede vininctum: crura sonant
ferro, sed canit inter opus.— innumera compede: the slaves on
the great estates (latifundia) were
numbered by the hundred. For
innumerus with the sing. cf. 8.53.
2 innumero quotiens: silva leone
furit; see also on 1.70, 6.
— compede: cf. Ov. Pont. 1.6.31-32
haec facit, ut vivat fossor quoque
compede vininctus liberaque a ferro
crura futura putet; Íuv. 11.80;
Tib. 2.6.25, cited on sonet above.

5. Mauri . . . orbes: see on 2.
43.9; 7.48.1.— Libycis . . . dentibus: see on 1.72.4; 2.43.9; 5.
37.5.

6. crepet . . . lamna: the exposed
parts of the lectus were
veneered with expensive woods or
covered with plates of gold or silver
(lamnae) or with gold leaf (bractea).
But this interpretation makes crepet
difficult to explain; how could
firmly fastened lamnae rattle? Per-
haps M. means 'that gold plate may
rattle over my dinner-couches
(tables)'. For this use of lamna
see Ov. F.1.208 at levis argentí
lammina crimen erat (i.e. to own
silver plate, thin plate, too, of little
weight, once exposed one to criti-
cism). In this case lamna suggests
the delicacy and value of the plate.
— toris = lectis, or rather mensis;
see 2.16.1, 3.

7. nec . . . terantur = et nulla
(pocula) nisi magna, etc., 'that no
goblet, save huge goblets of pure
crystal, shall be fretted by my lips'.
— crystalla (i.e. pocula): see 1.
53.6; 10.66.5.

8. nigras . . . nives: cf. 8.55.
14 N.; 8.77.5 candida nigrescant ve-
tulo crystalla Falerno. Nigras
pred. accusative.

9. canusinatus: i.e. attired in
a paenula (see 1.103.5-6 N.) of red
or dark Canusian wool, the ordi-
nary livery of lecticarii. The region
about Canusium in Apulia pro-
duced excellent wool; cf. 14.127;
Suet. Ner. 30 canusinatis mulio-
nibus. Even the slaves of the rich
wear luxurious clothing. — nostro
. . . sudet: i.e. 'sweat under my
litter-poles'. For the sedan-chair
(lectica, sella) see on 2.57.6; 3.46.4.
— Syrus: Syrians and Cappa-
docians were much in demand as
lecticarii, though some preferred
Medes or Germans.

10. sit . . . frequens: i.e. accom-
panied by a great retinue of well-
clad clients; cf. 2.57. — culto,
natty, well-dressed. — frequens,
thronged; see on 5.13.3.

11-12. aestuet . . . velis: i.e. be
able to give a great banquet where
quam permutatum nec Ganymede velis, 
ut lutulenta linat Tyrias mihi mula lacernas 
et Massyyleum virga gubernet ecum.

15 Est nihil ex istis: superos ac sidera testor. 

the cup-bearers shall be the most beautiful (and expensive) boys of the slave market can afford. Cf. the picture in s. 55. 13-16. — aestuet, fall in love with. — quem . . 
velis: 'whom you would decline to exchange even for Ganymedes'.
— permutatum . . . Ganymede: verbs of exchanging (mutare, vertere, and compounds) take properly an acc. of the thing surrendered, an abl. of the thing taken in exchange. The abl. is instr.; the idea is that of changing one thing by means of another (substituted for it). In practice, however, either thing is put in the acc., and the other, of course, stands then in the abl. See also on 1. 41. 4-5. — With quem . . 
velis cf. 2. 43. 13; Iuv. 5. 56-57 flōs Asiae ante ipsum pretio maiore paratus quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci. — nec: see on 1. 109. 20.

13-14. The mule held much the same place as a road animal in ancient times as the horse has held in more recent days (cf. e.g. Hor. S. 1. 6. 104-105), and still plays an important rôle in classic lands, esp. in Greece. To avoid the fate mentioned here people rode much in the gestatio; cf. 1. 12, with notes; Iuv. 7. 178-181. — Massyyleum . . . ecum: a horse of Numidian blood and training; cf. 10. 14. 2; 12. 24. 6. The Massyli occupied what is to-day eastern Algeria, part of ancient Numidia. The Numidians were famous horsemen, as the Romans had come to know, esp. since Hannibal's time; Numidian slaves were much in demand as drivers and outriders. See Fried. SG. 2. 35 ff. The Massylian horses were perfectly broken, being taught to obey the whip, spur, and voice without the aid of bridle. Cf. Luc. 4. 682-683 et gens, quae nudo resi-
dens Massyli dorso ora levi flectit frenorum nescia virga. The an-
cients generally appear to have depended more on the whip than do modern horsemen. See App. — gubernet: sc. mihi, from 13.

15. sidera: see 7. 92. 9 n. — 
ac: the only occurrence of ac in M. On atque and ac in Juvenal and Martial see Lease, Gildersleeve Studies, 412 ff.

16. ut . . . aedificem: these words are to be interpreted in part simply, at their face value, in part as a hint to Pastor; see Introd. M. seems to be speaking somewhat bitterly; his Nomentanum and his city house were both modest; see 9. 18, with notes. The mania for building great town houses and extensive villas in the mountains and on the seashore was acute; see Fried. SG. 3. 107; 3. 58, with notes; Iuv. 14. 86-95; Sen. Ep. 89. 21; Hor. C. 3. 1. 33-37.

26. The man whose poetic ability is here lauded was afterward the emperor Nerva. Pliny, in defending himself for dabbling in verse (Ep. 5. 3. 5), after citing a number of well-known names, adds: et si non sufficiunt exempla privata, divum Iulium, divum Augustum,
Audet facundo qui carmina mittere Nervae pallida donabit glaucina, Cosme, tibi, Paestano violas et cana ligustra colono, Hyblaeis apibus Corsica mella dabit:
sed tamen et parvae nonnulla est gratia Musae; appetitur posito vilis oliva lupu.
Nec tibi sit mirum, modici quod conscia vatis iudicium metuit nostra Thalia tuum:

1. facundo characterizes Nerva as poet; cf. 1. 61. 8 N. It may contain an additional compliment; the grandfather and father of Nerva had been distinguished jurists, an ability which Nerva himself probably shared. Cf. 8. 70. 1 quanta quies placidi tanta est facundia Nervae.
2. pallida... glaucina: an oil or perfume of some kind, made, perhaps, from the plant called glaucium, celandine; see Plin. N.H. 27. 83. — Cosme: one might infer that Cosmus stood at this time at the head of perfumers in Rome; cf. 1. 87. 2 pastillos Cosmi luxuriosa voras; 3. 55. 1–2; 3. 82. 26 et Cosminiis ipse fusus ampullis; 6. 55. 3 N.; II. 15. 5; 14. 59. 2; 14. 146. 1; Iuv. 8. 85–86 dignus morte petit, cenet licet ostrea centum Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur æno. Donabit... tibi thus suggests a superfluous, senseless act, like ‘carrying coals to Newcastle’. Further, pallida must mean that yellow (see on 1. 41. 4; 8. 14. 1) glaucina was inferior; the adj. will then play the rôle sustained by Corsica, 4.
3. Paestano... colono: see on 5. 37. 9; 6. 80. 6.— violas... ligustra: not likely to be appreciated by one who had the finest of red roses.— cana ligustra: cf. Ov. M. 13. 789 candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri; Verg. E. 2. 18 alba ligustra cadunt.
4. Hyblaeis apibus: see on 5. 39. 3; 7. 87. 8.— Corsica mella: Corsican honey was so inferior that the bees of Hybla would despise it; cf. II. 42. 3–4; Ov. Am. 1. 12. 9–10; Plin. N. H. 30. 28 cum melle Corsico, quod asperrimum habetur.
5–6. sed... lupu: ‘but still there is a demand for common products; fine fish and common relishes may go together; though one cannot rival Nerva, he need not maintain absolute silence.’— et = etiam, even.— appetitur... lupo: i.e. people who rave over the lupus do not think the less of the vilis oliva.— posito: cf. 1. 43. 2 N.— lupo: cf. 2. 37. 4; 2. 40. 4; 10. 30. 21; II. 49. 9 nunc et emam grandemve lupum mulsumve bilibrem.
7. tibi: Nerva.— modici... vatis: to our feeling modici carries the main part of the thought; we should say, ‘conscious of the mediocrity of the poet’.— vatis: Martial.
8. iudicium: critical acumen, literary taste.— nostra Thalia: see on 4. 8. 12; 8. 3. 9.
ipse tuas etiam veritus Nero dicitur aures, 

lascivum iuvenis cum tibi lusit opus.

30

Cappadocum saevis Antistius occidit oris
Rusticus. O tristi crimine terra nocens!
Retulit ossa sinu cari Nigrina mariti
et questa est longas non satis esse vias,
cumque daret sanctam tumulis quibus invidet urnam,
visa sibi est rapto bis viduata viro.

46

Gellius aedificat semper: modo limina ponit,
nunc foribus claves aptat emitque seras,
nunc has, nunc illas reficit mutatque fenestras.
Dum tantum aedificet, quidlibet ille facit,
oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico
unum illud verbum Gellius "Aedifico".

9. ipse . . . aures: the efforts of Nero to pass for poet and musician are well known.

10. lascivum . . . opus: cf. on I. 4. 8; 4. 14. 12. — iuvenis, in the days of his youth. Nero was but thirty-one when he died. — lusit: cf. I. 113. 1 N.; 8. 3. 2; Hor. C. 4. 9. 9
si quid olim lusit Anacreon.

30. See 4. 75, with notes.— Meter: § 48.

1. saevis . . . oris: cf. 6. 85. 3-4 (of another man) impia Cappadocum tellus et numine laevo visa tibi cineres reddit et ossa patri.

3. Retulit . . . sinu: she assumed personal charge of the cinerary urn, carrying it as something too precious to be intrusted to another. So Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, bore his ashes from Syria to Rome; see Tac. Ann. 2. 75.

4. longas . . . vias: it was a last mournful privilege — too soon over — to bear and guard the ashes of her dead. For the rhyme see § 48, c.

5. sanctam: because it contains the ashes of a sanctus homo. — invidet: on account of their new acquisition, her husband's ashes.

6. bis viduata: first, when he died, again, when she must finally surrender his ashes.

46. 'Gellius seeks to hide his parsimony by saying "I am building and so have no spare cash".' On the passion for building see 9. 22. 16 N. — Meter: § 48.

1-2. modo . . . nunc: either modo . . . modo or nunc . . . nunc (3) is more regular.

4. Dum tantum = dummodo; cf. tantum, 'only', with subjv. in 10. 34. 6; 11. 84. 12.
Heredem cum me partis tibi, Garrice, quartae
per tua iurares sacra caputque tuum,
credidimus — quis enim damnet sua vota libenter? —
et spem muneribus fovimus usque datis,
5 inter quae rari Laurentem ponderis aprum
misimus: Aetola de Calydone putes.
At tu continuo populumque patresque vocasti;
ructat adhuc aprum pallida Roma meum:
ipse ego — quis credat? — conviva nec ultimus haesi,
10 sed nec costa data est caudave missa mihi.
De quadrante tuo quid sperem, Garrice? nulla
de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.

48. M. humorously relates how, though he threw out his best bait as a captator (see 1. 10; 5. 39; 6. 63), he himself was caught.— Meter: § 48.
1 ier. Heredem... quartae = heredem ex quadrante. A sole heir was heres ex asse; cf. 3. 10. 5 idem te moriens heredem ex asse reliquit.
 — me: sc. fore. — Garrice: see App.
3 quis... vota: i.e. what man would not give his hopes a chance?
4 spem: i.e. of a fat legacy.
 — fovimus, nursed; cf. 9. 18. 5 N.
 — usque: as in 6. 51. 3.
5 rari... aprum: the flavor of the Laurentian boar was not, however, accounted as fine as that of the Umbrian and Tuscan animals. Cf. Hor. S. 2. 4. 42 nam Laurenus malus est, ulvis et harundine pinguis. For the boar at the cena see 1. 43. 2 N.
6 Aetola... putes: the animal made one think of the Calydonian boar, that ravaged Aetolia about Calydon until it was slain by Meleager. Cf. 13. 93 (aper) qui Diomedis metuendus saetiger agris Aetola cecidit cuspidé talis erat; Iuv. 5. 114—116 ante ipsum... flavi dignus ferro Meleagri spumat aper.
7 populumque patresque: as if the dinner were an imperial banquet to which the mob, as well as the élite, were bidden; cf. 8. 49. 7—8 vescitur omnis eques tectum populumque patresque et caput ambrosias cum duce Roma dapes.
8 pallida: either because of overeating or from the disgusting but common use of emetics. See App.
9 ipse ego: doubly emphatic: 'I, the one man of all who deserved to be invited, was left out!' — nec = ne... quidem; see on 1. 109. 20.
 — haesi: sc. lecto. The word suggests that not even the smallest part of a couch was given to M.
10 nec: as in 9. — costas... cauda: the meanest parts. Verses 9—10 = 'Not only was I not invited, but not even a morsel was sent to me to my house'.
11—12 De quadrante: see on 1.
 — tuo and nostro are the important words, standing in emphatic
52
Si credis mihi, Quinte, quod mereris, natalis, Ovidi, tuas Aprilis ut nostras amo Martias Kalendas. Felix utraque lux diesque nobis, signandi melioribus lapillis! hic vitam tribuit, sed hic amicum. Plus dant, Quinte, mihi tuae Kalendae.

59
In Saeptis Mamurra diu multumque vagatus, hic ubi Roma suas aurea vexat opes,
inspexit molles pueros oculisque comedit,
non hos, quos primae prostituere casae,
5 sed quos arcanae servant tabulata catastae
et quos non populus nec mea turba videt.
Inde satur mensas et opertos exuit orbes
expositumque alte pinge poaposcit ebur,
et testudineum mensus quater hexaclinon

seen, as it were, massed. Cf. Ov. A. A. 3. 113–114 nunc aurea Roma est et domiti magnas possidet orbis opes; Aus. Ord. Urb. Nob. 1 prima urbes inter, divum domus, aurea Roma. — vexat, harries, i.e. subjects to grievous wear and tear at the whim of buyers. Rome is said to do what her sons do; see on 1. 15. 7.

3. inspexit: cf. 6. 82. 2 N.; 10. 80. 1–2 plorat Eros, quotiens maculose poca murrae inspicit (in the Saepa) aut pueros nobilissimae citrum. — molles, soft, effeminate. Such beautiful boys were serviceable as cup-bearers and pages (9. 22. 11–12 N.). They commanded fabulous prices. — oculis ... comedit: cf. 1. 96. 12 spectat oculis devorantibus dracones.

4. quos ... casae: whom the slave-pens, first seen on entering the bazaar, exposed to the vulgar gaze.

5. arcanae ... catastae: the catasta (katastazeis) was the scaffold or elevated stage on which the slave was exposed for sale. Cf. 10. 76. 3–4. To render inspection easier, it was sometimes made to revolve. On this arcana catasta ‘private sales’ took place. The catasta, if movable, was probably made of wood. But see below, on tabulata. — servant, reserve. — tabulata: prop. ‘planking’, ‘flooring’; then, often, ‘story’ (of a building, siege tower, etc.). Perhaps, then, the pl. tabulata looks to the various stories of the building, each of which had its catasta; in that case the primae catastae were on the ground floor.

6. populus almost = vulgus; cf. 9. 22. 2. — mea turba: i.e. ‘common folks like myself’.

7. satur: i.e. with looking (cf. oculis ... comedit, 3). — opertos ... orbes: see 2. 43. 9; 7. 48. 1. The expensive tables were covered with gausape to keep them from being scratched; cf. 14. 139. 1 nobilius villosa tegant tibi lintea citrum. — exuit: Mamurra has the covers removed that he may properly inspect the tables.

8. expositum ... ebur: he has the ivory supports, that hung above the tables, taken down. See 1. 72. 4 N.; 2. 43. 9; 5. 37. 5. — alte: the harder they are to get down, the better Mamurra is pleased. — pingue: greasy, oily, with the oil with which the ivory was rubbed and polished.

9. testudineum ... hexaclinon: the orbis required a different sort of dinner couch from that needed with the old-fashioned rectangular mensa. Hence a new style of lectus, called sigma (from its resemblance to the Greek letter C, Sigma) or stibadium, was forthcoming. The sigma was not restricted to three persons; cf. 10.
ingemuit citro non satis esse suo.  
Consuluit nares an olerent aera Corinthon  
culpavit statuas et, Polyclite, tuas,  
et turbata brevi questus crystallina vitro  
murrina signavit seposuitque decem.  

Expendit veteres calathos et si qua fuerunt  
pocula Mentorea nobilitata manu,  
et viridis picto gemmas numeravit in auro,

48.6. The *hexaclinon* could accommodate six. That the *sigma* might in elegance match the *orbis*, it was inlaid or veneered with silver, ivory, or tortoise-shell. Cf. Dig. 32. 100. 4 *lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos*. — *quater*: as if he could not give up the thought of buying. *Ingemuit*, 10, also marks his pretended interest.

10. *ingemuit ... esse*: for construction see on I. 70. 8. — *citro = orbii*. See on 2. 43. 9.

11. *Consuluit ... Corinthon*: the manufacture of the ware known as *aes Corinthium* was even in antiquity one of the lost arts. Naturally, imitations were sold. Connoisseurs professed to identify the genuine ware by its peculiar smell. The story of the origin of this ware given in Plin. N. H. 34. 6 (cf. 34. 8 on the *tria genera*) appears fanciful. See Beck. I. 43. — *Corinthon*: acc. of effect (inner object); see on 5. 66. 2.

12. *culpavit*: perhaps to air his special knowledge of art; perhaps he questions their genuineness, to get a better price. For Polyclitus see 8. 50. 2 N.

13. *brevi ... vitro, by a speck of common glass.*

14. *murrina (vasa)*: vessels of *murra*. Some hold that *murra* was fluorspar, others that it was red and white agate (the most probable view), still others argue that it was porcelain. It is clear from Plin. N. H. 33. 5 that it was a mineral substance found in the East; hence it cannot have been porcelain (which is a manufactured product). Pompey the Great first brought such vessels to Rome as part of the booty of the Mithridatic War. Enormous sums were paid for pure *murrina*; Nero paid for a *capis murrina* 1,000,000 sestertii. Cf. 3. 26. 2-3 *aurae solus habes, murrina solus habes, Massica solus habes et Opimi Caecuba solus*; Iuv. 7. 133 *empturus pueros, argentum, murrina, villas*. — *signavit*: i.e. he had them marked with his seal. — *decem*: an important word; he acted as if he were going to make a very elaborate purchase.

15. *Expendit*: i.e. he held in his hand and examined critically. — *veteres* is emphatic; age added value. Cf. 8. 6, with notes. — *calathos*: see 8. 6. 16 N. — *si qua = quaecumque, omnia quaee*. The words imply that such cups were scarce.

16. *Mentorea ... manu*: see 4. 39. 5 N.

17. *viridis ... gemmas*: i.e. emeralds (*smaragdi*), which were in high esteem; cf. 4. 28. 4; 5. 11. 1-2; 11. 27. 10 (*me... poscat amica*) aut *virides gemmas sardonychasve pares*. See Fried. SG. 3. 79.—
quidquid et a nivea grandius aure sonat.
Sardonychas veros mensa quaesivit in omni
et pretium magnis fecit iaspidibus.
Undecima lassus cum iam discederet hora,
asde duo calices emit et ipse tulit.

60
Seu tu Paestanis genita es seu Tiburis arvis,
seu rubuit tellus Tuscula flore tuo,
seu Praenestino te vilica legit in horto,

picto ... in auro: the gold is re-
splendent (picto) with the emeralds
which adorn it. Such Oriental
ornamentation came much into
N. H. 33. 5 turba gemmarum pota-
mus et smaragdis teximus calices;
Iuv. 10. 26-27 tunc illa (poison)
time, cum poca sumes gemmata.
— numeravit: he is bound to get
the worth of his money.

18. quidquid ... sonat: he
counted also the big pears or drops
in a pendant such as might adorn
a woman’s ear. See 1. 109. 4 N.;
Iuv. 6. 458-459 cum virides gem-
mas collo circundedit et cum auribus
extentis magnos commissit elenchos;
Fried. SG. 3. 81 ff. — grandius may
be adv. with sonat, or adj. with
quidquid.
19. Sardonychas: cf. 4. 28. 4;
5. 11. 1-2. — veros: see App.—
mensa ... in omni: i.e. of the
sellers of gems.
20. pretium ... fecit, set a
price on, he made an offer for. Cf.
1. 85. 7 N. — magnis ... iaspidi-
bus: the size adds to the value.
See 5. 11. 1; Verg. A. 4. 261 illi
(Aeneas) stellatus iaspidi fulva
ensis erat; Iuv. 5. 43-45.
22. asse ... emit: the point
lies in the contrast. He spends one
copper coin, whereas the goods he
had examined or had caused to be
laid aside for him were worth mil-
ions of sestertii. He had spent a
day to accomplish what might have
been done in a minute or two; despit
his airs he was not accom-
panied by a single pedisecus, where-
as a retinue of slaves would have
been necessary to carry the num-
erous articles he had pretended to
be so anxious to purchase.

60. To a rose-chaplet sent by
M. to his friend Caesius Sabinus
of Sassina. In 7. 97. 2 M. calls
Sabinus montanae decus Umbriac,
and then says (5-7): instant mille
licet preman tique (cum) curae, no-
stris carminibus tamen vacabiti,
nam me diligit ille. — Meter: § 48.
1. The repeated seu in 1-4
shows that M. does not know where
the roses that he has bought in
Rome grew, and that it does not
matter. — Paestanis ... arvis:
cf. 5. 37. 9 N. — Tiburis: Tibur ap-
pears, however, to have been more
famed for fruit than for roses.
2. tellus Tuscula: Tib. 1. 7. 57
has Tuscula tellus; see on Tuscu-
los ... colles, 4. 64. 13.—flore: col-
lective singular; see on 1. 41. 6.
3. Praenestino ... horto: cf.
Plin. N. H. 21. 16 genera eius (the
 seu modo Campani Gloria ruris eras,
5 pulchrior ut nostro videare corona Sabino,
de Nomentano te putet esse meo.

61

In Tertesiacis domus est notissima terris,
qua dives placidum Corduba Baetin amat,
vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo
et limit Hesperium brattea viva pecus.
5 Aedibus in mediis totos amplexa penates

rose) nostri fecere celeberrima Prae-
estinam et Campanam; 21. 20 praec-
cox (rosa) Campana est, sera Milesia,
novissime tamen desinit Praene-
estina.—vilica: the wife of the vili-
cus (see 2. 11. 9); cf. 10. 48. 7-8.
4. Campani . . . ruris: see
38. 1 N.
61. On a plane-tree (Platanus
orientalis, represented in the west-
ern world to-day by the Platanus
occidentalis, the American syca-
more or buttonwood) set out by
Julius Caesar in the peristylum of
a house at Corduba in Spain. On
the plane-tree, ‘the aristocratic
tree’ of antiquity, see Hehn 283 ff.
—Meter: § 48.
1. Tertesiacis = Hispanis; cf.
7. 28. 3; 8. 28. 5; Sil. 13. 674 Tar-
tessia tellus; 15. 5-6.
2. dives . . . Corduba: as a com-
mercial center Corduba was sur-
passed in Spain only by Gades. See
1. 61. 8—9. —placidum . . . Baetin:
cf. 8. 28. 5-6 an Tertesiacus, stabuli
nutritor Hiberi, Baetis in Hesperia
tefique lavit ove? In writing
placidum M. speaks from observa-
tion. —amat: because of its beauty
and its commercial advantages.
3-4. vellera . . . pecus: the
sheep of this region had wool of
a golden or blond hue; cf. 5. 37.
7-8; 12. 63. 3-5 (Corduba) albi quae
superasoves Galesi nullo murice
nee cruore mendax, sed tinctis gregi-
bus colore vivo; 14. 133. —nativo
pallent . . . metallo: the wool has
the pale yellow hue that Spanish
gold possesses; cf. Ov. M. 11. 110
saxum quoque palluit aure; Catull.
64. 100. On pallor, pallidus, see on
1. 41. 4; 8. 14. 1; cf. 8. 44. 10.—
limit = inaurat(Rader). The sheep
seem coated with gold, but the gold
has life (viva)! There is no thin
artificial gilding (bratteae) here such
as is seen on animals in public
spectacles or in temples (see Fried.
SG. 2. 401-402), but nature’s own
genuine work. —Hesperium,
Spanish; cf. 8. 78. 6 Hesperio qui
sonat orbe Tagus.
5. aedibus in mediis: appar-
ently the tree stood in the peri-
1. 3. 59 quae medias servata penatibus
arbor. —amplexa penates: i.e.
throwing its ample shade over the
whole house. Cf. Verg. A. 2. 512—
514 (of Priam’s palace) aedibus in
mediis . . . veterrima laurus, incum-
bens arae atque umbra complexa pe-
nates; 7. 59-67 (of Latinus’s palace).
stat platanus densis Caesariana comis, 
hostis invicti posuit quam dextera felix, 
coepit et ex illa crescere virga manu.

Auctorem dominumque nemus sentire videtur:
sic viret et ramis sidera celsa petit, 
dumque fugit solos nocturnum Pana per agros, 
saepe sub hac latuit rustica fronde Dryas. 
Saepe sub hac madidi luserunt arbore Fauni 
terruit et tacitam fistula sera domum,
atque oluere lares comissatore Lyaeo

6. platanus: the name is derived from πλατάνος, because of the broad leaves of the tree. "Der Ruhm des Platanenbaums erfüllt das ganze Alterthum" (Hehn); cf. Plin. N. H. 12. 6 quis non iure miretur arborum umbrae gratia tantum ex alieno peditam orbe? platanus haec est. — densis . . . comis: Caesar was propraetor in Further Spain in 61 B.C. If set out then, the tree was now over 150 years old.

7. hospitis: Caesar would seem to have been asked by his host to set out the tree as a reminder of his visit. — posuit, set out.


9. Auctorem . . . videtur: i.e. whatever Caesar put hand to felt his power and responded to his touch; nature's realm, as well as his fellowmen, acknowledged him as dominus. — nemus: the tree is so large that it might almost be mistaken for a whole nemus; cf. Ov. M. 8. 743-744 stabat in his ingens annoso robere quercus, una nemus. See App.

10. ramis . . . petit: if one standing in the peristylium viewed the tree at close range this hyperbole would seem literally true.

11-12. fugit . . . Pana . . . Dryas: there was never need for the nymphs to be on the lookout for Pan; cf. Hor. C. 3. 18. 1 Faune, nympharum fugientium amator. — Pana: the Greek Pan rather than the Roman Faunus. — rustica . . . Dryas: some wood nymph, e.g. Echo or Pitys, whom Pan loved. Cf. Ov. M. 8. 746 saepe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choreas. For the position see on 1. 53. 8.

13. madidi: see 1. 70. 9.

14. terruit: i.e. has often roused the sleeper by a music that seemed unearthly. — fistula sera: i.e. the strains of a Faun playing in the dead of night on the pipe of Pan (σαργόντα); cf. Verg. E. 2. 32-33 Pan primus calamos cera coniungere pluris instuit.

15. atque . . . Lyaeo: 'yea, more; the God of Wine himself held his revels beneath its branches, till the whole house was fragrant with wine'. — lares: cf. 9. 18. 2 N. — comissatore Lyaeo: abl. abs., 'when Bacchus himself was the revealer'.

16. effuso . . . mero: poured out to make libations or spilled in
crevit et effuso laetior umbra mero,
hesternisque rubens deiecta est herba coronis
atque suas potuit dicere nemo rosas.
O dilecta deis, o magni Caesaris arbor,
ne metuas ferrum sacrilegosque focos;
perpetuos sperare licet tibi frondis honores:
non Pompeianæ te posuere manus.

68

Quid tibi nobiscum est, ludi scelerate magister,
invisum pueris virginibusque caput?

revelry. It was supposed that the
platanus liked wine and threw
the better when wine was poured
about it. See the story in Macr.
S. 3. 13. 3.—laetior: freely, more
beautifully, more luxuriantly.
17. hesternis . . . coronis: i.e.
the turf was littered (lit. bent
down) with the dinner chaplets of
yesterday’s banquet (see 5. 64. 4 N.).
—rubens: pred. nom., and
proleptic, ‘till it grew red’; the roses
were flung in such profusion that
the grass (herba = gramen) ap-
peared red.
18. atque . . . rosas heightens
the effect of rubens; the garlands
lay mingled together in inextricable
confusion.
20. ne . . . focos: ‘no man will
ever lay ax to your root; to make
fire-wood of you would be to com-
mit sacrilege by outraging Divus
Caesar; the focus itself would lose
its sacred character, if used to con-
sume you’.—ferrum = securim.
21. perpetuos belongs logically
with frondis rather than with
honores.
22. non . . . manus = non enim
Pompeianæ (sed Caesaris) te posu-
ere manus. Caesar was everywhere
successful, Pompey’s line had been
overwhelmed by failure and death.
See on 9; cf. 5. 69; 5. 74.
68. To a schoolmaster whose
noisy school near M.’s house on
the Collis Quirinalis spoiled the
poet’s morning nap. On Roman
teachers see Fried. SG. 1. 318 ff.
—Meter: § 48.
1. Quid tibi . . . est: ‘what
have you to do with us? why plague
us?’ Cf. 2. 22. 1 quid mihi vobiscum
est, o Phoebe novemque sorores?
—ludi . . . magister: a teacher in
the elementary school (γραμμα-
tatís), in distinction to the gra-
maticus, who taught the school
next higher in rank, the school of gram-
mar and literature. Cf. 10. 62. 1; 12.
57. 5.—scelerate: M.’s pa-
tience, if not his health, has been
severely tried, and he curses the
schoolmaster. On M.’s fondness
for sleep see on 2. 90. 10.
2. invisum . . . caput: cf. 8. 3.
15–16.—pueris virginibusque:
the rising generation, those young
and teachable; cf. 3. 69. 7–8; Hor.
C. 3. 1. 4 virginibus puerisque canto.
—caput = vita = homo; cf. Hor. C.
1. 24. 1–2 quis desiderio sit pudor
aut modus tam cari capitis? on
which Professor Shorey remarks:
“This use of caput is warm with
Nondum cristiati rupere silentia galli:

murmure iam saevo verberibusque tonas.

5 Tam grave percussis incudibus aera resultant,
causidicum medio cum faber aptat equo,
mitior in magno clamor furit amphitheatro,
vincenti parmae cum sua turba favit.

feeling, whether of love or hate", and cites Shelley, Adonais 3. "Thaw not the frost which binds so dear a head". 

3-4. Nondum... galli: cf. 14. 223. 1-2 surgite: iam vendit pueris ientacula pistor cristataque sonant undique lucis aves; Ov. Am. 1. 13. 17-18 tu (Aurora) pueros somno fraudas tradisce magistrates ut subeant tenerae verbera saeva manus. — murmure, grumbling, scolding. — verberibus... tonas: discipline was severe in Roman schools and the ferula was often in use; cf. 10. 62. 10 ferulaeque tristes, sceptræ paedagogorum; 14. 80; Iuv. 1. 15 et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, 'I too have gone to school'. Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 70 has immortalized one of his teachers as plagosus Orbilius; Marq. 113; Wilkins 49-50. — For the early hour at which Roman schools began cf. 9. 29. 7 matutini cirrata caterva magistri; 12. 57. 4-5 negant vitam ludis magistri mane; Iuv. 7. 219-227 ('work, teacher, work from midnight and then remit part of the fee agreed on') dum modo non pereat totidem olefìsse lucernas quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset Flaccus (Horace) et haeretet nigro fuligo Maroni (Vergil); Ov. Am. 1. 13. 17, cited on 3. 

5. Tam grave, so loudly. Note varying forms of expression in 5-6, 7-8. — aera: equestrian statues (cf. 6) were ordinarily of bronze.

6. causidicum: see 1, 98. 2.— aptat: i.e. rivets the statue of the man to the back of the horse (cast separately), to complete the equestrian statue. For equestrian statues of lawyers see Iuv. 7. 124-128; Fried. SG. 1. 327 ff.

7. in magno... amphitheatro: the Flavian amphitheater had at this time been finished about fourteen years. See Lib. Spect. 1. — clamor: the noise of cheering, applause. The factiones of the theater and the amphitheater (see Fried. SG. 2. 388 ff.) were noisy enough, though not quite so violent and lawless as those of the circus (10. 48. 23 n.); cf. Lib. Spect. 29. 3 missio saepe viris magno clamore petita est. — furit: it is not only a mob (turbap, 8), but like an enraged wild beast. Cf. Sil. 16. 319-328 (describing a race in the circus) tollitiur in caelum furiali turbine clamor... hic studio furit acris equi, furit ille magistri.

8. parmae: for Thraeci (metonymy); the gladiators known as Thraeces carried a parma (see on Lib. Spect. 29. 5). Not only individual gladiators but whole classes of gladiators had their special adherents. Those who favored the Thraeces were known as parmularii, those who supported the Samnites and the mirmillones were called scutarii. Though the excesses of the factiones of the amphitheater never equaled those of the circus, the spirit was the same;
Vicini somnum — non tota nocte — rogamus, nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave est. Discipulos dimitte tuos: vis, garrule, quantum accipis ut clames, accipere ut taceas?

81

Lector et auditor nostros probat, Aule, libellos, sed quidam exactos esse poeta negat. Non nimium curo, nam cenae fercula nostrae malim convivis quam placuisse cocis.

88

Cum me captes, mittebas munera nobis: postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil. Ut captum teneas, capto quoque munera mitte, de cavea fugiat ne male pastus aper.

cf. Quint. 2. 11. 2 Alius (i.e. another rhetorician) percontanti Theodoreus an Apollodorus esset “Ego inquit “parmularius sum”. — sua: see on 5. 56. 6.

9. non tota nocte: see on 8. 14. 5; 2. 5. 1.

10. pervigilare: the emphasis is on the prefix, throughout the live-long night. Cf. Plaut. Amph. 314 continuas has tris noctes pervigilavi.

11. clames: derisive, bawl (not teach); cf. clamor, 7.

81. On an envious rival poet. Jealousy and petty spite seem to have had free course with the writers of antiquity. See Fried. SG. 3. 451 ff. — Meter: § 48.

1. Lector, the private reader, and auditor, the hearer at a recitation or a dinner, together typify everybody except the poet of 2.— probat, approves. — Aule: the use of the praenomen implies that M. is addressing some one with whom he is intimate (see on 8. 76. 1).

Giese, 28, identifies Aulus with Aulus Pudens. See 12. 51.

2. quidam . . . poeta: perhaps the quidam of 9. 97. 1.— exactos, finished, polished; cf. 4. 86. 4 nil exactus eruditiusque est. See Saintsbury 1. 263–264.

3–4. nam . . . cocis: ‘the literary feast I serve is meant for the public (convivis) rather than for rival poets (cocos)’. M. thus insinuates that the poeta of 2 is cocus rather than true vates.

88. To a legacy-hunter (see 1. 10; 5. 39) who, having caught his prey, ceased to feed it. — Meter: § 48.

1. mittebas: note the tense; ‘you were always sending presents’.

2. postquam cepisti (me): i.e. ‘after you found that I had made you a legatee in my will’.

4. de cavea . . . aper involves a metaphor where a simile would seem to us more natural; so often
Rumpitur invidia quidam, carissime Iuli,
quod me Roma legit, rumpitur invidia,
rumpitur invidia, quod turba semper in omni
monstramur digito, rumpitur invidia,
5 rumpitur invidia, tribuit quod Caesar uterque
ius mihi natorum, rumpitur invidia,
rumpitur invidia, quod rus mihi dulce sub urbe est
parvaque in urbe domus, rumpitur invidia,
rumpitur invidia, quod sum iucundus amicus,

in Latin. M. means, 'lest, if you
give me nothing more, I shall
break away from you (i.e. erase
your name from my will), as a boar
when starved breaks out of his
cage'. The captator is here, as often,
represented as a hunter (more often
still he is pictured as a fisherman);
cf. Tac. Ann. 13. 42. 7 Romae testa-
menta et orbos velut indagine eius
(Seneca) capi; Hor. Ep. i. 1. 77–79
sunt qui... excipiant senes quos in
vivaria mittant.

97. On some jealous enemy.

E. 7. 25–26 hedera crescentem or-
nate poetam, Arcades, invidia rump-
pantur ut ilia Codro; Ter. Ad. 369
disrumpor (with anger or chagrin);
Phaedr. i. 24. 2–10 (the story of the
frog that sought to rival the bos);
Otto s.v. Rumpo.— quidam: see
9. 81. 2 n. — carissime Iuli: prob.
Iulius Martialis; see 1. 15; 4. 64;
note on 1. 107. 1.

2. quod... legit: cf. 1. 1. 1–2
N.; 3. 95. 7–8; 8. 61. 1, 3–7 livet
Charinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat:
... non iam quod orbe cantor et
legor toto, nec... quod spargor per
omnes Roma quis tenet gentes, sed
quod sub urbe rus habemus aestivum
vehimurque mulis non ut ante
conductis.

3. turba... in omni: i.e.
on the street, at the ludi, etc.

4. monstramur digito: cf.
Pers. i. 28 at pulchrum est digito
monstrari et dicier "Hic est";
Hor. C. 4. 3. 22 quod monstror
digito praetereuntium; Plin. Ep. 9.
23. 4. See also on 1. 1. 1.

5–6. tribuit... natorum: see
§ 8. The ius trium liberorum was
frequently granted to people who
had fewer than three children or
had no children at all (this was M.'s
case). The emperors here meant
are almost certainly Titus and
Domitian; the latter apparently
confirmed what Titus had prom-
ised or given. Mommsen, how-
ever, Staats. 2. 888. 4, thinks the
emperors were Vespasian and Titus.

7. rus... sub urbe: the No-
mentanum; see 2. 38, with notes;
9. 18. 2; 9. 60. 6; 8. 61. 6–7, cited
on 2. — dulce: because affording
a refuge from the distractions and
discomforts of the town. Cf. 3. 20.
18 an Pollionis dulce currit ad
quartum?

8. parva... domus: see 9.
18. 2.
I00

Denaris tribus invitas et mane toga tum
observare iubes atria, Basse, tua,
deinde haerere tuo lateri, praecedere sellam,
ad viduas tecum plus minus ire decem.

5 Trita quidem nobis togula est vilisque vetusque :
denaris tamen hanc non emo, Basse, tribus.

10 quod conviva frequens, rumpitur invidia,
rumpitur invidia, quod amamus quodque probamur :
rumpatur quisquis rumpitur invidia.

II. probamur: cf. 9. 81. 1.
12. rumpatur: a curse, = dis-

ereat; cf. Prop. 1. 8. 27 rum-
pantum iniqui.

100. Another variation of the
client’s dirge.— Meter: § 48.

1. Denaris tribus: if this were
promised as a daily dole, it was
nearly twice as large as the normal
sportula (100 quadrantes; cf. 3. 7,
with notes; 4. 26. 3). Sometimes,
however, clients (and others) were
employed for a special service, at
special fees; see Plin. Ep. 2. 14. 6
here duo nomenclatores mei ternis
denariis ad laudandum traheant-
tur. For the form denaris cf. 1.
117. 17 N.; 4. 18. 1.— mane toga-
tum: the toga must be worn by
the client and he must present
himself early; cf. 2. 29. 4 N.; 1. 108.
7 sed tibi non multum est, unum si
praesto togatum. — For the caesura
see § 47, c.

2. observare, keep my eyes al-
ways on, dance attendance on.

3. praecedere sellam: i.e. asan
anteambulo (cf. 3. 7. 2 N.), a duty
the more galling because it was
ordinarily performed by slaves.
See also 2. 57. 6 N.

4. viduas: such women were
much exposed to the arts of the
legacy-hunters, esp. if childless;
cf. 2. 32. 6 respondes “Orba est,
dives, anus, vidua” ; Iuv. 3. 127–
130. Vetulas (see App.), shriveled-
up old women, also makes excel-
 lent sense. — plus minus . . .
decem: cf. 8. 71. 4 venerunt plusve
minusve duae (this latter passage
well illustrates the rule that the
omission of quam after plus, minus,
longius, and amplius is normally
without influence on the construc-
tion).

5. trita: see 2. 58. 1 N.— to-
gula: the dim. may imply that the
toga was not voluminous enough
to be fashionable, or may give an
effect like ‘my poor (sorry) toga’.
Cf. 3. 30. 3 unde tibi togula est et
fuscae pensio cellae; 4. 26. 4 N.; 4.
66. 3.— vetus: in town one ought
not to wear one toga long; cf.
10. 96. 11–12 quattuor hic (at
Rome) aestate togae pluresve te-
runtur, auctumnis ibi (in Spain)
me quattuor una tegit. With the
whole vs. cf. Ov. M. 8. 658–659 sed
et haec vilisque vetusque vestis erat.
See App.
LIBER X

2

Festinata prior decimi mihi cura libelli
elapsum manibus nunc revocavit opus.
Nota leges quaedam, sed lima rasa recenti;
pars nova maior erit: lector, utrique fave,
"Nil tibi quod demus maius habemus" ait.
"Pigra per hunc fugies ingratae flumina Lethes
et meliore tui parte superstes eris.

1-2. Festinata prior: the publication had been hurried, apparently, to get the book ready for the Saturnalia of 95. Festinata contains the logical subject of revocavit; render, 'the hastewhich marked the publication of the earlier edition... recalled (i.e. made it necessary to recall)'. The syntax, then, is that seen in the familiar anno urbis conditae, or in angebant... Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv. 21. 1. 5.—cura: the work of preparation and anxiety for the success of the book; cf. i. 25. 6 n.; 1. 66. 5. Festinata...cura is really oxymoric. —elapsum: the book slipped out as if by stealth, or like an escaping bird (1. 3. 11 n.); it was not emissus, i.e. deliberately sent out after full preparation.
3. Nota, familiar, because they appeared in the first edition.—lima, revision; cf. Ov. Tr. 1. 7. 30 défuit et scriptis ultima lima mēris; Hor. A. P. 291 limae labor.—rasa: a figure suggested by the literal sense of lima; cf. Ov. Pont. 2. 4. 17-18 utque mens lima rasis liber esset amici non semel admonitu facta litera tuo est.
4. utrique (parti): the nova pars of 4, the nota quaedam of 3.
5. opes nostrae: in app. with lector: 'you, reader, are everything to me; your favor makes or mars my position'. —quem: the lector; so hunc, 7.
6. Nil...habemus: literary fame rather than wealth or prefermente the greatest gift that Rome can bestow.
7. Pigra...flumina: everything in the lower world lacks the activity associated with the life of earth. Flumina is pluralis maiestatis.—Lethes: see 7. 47. 4 n.
8. meliore...parte: i.e. 'your fame'; the poet's work is his true self. Cf. Hor. C. 3. 30. 6-7 multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam; Ov. Am. 1. 15. 42 vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit; M. 15. 875-876 parte tamen meliore mei super...
Marmora Messallae findit caprificus et audax
dimidios Crispi mulio ridet equos:
at chartis nec furta nocent et saecula prosunt,
solaque non norunt haec monumenta mori”.

5
Quisquis stolaevae purpuraeae contemtor
quos colere debet laesit impio versu,

*alta perennis astra ferar, nomenque erit indeleibile nostrum.*

9–12. See 8. 3. 5–8, with notes.

9–10. *Marmora* denotes the monument itself (synecdoche). — *Messallae*: see 8. 3. 5 N. — *findit ... ridet*: the tense makes it easy to take *Messallae* and *Crispi* in a generic sense, i.e. as standing for the rich and noble in general. — *findit caprificus*: cf. Iuv. 10. 143–146 laudis titulique cupido haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad guae discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici, quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris. — *audax*: the *mulio* is a rude dolt, who has no respect even for death and its tokens and fears them not. — *dimidios = dimidiatos, broken, mutilated*: cf. Iuv. 8. 4–5 (quid prodest ... ostendere) Curios iam dimidios umerosque minorem Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasque carentem. — *Crispi*: see on *findit ... ridet*, 9. M. was probably thinking of C. Passienus Crispus, the second husband of Agrippina, who was mother of Nero by her former husband. Cf. 12. 36. 8–9. — *equos*: part of a work of art, e.g. a quadriga, that surmounted the monument.

11. *nec ... et*: see on 8. 50. 11.

— *furta*: sneak thieves cannot appropriate to themselves what belongs to the whole world, what every man is guarding. — *saecula*, the ages, the generations. See 1. 107. 5.

12. *norunt ... mori*: see 8. 18. 6.

5. A denunciation of all who publish libels on the great. If the foul-mouthed poet of 10. 3 is referred to here, M. had a personal basis for his indignation in that this poet had circulated his work under M.’s name. See 10. 3. 1–6.

— *Meter*: § 52.

1. *Quisquis*: here an adjective; normally the word is a substantive. — *stolaevae*: i.e. pure womanhood, as typified by honorable matrons; the *stola* was as characteristic of the *matrona* as was the *toga* of the male citizen. The courtesan had to wear a *toga*. — *purpuraeae*: men of rank and position, senators and magistrates distinguished by the purple of the *tunica laticlavia* and the *toga praetexta* respectively. Cf. 8. 8. 4 (to Janus) *purpura te felix, te colat omnis honos.*

2. *laesit*: at all periods *laedo* was virtually a technical term for injuring by scurrilous or libelous writing or utterance. — *impio*: freely, *ribald, licentious*; the word is really far stronger, as implying an offense against heaven. Caricaturists and libelists in verse were much in evidence under the
erret per urbem pontis exul et clivi, interque raucos ultimus rogatores

5 oret caninas panis inprobi buccas;
illi December longus et madens bruma clususque fornix triste frigus extendat;
vocet beatos clamitetque felices
Orciniana qui feruntur in sponda.

10 At cum supremae fila venerint horae

Empire, as early as the time of Augustus; cf. Tac. Ann. 1.72.4.
Domitian had issued an edict against lampoons (1.4.7 N.; Suet. Dom. 8); this explains why M. is so eager to prove that certain lampoons current under his name are not really his.

3-5. With these verses cf. Ov. Ib. 113-114 exul, inops erres, alienaque limina lustres, exiguumque petas ore tremente cibum.

3. pontis . . . clivi: gradients in high ways gave beggars a favorable place to intercept and harry travelers (cf. 2.19.3-4 N.). Many bridges, owing to extreme elevation in the center, offered such gradients. Cf. Iuv. 5.8 nulla crepido vacat? Nusquam pons? (i.e. as a place to beg); Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.1. We have metaphor again, not simile (see on 9.88.4); M. prays that the libelous poet may be as poor as a beggar who, exiled from the ordinary (profitable) haunts of beggars, can only wander about the town.

4. raucos: i.e. with unremitting begging.—rogatores: cf. 4.30.13 N.

5. caninas . . . buccas: i.e. mouthfuls of bread fit only for dogs; coarse bread made of barley was sometimes fed to dogs. Cf. Iuv. 5.10-11 (‘why be a client’) cum possit (‘one can’) honestius . . . sordes farris mordere canini?

6-7. ‘May he not only starve, but freeze’.

6. madens bruma: M. prays that the bitterness of the dead of winter may be intensified by dampness and rain. See 3.58.8.

7. clusus matches longus and madens, 6; hence this vs. = ‘may even the arches be closed against him and so prolong’, etc. The language is hyperbolic; if even arches are to be closed against the man, where can he hope for shelter?—fornix: collective singular. In such places, normally always open, beggars could generally find a refuge, sorry though it was; M. prays that even this resource may be denied to the libelous poet.—extendat: M. prays that the torture of the libelist may be long drawn out.

8. clamitet: sc. eos esse.

9. Orciniana: Cooper, § 36 a, pp. 144 ff., holds that forms in -anus belong to the sermo plebei us. —sponda: prop. the framework of a bed or couch, then a ‘bed’, ‘couch’, used by the living rather than by the dead. Here Orciniana . . . sponda = sandapila, the plain bier, used for burying the bodies of the poor or unfortunate.—feruntur = efferuntur; see 4.24.2; 8.43.1.

10. fila: of the Fates; see 4.54.5; 7.96.4.
Diesque tardus, sentiat canum litem
abigatque moto noxias aves panno.
Nec finiantur morte supplicis poenae,
se d modo severi sectus Aeaci loris,
15 nunc inquieti monte Sisyphi pressus,
nunc inter undas garruli senis siccus
delasset omnis fabulas poetarum,
et cum fateri Furia iusserit verum,
procente clamat conscientia "Scripsi".

Cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,

11. tardus: emphatic by position; 'slow may it be in coming'.
—sentiat . . . litem: i.e. may he realize, before death releases him, that the dogs are already fighting for his body and that he will be deprived of honorable burial.

12. abigat: i.e. may he be compelled to drive away. — noxias . . . aves: vultures; such birds often attack the dying. — panno, rags.

13. supplicis is the noun and depends on poenae, but may be best rendered by an adj., suppliant, abject. Translate, then, 'and let not his punishment be ended even by an abject death'.

14. modo: coordinate with nunc . . . nunc, 15-16; see on 9. 46. 1-2. — sectus: cf. e.g. Hor. Epod. 4. 11 sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus; Iuv. 10. 316; Ov. Am. 2. 7. 22; see on 8. 23. 3. — Aeaci: Aeacus, Minos, and Rhadamantus were the fabled judges of men in the lower world; cf. Iuv. 1. 9 quas torquet umbras Aeacus; Ov. 1b. 187-188.

15. inquieti: in the lower world Sisyphus is ever rolling a huge stone (monte) up a steep incline; cf. 5. 80. 10-11 nam securus erit nec inquieta lassì marmora Sisyphi videbit. On earth, as king of Corinth, Sisyphus had been notoriously wicked.

16. nunc . . . siccus: i.e. may he suffer the torments of Tantalus, condemned in the lower world to endless thirst and hunger, though he stood in water and though tempting viands were displayed before him or hung over his head. — garruli: he could not keep the secrets he had learned at the banquet to which he had been invited by Jupiter.

17. delasset personifies the fabulas and turns them into executioners; 'may he bring into play, aye, till he wears them to exhaustion, all the punishments told of in the tales of the poets'.
mane saluator limina mille teras,
hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paule, relinquis,
qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?

5 Qui me respiciet, dominum regemque vocabo?
hoc tu — sed quanto blandius! — ipse facis.
Lecticam sellamve sequar? nec ferre recusas

on January 1. They were escorted from their homes by a sort of triumphal procession to the Capitol; the fasces (see 7. 63. 9 n.) carried by the lictors seem to have been decorated with bay or laurel, as in a true triumph. Cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 14–15 nec te laurigeras pudeat, Gradive, secure pacata gestare manu; Mommsen Staats. 1. 414 ff.

2. mane salutator: cf. 1. 70; 3. 4. 6; 4. 8. 1; 9. 100. 1. — limina ... teras: for consuls and prae-
tors who stooped to be clients cf. Iuv. 1. 99–102 iubet a praecone vocari (to receive the sportula) ipsos Troingenas, nam vexant limen et ipsi nobiscum: "Da praetorii, da deinde tribunou"; 1. 117–120; 3. 126–130. See also on 2. 18. 2; 5. 22. 13.— limina mille: hyperbole; but cf. Sen. Brev. Vit. 14. 3. — teras: cf. 2. 11. 2; 8. 44. 4 sed omne limen conteris salutator. Cf. vexant limem, Iuv. 1. 100, cited above.

3. hic = Romae. — nobis, as defined by vs. 4, is in sharp con-
trast to tu, 1, as defined there by laurigeris ... intras.

4. de plebe ... turba: plain Romans, poor and numberless. For metrical convenience, perhaps, M. here substitutes the name of the second king of Rome for that of Romulus; cf. Iuv. 10. 72–73 sed quid turba Remi? But since Numa was famed for his piety, M. may well mean by this verse, ‘we, the
host of pious, honest (though poor) sons of Rome’. Cf. 5. 38. The theme of Juvenal’s third Satire (‘Rome is no place for a man at once poor and honest’) may then be compared. Join de plebe with sumus (= existimus), not with turba; the prepositional phrase = an adj., plebeii (see on 8. 14. 3–4).— densa ... turba: cf. 1. 20. 1; Iuv. 1. 120–121 densissima centum quadrantes lectica petit. Here the phrase = the lower classes’, the masses’, countless in number, and not worth individualizing.

5. Qui ... respiciet: ‘who will look condescendingly upon me’, ‘who will give me nothing but a patronizing glance’; cf. Iuv. 3. 184–185 quid das ut Cossum alicantu salutes, ut te respiciat clause Veiento labello? — dominum regemque: pred. acc. The primary object of vocabo is (eunt), antec. of qui. Cf. 2. 18. 5; 2. 68. 2 quem regem et dominum prius vocabam; 4. 83. 5; Iuv. 5. 137. — vocabo: distinguish such a question (naturally an-
swered by non vocabo or the like) from a question with deliberative subj. (vocem, ‘would you have me call ... ?’), to which the answer would be made in terms of an inv., voca, or of a prohibition, noli vocare.

6. sed may be taken as in 1. 117. 7, or as true adversative con-
junction.

7–8. Lecticam ... sequar: see 2. 57. 6 n.; 3. 46. 4; Fried. SG. 1. 384. — nec ... et: see on 8. 50. II; 10. 2. 11; ‘you are willing even
per medium pugnas et prior ire lutum.
Saepius adsurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas
et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.
Quid faciet pauper, cui non licet esse clienti?
dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.

Ducit ad auriferas quod me Salo Celtiber oras,
pendula quod patriae visere tecta libet,

to take a slave's place as bearer of
the litter'. — per medium . . . lu-
tum: cf. 12. 29. 8; 3. 36. 3-4 horri-
dus ut primo semper temane salutem
per mediumque trahat me tua sella
lutum. For mud in streets see also
7. 61. 6; etc. — et . . . ire: see App.
The vs. = 'You seek to outstrip all
other bearers of litters'. For
inf. with pugnare cf. Ov. M. 2. 822
illa quidem pugnat recto se attol-
lore truncu. The verb has in these
passages the sense and the constr.
of conor in prose, of tento, nitor in
poetry.

9-10. Saepius . . . manus: 'at
the recitation I am equally help-
less, for no one can outdo you in
rising to give applause, or in throw-
ing kisses; you stand all the
time and throw kisses with both
hands'. — adsurgam: i.e. 'rise from
my seat in (pretended) enthusiasm'.
Further, to rise before another
was a compliment; cf. Cic. Cato M.
18. 63; Plin. Ep. 6. 17. 2, cited on
10; Quint. 2. 2. 9 minime vero per-
mittenda pueris, ut fit apud pleros-
que, assurgendi exullandique
in laudando licentia. Julius Caesar
gave great offense by remaining
seated while receiving the senate
of interest, 'in compliment to', etc.
— geminas . . . manus: i.e. 'you
bring both hands up to your face
in blowing kisses or in applause';
cf. 1. 3. 7 N.; Iuv. 3. 104-106 (the
Greeklng) semper et omni nocte
dieque potest . . . iactare manus,
laudare paratus; Quint. 2. 2. 9,
cited above; Plin. Ep. 6. 17. 2 sur-
dis mutisique similis audiebant;
non labra diduxerunt; non move-
runt manum, non denique adsur-
rexerunt.

1. 117-120. See on 4 above.
12. dimisit: an effective word,
because it understates the case.
M. says 'has dismissed', i.e. 'has
relieved'; he means 'has ousted'.
— purpura vestra: the toga prea-
texta (see 10. 5. 1 N.) of clients who
are magistrates has taken the place
of the plain white togas of com-
mon folks.

13. Who Manius, the poet's
countryman, was cannot be deter-
mind; the use of the praenomen
implies intimacy (see on 8. 76. 1;

1-2. Ducit . . . me Salo: sev-
eral epigrams in this book voice
M.'s longing for his native coun-
try; cf. 10. 96; 10. 104. For the
Salo see § 2. — auriferas . . .
oras: cf. 12. 18. 9 auro Bilbilis et
superba ferro. In Rome there were
no auriferae orae for M. — quod .
. . quod: cf. 2. 11. 1 N. M. says
'My going to Spain, my resolve to
tu mihi simplicibus, Mani, dilectus ab annis et praetextata cultus amicitia,
5 tu facis, in terris quo non est alter Hiberis dulcior et vero dignus amore magis.
Tecum ego vel sicci Gaetula mapalia Poeni et poteram Scythicas hospes amare casas. Si tibi mens eadem, si nostri mutua cura est, in quocumque loco Roma duobus erit.

16

Dotatae uxori cor harundine fixit acuta, sed dum ludit, Aper: ludere novit Aper.

visit home are due to you’. — pendula . . . tecta: Bilbils was perched on an elevation above the river; § 2. Cf. note on pendentia, Lib. Spect. 1. 5; 1. 61. 11–12 N.; 4. 64. 33.—patræa . . . tecta: an additional motive for bidding farewell to Rome.
3. simplicibus . . . ab annis: i.e. ‘from the time we lived the simple, provincial life of our Spanish home’.
4. praetextata: freely, youthfull, boyish. Their friendship began early, when they wore the toga praetexta together.
5. in terris . . . Hiberis: i.e. in all Spain. For the pl. cf. 12. 18. 11–12 Celtiberis haec sunt nomina crassiora terris.
7–8. ‘With you I would brave the dangers and solitudes of the most barbarous regions’. For this proverbial test of friendship cf. e.g. Catull. 11. 1–12; Hor. C. 2. 6. 1–4.
7. vel: see 10. 20. 21.—sicci . . . Poeni: i.e. any point of Africa, as the confused allusion to the Gaetuli and the Carthaginians shows. The Romans habitually picture Africa as savage and dangerous (by reason of its wild animals and its uncivilized tribesmen).—sicci: because the desert was near.—mapalia: these rude dwellings would afford scant comfort to men who knew the luxury of Rome. But the companionship of his friend would make M. oblivious of discomforts. Cf. Sall. Iug. 18. 8 aediticia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga incurvis lateribus tecta quasi navium carinae sunt.
8. poteram: see on poteras, 1. 3. 12.
9. si nostri . . . est (tibi): i.e. ‘if you return my love’. Cf. Ov. M. 7. 800 mutua cura . . . duos habebat; F. 2. 64 mutua cura tui; Tib. 3. 1. 19 illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua cura est.—nostri: objective gen. with cura.
10. quocumque = quovis, quolibet, i.e. omni; in 1. 2. 1 ubicunque = ubique; in 1. 41. 18 cuicunque = cuivis.

16 Aper, while playing (!), shot his rich wife through the heart.—Meter: § 48.
2. Aper may involve a pun on aper; if so, Aper is as dangerous
Si donare vocas promittere nec dare, Gai, vincam te donis muneribusque meis.
Accipe Callaicis quidquid fudit Astur in arvis, aurea quidquid habet divitis unda Tagi,
quidquid Erythraea niger inventi Indus in alga, quidquid et in nidis unica servat avis,
quidquid Agenoreo Tyros inproba cogit aheno: quidquid habent omnes, accipe, quomodo das.

as a boar. — ludere: a good play on ludit; ‘Aper is a sportsman’ (B. and L.). For inf. with novit cf. 7. 25. 8; 10. 33. 9-10.
1. Si ... dare: promittere nec dare is obj. of vocas, donare is pred. acc.; ‘if you call promising ... giving’.
3. Callaicis ... arvis: see 4. 39. 7 N.— quidquid: here, as in 4-8, suggestive of plenty, ‘all that’.
   — Astur: the country of the Astures, in Hispania Tarraconensis. This was the richest gold-bearing district in Spain; cf. Plin. N.H. 33. 78; Sil. i. 231 ff.
4. Tagi: see 7. 88. 7 N.
5. quidquid ... in alga: i.e. pearls. M. may mean that pearls are so plentiful along that coast as to be found in the seaweed on the shore. But we get a closer parallelism with 3-4 and 6 by thinking rather of weeds rooted on the bottom of the sea, among which the dver grogres for the pearl-oysters. Inventi, which regularly implies careful search, agrees well with this picture. It may be noted that the ancient Hebrew (and, we may suppose, Phoenician) name of the Mare Erythraeum meant ‘Sea of Weeds (Reeds)’; and the Greco-Roman name has by some been taken to refer to red seaweed seen through the water. — Indus: M. is using Erythraea freely; see on 5. 37. 4.
6. quidquid ... avis: i.e. perfumes from the nest of the phoenix; see on 5. 37. 13; 6. 55. 2. — unica ... avis: see 5. 37. 13 N.; Ov. Am. 2. 6. 54 et vivax phoenix, unica sem-per avis.
7. quidquid ... aheno: i.e. the finest Tyrian dye. — Agenoreo ... aheno: i.e. in Phoenician caldrons; Agenor was the reputed father of Cadmus. Cf. 2. 43. 7 N.; Sil. 7. 642 purpura Agenoreis saturata micabat aenis. — inproba, tricky (see on 1. 53. 10; 8. 24. 2); the Phoenicians (e.g. the Carthaginians) were from very early times accounted most deceitful. There may, however, be special reference to counterfeit dye.
20. M., addressing his Muse (cf. 3), sends through her a copy of his book to Pliny the Younger. Pliny seems to have been much pleased and to have manifested his appreciation by supplying M. with the means (viaticum) of returning to Spain. See §38. Plin. 3.21.5 cites vss. 12-21 of this epigram. Pliny was one of the greatest lawyers of his time, and frequently pleaded
Nec doctum satis et parum severum, sed non rusticulum nimis libellum facundo mea Plinio Thalia
i, perfer: brevis est labor peractae
5
Illic Orphea protinus videbis
udi vertice lubricum theatri

before the centumviri (see on 1. 76. 12; 7. 63. 7). — Meter: § 49.
1. Nec doctum satis: i.e. for so great a scholar, who knows good poetry; cf. 1. 25. 2 N. — parum severum: not austere enough for a lawyer, esp. a lawyer of such strict morality as Pliny. Pliny came from Gallia Cisalpina; in Ep. 1. 14. 4-6 he speaks in the highest terms of the morality of that district. Cf. 11. 16. 7-8 tu quoque neguitias nostri lususque libelli, puella, leges, sis Patavina licet.
2. non . . . nimis: the book after all has a fair share of urba
nitas; see 1. 41. Introd.
4-5. i, perfer: see 7. 89. 1 N. — peractae . . . Suburae: the Subura (the most important thoroughfare between the region about the Fora and the eastern part of the city) was traversed before the trames was entered. See 5. 22. 5 N. The path, though steep, is soon mounted. Render, 'it is easy, after you have gone through the Subura, to climb its steep path (i.e. the steep path that leads out of it). — vincere = superare, as in 5. 22. 5. Pliny's home was on the Esquiline; cf. Plin. Ep. 3. 21. 5 (Martialis) adloquitur Musam, mandat ut domum meam Esquiliis quae rerat, adeat reverenter.

6-7. Illic: i.e. on the Esquiline.
—Orphea . . . theatri: on the north side of the Esquiline was a Lacus Orpheii, a fountain with a semicircular pool (theatri) into which the water fell. In or on this fountain was a representation of Orpheus playing, surrounded by the entranced birds and beasts. Jordan, Top. 2. 127, is probably correct in locating it near the churches S. Lucia in Orfeo and S. Martino in Orfeo near the Thermae Traiani. See K. and H. Formae Urb. R. — udi: i.e. besprinkled with the spray of the fountain. See on theatri below.— vertice: the Orpheus figure rose above the others. Orpheus doubtless stood erect; the beasts, soothed by the music, crouched before him.— theatri: we may easily see in this word two ideas at once. M. has in mind, in part, a semicircular pool (see above), perhaps with steps similar to the gradus of a theater, but he is thinking more of the beasts giving ear to Orpheus's performance; Orpheus is actor or rather musicus, the beasts and the eagle are audi
tores spectaculi in theatro. In writing udi M. had in mind especially this latter train of ideas. The vs. = 'standing, slippery with moisture, at the top of (above) the theater-like pool and the listening beasts'.
mirantisque feras avemque regis,
raptum quae Phryga pertulit Tonanti,
illic parva tui domus Pedonis
caelata est aquilae minore pinna.
Sed ne tempore non tuo disertam
pulses ebria ianuam videto:
totos dat tetricae dies Minervae,
dum centum studet auribus virorum
hoc quod saecula posterique possint
Arpinis quoque conparare chartis.
Seras tutior ibis ad lucernas:

8. avem ... regis: the eagle, bird of Jupiter.
9. raptum ... Phryga: Gany-
medes; cf. 2. 43. 13.
10. Pedonis: Pedro Albino-
vanus; see 2. 77. 5.
11. caelata ... pinna: i.e.
‘adorned with a graven eagle whose
plumage spreads less widely’ (i.e.
than that of the avis regis, 8).
12-13. non tuo: i.e. unfavor-
able. See 19. — disertam ... ia-
uum: cf. facundo ... Plinio, 3. —
pulses ebria ianuam: as a drunken
Bacchanal might do. — pulses: the Romans beat at doors with
their feet; cf. Plaut. and Ter.
passim; Hor. C. 1. 4. 13-14 pallida
mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum
tabernas regumque lurris. — ebria,
wantonly. The book is to go reve-
on 4. — videto has the sense and
the constr. of curato; cf. 6. 21. 4 tu
ne quid peces, exitiose, vide.
14. tetricae: this adj. seems to
have been conventionally applied
142 alque inter tetricae choris Mi-
ervae. Cf. also 5. 20. 6 litis tetricas
forumque triste. — Minervae: cf.
1. 76. 5 N.
15. centum ... virorum: Pliny
repeatedly mentions his practice
before this court; cf. e.g. Ep. 2. 14.
1 destringor centumviribus causis,
quae me exertent magis quam de-
lectant.
16. saecula: see 10. 2. 11 N.
17. Arpinis ... chartis: i.e.
the speeches of Cicero, who was
born at Arpinum. Pliny did in fact
1. 5. 12 est enim mihi cum Cicerone
aemulatio nec sum contentus elo-
quentia saeculi nostri. Tacitus, too,
in his earlier works, esp. the Dia-
logus, took Cicero as his model.
In this they show the influence of
Quintilian; see 2. 90. 1 N.
18. Seras ... lucernas: i.e. the
closing hours of the dinner, when
the wine flowed and there was a
tendency to unbend, 19 (the comis-
satio). — tutor ibis: M. may have
in mind Ov. M. 2. 137 medio tutis-
simus ibis. — ad: best taken simply
as = to; it may, however, be taken
as in the phrase ad lunam, for which
cf. Iuv. 10. 21 motae ad lunam tre-
pidabis harundinis umbram; Petr.
103 notavit sibi ad lunam tonsorem
intempestivo inhaerentem ministe-
rio.
haec hora est tua, cum furit Lyaeus,
20 cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli:
tunc me vel rigidi legant Catones.

21
Scribere te quae vix intellegat ipse Modestus
et vix Claranus quid, rogo, Sexte, iuvat?
Non lectore tuis opus est, sed Apolline libris:
ijdice te maior Cinna Marone fuit.
5 Sic tua laudentur sane: mea carmina, Sexte,
grammaticis placeant, ut sine grammaticis.

19. haec... tua: cf. 4. 8. 7-12.
For this use of hora cf. Sil. 12. 193
perge, age, fer gressus; dexter deus
horaque nostra est.—Lyaeus: see
1. 70. 9; 8. 50. 12; 9. 61. 15.
20. cum regnat rosa: for roses at
the comissario see 5. 64. 4 N.; 9.
61. 17.—madent: i.e. with oint-
ments (see on 3. 12. 1); cf. Petr. 65
oneratusque aliquot coronis et un-
guento per frontem in oculos fluente
praetorio loco se posuit (at table).
21. tunc... Catones: even a
Cato unbends at the comissario and
has an ear for something light and
sportive.—vel = etiam. — rigidi,
stern, strictly moral; cf. severum,
1; Sen. Ep. 11. 10 elige itaque Caton-
em: si hic tibi videtur nimiris rigi-
dus, elige remissioris animi virum
Laelium.—legant... Catones:
cf. Praef. to Book I; 11. 2. 1-2 triste
supercilium durique severa Catonis
frons; Sen. Ep. 97. 10 omne tempus
Clodios, non omne Catones freret;
Otto s.v. Cato.

21. This unknown Sextus is a
type of the versifiers who imagined
that obscurity of subject matter
and display of erudition were
proofs of inspiration.—Meter:
§ 48.
1-2. quae... Claranus: i.e.
what even a professional gram-
marian can scarcely understand.
Modestus is generally identified
with Julius Modestus, freedman of
C. Julius Hyginus, himself a freed-
man of Augustus. Fried., however,
identifies him with Aufidius Mo-
destus, mentioned by Plutarch as
a contemporary. So Teuffel, § 282.
1. Claranus is placed by Teuffel,
§ 328. 4, under Domitian.
3. Apolline: i.e. an interpreter.
Apollo was ἐνδυτής, interpreter
and expounder of the future to
men. ‘Your books need some
divine power to explain their
meaning’.

4. maior... fuit: a proof of the
assertion of 3.—Cinna: C. Hel-
vius Cinna, contemporary of Catul-
lus, wrote a long erudite poem
95. 1-2 Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam
post denique messem quam coepta est
nonamque edita post hiemem. His
“fancy for out-of-the-way words we
can see, even in the petty wreck-
age of his work that time has fated
to us” (Saintsbury 1. 264).
5. Sic, on that principle (cf. 5.
66. 2; 7. 89. 4), i.e. that obscurity
affords a better title than clearness
to popular appreciation.
6. ut: sc. placeant, a clause of
result, ‘in such wise, however, that
23

Iam numerat placido felix Antonius aevo quindecies actas Primus Olympiadas praeteritosque dies et tutos respicit annos nec metuit Lethes iam proprioris aquas.

5 Nulla recordantí lux est ingrata gravisque, nulla fuit cuius non meminisse velit.

Ampliat aetatis spatium sibi vir bonus: hoc est vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.

they shall please (the world), etc. M. means: 'I have no objection to the recognition of scholars, provided that scholars do not have a monopoly of appreciation; I would have the common reader able to enjoy my poetry because it is free from book-learning'. — sine grammaticis = sine interprete (Domit.).


1. placido felix . . . aevo, blessed in the calm of his old age. His earlier years had been somewhat checkered. Born at Tolosa in Gaul, he was a man of affairs, but utterly unscrupulous, cruel, and a turncoat in his political and personal relations. He was banished from Rome under Nero because of forgery, but was restored to favor by Galba. He then supported Otho, and finally rendered important service to Vespasian against Vitellius. Cf. 10. 32; in 10. 73 M. thanks him for a new toga.

2. quindecies . . . Olympiadas: if Olympiadas is to be understood literally, Antonius would be but 60 years old; yet he seems to have been much older than that in 98. Fried, therefore holds that M. uses Olympiadas = iustrum, a space of five years. The word clearly bears this sense in 4. 45. 4, being interchanged there with quinquennium. 3. In 7. 40. 6 it may perfectly well be interpreted of a period of four years, though the passage is more effective if we take the word of the longer period. In this M. perhaps follows Ovid's example; see Pont. 4. 6. 5 in Scythia nobis quinquennis Olympias acta est. Ovid's reckoning of a single Olympiad as covering five years is quite in accord with the Greco-Roman practice of counting in both ends of a period of time; M's use here and in 4. 45. 4 is strange and forced.

3-4. praeteritos: join with both annos and dies; tutos also modifies both nouns, as pred. acc. Antonius 'looks back on . . . and finds them safe'. — tutos: an important word, in view of Antonius's checkered experiences; it suggests that the years actually lived are safely one's own, whereas the future is wholly uncertain. See App. If totos is read, the sense is 'he surveys all his life and yet finds nothing to make him fear death'. Nec, 4, then = et non tamen. — Lethes . . . aquas: see 7. 47. 4; 7. 96. 7; 10. 2. 7.

5-6. lux = dies. — meminisse: for the tense see on eripuisse, 1. 107. 6.

7-8. Ampliat, increases, adds to. — spatium: the span or course of
In matutina nuper spectatus harena
Mucius, inposuit qui sua membra focis,
si patiens durusque tibi fortisque videtur,
Abderitanae pectora plebis habes,

“Ure manum”, plus est dicere “Non facio”.

life (a figure from the race-course).
— bonus contains the logical subject; the sense is ‘virtue adds years to a man’s life’. M. explains in hoc ... frui, which = hoc enim est, etc. Hoc is explained mainly by what follows, vita ... frui.

25. The Roman stage had become horribly realistic in its degeneracy. “Comedy must be actual shame, and tragedy genuine bloodshed... It was the ultimate romance of a degraded and brutalized society” (Farrar, Early Days of Christianity, 1.69). M. writes as if he had witnessed this stage scene, in which a condemned criminal was compelled to enact the story of Mucius Scaevola and actually burn off his hand in a slow fire to save himself from the excruciating death by the tunica molesta (see on 4.86.8). 8. 30 is on the same theme. In Lib. Spect. 7 a malefactor is torn to pieces on a cross by a wild boar. See Fried. SG. 2.408-410. — Meter: § 48.

1. matutina ... harena: venationes, executions, and exhibitions such as that described here took place during the morning hours; cf. 8.67.3. — spectatus: cf. 1.4. § N; 1.43.11; 5.14.7.

2. Mucius: the unfortunate man plays the rôle of C. Mucius Scaevola, who, when caught in a plot to assassinate King Porsenna, and threatened with being burned alive, showed his contempt of the king’s threats by thrusting his hand in a sacrificial fire conveniently near, and holding it there until it was burned off. See 1.21; Liv. 2.12.

3. patiens ... videtur: cf. 1. 21.5. The subj. of videtur is Mucius, 2.

4. Abderitanae ... habes: i.e. ‘you are as great a fool as the veriest Abderite’. The people of Abdera in southern Thrace were proverbially stupid, though the city produced several men of ability, e.g. Democritus the philosopher (see Iuv. 10.47-50; cf. Cic. Att. 7.7.4 id est Ἀβδορντικὸν (‘foolish’), nec enim senatus decrevit nec populus iussit me imperium in Sicilia habere; Otto s.v. Abdera.

5. dicatur: the subj. is ure manum; so dicere non facio is subj. of est, 6. — tunica ... molesta: i.e. as an alternative to burning off his hand. Cf. Sen. Ep. 14.5 cogita hoc loco carere et crucem et ecleos et uncum et adactum per medium hominem qui per os emergeret stipitem et distracta in diversum actis curribus membra, illam tunicam alimentis ignium et inlitam et textam, et quicumque aliud praeter haec commenta saevitiae est.

6. plus, the more heroic thing.
— Non facio, ‘I am not doing it’, is more effective than non faciam or facere nolo.
Natali, Diodore, tuo conviva senatus
accurbat et rarus non adhibetur eques
et tua tricenos lārgitur sportula nummos:
nemo tamen natum te, Diodore, putat.

O temperatae dulce Formiae litus,
vos, cum severi fugit oppidum Martis
et inquietas fessus exuit curas,
Apollinaris omnibus locis praefert.

27. Although Diodorus invites the best society to his birthday
dinner, men refuse to forget that he was a base-born slave. On the
libertini see 2. 29. Introd.; 5. 13.

1. Natali . . . tuo: see 7. 86. i. n.
— Diodore: the Greek name implies that he was a freedman.—
conviva: pred. nom., in the sing. because the senate is there en masse.
2. rarus . . . eques: the neg. belongs very closely with the verb,
‘few indeed are the knights who fail to get an invitation’. adhibere
diquam cœnas is idiomatic.
3. tua . . . sportula here prob.
denotes apophoreta, things given to
the guests to be carried away; see
14. 37. Introd.— tricenos . . . num-
mos: if this is to be taken literally, this sportula was larger than the
normal centum quadrantes, but
smaller than the dole of tres de-
narii mentioned in 9. 100. 1 (see
note there).
4. nemo . . . putat: ‘people
think of you precisely as if you
had never seen the light at all’.
Cf. Petr. 58 ergo aut tace aut melio-
rem noli molestare, qui te natum
non putat; Sen. Apocol. 3 nemo
enim umquam illum natum putavit.
In the view of Roman law slaves
had no parents; hence M. means:
‘you have no parents, you were
never born at all; you have no
right to celebrate a dies natalis’.

30. M. rallies his friend Domi-
tius Apollinaris (see on 4. 86. 3; 7.
89) on maintaining a villa in a
charming place (Formiae), to be
enjoyed after all only by his slaves,
while he himself slaved in town, too
busy to enjoy life. — Meter: § 52.

1. O . . . litus: Formiae is voc.
(cf. vos, 2); litus is in app. with it.
Formiae lay on the coast of Latium
and was easy of approach by the
Via Appia; many Romans had
villas there. At his villa there
Cicero was murdered; see 5. 69. 5
n. The town was well sheltered,
lying in a recess of the Sinus Caie-
tanus (cf. 11-15). — dulce . . .
litus: because of the mild climate
and delightful outlook.
2. severi: Mars is the natural
foe of rest and relaxation. — op-
pidum is seldom used of Rome.
Fried. cites Liv. 42. 36; Varr. L. L.
3. inquietas fessus: juxtapo-
sition of cause and effect.
5 Non ille sanctae dulce Tibur uxoris
nec Tusculanos Algidosve secessus,
Præneste nec sic Antiumque miratur,
non blanda Circe Dardanisve Caieta
desiderantur, nec Marica nec Liris,
10 nec in Lucrina lota Salmacis vena.

5. sanctae . . . uxoris: Apollinaris had married a woman of
Tibur, or else his wife owned a villa there.— sanctae: esteemed
and beloved for her virtues. —
10. On the beauty of Tibur (mod-
ern Tivoli) see e.g. Hare, Days
Near Rome, 1. 193 ff.

6. Tusculanos . . . secessus: see 4. 64. 13 N.; Fried. SG. 2.
107 ff.— Algidos: rare as adj. ex-
cept with Mons; cf. Ov. F. 6. 722
in campis, Algida terra, tuis. The
poets (esp. Horace) not infre-
cently convert place names into
adjectives, without adding the
proper adjectival termination or
suffix. In some of these cases,
however, the adj. use may after
all be the original use, and the
substantival use may have arisen
through ellipsis of some obvious
noun; so we may suppose Algidos
Mons to have given way to a
shorter and more convenient Al-
gidus. The eastern slopes of the
Alban Hills, known as Mons Algi-
dus, afforded favorite sites for vil-
las; cf. Sil. 12. 576 amoenA Algid.

7. Praeneste: see 4. 64. 33 N.
Tibur (Tivoli), Tusculum (Frascati),
and Praeneste (Palestrina) were
the most fashionable hill resorts
15-17 hos Praeneste sacrum, nemus
hos glaciale Dianae Algidus aut hor-
rens aut Tuscula protegit umbra,
Tiburis hi Iucos Anienaque frigora
captant; Suet. Aug. 72; Iuv. 14.

86-90. — Antium: delightfully sit-
uated on a promontory, nearer to
Rome than was Circeii or Caieta,
Antium was the favorite of more
than one emperor. See Fried. SG. 2.
110.

8. blanda Circe: i.e. the Cir-
ceian promontory (about midway
between Antium and Caieta),
named after the enchantress Circe,
who, story said, had dwelt there;
see Preller-Jordan 1.410. M. writes
blanda, as if Circe were still there,
or as if her charms were reflected
in the loveliness of the region.
For the metonymy in Circe cf.
Marica, Liris, Salmacis, 9-10. —
Dardanis . . . Caieta: the prom-
ontory and town of Caieta on the
Sinus Ciaeitanus were said to have
derived their name from the fact
that Aeneas's nurse, Caieta, was
buried there; see Aen. 7. 1-2 tu
quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nu-
trix, aeternam moriens famam,
Caieta, dedisti.

9. desiderantur: i.e. so long as
Apollinaris can stay at Formiae.
— nec Marica nec Liris: the
ymph Marica had a temple in a
sacred grove not far from Min-
turnae near the mouth of the
Liris, the river between Latium
and Campania. Cf. 13. 83; Hor.
C. 3. 17. 7; Preller-Jordan 1. 412.
10. in Lucrina . . . vena: 'the
ymph who bathes in (= dwells
in) the Lucrine waters'. Salmacis,
a Carian nymph, fell in love with
Hermaphroditus, who bathed in
Hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento, nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura, sicut puellae non amantis aestatem mota salubre purpura venit frigus. 

Nec saeta longo quaerit in mari praedam, sed e cubili lectuloque iactatam spectatus alte lineam trahit piscis.

her fountain. The waters of this fountain were supposed to be evaporating; cf. Cic. Off. 1. 18. 61. M. for some reason unknown to us transfers her to the Lucrine Lake (for which see 3. 60. 3 N.; 4. 57. 1). Probably Lucrina ... vena stands here for Baiae, with all its natural charms and wanton gaiety, with special emphasis on the latter. — vena is seldom used alone for aqua or lacus; Ov. Tr. 3. 7. 16 has fecundae vena aquae.

11. Hic: at Formiae.— summa ... Thetis, the surface of the sea. Thetis, name of the daughter of Nereus and Doris, in poetry and late prose = mare; cf. 10. 14. 4 et Thetis unguento palleat uncta tuo; Verg. E. 4. 32 temptare Thetim ratibus.

12. nec languet aequor: there is not a dead calm, but a viva quies; the breeze is gentle, but still lively enough to make sailing possible. Nec = et tamen non.

13. pictam phaselon: a pleasure yacht (named from a fancied resemblance to the φάργλος, or kidney bean), adapted to sailing in quiet waters. They were sometimes constructed of papyrus or baked clay, which could easily be painted; cf. Verg. G. 4. 289 pictis phaselis; Iuv. 15. 126—127 vulgus, parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis.

14. puellae: gen. with purpura

15. — aestatem, summer heat. cf. Hor. C. 1. 17. 2—3 Faunus ... igneam defendit aestatem capellis.

15. mota ... purpura, through the movement of, etc.— purpura prob. a ‘fan’ (flabellum) of peacock’s feathers; such fans were much used by Roman women. Fried. interprets of a purple palla ‘cloak’.

16. saeta, fish-line, made of hair; cf. 1. 55. 9 et pisce m tremuli salientem ducere saeta; Ov. Hal 34—35 atque ubi praedam penden- tem saetis avidus rapit.— longo ... in mari: i.e. far out at sea; longo = longinquo.

17-18. sed ... piscis: he can throw his fish-line either from his cubiculum or from his triclinium.

— cubili: see App.—lectulo: Plin. Ep. 9. 7. 4, describing two of his villas on the Lacus Larius, says: ex illa possess dispicere piscan- tes, ex hac ipse piscari hamum- que de cubiculo ac paene etiam de lectulo ut e nauclea iacere. Prob- ably Apollinaris’s villa, like many around the Bay of Naples, was extended out over the water; cf. Hor. C. 2. 18. 18; 3. 1. 33.—spectatus alte: either ‘seen deep down in the water’ or ‘seen from a height’. In either case the phrase emphasizes the clearness of the water (and perhaps the size of the fish).
Si quando Nereus sentit Aeoli regnum,
ridet procellas tuta de suo mensa:
piscina rhombum pascit et lupos vernas,
natat ad magistrum delicata murena,
nomenclator mugilem citat notum
et adesse iussi prodeunt senes mulli.

Frui sed istis quando Roma permittit?
quot Formianos inputat dies annus negotiosis rebus urbis haerenti?
O ianitores vilicique felices!
dominis parantur ista, serviunt vobis.


20. tuta de suo, safe (from =) by virtue of its own resources. Apollinaris's table has a supply independent of the sea (21-24).

21. piscina: here a salt-water fish-pond; such piscinae were a comparatively late fad. Cf. Plin. N. H. 9. 170; Macr. S. 3. 15. 6; Beck. 3. 57 ff. — rhombum: see 3. 45. 5 N.; 3. 60. 6. — lupos: see 9. 26. 6 N. — vernas: i.e. home-raised in the piscina. On the word see 1. 41. 2; 2. 90. 9; 3. 58. 22. Here it is virtually an adjective.

22. magistrum: Apollinaris.
— delicata murena: the best sea-eels came from Sicily. With delicata cf. pisces ... delicatos, 4. 30. 16 N.

23. nomenclator: prop. the slave whose business it was to know the names of those whom his master was likely to meet, esp. at the salutatio, and to remind his master of their names (see Beck. 2. 156; 198), but here the slave who could call the fish-friends of his master by name. Nomenclator is the usual spelling; with the text cf. navita (= nauta), 6. 80. 3. — mugilem ... notum: cf. 4. 30. 3-7, with notes.

24. senes: adj., the primary use. See also on 1. 66. 7; 3. 58. 7; 5. 37. 1. The word plays the same role as notum, 23; master and fish are oldfriends. — mulli: see 2. 43. 11 N.


26. Formianos ... dies: delightful days spent at Formiae. — inputat, charges up to the account of. This use of inputo is post-Augustan; cf. Iuv. 5. 14-15 fructus amicitiae magnae cibus: inputat hunc rex, et quamvis rarum tamen inputat.

27. negotiosis ... urbis: cf. e.g. Hor. S. 2. 6; Plin. Ep. 1. 9. — haerenti: general, 'to one who devotes himself to'.

28. felices: because they are always at Apollinaris's (praedium) Formianum.
31
Addixti servum nummis here mille ducentis,
ut bene cenaes, Calliodore, semel.
Nec bene cenasti: mullus tibi quattuor emptus
librarum cenae pompa caputque fuit.

Exclamare libet: "Non est hic, inprope, non est
piscis: homo est; hominem, Calliodore, comes".

32
Haec mihi quae colitur violis pictura rosisque
quos referat voltus, Caediciane, rogas?
Talis erat Marcus mediis Antonius annis
Primus: in hoc iuvenem se videt ore senex.

31 M. satirizes the gluttony
of his time by an epigram on
a gourmand who, to get money to
buy a big mullet, sold a slave.—
Meter: § 48.
= 'knock down to the highest bid-
der', i.e. 'sell by auction'; here
and elsewhere it merely = venumdare,
vendere. Note the (contracted)
form: cf. 12. 16. 1 addixti, Labiene,
tres agelos.—here: see on i. 43. 2.
2. Calliodore: evidently a
freedman.—semel: i.e. for once at
least.
3. Nec = et tamen non.—mul-
lus: see 2. 43. 11 N. M. means:
'All you had as the pièce de résis-
tance of your dinner (!) was a four-
pound mullet'.
4. pompa caputque: the chief
dish, which the perverted and
depraved taste of the time re-
quired should be striking because of
rarity, size, cost, or display of
the culinary art. — pompa: it was
brought into the triclinium with
great ceremony, as the wine was
carried into Nasidienus's banquet
in Hor. S. 2. 8. 13-15 ut Attica virgo
cum sacris Cereris procedit fuscus
Hydaspes Caecuba vina ferens. Cf.
12. 62. 9-10 cernis ut Ausonio simi-
lis tibi pompa macello pendeat;
Petr. 60 avidius ad (hanc) pomam
manus porreximus; Knapp Class.
Tusc. 5. 34. 98 ubi cum tyrannus
ce navisset Dionysius, negavit se iure
('broth') illo nigro, quod cene
caput erat, delectatum.
5. Exclamare libet: cf. 2. 75. 9
exclamare libet "Crudelis, perfide,
praedo"...; Iuv. 8. 29-30 exclam-
are libet populus quod clamat
Osiri invento.
6. homo...comes: cf. Iuv.
4. 25-26 hoc pretio squamae (emptae
sunt)? potuit fortasse minoris pi-
sator quam piscis emi. — comes:
from comedo.
32 On a picture of M. Antonius
1. Haec (pictura): subj. of re-
ferat, 2. — colitur...rosis: chap-
lets were hung about the picture.
3. mediis...annis: i.e. in his
prime; cf. iuvenem, 4.
4. ore, likeness; prop. the face
shown in the picture.
5 Ars utinam mores animumque effingere posset!
pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret.

35

Omnes Sulpiciam legant puellae
uni quae cupiunt viro placere,
onnes Sulpiciam legant mariti
uni qui cupiunt placere nuptae:

non haec Colchidos adserit furorem,
diri prandia nec refert Thyestae,
Scyllam, Byblida nec fuisse credit:
sed castos docet et pios amores,
lusus, delicias facetiasque.

Cuius carmina qui bene aestimarit

5. Ars... posset: cf. the verses written by Ben Jonson to accompany the Drosteshaut engraving of Shakespeare printed in the first folio of Shakespeare's works: "O, could he but have drawn his wit As well in brasse as he hath hit His face, the print would then surpass All that was ever writ in brasse".

35. Sulpicia, whose wedded love is commemorated here, was a contemporary of M. and wrote erotic elegy. Cf. 10. 38. 2; Teuffel, § 323. 6, 7.—Meter: § 49.
1. puellae: for the thought cf. 7. 88. 3-4. Puella is used of a (young) wife in poetry and post-Augustan prose; cf. 7. 88. 4 N. See below on 3, 20.
2. uni... placere: i.e. who are faithful to their marriage vows.
3. mariti proves clearly the sense to be ascribed to puellae, 1.
5. Colchidos... furorem: she does not appropriate as her theme the lust and crimes of a Medea.—Colchidos: see 5. 53. 1 N.—adserit: see on 1. 15. 9.
6. diri... Thyestae: see 3. 45. 1 N.; cf. Apoll. Sidon. C. 23. 277 sive prandia quis refert Thyestae.
7. Scyllam... credit: Sulpicia does not credit certain stories of impure love; much less does she deem them worthy of her song. For Byblis see Ov. M. 9. 454-455.
8. docet: Sulpicia is like a moral teacher or preacher.—pios amores: see App.
9. lusus: Domitius thinks of dalliance "inter coniuges". This sense is possible enough after amores, 8; ludere is likewise used of amorous playing. But we may rather interpret lusus by the nouns that follow and think then of 'frolics' in general. In any case the adjectives of 8 must be carried over into this verse.—delicias, charming badinage (Steph.).—facetias: wit and humor.
10-12. bene, fairly.—aestimarit... dixerit: for the tenses
nullam dixerit esse nequiores, 
nullam dixerit esse sanctiores; 
tales Egeriae iocos fuisse
udo crediderim Numae sub antro.

15 Hac condiscipula vel hac magistra
esses doctor et pudica, Sappho,
shed tecum pariter simulque visam
durum Sulpiciam Phaon amaret.

Frustra, namque ea nec Tonantis uxor

see A. 516, c, N.; L. 1627.—nequiores: cf. lusus, 9, iocos, 13; see 1. 109. 1 N.; 6. 82. 5 N. For the marked similarity of 11 and 12 cf. 3. 44. 14-15; 4. 43. 7-8 iuro per Syrios tibi tumores, iuro per Be-recyntios furores; 5. 24. 5-6, etc. This usage, common in M., occurs chiefly in his hendecasyllabic, the meter Catullus made so peculiarly his own; Catullus himself was fond of such repetitions (cf. e.g. 1. 3 Passer, etc.). See on 2. 41. 3-4; 1. 109. 1; § 34.—sanctiores: cf. 10. 30. 5.

13. Egeriae: one of the old Italian Camenae, who was said to have assisted King Numa in establishing the religion of Rome. See Liv. 1. 19. 5; Ov. F. 3. 275. She is variously spoken of as the coniunx or the amica of Numa; one tradition declared that he met her in a spelunca near the Porta Capena at Rome, another made the grove of Aricia their rendezvous. See Preller-Jordan 2. 129; Roscher Lex.

14. udo: because of the water running from the spring in the cave.

15-16. ‘Sappho might have learned both wisdom and good morals, had she been so fortunate as to be a schoolmate or pupil of Sulpicia’. Sappho and Alcaeus were the chief representatives of the Æolic school of lyric poetry. Brilliant Sappho surely was; modern scholars refuse to accept the view once current which represented her as immoral.—esses: for tense see on amaret, 18.—doctor: see on 1. 25. 2; 1. 61. 1; etc. —pudica, following doctor, has comparative force.

17. sed: there would have been
loss to Sappho to offset her gain.
—tecum. . . visam: i.e. ‘had you and Sulpicia been seen together by Phaon’.

18. durus: i.e. toward Sappho.

—amaret: we might have had
amasset (the protasis is in visam, 16); so for esses, 16, we might have had fuisses. But M. is writing as if Sappho were alive; we have in the unreal condition, then, a usage akin to that seen in the historical present. It would be possible, also, to say that we have a ‘future less vivid’ condition (of the si plus pres. subjv. type) used of the past; see on posses, 1. 41. 17.

19. Frustra (amaret): ‘Phaon
would have loved her in vain; nay,
no god even could win her from Calenus’. — ea: Sulpicia.—Tonantis: see 10. 20. 9 N.—Tonantis uxor: Juno. Uxor and puella (20) are pred. nominatives.
20 nec Bacchi nec Apollinis puella erepto sibi viveret Caleno.


43 Septima iam, Phileros, tibi conditur uxor in agro: plus nulli, Phileros, quam tibi, reddit ager.

20. Bacchi: join with puella. — puella here has a different sense from that seen in 1; render by 'lass', 'love'. We may suppose that Jupiter is mentioned in 19 for his majesty, which none could share with him save by wedlock, and that Bacchus and Apollo are named for their youthful beauty, which was, according to story, the undoing of many maids who did not become uxores of these gods.


39. 'Lesbia is wrong about her age'. — Meter: § 48.

1. Consule . . . Bruto: i.e. in the first year of the Republic.

2. rege Numa: at a time far antedating Brutus.

3. namque: see App. — saecula, generations, centuries; nom., though some make it acc. See 1. 107. 5; 5. 24. 1. — narrant, tell the story.

4. Prometheo . . . luto: of the many confused Prometheus myths M. has used that which represents Prometheus as having created man out of clay; he thus created Pandora, the first woman. On another old woman cf. 10. 67. 1-5.

43. 'His private burial-plot affords Phileros his best harvest; he has been enriched by the dowry of seven wives, who successively died'. M. insinuates that the wives died by Phileros's help. On poisoning in Rome see on 4. 69. 2; 8. 43; 9. 15; cf. Iuv. 14. 220-222 elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur per somnum digitis! — Meter: § 48.

1. Septima . . . uxor: cf. 9. 15; 9. 78. 1-2 funera post septem nupsit tibi Galla viorum, Picentiae: sequi vult, puto, Galla viros. — tibi is both dat. of interest and dat. of the agent (so-called). — conditur = sepelitur; cf. 7. 96. 1 N.; Pers. 2. 14 Nerio iam iertia conditur uxor.

2. ager, the countryside, farm land, a (his) farm. Roman law required that the burial-plot should be outside the city walls. Until wealth and luxury had made common great mausolea along the roads leading from the city, this plot was apt to be strictly private, on a farm; there are many such old family
47

Vitam quae faciant beatiorem, iucundissime Martialis, haec sunt: res non parta labore, sed relicta, non ingratus ager, focus perennis, lis numquam, toga rara, mens quieta, vires ingenuae, salubre corpus,


2. Martialis: Iulius Martialis; see on 1. 15; 4. 64; 5. 20; etc.

3. res = res familiaris, money, wealth, a frequent meaning, esp. in poetry. — relicta: i.e. by kinsfolk or friends; we should say inherited. Cf. Hor. Epod. 2. 1 ff. beatus ille qui . . . paterna rura bobus exercet suis, solutus omni faenore. M.'s point is made clear by Plat. Rep. 330 b-c; there Socrates declares that those who have inherited their wealth are generally free from the vice of caring too much for it. Excessive regard for wealth keeps one from using it.

4. non ingratns: see 3. 58. 4 N.; Cic. Cato M. 15. 51 terra, quae numquam recusat imperium nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accipit. — focus perennis stands for an unfailing supply of food and the fuel necessary to cook it (metonymy); cf. Tib. 1. 1. 5-6 me mea paupertas vitae traduci inerti, dum meus adsiduo lucente igne focus.

5. lis, lawsuits, though less formal disputes may be included; cf. 2. 90. 10. — toga rara: the toga was costly in itself and in the expense of keeping it clean (1. 103. 5 N.), heavy, and in warm weather hot. The disposition to disuse it, by laying it off temporarily within one's own house or in the country, or by substituting for it in public something lighter, like the lacerna, was natural and tended to increase (3. 63. 10 N.). Men, however, had to wear it at the various ludi, and the client was burdened with it when he danced attendance on his patron (2. 29. 4 N.). With the text cf. 1. 49. 31 nusquam toga (of life in Spain); 10. 51. 6 o soles, o tunicata quies (in the country)! 12. 18. 17; Iuv. 3. 171-172 pars magna Italica est, si verum admittimus, in quae nemo togam sumit nisi mortuius; Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 45 nulla necessitas togae (at his Tuscan villa). — quies: i.e. free from worry.

6. ingenuae: see 6. 11. 6 N.; Ov. Tr. 1. 5. 71-72 illi corpus erat durum patiensque laborum: inva-lidae vires ingenuaeque mihi. M. desires such strength as is needed by a gentleman, i.e. by one who does not depend on sheer physical force for his livelihood. The word may, however, = invatae, ἐγγευθείσαι. — salubre corpus: cf. Sen. Ep. 10. 4 roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis; Petr. 61 omnes bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi optarunt; Iuv. 10. 356 orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Note the chiasmus in this vs.; cf. 8. 2. 6; Paukstadt 31.
prudens simplicitas, pares amici, convictus facilis, sine arte mensa, nox non ebria, sed soluta curis, non tristis torus, et tamen pudicus, somnus, qui faciat breves tenebras: quod sis esse velis nihilque malis; summum nec metuas diem nec optes.

48

Nuntiat octavam Phariae sua turba iuvencae,

7. simplicitas: cf. 8. 73. 2 nivea simplicitate; I I. 20. 10 qui scis Romana simplicitate logui; 1. 39. 3-6 si quis ... vera simplicitate bonus ... erit. — pares: perhaps of equality in rank, wealth, etc., with the thought that friendship is possible only between equals; perhaps, rather, well-matched, congenial. For the latter sense cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 25 (‘come to dinner with me: I will see to it’) ut coeat par iungaturque pari; Cic. Cato M. 3. 7 pares autem vetere proverbio cum paribus faciilime congregatur.

8. facilis: because the amici are pares. — sine arte mensa: a plain, old-fashioned dinner, plainly served, such as 10. 48 describes.

9. nox ... curis: i.e. let there be just wine enough at the comissatio to make us forget the burdens of life.

10. tristis, prudish.

11. somnus ... tenebras: i.e. sound, unbroken sleep. See on 2. 90. 10; 9. 68. 1.

12-13. quod sis: pred. nom. to esse velis. — sis: subjv. because dependent on other subjunctives (attraction). — velis ... optes: these four subjunctives of wish or prayer, coming as they do after a long array of nouns in app. to haec, 2, seem at first sight abrupt; it should be noted, however, that M.'s statement of the essentials of happiness really involves a prayer for their acquisition. We should say something like ‘willingness to be what you are, absence of all desire for change, no fear of death, no craving for its coming’. — nihil ... malis: cf. Juv. 10. 356-362. See § 37. — summum ... diem = supremum diem, death; see on 1. 109. 17. — nec optes: i.e. on account of life’s burdens.


1. Nuntiat: i.e. as water-clock or sun-dial or slave-crier might; cf. 8. 67. 1 horas quinque puér non dum tibi nuntiat; Petr. 26. The noise of the metallic rattle (sistrum) used in the worship of Isis announces to the goddess that the hour for the realistic ceremony has arrived. See Preller-Jordan 2. 381. — octavam: sc. horam. — Phariae ... iuvencae: see 2. 14. 7-8 N.; Ov. F. 5. 619-620 hoc alii signum Phariam dixere iuvencam, quaæ bos ex homine est, ex bove facta dea. For the Isis Pharia see Preller-Jordan 2. 374; 382; on the cow-symbol see id. 2. 375; 377; 381. 3;
et pilata redit iam subiitque cohors. 
Temperat haec thermas, nimios prior hora vapores halat et inmodico sexta Nerone calet.

5 Stella, Nepos, Cani, Cerialis, Flaccus, venitis?
septem sigma capit: sex sumus; adde Lupum.
Exoneraturas ventrem mihi vilica malvas

Roscher Lex.—*turba*: the worship of Isis was very popular; the word covers priests as well as devotees. Cf. 12. 28. 19 *linigeri fugiunt calvi sistrataque turba.*

2. *pilata...cohors*: an obscure verse, of uncertain text and variously interpreted; see App. It is perhaps hopelessly corrupt. Fried., following Gronovius, interprets *pilata* as ‘equipped with *pila’* (cf. Verg. A. 12. 121) and *pilata cohors* as a cohort of the Praetorian Guard, which has just been relieved from duty by another cohort (see Marq.-Wissowa 2. 476. 7) and on its way back to the Castra Praetoria has approached M.'s dwelling on the Quirinal. But we have no proof that the watch was regularly changed at the eighth hour; further, the change of tense and the omission of the terminus ad quem (*domum meam, or the like*) are very harsh and very unlike M.'s usually limpid style. Scaliger read *atque pilata, and made pilata cohors* the company of devotees of Isis with shaven heads (*pilata = depilata = calva*; see 12. 29. 19, cited on 1) returning to the temple from a religious procession. The temple of Isis in the Campus Martius would probably be visible from M.'s lodging on the Quirinal.

3. *Temperat*: i.e. from the eighth hour the water is more tempered and agreeable than at an earlier hour, prob. because that hour suited the greatest number of bathers. On the bathing hours see Beck. 3. 152 ff.; Marq. 269 ff.—*haec*: sc. *hora*.—*thermas*: see 2. 14. 11-12 N.; 4. 8. 5.—*nimios...vapores*: heat too great for the ordinary bather, shown by excess of steam.

4. *inmodico...Nerone*: i.e. the baths of Nero (see 3. 25. 4), popular with the exquisites, and apparently heated earlier and to a higher temperature than the other thermae. For the metonymy cf. 9. 61. 15 N.; 10. 24. 11 *post hunc Nestora* (i.e. such a life as Nestor might have lived) *nec diem rogabo.*

5. Stella: see 1. 61. 4 N.; 7. 36. 6.—*Nepos*: a friend and city neighbor of M.—*Cani*: see i. 61. 9 N.—*Cerialis*: Iulius Cerialis; on his poetry see 11. 52. 17-18.—*Flaccus*: prob. the Flaccus of 4. 49; 8. 56; etc.—*venitis*: it is now time for dinner. The word is semi-technical; cf. 11. 52. 2; Plin. Ep. 1. 15. 1 *heus tu promittis ad cenam nec venis!* The usual hour for dinner was the ninth; see 4. 8. 6-7 N.; 11. 52. 3; Marq. 297-298.


7. *vilica*: perhaps the wife of the *vilicus* on his Momentanum; see 19; cf. 9. 60. 3.—Verses 7-12 tell what was served during the *gustus* (see 1. 43. 3-8 N.; 1. 103. 7-8).—*malvas*: esteemed as a
M. VALERI MARTIALIS

[10. 48. 8]

adtulit et varias, quas habet hortus, opes, in quibus est lactuca sedens et tonsile porrum, nec deest ructatrix mentha nec herba salax; secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos, et madidum thythni de sale sumen erit. Gustus in his; una ponetur cenua mensa, haedus, inhumani raptus ab ore lupi,

laxative; cf. Hor. Epod. 2. 57-58 gravi malvae salubres corpore; C. 1. 31. 16 levesque malvae.

8. varias . . . opes: in antiquity vegetables were the staple food of the poor; meat was too expensive.

9. lactuca . . . porrum: lactuca and porrum were sometimes allowed to grow before they were used; sometimes the leaves were cut off as they came up, and were used forthwith. The former sort was called capitatus, the latter sectilis, sectivus, tonsilis, sessilis, sedens; see Beck. 3. 352. Cf. 3. 47. 8 (illix vi- 
deres) utrumque porrum sessilesque lactucas. — sedens: a picturesque epithet of the lactuca (porrum) sectilis; translate by squat, dwarf.

In comparison with this the other sort of lactuca and porrum would tower high. — tonsile porrum, tops of cut leek, cut-leek tops. Porrum was a poor man’s dish; cf. Hor. S. 1. 6. 114-115 inde domum me ad porri et ciceris refero laganicum catinam; Iuv. 3. 293-294 quis tecum sectile porrum sutor . . . comedet; Beck. 3. 356.


11. secta . . . ova: no rarity; cf. Iuv. 5. 84-85 sed tibi dimidio constrictus cannamur ovo posuitur. — coronabunt, will garnish; prop. ‘will surround’; cf. 10. 62. 5; see on corona, i. 41. 5. — rutatos . . . lacertos: the lacertus was a salt-water fish of which several varieties were recognized; cf. 11. 52. 7-8; Beck. 3. 331. The rue (ruta) was served, perhaps, as sauce, as we serve mint sauce with lamb; perhaps the leaves were used as garnishing, as in 11. 52. 7-8.

12. madidum . . . sumen: the udder and the matrix of a young sow, esp. when the pigs had been taken away from the mother before they had sucked, were in fact accounted great delicacies, and are often found at a dinner more elaborate than this is supposed to be; cf. 7. 78. 3 sumen, aperm, leporem, boletos, ostrea, mullos. M.’s dinner, though simple, is fine. — madidum . . . de sale: the udder was spiced with a brine (muria) made from the thyphonus. — thythni: see 3. 2. 4 N.

13. una . . . mensa: a modest feast served as a single course (ferculum). Note the dim. cenua.

14. haedus: rather than the conventional aper. — inhuman . . . lupi: i.e. the kid was not killed specially for the cenua; cf. Hor. Epod. 2. 60 vel haedus ereptus
et quae non egeant ferro structoris ofellae, 
et faba fabrorum prototomique rudes; 
pullus ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes addetur. Saturis mitia poma dabo, 
de Nomentana vinum sine faecae lagona, 
quae bis Frontino consule trima fuit.

Accedent sine felle ioci nec mane timenda libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis:

lupo, with Smith's note; Prop. 4. 4.
54 nutrit inhumanae dura papilla 
lupae. Shorey on Hor. Epod. 2, 60 
remarks that 'there was a belief 
that the wolf selected the best, 
and that τὰ λυκόβρωτα were the 
most toothsome (Plut. Sympos. 
2. 9)'.

15. ferro, knife.— structoris = 
scissoris; carving had been 
reduced to an art; see 3. 12. 2 N.; 
Iuv. 5. 120-124; Beck. 3. 369 ff.; 
Marq. 146. — ofellae: small bits of 
meat, cuts; cf. 12. 48. 17. Ofellae 
were sometimes very elaborately 
prepared; see Apic. 7. 265. The 
word, a dim. of ofia, belongs to the 
sermo plebeius; see Cooper, § 41.

16. faba: food of the poor; cf. 
Hor. S. 2. 6. 63-64 o quando faba 
Pythagorae cognata simulque uncta 
satis pingui ponentur holuscula 
lardo? Beck. 3. 358; Fried. SG. 
1. 295.— fabrorum: with faba; 
logically it = an adj., simplex. — 
prototomi: i.e. early sprouts, esp. 
of caulis and coliculi; cf. Col. 10. 
369 sed iam prototomos temporibus 
decidere caules. — rudes: perhaps 
common, simple, perhaps young.

17. cenis ... superstes: i.e. 
the ham would now be served for 
the fourth time. Among the rich 
to serve the same food more than 
ow was accounted niggardly. 
Cf. 1. 103. 7; 3. 58. 42; Iuv. 14. 
129-133. In Petr. 41 a boar is 
pilleatus, because cum heri summa 
cena eum vindicasset, a convivis 
dimissus est itaque Hodie tamquam 
libertus in convivium revertitur.

18. Saturis (vobis): i.e. 'after 
you have fared well on the 
substantial part of the dinner'. 
The mensae secundae come now (18- 
20); see 3. 50. 6 N.

19. Nomentana ... lagona: 
for M.'s Nomentanum see 2. 38; 
9. 18. 2 etc.; for lagona see 4. 69. 
3 N. M. hints that he had raised 
this wine himself and that there-
fore it has value, though in itself 
a common sort of wine.— sine 
faece: added as further compensa-
tion for the fact that the wine 
was none of the best.

20. quae ... fuit: M. is speak-
ning playfully (see on 7. 79. 1); it 
has some age, too, to recommend 
it.— bis ... consule: bis replaces 
the normal iterum, a rare use. 
The date meant is 98 or 97; see Klein 
52. Gilbert Rh. Mus. 40. 216 
differs.— trima: see App.

21-22. Accedent in sense = 
addentur. — nec ... libertas: nec = et non; et non mane timenda 
is then restrictive, as sine felle is with 
ioci. The thought is: 'there will be 
freedom of speech, yes, but not the 
sort that calls for repentance the 
day after'. M. is thinking of 
the dangers that beset men under 
rulers like Tiberius and Domitian,
de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur, 
nece faciunt quemquam pocula nostra reum.

50
Frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas, 
plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu; 
mutet Honor cultus et iniquis munera flammis

when innocent remarks of a private 
conversation were purposely mis-
construed and when traps were 
set to tempt men to utter words 
that turned out to be their death-
warrants (see on 1. 27. 6-7). It is 
instructive to find M. talking un-
der Nerva as if such dangers still 
threatened men.—tacuissevelis: 
see on 1. 107. 6.

23. de... loquatur: i.e. ‘let
my guests discuss harmless 
matters’. There were originally two 
factiones circi, i.e. two companies 
that provided the horses, chariots, 
and jockeys; these were the White 
(albata) and the Red (russata). To 
these were soon added the Green 
(prasina) and the Blue (veneta), 
Domitian added two, the Gold and 
the Purple. The spectators cham-
pioned the various colors, showing 
passionate enthusiasm and hatred 
of rival partisans. See Gibbon, 
chapter 40. 2, on the great riot in 
Constantinople in 532. See q. 98. 8 
n.; Fried. SG. 2. 336 ff.; Marq.
Wissowa 3. 517 ff.; Lanciani Anc. 
R. 213-217.— prasino... veneto: 
sc. colore; cf. II. 33. 1-2 saepius ad 
palmam prasinus post facta Neronis 
pervenit et victor praemia plura re-
fert; 14. 131. 1-2 si veneto prasi-
nove faves, quad coccina sumes? ne 
rias ista transfuga sorte vide; Plin. 
Ep. 9. 6, in full.

24. faciunt... reum: i.e. be-
cause of what he has unwittingly 

50. On the death of Flavius 
Scorpus, a famous charioteer 
(auriga, agitator) of the circus. 
See Fried. SG. 2. 327; 515. In 
10. 74. 5 and 11. 1. 16 Scorpus is 
spoken of as living; this epigram, 
then, was written for the second 
edition of Book X (see 10. 2. 
Introd.). Fried. thinks that Scorpus 
died between December 96 and 
the summer of 98. — Meter: § 48.

1. Frangat... palmas: since 
Victory’s favorite son has at last 
met a conqueror in death, ‘let Vic-
tory mourn and lay aside all sym-
bols of success’.— Idumaeas... 
palmas: parts of Judaea produced 
fine palms; cf. Verg. G. 3. 12 primus 
Idumaeas referam tibi, Manitu, 
palmas. For the bestowal of the 
palm, symbol of victory, on the 
victorious charioteer cf. Iuv. 8. 
57-59 nempe volucrem sic lauda-
mus eum, facili cui plurima palma 
fervet et exultat rauco victoria 
circe; Marq.-Wissowa 3. 522.

2. plange... pectora: a com-
mon expression of grief, prob. 
248-249 aspicit Alphenor laniala-
que pectora plangens advolat. For 
display of grief at funerals see 
Beck. 3. 503-504; 512 ff.— Favor: 
the applause or favor of the spec-
6. 2 nunc favent (spectatores) panno 
(i.e. their favorite colors).

3. mutet... cultus: i.e. put 
on mourning.— munera: pred.
mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.

5 Heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.
Curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?

53
Ille ego sum Scorus, clamosi gloria circi, plausus, Roma, tui deliciaeque breves,

acc.; cf. Val. Flac. 3. 312–313 et socios lustrate rogos; date debita caesis munera, quae nostro misisset Cyzicus igni; Suet. Iul. 83; Beck. 3. 527–528.

4. mitte ... comas: Glory is not merely to rend her hair (scindere comas), but to offer it to the dead man. In coronatas there is an allusion to the fact that the victorious drivers received crowns.

5–6. prima ... occidis: Scorpus died at 27 (see 10. 53. 3); cf. Ov. M. 10. 196 laboris, Oebalide, prima fraudate iuventa. — nigros ... equos: M. writes as if Scorpus were to continue in the lower world his earthly occupations. Objects in Hades were conventionally dark-hued. Various commentators make Pluto appropriate Scorpus as his own charioteer; for Pluto's black horses cf. Ov. M. 5. 359–361.

7. illa: i.e. of the circus; join with meta, 8. The metae were sets of cone-shaped turning-posts, three in each set, at the ends of the spina, the low wall which ran down the race-course for about two thirds of its length, to divide it into two parts. One set marked the close of the race. — properata, quickly traversed.

8. et = etiam, quoque; it adds vitae to illa, 7. — meta: for the fig. use cf. Ov. Tr. 1.9.1 detur inoffensam vitae tibi tangere metam; Verg. A. 10. 471–472 etiam sua Turnum fata vacant metasque dati pervenit adaevi; 12. 546 hic tibi mortis erant metae. — prope: note the adv. with fuit. Sum, as meaning 'exist', was originally construed only with an adverb. Certain adverbs (bene, male, aegre, clam, ut, sic, ita, aliter, contra, prope, procul) are used with the verb in classical prose; in colloquial language many others are so used (see on pulchre esse, 12. 17. 9).
— We might set a colon after 7 and supply fuit; this, however, would be harsh. Yet the mixture of the literal and the fig. sense of meta in one sentence in our interpretation is also harsh.


1-2. clamosi ... circi: cf. 10. 50. 1–2 N.; Aus. Epitaph. 33 (35). clamosi spatiosa per aqua circi; Sen. Ep. 83. 7 ecce Circensium obstrept clamor; subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae.
— gloria ... plausus ... breves: cf. 9. 28. 1–2 dulce decus scænae, ludorum fama, Latinus ille ego sum, plausus deliciaeque tuæ. — plausus: Rome had applause for no one else; cf. Favor, 10. 50. 4 N.— deliciae: see 1. 109. 5 N.; 7. 88. 2.
— breves: cf. 10. 50. 7–8 N.; 6. 28. 3.
invida quem Lachesis raptum trieteride nona, 
dum numerat palmas, credidit esse senem.

54
Mensas, Ole, bonas ponis, sed ponis opertas; 
ridiculum est: possum sic ego habere bonas.

57
Argenti libram mittebas; facta selibra est, 
sed piperis. Tanti non emo, Sexte, piper.

58
Anxuris aequorei placidos, Frontine, recessus

3. Lachesis: subject of both verbs in 4; cf. 1. 88. 9 N.; 4. 54. 9. 
raptum... nona: i.e. he was but 27 years old. Raptum emphasizes 
the cruelty of his untimely taking-off; cf. 1. 88. 1-2 Alcime, quem 
raptum domino crescentibus annis 
Lavicana levi caespite velat humus; 
C.I.L. III. Suppl. 8376 militia insigni 
raptus trieteride sexta. 
trieteride: see 7. 96. 3 N.

10048 Scorusp won 2048 victories. 
creditit... senem: cf. 4. 73. 8 seque mori post hoc creditit ille senem. — senem: i.e. a fit subject 
447-449 guid numeras annos? vixi maturior annis: acta senem faciunt: 
haec numeranda tibi, his aevum 
ruit imp lendum, non negnibus an-
nis; Curt. 9. 6. 19 ego... non annos 
meos, sed victorias numero: si nu-
mera fortunae bene computo, diu 
vixi.

1. Mensas: see 7. 48. 1-2. — ponis: see 1. 43. 2 N. — opertas: see 9. 59. 7 N.

2. ego: emphatic; 'even a poor man like myself'.

57. To a patronus, whose present at the Saturnalia has diminished from year to year. Cf. 8. 71. — Meter: § 48.

1. Argenti libram: prob. a small piece of plate. — mittebas 
= olim mittere solitus es.

2. sed piperis: as in 1. 43. 9. Facta... piperis = facta non modo 
selibra sed etiam piperis est. — Tanti = argenti libra; M. humorously represents the current gift, 
selibra piperis, as bought by the argenti libra he received in other 
days, and so says 'I am not in the habit of buying pepper for twice 
its weight in silver'. Cf. 4. 26. 4; 
9. 100. 6.

58. M. makes his excuses for 
failing to pay his respects to Fron-
tinus (see 10. 48. 20) at Rome as 
he had at Anxur. — Meter: § 48.

1. Anxuris aequorei: Anxur was an old Volscian town, situated 
where the Via Appia touched the 
sea at the southern end of the 
Paludes Pomptinae. Tarrāca, 
its Roman name, cannot stand
et propius Baia litoreamque domum,
et quod inhumanae cancro fervente cicadae
non novere nemus flumineosque lacus
dum colui, doctas tecum celebrare vacabat
Pieridas: nunc nos maxima Roma terit.
Hic mihi quando dies meas est? iactamur in alto
urbis et in steril vi labore perit,
dura suburbani dum iugera pascimus agri
vicinosque tibi, sancte Quirine, lares.

in dactylic verse. — placidos . . .
recessus: a marked contrast to
the bustle and drive of Rome (6–8);
cf. 10. 51. 6–8 o tunica quies! o
nemus; o fontes solidumque ma-
dentis harenae litus et aequoreis
splendidus Anxur aguis.—reces-
sus, retreat; cf. secessus, 10. 104. 14;
Iuv. 3. 4–5 (Cumae) ianua Baiarum
est et gratum litus amoeni secessus.

2. propius Baias, a nearer
Baiae, involves a metaphor and the
use of adv. with a noun (see on 3.
58. 51). ‘Anxur is a second Baiae,
aye, more than a second Baiae, for
it is nearer to Rome.’ See Gilbert
Q. C. 2, N. 2. — litoream . . .
domum: a seaside villa with the com-
forts of a town palace (domus).

3. inhumanae: applied to the
cicadae because their presence
always betokens heat; cf. e.g. Verg.
E. 2. 13 sole sub ardentis resonant
arbusta cicadis. The cicada (rēr-
74) is not the grasshopper, but a
hemipterous insect which lives on
trees (its American representatives
are the harvest-fly and the seven-
teen-year locust); cf. Plin. N. H.
11. 95 cicadae non nascantur in rari-
tate arborum . . . nec in campis nec
in frigidis aut umbrosis nemoribus.
— cancro fervente: i.e. at the hot
period, when the sun is in the sign
of the zodiac called Cancer and
the cicadae are unusually noisy; cf.
Ov. M. 10. 126–127 solisque vapore
concava litorei fervebant bracchia
cancri.

4. non novere: the grove is so
cool that the cicadae are not found
there; see on 3. — flumineos . . .
lacus: prob. the canal that ran from
Forum Appi through the Paludes
Pomptinae to Anxur. In 10. 51. 10
M. says this same villa videt hinc
puppes fluminis, inde maris. Flu-
men is used elsewhere of a canal.
Horace’s amusing account of expe-
riences on this canal (S. 1. 5. 11–23)
is known to all classical readers.

5. colui = incolui. — vacabat
(mihi): impersonal, ‘I had leisure’.

6. Pieridas: see 1. 76. 3 N.
maxima Roma: see 1. 3. 3 N.;
7. 96. 2. — terit: cf. 4. 8. 1 N.

7. Hic: at Rome. — iactamur
in alto: ‘I am storm-tossed on the
sea of city life’.

8. steril: see 1. 76. 14 N.
9–10. See §§ 10–11. — subur-
bani . . . agri: see on 2. 38; 9. 18;
2; 9. 60. 6; 9. 97. 7. — dura . . .
iugera: see 1. 85. 2; cf. steril . . .
laborae, 8. — pascimus: i.e. ‘I keep
the farm, it does not keep me’. Cf.
9. 18, with notes; 10. 96. 7. — vi-
cinos . . . lares: the temple of Qui-
rinus was on the western slope of
the Collis Quirinalis and evidently
Sed non solus amat qui nocte dieque frequentat limina nec vatem talia damna decent.
Per veneranda mihi Musarum sacra, per omnes iuro deos: et non officiosus amo.

61

Hic festinata requiescit Erotation umbra, crimine quam fati sexta peremit hiems.
Quisquis eris nostri post me regnator agelli, manibus exiguis annua iusta dato:

5 sic lare perpetuo, sic turba sospite solus fblelis in terra sit lapis iste tua.
62

Ludi magister, parce simplici turbae: sic te frequentes audiant capillati et delicatae diligat chorus mensae, nec calculator nec notarius velox maiore quisquam circulo coronetur. Albae leone flammae calent luces tostatque fervens Iulius coquit messem:

remaining in the undisturbed possession of your family. —turba, your household; cf. Iuv. 14. 166–167 sasurabat glaebula talis patrem ipsum turbamque casae. —flebilis = either flendus (freely, cause for tears), or fleitus, bemoaned. Cf. Hor. C. i. 24. 9. The sense is 'may no one else in all your household die'. Cf. 6. 28. 10.

62. An appeal to schoolmasters to deal gently with their pupils in summer. Cf. 9. 68. —Meter: § 52.

1. Ludi magister: see 9. 68. 1. —simplici, tender, youthful. See on 2.

2. sic = quod si feceris; see on 7. 89. 4. —capillati: boys wore their hair long till they laid aside the toga praetexta. See 2. 57. 5; 3. 58. 30–31; 9. 29. 7 nec matutini cirrata caterva magistri.

3. delicatae: transferred epithet; it would be used more properly of the children who sit at the master's table. See on 1. 15. 7. Perhaps, however, delicatae pictures the result of te...diligat, 'love you till they count your table their heart's delight'. Cf., then, deliciae = 'pet', and note the juxtaposition of effect and cause.

4. calculator: a teacher of arithmetic; in reckoning, counters (calculi) were moved back and forth on a reckoning-board (abacus). Cf. also Isid. Orig. 10. 43 calculator (est, 'is derived') a calculis, id est lapillus minutis, quos antiqui in manu tenentes numeros componebant; Beck. 2. 101; Marq. 97. —notarius, a shorthand writer. Stenography (notae Tironianae), which had been brought to a high state of perfection by this time, seems to have been in great demand in the courts, in the schools, and even in the houses of the well-to-do; see 14. 208.

5. circulo: a ring of people, here of pupils; cf. chorus, 3; 2. 86. 11–12 scribat carmina circuitus Palaemon, me raris invat auribus placere. —coronetur: cf. 10. 48. 11 N.

6. Albae...luces, cloudless days. With the vs. cf. 4. 57. 5 N.

7. tostat, till it is parched; cf. note on delicatae, 3. —Iulius (mensis): July. The months long known as Quintilis and Sextilis were named Iulius and Augustus in honor of Julius Caesar and Augustus. —coquit: cf. Pers. 3. 5–6 siccas insana canicula messe iam dudum coquit. We might also render this vs. by 'is positively cooking the parched earth'.

8–10. M. is playful; he cannot find words strong enough to express his horror.
8. cirrata ... pellis, the Scythian's skin ringleted (tufted) with bristling thongs, is grimly humorous for 'the cat-o-nine-tails of curling Scythian leather'. M. seems to be thinking of a flagellum; see on 8.23.3. Another view is that the instrument consisted of but one lash, whose side (sides) was (were) cut into short strips which hung loose about it. When this lash had been wet, by blood, perspiration, or otherwise, these tags of leather (loris) would curl up (cirrata) and stand out stiff and hard (horridis) till they were wet again, and so when the scourge was first brought into use on any occasion they would have much the same effect as the loading of the flagellum (8.23.3 N.). — Scythae is gen. sing. masc. The Scythians were typical barbarians; Hdt. 4. 64 describes the uses to which they put the skins which they stripped from their dead foes. M. thinks of the Scythian as fit source of the lashes with which schoolmasters flog boys (see on 9.68.4).

9. qua: i.e. the like of that which Apollo used to flog Marsyas, before he flayed him alive for having dared to vie with him in musical skill. — vapulavit: this verb is regularly pass. in sense, though always active in form. — Celaenaeus: Apollo and Marsyas contended at Celaenae in Phrygia. Xenophon Anab. 1. 2. 8 mentions the flaying of Marsyas (but not the flogging).

10. ferulae: rods fashioned from the giant fennel (vāpôs) were used as an instrument of punishment in schools; cf. Liv. i. 15 ergo manum ferulae subduximus; Suet. Gramm. 9 si quos Orbilius ferula scuticaque cecidit. — sceptrum: cf. Aus. Ep. 14. 1 Ausonius, cuius ferulam nunc sceptrum verentur.

11. Idus ... in Octobres: this passage is often taken to imply that schools were regularly closed from July to October (see editors on Hor. S. i. 6. 75); but no such inference concerning school practice can be drawn from a single man's appeal to the schoolmaster to give a long vacation — unless indeed it be the inference that such vacation was exceptional: else why the appeal?

12. valent, keep their health.

65. M. resents the familiarity of Charmenion, a Greek fop, and threatens retaliation in kind. — Meter: § 49.

1. municipem prop. designates a citizen of a free town; Corinth, however, was in M.'s day a colonia, established by Julius Caesar. The old city, which was destroyed by L. Mummius in 146 B.C., had been accounted the most luxurious and
iactes, Charmenion, negante nullo,
cur frater tibi dicor, ex Hiberis
et Celtis genitus Tagique civis?

5 an voltu similis videmur esse?
Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,
Hispanis ego contumax capillis,
levis dropace tu cotidiano,
hirsutis ego cruribus genisque;

10 os blaesum tibi debilisque lingua est,
nobis filia fortius loquetur:
tarn dispar aquilae columba non est,
nec dorcas rigido fugax leoni.
Quare desine me vocare fratrem,
ne te, Charmenion, vocem sororem.

7. contumax capillis: contumax is a transferred epithet; it prop. belongs with capilli, ‘I with my stubborn Spanish locks’.
8. dropace: for depilation cf. 2. 29. 6 N.; 3. 74. 1 psilothro faciem levas et dropace calvam.
10. os blaesum: cf. 5. 34. 8. Charmenion’s lisping was probably an affectation.
11. filia . . . loquetur: ‘my daughter (should I have one) will’, etc. See § 15; Gilbert Q. C. 15. See also App.
12. aquilae columba: the king of birds is contrasted with one of the weakest of birds; cf. Hor. C. 4. 4. 31-32 neque imber los feraces
generant aquilae columbam; German Adler brüten keine Schwächlinge.

66. On a cook whose beauty fitted him for a higher place. Cf. 12. 64. — Meter: § 48.
66
Quis, rogo, tam durus, quis tam fuit ille superbus,
qui iussit fieri te, Theopompe, cocum?
Hanc aliquis faciem nigra violare culina
sustinet, has uncto pollut igne comas?

5
Quis potius cyathos aut quis crystalla tenebit?
qua sapient melius mixta Falerna manu?
Si tam sidereos manet exitus iste ministros,
Iuppiter utatur iam Ganymede coco.

72
Frustra, Blanditiae, venitis ad me
adtritis miserabiles labellis:

1. durus, rugged, boorish, blind
   to physical graces.—superbus,
   arrogant, perhaps in slighting
   beauty wholly, perhaps rather in
   decreeing that his very cook's must
   be beautiful, expensive slaves.
3–4. nigra... culina: cf. 3. 2.
3.—violare: cf. 1. 53. 6.—violare
3... sustinet: for the constr. cf.
Iuv. 14. 127–128 neque enim omnia
sustinet ('brings himself to')... panis consumere frusta.—uncto,
greasy, sooty with grease.
5–6. cyathos: see 1. 27. 2; 8.
50. 21.—crystalla: see 9. 22. 7.—
tenebit: i.e. as cup-bearer.—qua
3... manu: with mixta. Even the
best wine can be improved by
right handling.—Falerna: see 4.
69. 1; 8. 55. 14.
7. sidereos, beautiful, excellent,
suplerlative; cf. 9. 36. 10 tanta-
quae sidereos vix capiit aula mares;
Hor. C. 3. 9. 21–22 sidere pulchrior
ille est; and the name Asterie (e.g.
in Hor. C. 3. 7).—exitus = eventus,
fate, lot.—iste: contemptuous.
8. utatur: hortatory, 'let Jupiter
forthwith use', etc. The thought
is, 'if you with your beauty are to
be but a cook, Jupiter ought to
degrade Ganymedes to a like position', i.e. 'you are as worthy to be
cup-bearer as is Ganymedes himself'.
72. While asserting that the
flattery which was expected by
Domitian and hence was fashion-
able under him is not in place
under the present régime, M. actu-
ally flatters the new emperor
(Rader). If this epigram was a
part of the first edition of Book X,
Nerva is the emperor referred to
(Stobbe Phil. 27. 637); if it was
written for the second edition of
the book, Trajan is meant (Mommsen
Herm. 3. 121; Fried., Einleitung,
64). Nerva died in January 98.—
Meter: § 49.
1. Frustra: Van Stockum, 37–
38, holds that Book X was written
in the year in which Nerva suc-
ceded Domitian, and sees then in
1–4 one of the chief reasons that
influenced M. to leave Rome, i.e.
the realization that his occupation
was gone. But see § 14.
2. adtritis: freely, shameless,
debased; prop. 'worn', i.e. by kiss-
ing the throne or the feet of the
dicturus dominum deumque non sum. (5
Iam non est locus hac in urbe vobis;
ad Parthos procul ite pilleatos
et turpes humilesque supplicesque
pictorum sola basiate regum.
Non est hic dominus, sed imperator,
sed iustissimus omnium senator,
per quem de Stygia domo reducta est
siccis rustica Veritas capillis.
Hoc sub princepe, si sapis, caveto
verbis, Roma, prioribus loquaris.

74
Iam parce lasso, Roma, gratulatori,
lasso clienti: quamdiu salutor

monarch after the Oriental fashion
(cf. 5-7). Still, in 8. 59. 2 \textit{sub adtrita}
fronte; 11. 27. 7 \textit{cum perfricuit frontem}
\textit{posuitque pudorem}; Iuv. 13.
241-242 \textit{quando recept eictum}
\textit{semel adtrita de fronte ruborem}?
The thought seems to be of a face
(forehead) rubbed so smooth that
it cannot show shame (that shame
will not cling to it, so to say).
3. \textit{dominium deumque}: see
5. 8. 1 n.
4. For the diaeresis at every
foot see § 49, d.
5. \textit{pilleatos}, hatted, in marked
contrast to the Roman, who ordi-
narily wore no hat.
7. \textit{pictorum}: a derisive term,
used of Oriental kings as attired in
gaudy splendor (parti-colored or
embroidered garments, gold, and
jewels); we might say ‘embroid-
ered’. — \textit{sola}: sc. \textit{pedum}.
8-9. \textit{Non . . . dominus}: see on
5.8. 1. — \textit{sed . . . sed}: for double
or triple \textit{sed} or \textit{at} thus used cf.
Hor. S. i. 3. 32-33; Ov. M. 5. 17-
18; 507-508. So occasionally in
English we find repeated ‘but’.
10. \textit{per quem}: i.e. who by
his actions as a senator made men
believe that Veritas had actually
returned to earth. — \textit{de Stygia}
\textit{domo}: truth had perished from
the earth, and was with the dead,
beyond the Styx in Orcus.
11. \textit{siccis . . . capillis}: i.e.
Truth with all the simple, rugged
virtues of the country. \textit{siccis . . .}
capillis prop. = ‘with locks not
drenched by perfumes’; the per-
fumes stand for the excesses of the
town (see on 2. 95. 5; 3. 63. 4;
3. 12. 1).
12-13. \textit{caveto . . . loquaris}: for
the syntax see A. 450; 565,
\textit{n. 1}; GL. 548, \textit{n. 3}; L. 1711.
74. Another wail from the long-
suffering client. — Meter: § 52.
1. \textit{gratulatori = salutatorii}; cf.
2.
2. \textit{quamdiu, how much longer}.
anteambulones et togatulos inter
centum merebor plumbeos die toto,
5 cum Scorpus una quindecim graves hora
ferventis auri victor auferat saccos?
Non ego meorum praemium libellorum
— quid enim merentur? — Apulos velim campos;
non Hybla, non me spicifer capit Nilus,
10 nec quae paludes delicata Pompintas
ex arce clivi spectat uva Setini.
Quid concupiscam quae ergo? dormire.

3. anteambulones: cf. 2. 18.
5 N.; 10. 18. — togatulos: note the
dim.; cf. the noun togula in
4.26.4;11.24.10–11 ut tibi tuorum
sit maior numerus togatulorum. —
inter: for the postposition see on
8.50. 18.

4. centum . . . plumbeos
(nummos): for the daily dole cf.
3.7.1 N. Plumbeus is prop. used
of leaden (i.e. counterfeit) coins;
then it is used of anything mean
and worthless; cf. 6. 55. 3 N.; Petr.
43 in manu illius plumbum aurum
fiebat. M. in his bitterness de-
nounces the dole not only as pal-
try, but as paid in counterfeit coins.
Plumbeos, then, is contrasted with

5–6. ‘Compare by contrast the
enormous gains of Scorpus, the
successful auriga’. See 10. 50; 10.
53.—cum: either since or although
fits the context. — una . . . hora:
i.e. as the result of a single race in the
circus. — quindecim . . .
saccos: i.e. bags or purses
of money; quindecim seems to be
used indefinitely; cf. 11. 6. 12–13
bibenti succurrent mihi quindecim
poetae. For the gains of charioteers
cf. e.g. Iuv. 7. 113–114 si libet, hinc
centum patrimonias causidicorum,
parte alia solum (‘estate’) russati
pones Latertae. — ferventis, re-
splendens, shining, as if fresh from
the mint. See App.

7–8. Non . . . velim: ‘I would
not crave (ask for)’; sc. si quis me
roget quid velim. — Apulos . . .
campos: the plains of northern
Apulia afforded excellent pastur-
age in winter and spring, when the
wind called Atabulus did not blow;
on great estates in Apulia the very
finest wool was produced; cf. e.g.
2. 46.6; 8. 28. 3.

5 N.; 6. 80. 10. Egypt was one of
the main sources of the grain sup-
ply of Rome. — capit, captivates,
charms, with visions of wealth.

10–11. quae: the antec. is uva,
11. — delicata: because Setian
wine was the very finest (see on
4. 64. 34; 4. 69. 1). — ex arce clivi
. . . Setini: cf. pendulam Setiam,
4. 64. 33 N. — uva = vinea.

12. dormire: almost as difficult
as money for the client to secure,
on account of the early hour of the
salutatio. Cf. 12. 57 passim; 12. 68.
5–6 oitva me sumnusque iuvant,
quae magna negavit Roma mihi.
The poor in general found it hard
to sleep in Rome, since they had
to live near the busy quarters;
Hoc, Fortuna, tibi videtur aequum?
civis non Syriaeve Parthiaeve
nec de Cappadocis eques catastis,
sed de plebe Remi Numaeque verna,
5

see e.g. 12. 57; 12. 68; Iuv. 3. 232–238.

76. 'The slave muleteer is resplendent in scarlet, while the poor poet, free-born Roman though he is, freezes in an ugly paenula'. Cf. 1. 76; Iuv. 7. — Meter: § 49.

2. non . . . Parthiae: i.e. no despised Oriental; see Lib. Spect. 1. 1 N.; 2. 29. Introd.; 10. 27; Fried. SG. 1. 227–233. — Syriae: here prob. used in its wider sense, to embrace all the region between the Mediterranean and the Tigris. The literature of the time abounds in references to Syrian s'aves; many of them, when freed, became rich; indeed some of them were the richest men in the Empire. Cf. 2. 29. Introd.

3. de . . . eques catastis: i.e. now a knight, but once a slave of the poorest sort (see on 9. 59. 4–6); cf. Tib. 2. 3. 59–60 regnum iste tenet quem saepe coegit barbara gypsalsos ferre catasta pedes.

4. de . . . verna: i.e. a knight of the people of Remus, true son of Numa; sc. eques with de plebe Remi. For verna see on 1. 41. 2. M., emphasizing one part of its true force, takes it as = (verus) filius. — plebe Remi: cf. Iuv. 10. 73 turba Remi. — Numae: see 10. 10. 4 N.

5. innocens: i.e. not malignus.

6. lingua . . . utraque: a common expression for Greek and Latin, as if all other languages were unworthy of consideration; cf. e.g. Hor. C. 3. 8. 5 docte sermones ('literature', 'lore') utriusque linguae; Stat. Silv. 5. 3. 90 gemina plangat Facundia lingua. — doctus: see i. 61. 1 N.; 8. 73. 8.

8. pullo . . . cucullo: the hood of the ugly paenula (or of a lacerna); see i. 53. 5 N. — Maevius: this name, prop. that of an enemy of Vergil (cf. Serv. on Verg. E. 3. 90 Maevius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poetae, inimici tam Horatio quam Vergilio), became proverbial for a poetaster. Here, as in cuius . . . poetae, 6–7, M. is humorously giving the world's view of poets, including himself. — alget: for the language cf. Iuv. 1. 74 probitas laudatur et alget. On literature as a means of support see 1. 76; 6. 8; 2. 10. 74. 4–5; Fried. SG. 3. 429.

9. coco: see 2. 29. 8 N. — mulio: if Incitatus is the right reading, mulio prob. = muleteer; Incitatus then is a slave name, possibly given κατ’ ἀντίφασιν (see on 7. 83. 1),
Raros colligis hinc et hinc capillos et latum nitidae, Marine, calvae campum temporibus tegis comatis, sed moti redeunt iubente vento
reddunturque sibi caputque nudum cirris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt: inter Spendophorum Telesphorumque Cydae stare putabis Hermerotem. Vis tu simplicius senem fateri,
ut tandem videaris unus esse? calvo tandem videaris unus esse?

because he was so slow. But since Incitatus was the name of a favorite race-horse (Suet. Cal. 55), mulio Incitati, a conjecture of P. Faber, should perhaps be read; mulio then = auriga, agitator.

83. On a bald-headed man who brushed his hair from the sides of his head, so as to cover as far as possible the exposed parts. Cf. 5. 49, with notes. — Meter: § 49.
1. hinc et hinc: see 4. 14. 8 N.
2-3. latum...campum: cf. 5. 49. 3, 6-7; 6. 57. 2. — nitidae: cf. 4. 54. 8. — temporibus...comatis: instr. abl., a grotesquely humorous way of saying that Marinus combs the hair back from the temples.
4. redeunt: i.e. to their proper place, the temples.
7-8. inter...Hermerotem: i.e. one will surely think that a bald head is flanked by two heads which nature has favored with plenty of hair. Cf. 5. 49. 1-7. Some see a reference to three statuettes, but the vss. have more point if three living men are referred to. — Cydae...Hermerotem: prob. best taken as = 'Hermeros, slave (freedman, son) of Cydas', whose baldness was well known at Rome (Fried.). For the expression cf. Verg. A. 1. 41 Aiacias Oilei; 6. 36 Deiphobe Glauci; Plin. Ep. 6. 16. 8 Rectinae Tasci ('Rectina, wife of Tascus'); Ter. And. 357 huius Byrriam (a slave); the Didascalia to Ter. And. modos fecit Flaccus Claudi, 'the music was composed by Flaccus, slave of Claudius'. The gen. is possessive; there is no ellipsis.
9. Vis tu...fateri: for this use of vis or vis tu with inf. to express an urgent command or exhortation cf. Hor. S. 2. 6. 92, with Bentley's note; Petr. III vis tu reviviscere? vis discusso muliebri errore, quam dixi licuerit, lucis commodis frui? Iuv. 5. 74-75 vis tu consuetis, audax conviva, canistris impleri panisque tui novisse colorem? Cic. Fam. 4. 5. 4 visne tu te, Servi, cohibere et meminisse hominem te esse natum? — simplicius = both more naturally and more frankly (see on nivea simplicitate, 8. 73. 2).
11. calvo...comato, a bald-headed man with luxurious hair. Cf. 1. 72. 8 N.
89. On the Juno of Polyclitus. For Polyclitus see 8, 50. 2 N.; cf. Iuv. 8. 103-104 Phidiacum vivebat ebor, nec non Polycliti multus ubique labor. — Meter: § 48.

1. labor: cf. 8, 50. 1 N.; Iuv. 8. 104, cited in Introd.— labor . . . felix: cf. 8. 53.13 unde tuis, Libye, tam felix gloria silvis; 9. 44. 2 opus laborque felix. — tuus: for the quantity see § 54, a; cf. 7. 44. 1 Maximus ille tuus, Ovidi, Caesoneus hic est.

2. Phidiacae . . . manus: i.e. which Phidias would be proud to have made.— manus: cf. 4. 39. 3 N.

3-4. ore . . . deas: freely, ‘is resplendent with such marvelous beauty that the judge on Ida’s slopes would have shown no hesitation and she would have surpassed’, etc.; more literally, ‘with a beauty thanks to whose marvelousness the judge’, etc. M. declares Polyclitus’s statue superior in beauty to Juno herself. Quanto supplants the protasis to superasset, and in sense = quantum si habuisset (Juno ipsa). — in Ide: Mt. Ida (Ida) in Asia Minor, the scene of the iudicium Paridis (Verg. A. 1. 27). — superasset . . . deas: i.e. would have surpassed not only the real Juno and Minerva, who both lost in the actual iudicium Paridis, but also Venus, who won.— iudice . . . non dubitante: in the famous contest Paris hesitated long. — convictas: a strong word, used most frequently of convicting persons of crime or error or of refuting their claims; superasset . . . convictas = ‘would have refuted all their claims to beauty and have surpassed’.

5. frater: Jupiter was brother and husband of Juno; see Verg. A. 1. 46-47.

6. poterat: see on poteras, 1. 3. 12; cf. 11. 3. 7.

94. This epigram was apparently written to be sent with a present of fruit. — Meter: § 48.

1-2. ‘My fruits are not like those of the garden of the Hesperides, or those which Alcinous set before Ulysses’. — Massylus . . . serpens: see 4. 64. 2 N. For Massylus see 9. 22. 14 N.; here the word is used loosely; the Hesperides were generally located farther to the west, near Mt. Atlas.— Alcinoi . . . ager: see 4. 64. 29 N. Cf. Hom. Od. 7. 117 ff.; Iuv. 5. 151-152 (poma) qualia perpetuus
sed Nomentana securus germinat hortus arbore nec furem plumbea mala timent.

5 Haec igitur media quae sunt modo nata Subura mittimus autumni cerea poma mei.

96

Saepe loquar nimium gentes quod, Avite, remotas miraris, Latia factus in urbe senex, auriferumque Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem et repetam satureae sordida rura casae.

Phaeacum autumnus habebat, creedere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris; Verg. G. 2. 87 pomaque et Alcinoi silvae; Ov. Am. i. 10. 56 praebat Alcinoi poma benignus ager. — servit: cf. 5. 13. 7 N.

3-4. Nomentana logically modifies hortus rather than arbore. However, to put two adjectives with hortus and leave arbore unmodified would be inartistic, as destroying the balance of the sentence. Cf. e.g. Hor. C. i. 9. 7-8 deprome quadrimum Sabina ... merum diota. — securus: M.'s garden tempts no thieves; cf. 4; 3. 58. 47 N. — plumbea: see on 6. 55. 3; 10. 74. 4. The apples of the Hesperides were aurea.

5-6. 'All I can do, therefore, is to send you some apples from—the Subura'. — media ... Subura: M.'s apples are like 'fish caught with a silver hook'. The markets of the Subura were convenient to M.'s house on the Quirinallis (cf. 5. 22. 5 N.). Cf. 7. 31. 9-12 quidquid vilicus Umber aut colonus aut rus marmore terto notatum aut Tusci tibi Tusculive mittunt, id tota mihi nascitur Subura. For the phraseology cf. 12. 21. 5 nulla nec in media certabit nata Subura. — cerea, ripe, mellow-looking. For the color cf. 3. 58. 19 N.; Verg. E. 2. 53 addam cerea pruna.

96. M. again voices his discontent with the conditions of life in Rome and longs for his old Spanish home. L. Stertinius Avitus was consul in 92, from the Kalends of May (Klein 50); see also 1. 16; § 17; Fried. SG. 3. 443.

1. loquar ... quod involves indirect discourse; M. is quoting Avitus. For position of quod ('because') see on nec, Lib. Spect. 1. 2. — gentes ... remotas is explained by 3-4. For the acc. with loqui, 'to speak of', see on 1. 61. 8.

2. Latia ... senex: see § 14; cf. 10. 103. 7-8 quattuor accessit tricesima messibus aestas ... moenia dum colimus dominae pulcherrima Romae; 10. 104. 9-10; 12. 34. 1.

3. auriferum ... Tagum: cf. 7. 88. 7 N.; Stat. Silv. i. 3. 108 splendente Tagus. — sitiam is to be taken partly in its literal, partly in its figurative sense; thirst after gives both senses.

4. repetam: 'I am ever revisiting, in imagination and hope of return'. — satureae ... casae: farms and houses are poor, but plenty reigns in them. Fried. remarks on 1. 49. 28 that M. often
Illa placet tellus, in qua res parva beatum
me facit et tenues luxuriantur opes:
pascitur hic, ibi pascit ager; tepet igne maligno
hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi;
hic pretiosa fames conturbatorque macellus,
mensa ibi divitiis ruris operta sui;
quattuor hic aestate togae pluresve teruntur,
autumnis ibi me quattuor una tegit.
I, cole nunc reges, quidquid non praestat amicus
cum praestare tibi possit, Avite, locus.

uses *sordidus* of outdoor objects
without meaning to ridicule them
(see also on 3. 58. 12). The word
then means merely *plain, simple*;
city throngs and things are *nitsida*.

5. *tellus*: poetic for *regio* or *terra*. Van Stockum sees here one
of M.'s two chief reasons for leaving Rome. For the other see 10.
72. 1 n. — *res*: see 10. 47. 3 n. —
*parva beatum*: effective juxtaposition. For *beatum* see 1. 103.
3 n.

*Tenuis* is often used as the opposite of *dives*, locuples; cf. Cic.
Invent. 1. 25. 35 *servus sit an liber*, *pecuniosus an tenuis*; Hor. Ep. 1.
20. 20 me libertino naturam patre et in tenui re.

7. *pascitur hic*: cf. 10. 58. 9 n. —
*tepet*: freely, *is scarcely made warm*. — *maligno, spiteful*, i.e.
'niggardly', 'scanty'. 'Fuel is so dear I cannot get sufficient to keep
warm'. Cf. Verg. A. 6. 270 *per certam lunam sub luce maligna*.

8. *focus*: see on 2. 90. 7; 3. 58.
22. — *ingenti...ibi*: cf. 1. 49. 27
(said of Spain) *vicina in ipsum silva descendet focus*; 3. 58. 23
larga festos lucet ad lares silva
(said of Baiae).

9. *pretiosa fames*: in Rome it
is costly to starve to death! Cf.
Iuv. 3. 166-167 (Romae) *magno
hospitium miserabile (constat)*;
*magno servorum ventres et frugi
cenula magn*o.* — *conturbator ...*
*macellus*: the market bankrupts
men; cf. 7. 27. 10 *conturbator aper*
*rationem (rationes) conturbare, 'to
become bankrupt'. *Conturbator* is
effective; nouns in -tor commonly
suggest the repeated performance
of an act; *conturbator ... macellus*
thus = *macellus qui rationes conturbare solet*. — *macellus*: this masc.
form is very rare; here, probably,
it is due to attraction to the gender
of *conturbator*.


11-12. With these vss. cf. note
on *toga rara*, 10. 47. 5; 4. 66. 3-4
(of the country) *Idibus et raris
togula est excusa Kalendis duxit
et aestates synthesis una decem.* —
*autumnis ...quattuor*: for the constr.
see on 2. 5. 1.

13-14. I . . . nunc: distinctly
scornful; see on 1. 3. 12. — *reges*;
see 1. 103. 3 n.; 2. 18. 5; 3. 7. 5.
There is a contrast between this
scornful *reges* and *locus*, 14; 'in
Spain a place (the very ground)
gives you what in Rome patrons (!)
deny'. — *praestat*: cf. 3. 46. 11.
I nostro comes, i, libelle, Flavo longum per mare, sed faventis undae, et cursu facili tuisque ventis Hispanae pete Tarraconis arces: illinc te rota tollet et citatus altam Bilbilin et tuum Salonem quinto forsitan essedo videbis. Quid mandem tibi quaeris? ut sodales paucos, sed veteres et ante brumas triginta mihi quattuorque visos ipsa protinus a via salutes et nostrum admoneas subinde Flavum, iucundos mihi nee laboriosos secessus pretio paret salubri,

104. By Flavus, who is about to return to Spain, M. sends one or more copies of his book to his old home friends. See § 14.— Meter: § 49.

2. longum per mare: Flavus prob. sailed from Ostia to Tarraco. — sed ... undae is in effect a prayer for safe arrival; the gen. is one of characteristic.

3. tuis: i.e. favorable, auspicious; cf. 10. 20. 19; 10. 20. 12 tem- pore non tuo.


5. altam Bilbilin: see 1. 61. II-12 N.; 10. 13. 1-2; § 2. — Sal- lonem: see 1.49. 12; 10. 13. 1; § 2.

6. secessus: prop. ‘retirement’, but here place of retirement, retreat; cf. Iuv. 3. 4-5 ianua Baia- rum est (Cumae) et gratum litus amoeni secessus; Plin. Ep. 1. 3. 3, and often; Ov. Tr. 1. 1. 41 car- mina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt. — salubri, healthful, i.e.
qui pigrum faciant tuum parentem.
Haec sunt. Iam tumidus vocat magister castigatque moras, et aura portum laxavit melior: vale, libelle:
navem, scis, puto, non moratur unus.

moderate, reasonable; cf. Plin. Ep. 6. 30. 3 attendimus ergo ut quam saluberrime reficientur; 1. 24. 4 praediolum istud quod...tam salubriter emerit.

15. pigrum: i.e. able to indulge in repose because freed from the exactions of a client's life; cf. 12. 18. 10. — parentem: the libellus (1) is M.'s offspring; cf. Ov. Tr. 1. 7. 35 orba parente suo...volu-mina; Pont. 4. 5. 29 quidque parens ego vester agam.

16. Haec sunt: sc. quae tibi mando (cf. 8). — tumidus, imperious.— magister: sc. navis; so often. Cf. e.g. Verg. A. 5. 176 ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister; 1. 115.

17-18. portum...laxavit: i.e. has made the harbor (seem) more spacious by allowing ships to sail. The tense implies that Flavus's vessel is already late in getting under way.

19. navem...non moratur unus: cf. 'time and tide wait for no man'. — scis puto: this parenthetical use of scio comes from the sermo familiaris; cf. 12. 88. 1 Tongilianus habet nasum, scio, non ego. See Soed. 28.
Liber XI

3

Non urbana mea tantum Pimpleide gaudent
otia nec vacuis auribus ista damus,
sed meus in Geticis ad Martia signa pruinis
a rigido teritur centurione liber
dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.
Quid prodest? Nescit sacculus ista meus.
At quam victuras poteramus pangere chartas
quaetaque Pieria proelia flaire tuba,
cum pia reddiderint Augustum numina terris,
et Maecenatem si tibi, Roma, darent!

1-2. Non urbana...otia: i.e. not only the leisure class in Rome. — otia: abstract for concrete (metonymy); see 1. 107. 3 N. — Pimpleide = Musa; Pimplea (Pimpla) was a fountain sacred to the Muses. — ista: as in 1. 70. 18; 4. 49. 10.
3. in Geticis...pruinis: in the camps on the northern frontiers of the empire. For Geticis...pruinis cf. Iuv. 5. 50 (aquA) frigidior Geticus petitur decocata pruinis. On the early dissemination of Latin literature see on 1. 1. 2; 7. 88. 2; Beck. 2. 454; Marq. 827-828.
4. a rigido...centurione: 'even rough centurions, chosen primarily for brute strength, thumb

my epigrams'. — teritur: cf. 8. 3-4.
5. Britannia stands for the western frontiers of semi-civilization, as the land of the Getae (3) stands for the eastern.
6. sacculus: see 5. 39. 7 N.; the dim. is grimly humorous.
7. quam: with victuras; freely, what immortal; cf. 1. 25. 7; 10. 2. 11. — poteramus: see on poteras, 1. 3. 12; cf. 10. 89. 6.
8. quanta...tuba: M. intimates that he might have competed successfully with the great representatives of the epos, had contemporary patronage matched the patronage of Vergil's days. — Pieria...tuba: cf. 10. 64. 4 Pieria caneret cum fera bella tuba; 8. 3. 14, with notes.
9. cum...reddiderint, seeing that (since) they have, etc. The
Tanta tibi est recti reverentia, Caesar, et aequi quanta Numae fuerat: sed Numa pauper erat. Ardua res haec est, opibus non tradere mores et, cum tot CROESOS viceris, esse Numam.

5 Si redeant veteres, ingentia nomina, patres, ELYSIUM liceat si vacuare nemus, te colet invictus pro libertate CAMILLUS, aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, volet,

clause gives the reason why M. utters the regret expressed in 10. — reddiderint Augustum: i.e. have restored Augustus to us in the person of Nerva. Augustus was a patron of literature, perhaps at the suggestion of Maecenas.

10. et, also. — MAECENATTEM: see on 8. 50; 1. 107. 4.


1. recti reverentia: cf. Luc. 9. 192 cui nonulla fuit iusti reverentia.

2. Numae: revered as founder of the religion of the state; see io. 10. 4 N.; 10. 76. 4. Numa's type of morality was, according to Juvenal, at this time virtually extinct; cf. Iuv. 3. 137–141 da testem Romae tam sanctum quam fuit hospes numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam; protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima flet quaestio. — pauper: i.e. free from the temptations inseparable from wealth and luxury.

3. opibus ... mores: i.e. not to sacrifice character to (i.e. to amass) wealth. The vs. has an aphoristic ring; cf. Sen. Vit. Beat. 26. 1 divitiae enim apud sapientem virum in servitate sunt, apud stultum in imperio.

4. CROESOS: see 5. 39. 8 N.

5. veteres ... patres: the worthies of the past who made Rome great.

6. ELYSIUM ... nemus: for the delights of Elysium see e.g. 7. 40. 4 Elysium possidet ambo nemus; Verg. A. 6. 673–675 nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis incolimus. — liceat: sc. eis = veteribus patribus.

7. te colet: the fut. ind., with its prophetic tone, is very effective after si ... redeant ... liceat si, 5–6. — invictus pro libertate, undaunted champion of liberty. Tradition said that when the Gauls had got possession of all Rome save the Capitol, 390 B.C., Camillus forgot his private wrongs, accepted appointment as dictator, collected an army, and defeated the Gauls. Again in 367 B.C. he forced the invading Gauls to retire. He long held place with CURIUS DENTATUS, the Decii, and Fabricius as a national hero; cf. e.g. Hor. C. i. 12. 39–44.

8. aurum ... volet: i.e. he will not spurn it as he did when PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, tried to bribe him with an offer of money, or when the Samnite ambassadors offered him a large sum (Gell, i. 14).
te duce gaudebit Brutus, tibi Sulla cruentus
imperium tradet, cum positurus erit,
et te privato cum Caesare Magnus amabit
donabit totas et tibi Crassus opes.
Ipse quoque infernis revocatus Ditis ab umbris
si Cato reddatur, Caesarianus erit.

13
Quisquis Flaminiam teris, viator,
noli nobile praeterire marmor:

— te tribuente: i.e. 'such is your
reputation for honor that Fabricius
would feel certain that an offer of
gold from you could not be a bribe'.
Cos. 163-165 nunx Brutus amaret
vivere sub regno, tali succumberet
aulae Fabricius, cuperent ipsi servire
Catones.
9. te... Brutus: i.e. 'Brutus,
who helped to expel Tarquin, will
(would) welcome your leadership'.
— Sulla cruentus: Sulla's merci-
less proscription of the defeated
Marians long made his name syn-
Suas. 6. 3 civilis sanguinis Sullana
sitis in civitatem redit.
10. imperium: his dictator-
ship. — positurus = depositurus.
In 79 B.C. Sulla unexpectedly re-
signed his dictatorship and retired
to private life. M. accommodates
the mood and tense of positurus
erit to those of tradet (see on te
coit, 7).
II-12. et te... opes: i.e. 'all
the men composing the so-called
First Triumvirate — Julius Caesar,
Pompey the Great, and Crassus—
will (would) lay aside their personal
ambitions, and as private citizens
give you their warm esteem'. —
amabit: i.e. 'will love you, though
they hated and fought each other'.
— totas... opes: i.e. 'for you
Crassus will impoverish himself'.
Crassus was known as Dives, be-
cause of his enormous wealth; to
that wealth he owed his place in
the Triumvirate.
13. infernis... umbris: cf.
4. 16. 5 magnus ab infernis revocetur
Tullius umbris.
14. si... reddatur... erit:
for moods see on te coit, 7.—
Cato: see I. 42. 4 N. — Caesari-
anus: i.e. a supporter of Nerva;
Cato killed himself to escape the
rule of Julius Caesar.
13. An epigraphic epigram
(§§ 22; 26-27), written as if for the
tomb of Paris, the very popular
pantomime of Domitian's time, put
to death by Domitian because of
a liaison, supposed or real, with
the empress Domitia. He is not
to be confounded with the Paris
who was put to death by Nero.
Paris was probably merely his
stage-name; actors often assumed
the names of distinguished prede-
cessors. On tombs along the viae
see I. 88. Introd. — Meter: § 49.
1. Flaminiam: on the Via Flaminia see 3. I4. 4 N.; 4. 64. 18. The
Mausoleum Augusti was quite
near this road, between it and the
Tiber; the tombs began imme-
diately outside the Servian Wall
urbis deliciae salesque Nili, 
ars et gratia, lusus et voluptas, 
5 Romani decus et dolor theatri 
atque omnes Veneres Cupidinesque 
hoc sunt condita, quo Paris, sepulcro.

18

Donasti, Lupe, rus sub urbe nobis, 
sest rus est mihi maius in fenestra. 
Rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare? 
in quo ruta facit nemus Dianae,
at the very foot of the Capitoline. 
— teris: cf. 2. 11. 2; 10. 10. 2. — 
viator: for such addresses see on 6. 28. 10.
3. deliciae: cf. 1. 109. 5 N.; 7. 88. 2; 10. 53. 2. — sales . . . Nili: 
for sales cf. 1. 41. 16 N.; 3. 99. 3; 7. 25. 3. Paris would seem to have 
been born in Egypt. The Alexandrians were especially noted for 
obscene witticisms; cf. 1. 61. 5 N.; 
3. 63. 5; 4. 42. 3–4; Quint. 1. 2. 7.
5. dolor: see on 6. 63. 7.
6. Veneres Cupidinesque: 
see 9. 11. 9. The Latin poets used 
the pl. of Amor, Cupido, in part at 
least because Greek writers had 
pluralized Ἐρως. Cf. Ov. F. 4. 1 
geminorum mater Amorum; Hor. 
C. 1. 19. 1 mater saeva Cupidum. 
For the pl. Veneres see Ellis on 
Catull. 3. 1.
7. condita: for the gender see 
A. 287. 3, 4; GL. 286. 1. The pl. is 
due to the long array of subjects. 
— With 3–7 cf. the epitaph of Plau- 
tus, given in Gell. 1. 24. 3: postquam 
est mortem aptus Plautus, Comoedia 
luget, scaena est deserta, dein risus, 
ludus, iocusque et numeri innumerier 
simul omnes conlacrimarunt.
18. On a farm that was not 
worth as much as a good lunch-
eon. The epigram may well be a 
jest, based on a Greek original 
(Brandt 31; Spiegel 2. 30). — 
Meter: § 49.
1. rus: see 1. 12. 3; the hyper-
bole throughout suggests that this 
rus is purely imaginary. It is not 
easy to refer it to the Nomentanum 
(see § 10; note on 8. 61. 6; 9. 97. 7; 
9. 18. 2; 10. 58. 9), as Van Stockum, 
84, and others refer it. — sub 
urbe: the rus is a suburbanum.
2. rus . . . in fenestra: i.e. in 
the potted plants on the window-
ledge of his town residence; cf. Plin. 
N. H. 19. 59 iam in fenestris suis 
pilebs urbana imagine hortorum coti-
diana oculus rura frabebeant ante-
quam praefigi prospectus omnes 
coegil multitudinis innumeriae saeva 
latrocinatio. Iuv. 3. 270, in speaking 
of rimosus et curta vasa as falling 
fenestris, may have this custom in 
mind.
4. ruta: for the rue as an em-
blem of insignificance cf. Petr. 37 
quamvis ex istis . . . in rutae folium 
coniciet; 58 nec sursum nec deor-
sum non cresco, nisi dominum tuum 
in rutae folium conicero; Luke 11. 
42 “Ye tithe the mint and rue”. The 
hyperbole is intensified if we sup-
pose that M. had in mind the grove
argutae tegit ala quod cicadae,  
quod formica die comedit uno,  
clusae cui folium rosae corona est,  
in quo non magis invenitur herba  
quam Cosmi folium piperve crudum,  
in quo nec cucumis iacere rectus,  
nec serpens habitare tota possit.  
Uruca male pascit hortus unam,  
consumpto moritur culix salicto,  
et talpa est mini fossor atque arator.  
Non boletus hiare, non mariscae  
ridere aut violae patere possunt.  
Fines mus populatur et colono  
tamquam sus Calydonius timetur,  
et sublata volantis ungue Prognes  
in nido seges est hirundinino;

of Diana near Aricia (see 2. 19. 3 N.).  
On the worship of Diana among  
country folk see Preller-Jordan I.  
312 ff.

5. argutae: cf. 3. 58. 13 N.; 8.  
73. 7 N.—cicadae: see 10. 58. 3 N.

7. clusae . . . est: i.e. which  
could be surrounded (covered) by  
the leaf of a rose-bud that has not  
yet opened. For this sense of  
corona see on coronabunt, 10. 48. 11.  
It seems unnecessary to see in  
corona an unknown technical sense  
such as ‘parterre’ (Fried.; Gilbert).

9. Cosmi folium: prob. a leaf  
of spikenard, from which was  
extracted the famous unguentum fo-  
liatum or nardinium; see 9. 26. 2  
N.; Marq. 783. Cf. 14. 146. i tingit  
caput Cosmi folio: cervical olebit.  
See App.—crudum: i.e. the green  
fruit, as distinct from the dried fruit  
that was imported. Pepper was an  
Oriental product.

10. nec . . . rectus: it must  
stand on end! Perhaps, however,  
M. is thinking of the vine rather  
than of the fruit. The runners of  
the cucumber tend to grow in  
straight lines; on this rus, however,  
they have to curve.—rectus, at  
full length (or, perhaps, straight).

14. talpa . . . arator: i.e. a  
ground mole can do all the dig-  
ging and plowing of which the  
rus admits.

15. mariscae: see App. Cf. 7.  
25. 7.

16. ridere: i.e. to split open, as  
the mouth opens when one laughs  
 aloud.

17–18. Fines . . . populatur:  
burlesque use of military language.  
—sus Calydonius: see 9. 48. 6 N.

19–20. sublata . . . hirun-  
dinino: ‘my whole crop can be  
swept off by a swallow (whose  
flight will not be disturbed by the
22 non est dimidio locus Priapo.
Vix implet cocleam peracta messis
et mustum nuce condimus picata.

25 Errasti, Lupe, littera sed una,
nam quo tempore praedium dedisti,
mallem tu mihi prandium dedisses.

35
Ignotos mihi cum voces trecentos,
quare non veniam vocatus ad te
miraris quererisque litigasque.
Solus ceno, Fabulle, non libenter.

42
Vivida cum poscas epigrammata, mortua ponis
lemmata. Quid fieri, Caeciliane, potest?

22. Priapo: see 3. 58. 47 N.
24. nuce: i.e. in a nutshell instead of in an amphora. The mustum was regularly racked off from the vat (dolium), where the grape juice had been allowed to ferment, into amphorae. — picata: the stopper of the amphora was often sealed with pitch; M. with extravagant humor hints that, if one takes such precautions with a nut as one takes with the amphora, one nut will securely hold all the wine grown on the rus.

25. una, only one.

27. mallem ... dedisses: for mallem see A. 442, b; GL. 258 and N. 1; for dedisses see on vis mittam, 1. 117. 2. The whole = utinam tu
mihi ... dedisses. — prandium: ‘when you gave me a field, I wish you had given me a feed’ (P. and S.).

35. M. objects to his loneliness amid a crowd of strange guests at a cena popularis (see 1. 20; 3. 58. 42). — Meter: § 49.

1. cum, although. — voces: see 1. 20. 1 N.; 1. 43. 1. — trecentos: cf. 1. 43. 1 N.; 9. 19. 1; 11. 65. 1.

2. vocatus ad te: see App.

4. Solus: for the play on solus cf. Cic. Off. 3. 1. 1 Publ. Scipionem ... dicere solitum scripsit Cato ... numquam se ... minus solum (esse) quam cum solus esset.

42. ‘No worthy poem is possible without a worthy theme’. The epigram shows that M. wrote in some sense “to order”. Cf. 5. 34. Introd. Perhaps 10. 47 was written on a lemma propounded by his friend: quae beatiorem vitam faciunt? — Meter: § 48.

2. lemmata (λημματα), themes. The word prop. denotes the matter, substance of a sentence, as distinct from its style, then ‘theme’
Mella iubes Hyblaea tibi vel Hymettia nasci
et thyma Cecropiae Corsica ponis api!

44
Orbus es et locuples et Bruto consule natus:
esse tibi veras credis amicitias?
Sunt verae, sed quas iuvenis, quas pauper habebas:
qui novus est, mortem diligit ille tuam.

48
Silius haec magni celebrat monumenta Maronis,
iugera facundi qui Ciceronis habet.
Heredem dominumque sui tumulive larisve
non alium mallet nec Maro nec Cicero.
in general; then, since the subject
(e.g. of an epigram) is indicated
by its title, it = 'title'; cf. 14. 2.
3-4 lemmata si guaeris cur sint
adscripta, docebo: ut, si malueris,
lemmata sola legas; 10. 59. 1 con-
sumpta est uno si lemmate pagina.
— Quid fieri: see App.
3. Mella ... Hyblaea: see on
5. 39. 3; 7. 88. 8; 9. 11. 3; 9. 26. 4;
10. 74. 9.— Hymettia: see 5. 37.
10 N.
4. et = et tamen. — thyma ... 
Corsica: see 9. 26. 4 N.— Cecro-
piae, Attic; see 1. 25. 3 N.; Verg.
G. 4. 270 Cecropium thymum.
44. Another warning against
the captatores.— Meter: § 48.
1. Orbus: for attentions to
orbi (orbae) see 1. 10; 2. 32. 5-6
retinet nostrum Laronia servum:
respondes "Orba est, dives, anus,
vindua" (i.e. 'I dare not risk offenc-
ing her by trying to get your slave
for you'); 1. 49. 34 imperia vindua-
rum; Sen. Ad Marc. 19. 2 in civitate
nostra plus gratiae orbitas confert
quam eripit.— Bruto consule na-
tus: i.e. very old; cf. 10. 39. 1 N.
4. novus (sc. amicus): i.e. 'ac-
quired since you became rich'.
48. On the honor paid by
Silius Italicus to the tomb of Ver-
gil. Silius had secured and re-
deemed from neglect the ground
near Naples hallowed by Vergil's
1. celebrat ... Maronis: cf.
Plin. Ep. 3. 7. 8 multum ubique (i.e.
in Silius's various villas) ... imagi-
num, quas non habebat modo verum
etiam venerabatur, Vergilii ante
omnes, cuius natalem religiosius
quam suum celebrabat, Neapoli
maxime.
2. iugera ... habet: which of
Cicero's numerous villas had come
into the possession of Silius is
not clear. De Rossi thinks, with
reason, that an inscription found
near Tusculum proves that it
was the Tusculanum; Nissen and
Schmidt argue for the Arpinum,
Teuffel for the Cumanum.— iu-
gera: see 1. 85. 2 N.
4. non ... Cicero: for Silius's
devotion to Cicero see 7. 63. 5-6 N.
52. An invitation to Iulius Cerialis (see 10. 48. 5) to attend a plain dinner. Cf. 10. 48; 5. 78; Plin. Ep. 1. 15; Hor. S. 2. 2; Ep. 1. 5.— Meter: § 48.

1. belle: see 2. 7. 7 N.; 11. 34. 4 cenabit belle, non habitat Afer. M. has in mind Catull. 13. 1 cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me.

2. condicio: a broad term, like 'proposition'; here invitation, engagement. Cf. Plaut. Cap. 179–180 (Ergasilus the parasite accepts Hegio's invitation to dinner) nisi qui meliorem adferet quae mi atque amicis placeat condicio magis; Hor. Ep. 1. 5. 27–28 nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum detinet adsunam (cui: i.e. 'I will add him to our dinner-party').

3. Octavam (sc. horam): the bathing hour; see 4. 8. 4–5; 3. 36. 5–6. The usual dinner hour was the ninth; see 4. 8. 6–7; 10. 48. 1.— Octavam... servare: i.e. 'you can bathe at your usual time'.— una: adv., together.

4. quam... iuncta mihi: cf. 6. 28. 5 iuncto Flaminiae iacet sepulcro.— Stephani balnea: private baths; cf. 14. 60. 2 si clara Stephani balnea luce petes.

5. lactua: see 10. 48. 9 N.

6. porris... suis: the green tops of the chives (sectile porrum: see on 10. 48. 9); cf. 13. 18. 1–2 (on porri sectivi) fila Tarentini graviter redolentia porri edisti quotiens, oscula clusa dato.

7. vetus: perhaps full grown (cf. maior), perhaps smoked, salted. — cordyla: see 3. 2. 4 N.; 13. 1. 1.— lacerto: see 10. 48. 11 N. The lacertus is commonly part of a plain, or even mean meal; accessories (here eggs and rue) were needed to make the fish palatable. Cf. 12. 19. 1–2 in thermis sumit lactucas, ova, lacertum, et cenare domi se negat Aemilius.

8. sed: a saving qualification. — quam = talam ut eam.— cum... teggant: cf. 10. 48. 11 N.

9. altera: sc. ova.— deerunt: dissyllabic; see 8. 55. 3 N.— tenui... favilla: i.e. eggs thoroughly roasted in a thin bed of hot ashes; cf. Ov. M. 8. 667 ovaque non acri (i.e. not excessively hot) leviter versata favilla.

10. Velabrensi... foco: prob. smoked cheese (caseus fumosus), for the making of which the cheesemongers of the Velabrum (between
et quae Picenum sensorunt frigus olivae.
Haec satis in gustu. Cetera nosse cupis?
mentiar, ut venias: pisces, conchylia, sumen
et chortis saturas atque paludis aves,
quae nec Stella solet rara nisi ponere cena.
Plus ego polliceor: nil recitabo tibi,
ipse tuos nobis relegas licet usque Gigantas
Rura vel aeterno proxima Vergilio.

59

Senos Charinus omnibus digitis gerit
nec nocte ponit anulos

the Palatine and the Tiber) had a
well-deserved reputation. Cf. 13. 32
non quemcumque focus nec fumum
caseus omnem, sed Velabrensem qui
bibit, ille sapit. For such cheese
goat's milk was best; cf. Plin.
N. H. 11. 240-241. — caeca: per-
haps merely manufactured (prop.
'coagulated', 'curdled', 'solidified'),
perhaps forced, i.e. ripened arti-
ficially (Steph.). For the former
sense cf. in a way 10. 17. 7 N.; for
the latter cf. 10. 36. 1 inproba Mas-
silae quidquid fumaria cogunt.
ii. quae... olivae: such olives
were not the best; cf. 7. 31. 4 nec
iam frigoribus pares ('a match for')
olivae. For the olives of Picenum
see 1. 43. 8 N.; 9. 26. 6.
12. gustu: see on 1. 43. 3-8;
1. 103. 7-8. — Cetera: the cena
proper.
13. mentiar... venias: 'I'll
make lying promises to get you to
come'. — pisces, by contrast with
7-8, = 'fine fish', e.g. the mullet.—
conchylia, oysters. See 3. 45. 6 N.
— sumen: see 10. 48. 12 N.
14. chortis... aves: i.e. do-
mestic fowl; cf. 3. 58. 12; 9. 54. 11
mittimus ergo tibi parvae munuscula
chortis. — saturas, fat, is to be
taken twice with aves. — paludis
aves: esp. wild geese and ducks.
15. nec = ne... quidem; see on
1. 109. 20. — Stella: see on 1. 61. 4.
16. ego: emphatic; it implies
that the promises of 13-15 are
made by many. — nil... tibi: the
value of this promise appears from
3. 50. 7 (see notes); 5. 78. 25 nec
crassum dominus leget volumen.
17. licet: see on 1. 70. 17. It
is possible to put a heavier stop
after tibi, 16, and to interpret 'but
you yourself may', etc. — Gigan-
tas: Cerialis had written a Giganto-
machia as well as an agricultural
poem (Rura, 18), in both imitating
Vergil. On Vergil's immense in-
fluence on subsequent poets see
Fried. SG. 3. 454 ff.
18. aeterno... Vergilio: cf.
10. 26. 7 sed datur aeterno victurum
carmine nomen.
59. On Charinus's ostentatious
display of his finger-rings. On
the use of rings see Beck. 3. 244 ff.;
Müller Hdb. IV 2, p. 930. — Meter:
§§ 50-51.
a Greek freedman.

67

Nil mihi das vivus; dicis post fata daturum: si non es stultus, scis, Maro, quid cupiam.

80

Litus beatae Veneris aureum Baias, Baias superbae blanda dona naturae, ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias, laudabo digne non tamen Baias.

5 Sed Martialem malo, Flacce, quam Baias;

4. Dactyliothecam (cf. δακτυλοθήκη): cf. 14. 123 (a dactyliotheca speaks) saepe gravis digitis elabitur anulus unctis, tuta mea fiet sed tua gemma fide; Plin. N. H. 37. 11. — non habet: Charinus is too poor to have so many rings and a jewel-casket too.

67. M., playing the rôle of beggar, says, 'If you don't give, I shall have to take the attitude of a captator'. See i. 10. — Meter: § 48.

1. post fata = post mortem; i.e. 'by your last will and testament'; see on 1. 42. 1. — daturum: sc. te esse; the omission of both subj. and esse with the fut. inf. is common, esp. in Livy.

2. quid cupiam: i.e. 'your speedy death'.

80. A somewhat obscure epigram, since it is not clear whether Martialem, 5, denotes the poet himself or his friend Iulius Martianus (see i. 15 with notes; 4. 64; etc.), and since the text is disputed in 7. Flaccus seems to have asked M. to come to visit him at Baiae (cf. 6). — Meter: § 52.
optare utrumque pariter inprobi votum est.
Quod si deorum munere hoc tibi detur,
quid gaudiorum est Martialis et Baiae!

84

Qui nondum Stygias descendere quaerit ad umbras
tonsorem fugiat, si sapit, Antiochum.
Alba minus saevis lacerantur brachia cultris,
cum furit ad Phrygios enthea turba modos,

6. optare... pariter: i.e. to
wish for the society of my friend
and the life at Baiae at the same
time. — inprobi, unreasonable,
shameless. The vs. = 'I am not
unreasonable enough to crave both
together; hence I give up Baiae'.

7. Quod... detur: it is clear
from 5–7 that Martialis was not at
Baiae. Perhaps he was in his fine
villa on the Ianiculum (see 4. 64),
but we have no means of deciding
the point. — tibi: see App.

8. quid gaudiorum = quantum
gaudiorum, quanta gaudia.

84. On a bad barber. Cf. 7. 83.
Until about 300 B.C. the Romans
did not shave; Plin. N. H. 7. 211
states that barbers came from Sicily
with other Greek innovations. On
the care of hair and beard see Beck.
Brev. Vit. 12. 3 quis est istorum (the
dandies) qui non matil rem publi-
can suam turbari quam comam?
qui non sollicitior sit de capitis sui
decore quam de salute? qui non
comptior esse malit quam honestior?
Barbers not only shaved and cut
hair, but were manicures.— Meter:
§ 48.

1. Stygias... umbras: cf. 1.
101. 5 ne tamen ad Stygias famulus
descenderet umbras; 1. 114. 5; 12.
90. 3; 1. 36. 5 infernas ad umbras;
9. 29. 2 ad infernas aquas. See

6. 126 facilis descensus Averno.
For quaero with inf. see on 1. 2. 2.
2. Antiochum: some freed-
man. For fancy names given to
slaves see on 5. 24. 1.

3–4. lacerantur: the Bellonarii,
priests of the Asiatic goddess Bel-
ona, whose worship was intro-
duced into Rome from Comana in
Cappadocia about 100 B.C., cut
their arms and thighs with knives
(see Preller-Jordan 2. 386; Marq.-
Wissowa 3. 76); the self-mutilation
of the devotees of Cybele is well
cum aliquis secandi laceros suos
artifex brachia atque uemeros sus-
spensa manu crucentat. There is a
fine double juxtaposition in the
verse; the adjectival elements are
brought together at the beginning,
the substantival at the end. — ad
... modos: the Oriental music
produced by the cornu, cymbala,
tympana, and tibiae is horribly dis-
cordant to western ears, and seems
fit concomitant to fanatical rites.
— Phrygios: the worship of
Cybele (the Magna Mater) was
brought to Rome from Pessinus, a
town in a part of Galatia that
originally belonged to Phrygia.
For the orgiastic worship of Cybele
see e.g. Ov. F. 4. 212–214 aera deae
cornus raucaque terga movent;
cymbala pro gales, pro scrutis tym-
pana pulsant: tibia dat Phrygios, ut
mitior implicitas Alcon secat enterocelas fractaque fabrili dedolat ossa manu.
Tondeat hic inopes Cynicos et Stoica menta collaque pulverea nudet equina iuba;
hic miserum Scythica sub rupe Promethea radat:
carnificem nudo pectore poscet avem;
ad matrem fugiet Pentheus, ad Maenadas Orpheus, Antiochus tantum Barbara tela sonent.
Haec quaeque meo numeratis stigmata mento,
eddit ante, modos; Ib. 453-454 attonitusque seces ut quos Cybeleia mater incitat ad Phrygios vilia membra modos. The Phrygian pipes (tibiae) were distinguished from the Lydian and the Dorian measures.—*enthea turba*: the wild mob of frenzied worshipers. Cf. 12. 57. 11 nee turba cessat entheata Bellonae. Entheus (ἐνθεός) is common in the post-Augustan poets, esp. of the Maenads and others who participate in orgiastic rites.
5. *simplicita ... enterocelas*: i.e. strangulated hernia.—*Alcon*: see 6. 76. 6 N. On Roman surgery see Fried. SG. 1. 341 ff.
6. *dedolat, chop away*, a purposely rough word to describe the removal of splinters of bone preparatory to setting or dressing.
7. *Tondeat, clip*, is in sharp contrast to *radat*. 9. Antiochus should confine himself to cutting hair; even then he should select only such mortals as can endure much. Philosopheps were often bearded; cf. e.g. Hor. S. 1. 3. 133-134 vellunt tibi barbam lascivi pueri; Pers. 1. 133 si Cynico barbam petulans nonaria vellat.
9. *miserum ... radat*: for the story that Prometheus was fastened to a rock of the Scythian Caucasus and torn by an eagle (vulture) cf. e.g. the Prometheus of Aeschylus. The imperative subjunctive clause serves as a protasis; see on 1. 70. 3; 1. 79. 2; 1. 107. 3; etc. So 12 is protasis to 11.
10. *Prometheus will clamor for the eagle to escape Antiochus*.—*carnificem*: cf. Sil. 1. 173 carniﬁcamus manus.—*poscet*: for mood and tense see on te colet, 11. 5. 7.
11. *ad... Pentheus*: Pentheus will regard his mother, Agave, as more merciful than Antiochus, though she and his sisters, thinking him a beast, in their frenzy tore him to pieces, because they discovered him watching their Bacchanalian orgies. As king of Thebes he had opposed the introduction of the rites of Bacchus.—*ad... Orpheus*: Orpheus was torn to pieces by the Thracian women when they were engaged in a Bacchanalian orgy.—*Maenadas* (Μαενάδες, 'the raving ones'): the Thracian Bacchanals, who resented Orpheus's devotion to his dead wife Eurydice.
12. *tantum = ‘only, modo, dum*; cf. note on dum tantum, 9. 46. 4.—*barbara tela*: his novacula; cf. saevis ... cultris, 3.
14. *pyctae*: this word is from the Greek; *pycta, pyctes* = πυκτας. The Latin word is *pugil*. The *caestus*, boxing-gloves, were well
in vetuli pyctae qualia fronte sedent,
non iracundis fecit gravis unguibus uxor:
Antiochi ferrum est et scelerata manus.
Unus de cunctis animalibus hircus habet cor:
barbatus vivit, ne ferat Antiochum.

86

Leniat ut fauces medicus quas aspera vexat
adsidue tussis, Parthenopae, tibi,
mella dari nucleosque iubet dulcesque placetas
et quidquid pueros non sinit esse truces.
5 At tu non cessas totis tussire diebus:
non est haec tussis, Parthenopae, gula est.
calculated to cut and bruise; a
leather strap, in which plummets
of lead and iron were fastened,
was wrapped round and round the
hands; cf. e.g. Verg. A. 5. 401-408.
15. gravis, disagreeable (with a
hint that her physical prowess
is not to be despised in a brawl).
16. est: since the logical sub-
ject, stigmata (13), is rather remote,
the verb naturally takes the number
of the pred. nominatives. — sceler-
ata manus: cf. Sil. 1. 173, cited
on 10.
17. cor, judgment, sense, a mean-
ing common in early Latin, and
seen in cordatus and the name
Corculum; cf. 3. 27. 4 et mihi cor
non est, et tibi, Galle, pudor; 2. 8.
5-6 quod si non illum (the copyist)
se d me peccasse putabis, tunc ego te
credam cordis habere nihil. See
Cic. Tusc. 1. 9. 18.
86. M. insinuates that Par-
thenopaeus feigns illness because
he likes the remedies administered.
— Meter: § 48.
1. fauces: the upper throat;
gula is the gullet. See further the
note on 6.

2. Parthenopae: the former
slave name of some freedman; on
fanciful slave names see on 5. 24. 1.
The original Parthenopaeus was
son of Meleager and Atalanta.

3. mella ... nucleos ... placetas: these are all things
whose lubricity and sweetness
would tend to allay tickling and
irritation due to cold. Cf. Plin.
N. H. 22. 108 (mel est) faucibus, ton-
sillis, anginace omnibusque oris de-
siderii utilissimum. — placetas:
see 5. 39. 3 N. The remedies are at
once palatable and substantial.

4. quidquid ... truces: i.e.
whatever keeps children in good hu-
mor; cf. Hor. S. 1. 1. 25-26 ut pueris
dim dant crustula blandi doctores,
elementa velint ut discere prima.
6. gula: ‘your disease lies be-
low the part of the throat that the
doctor is treating’ (see on 1). For
the play on words cf. 2. 40. 8 o
stulti, febrem creditis esse? gula est.
For gula, ‘gluttony’, see on 1. 20.
3; 3. 22. 5.
91. A tender epitaph-epigram
(see § 26) on Canace, a little slave
girl, who seems to have died of
91

Aeolidos Canace iacet hoc tumulata sepulcro,
ultima cui parvae septima venit hiems.
Ah scelus, ah facinus! properas qui flere, viator,
non licet hic vitae de brevitate queri:
tristius est leto leti genus: horrida vultus
apstulit et tenero sedit in ore lues,
ipsaque crudeles ederunt oscula morbi,
nec data sunt nigris tota labella rogis.
Si tam praecipiti fuerant ventura volatu,
debuerant alia fata venire via,
sed mors vocis iter properavit cludere blandae,
ne posset duras flectere linguæ deas.

92

Mentitur qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dicit:
non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium.

cancer of the lip.—Cf. 5. 34.—
Meter: § 48.

1. Canace: the Canace of legend was a daughter of Aeolus. On the name here cf. Antiochum, 11. 84. 2 N.; Parthenopae, 11. 86. 2 N.

3. Ah... facinus: cf. 11. 93. 3 o scelus, o magnum facinus crimenque deorum.—qui: the antec. is tibi, to be supplied with licet, 4.—viator: cf. 11. 13. 1 N.

4. non licet... queri may mean either ‘you may not weep because her life was short’, since her death was a mercy, or ‘you may not weep merely over the shortness of her life’, since her life was not merely short but full of suffering. In the one case M. says ‘Weep not at all’, in the other he says ‘Weep not till you know how much there is to lament’.

5. leto: a poetic word, suggestive of annihilation.

6. lues: a wasting disease, here prob. cancer; cf. 1. 78. 1-2 indignas premeret pestis cum tabida fauces inque suos vultus serperet atra lues; 1. 101. 6 ureret... cum scelerata lues.

7. oscula: see 1. 109. 2 N.; cf. labella, 8.

9-10. Si... debuerant: a simple condition.—volatu: cf. Eng. ‘wings of fate’ and like expressions.—fata: see 7. 47. 8 N.; 1. 42. 1 N. For position see on 1. 53. 8; 9. 61. 11-12.

11. blandae, persuasive; cf. 4. 57. 1; 8. 32. 2; 11. 80. 2.
12. deas: the Parcae.

92. A fling at Zoilus. See 2. 16; 2. 19; 2. 58.—Meter: § 48.

2. non... vitium, you depravity personified; cf. Iuv. 2. 34-35 nonne igitur iure ac merito vitia ultima (‘bad men’) fictos contemnunt Scauros?
Liber XII

3
Quod Flacco Varioque fuit summoque Maroni Maecenas, atavis regibus ortus eques, gentibus et populis hoc te mihi, Prisce Terenti, fama fuisse loquax chartaque dicet anus:

tu facis ingenium, tu, si quid posse videmur, tu das ingenuae ius mihi pigritiae.

Contigit Ausonieae procerum mitissimus aulae

1. Flacco: see 1. 107. 4 N.; 8. 18. 5. — Vario: cf. 8. 18. 7 N.; 8. 55. 21. — summo. . . Maroni: see 1. 107. 4 N.; 5. 56. 5; 11. 52. 18 aeterno Vergilio.
3. gentibus et populis: on M.'s wide-spread fame cf. 1. 1; 5. 13; 9. 97. 2; § 40. — hoc: pred. acc. with fusse.
4. fama . . . loquax: cf. Lib. Spect. 1. 8 fama loquetur, and note on charta below. — charta . . . anus: cf. Catull. 68. 46 (= 68 b. 6) facite haec charta loquatur anus. For anus as adj. (= annosa, 'long-lived') cf. 1. 39. 2 quales prsca fides famaque noviti anus. Such a charta contains victura carmina, 8. 73. 4, vividum . . . carmen, 12. 61. 1.

5. ingenium (mihi): cf. 8. 73. 5–6 N. — si quid . . . videmur is more modest than quidquid or quidcumque posse videmur. Sc. facis with tu . . . tu.

6. ingenuae . . . pigritiae: i.e. a gentlemanly leisure; cf. sense of ingenuus in 10. 47. 6; 6. 11. 6.

6. M. lauds the changed conditions under the emperor Nerva. Cf. 11. 5; 8. 70. — Meter: § 48.
1. Ausoniae . . . aulae: see on Parrhasia . . . aula, 7. 99. 3. Ausonius often merely = Romanus; cf. 8. 53. 5 in Ausonia . . harena; 12. 62. 9 Ausonio macello; 13. 65. 1 Ausoniismensis. — procerum denotes the men who have held high positions or have glorified their country, and so is more inclusive and more complimentary than principum or Caesarum would have been. — mitissimus: Nerva repressed the delatores, lessened taxation, protected the senate, and recalled the exiles. Contrast Sulla cruentus, 11. 5. 9.

288
Nerva: licet toto nunc Helicone frui:
recta Fides, hilaris Clementia, cauta Potestas
iam redeunt; longi terga dedere Metus.

5 Hoc populi gentesque tuae, pia Roma, precantur:
dux tibi sit semper talis, et iste diu.
Macte animi, quem rarus habes, morumque tuorum,
quos Numa, quis hilaris possit habere Cato.

2. licet . . . frui: i.e. under a
good emperor men of letters are
encouraged to do their best; the
Muses have a fair and full chance.
There is a personal compliment
also to Nerva; cf. 9.26, with notes;
8.70.7–8. See App.—Helicone:
see 1.76.9 N.; 7.63.12.

3. recta Fides: that the adj.
is not superfluous is shown by the
familiar phrase bona fides.—hi-
laris Clementia: if a Nero or a
Domitian ever showed clemency
or mildness, it was but a freakish
perversity of a nature thoroughly
depraved; Nerva's benignity was
characteristically cheerful.—cau-
ta: i.e. that observes due times
and bounds.—Potestas is legal,
constitutional power; potentia is
personal authority, illegal or extra-
constitutional. In Italian podestà
= 'a magistrate'.

4. longi . . . Metus: M. is
thinking primarily of Domitian's
long reign of 15 years, 81–96 (see
on this reign Tac. Agr. 3, cited in
Introduction, p. xxxii, n. 1). Still,
from 14, when Tiberius succeeded
Augustus, till Nerva ascended the
throne, with the exception of the
administrations of Vespasian and
Titus (69–81), Rome had had little
government that made patriots
happy or hopeful. Longi = diu-
turni.—Metus: for the pl. see 1.
15.7 N.

5. pia Roma: the real object
of the Roman's worship was Rome;
his pietas embraced not simply pa-
rentes and dei, but patria. Hence
temples were erected to (dea)
Roma; see Preller-Jordan 2.353 ff.

6. dux: often applied to the
emperor in the poetry of the Em-
pire, in place of the more formal
princeps; cf. 12.11.6.—et iste
diu (tibi dux sit): cf. Hor. C.1.2.
45–46 (of Augustus) serus in caelum
redeas diuque lactus intersis populo
Quirini. Iste = Nerva; see on 1.
70.18.

7–8. Macte . . . Cato: 'all hail
to a soul and to a character which
are in these days rare indeed, aye,
were known only in far distant
Silv. 5.1.37 macte animi; Theb. 2.
495 macte animi, tantis dignus qui
credideris armis. Animi may be
gen., in imitation of the gen. of
source much used in Greek in con-
nection with words (interjections)
and expressions of emotion; it may,
however, be locative (animi is cer-
tainly locative in a number of
phrases). Macte is more often used
with the abl.; cf. the familiar macte
virtute. The origin and nature of
macte itself are uncertain; see
A.340,c. and N.; GL. 85. c; 325.
Rem. 1; Conington on Verg. A.
9.641.—rarus: cf. 10.78.2 ibit
rara fides amorgue recti; Iuv. 8.
27–28 rarus civis.—morum . .
tuorum: cf. 11.5.3.—Numa (ha-
buit): see 10.10.4; 11.5.2. Nerva
was religious.—hilaris . . . Cato,

Habet Africanus miliens, tamen captat: Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.

Parthenio dic, Musa, tuo nostroque salutem,

*a Cato grown cheerful (B. and L.); Nerva has the uprightness and the probity of Cato the Censor (see 10. 20. 21) without his asperity and narrowness. —* hilaris = si hilaris sit. For the real Cato M. had little sympathy; cf. 11. 2. 1-6.

9-10. Largiri, praestare: to win distinction in any way, even by true beneficence, was dangerous under a Domitian. Such beneficence betokened wealth; wealth such emperors craved. Note the four expressions for giving, rising to a climax in 10; largiri and largitio often enough, when used alone, suggest rather bribery. — faciles ... dei: see 1. 103. 4 N. vix: even from faciles dei money is not always easy to get.

11. sub principe duro: esp. Domitian. For M.'s treatment of the dead Domitian see § 36. — For the meter see § 47, i.

12. temporibus ... malis: Iuv. 4. 80 uses temporibus diris of Domitian's reign of terror.

10. On a specially avaricious captator. — Meter: § 52.

1. miliens: sc. centena milia (see 3. 22. 1 N.); the amount is 100,000,000 sestertii.

2. Fortuna ... nulli: proverbial; cf. German Das Glück gibt vielen zu viel, aber niemandem genug; Publ. Syr. 174 Fortuna nimium quem foveat stultum facit; Otto s.v. Fortuna 12; 13. Similar in thought is Hor. Ep. 1. 2. 56 semper avarus eget; Sen. Ep. 94. 43 avarus animus nullo satiatur lucro; Otto s.v. Avarus. Petronius makes a freedman say: nemini nil sati est.

II. A sort of epistolary epigram. Parthenius had been cubicularius or high chamberlain at the palace under Domitian. See Fried. SG. i. 114 ff. He helped to assassinate Domitian, but later (in 97) met a horrible death at the hands of the Praetorians. M. had used his good offices to introduce Book V to the emperor (5. 6. 1). The brevis libellus in whose interest he now asks Parthenius's help (7) cannot be Book XII, for that book did not appear until after Parthenius's death. Perhaps the reference is to the selection from books X-XI of which M. writes in 12. 4. The poem accords honor to Parthenius's literary ability, to which M. pays tribute in several other places. — Meter: § 48.

1. dic ... salutem, greet; a variation of the formula S.D. or S.P.D. (= salutem (plurimam)
nam quis ab Aonio largius amne bibit?
cuius Pimpleo lyra clarior exit ab antro?
quem plus Pierio de grege Phoebus amat?
et si forte — sed hoc vix est sperare — vacabat,
tradat ut ipse duci carmina nostra roga
quattuor et tantum timidumque brevemque libellum
commendet verbis "Hunc tua Roma legit".

17
Quare tam multis a te, Laetine, diebus
non abeat febris quaeris et usque gemis.
Gestatur tecum pariter pariterque lavatur;
ecnat boletos, ostrea, sumen, aprum;

dicit) used in the headings of let-
ters. — tuo: see on suo, i. 13. 1.
2. Aonio . . . amne: the
springs of the Muses on Mt. Helio-
con. See i. 76. 9 N.; 7. 63. 4.
3. Pimpleo . . . antro: the
Pierian grot which the Muses
loved; to this, figuratively speak-
ing, Parthenius resorted for inspi-
ration. Cf. ii. 3. 1; Catull. 105. 1
(poeta) conatur Pipleum scandere
montem. — lyra, lyric strains
(metonymy). — clarior: pred.
nom. to exit, 'issues'. We should
use an adverb.
4. Pierio de grege: see i. 76.
3; 10. 58. 5-6; cf. 9. 86. 3 cum grege
Pierio maenstus Phoebique querebar.
— Phoebus: as patron of art,
music, etc.; see i. 70. 15; i. 76. 5;
7. 63. 11.
5. si forte . . . vacabat: a com-
pliment, because it suggests that
Parthenius had many important
duties; cf. ii. 1. 6 (of Parthenius)
nee Musis vacat, aut suis vacaret.
est = licet, is possible; cf. ii. 98. 1
effugere non est, Flacc, basiatores.
6. tradat . . . duci . . . roga:
cf. 4. 8. 7-12. — duci: see 12. 6. 6 N.

7-8. quattuor . . . tantum . . .
verbis, with just four words. —
timidum . . . libellum: in 5. 6
M., requesting Parthenius to pre-
sent Book V to Domitian, says in
7-8: admittas timidam brevemque
chartam intra limina sanctioris
aulae. — brevem might easily be
applied to any of the separate
books. Brevem . . . libellum gives
the effect of a double diminutive.
17. To Laetinus, a high-liver,
who feeds his fever so well that it
will not leave him. Laetinus may
be the man of 3. 43. 1. — Meter:
§ 48.
1. tam multis . . . diebus:
for the abl. see on 2. 5. 1.
7. 178-179 (porticus) in qua geste-
tur dominus quotiens pluit; Sen.
Ep. 15. 6 gestatio et corpus concutit
et studio non officit: possis legere,
possis dictare, possis loqui, possis
audire. — tecum . . . pariterque:
see App. Note the chiasmus.
4. boletos: see '1. 20. 2 N.; 3.
60. 5. — ostrea: see 3. 45. 6 N.—
sumen: see io. 48. 12 N. — aprum:
see i. 43. 2, etc.
5 ebria Setino fit saepe et saepe Falerno  
   nec nisi per niveam Caecuba potat aquam;  
   circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo  
   dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro.  
   Cum sit ei pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te,  
   ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?

18  
Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras  

5. Setino: see 4. 69. 1 N.; 8. 50. 19.—Falerno: see 4. 69. 1 N.; 8. 55. 14.  
6. per . . . aquam: on the cooling of wine see on 2. 1. 9-10; 5. 64. 2.—Caecuba: see 4. 69. 1 N.  
7. circumfusa rosis: at a dinner roses were not only used for  
   chaplets but were scattered about the triclinium. See on 5. 37. 9; 5. 64. 4; 6. 80.—nigra . . . amomo:  
   see 5. 64. 3; 6. 55. 2 N.—recumbit: cf. 3. 50. 3; 4. 8. 6; 10. 27. 2.  
8. pluma: i.e. down pillows; cf. 10. 14. 6 dormiat in pluma nec meliore Venus; Prop. 3. 7. 50 fultum (erat) pluma verilocolore caput; Iuv. 1. 158-159 vehatur pensilibus plumis; 10. 360-362 potiores Herculis aerumnas credat saevoque  
   labores et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapali.—toro: torus is used here for the vestes stragulae or  
   stragula laid upon it; see 2. 16. 1-3.  
9. Cum sit ei pulchre: i.e.  
   'since your fever fares so well'.  
   The idiom pulchre esse is from the sermo familiaris; cf. Hor. S. 2. 8.  
   18-19 quis (=quibus) cenantisbus una, Fundani, pulchre fuerit tibi  
   noesse laboro; Plaut. Mer. 583-584 quin ergo imus atque obsonium  
   curamus, pulchre ut simus? See on 10. 50. 8. Bene (melius) esse is  
   far commoner: cf. e.g. Hor. S. 2. 2,  
120-121 bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis, sed pullo atque haedo; 2. 8.  
3-4 sic ut mihi numquam in vita fuerit melius. See App.  
10. Damam: Dama seems to be used in a half conventional way  
   for any slave, as Gaius stands for any free citizen (see on 5. 14. 5);  
   cf. e.g. Hor. S. 1. 6. 38-39 tune Syri,  
   Damae, aut Dionysi filius, aude  
   decere de saxo cives aut tradere  
   Cadno? Pers. 5. 76 hic Dama est  
   non tresis agaso.—vis . . . eat:  
   see on vis mittam, 1. 117. 2.—eat  
   = abeat, 2. Danysz, 60, sees the  
   influence of Catullus in this similarity of the beginning and the end  
   of an epigram.  
18. 'While you, Juvenal, are  
   still bearing the burden of life in  
   Rome, I am happy in Spain'. For  
   M.'s return to Spain see §§ 14-15.  
   Cf. 1. 49. There seems no good  
   reason to doubt that this Juvenal  
   is the famous satirist; see § 19.  
   Juvenal's third satire may then be  
   compared advantageously with this  
   epigram, not only because it pre-  
   sents Juvenal's ideal of country  
   life, but because it enables us to  
   see what M. had gained.—Meter:  
§ 49.  
1. Dum . . . erras: i.e. stroll  
   about at random, in leisurely fash- 
   ion, in contrast to his definite  
   destinations (limina, 4) and his
clamosa, Juvenalis, in Subura
aut collem dominae teris Dianae,
dum per limina te potentiorum
sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
maior Caelius et minor fatigant,
me multos repetita post Decembres
accepit mea rusticumque fecit
auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.

6. maior Caelius: the Mons Caecilius proper, in distinction from the Caeliolum, which M. designates as Caelius Minor. It is not clear to what portion of the Caelius the name Caeliolus was applied. Many great palaces stood on the Caelian, especially after the emperors had preëmpted the Palatine, e.g. those of Mamurra, the Pisones, and the Laterani.

7. multos... Decembres: 34 years; see § 14. In 16 M. uses round numbers.

9. auro... ferro: cf. 4. 55.

10-12. pigri: cf. 10. 104. 15 N.

— colimbus: 'instead of dancing attendance upon a patron (cf. colere atrium, 3. 38. 11), I reverence the wood-nymphs at Boterdum', i.e. 'I visit Boterdum for pleasure'. Boterdum was somewhere near Bilbilis and had a grove; it was prob. a place of resort for the people of the town. Cf. 1. 49. 7-8. Platea, too, was near Bilbilis; cf. 4. 55. 8-13 Nos Celtis genitos et ex Hiberis nostrae nomina duriora terrae grato non pudeat referre versu: saevo Bilbilin optimam metallo, quae vincit Chalybasque Noricosque, et ferro Plateam suo sonantem. — Celtiberis... terris: cf. 1. 49. 1 vir
haec sunt nomina crassiora terris; ingenti fruor inproboque somno quem nec tertia saepe rumpit hora, et totum mihi nunc repono quidquid ter denos vigilaveram per annos. Ignota est toga, sed datur petenti rupta proxima vestis a cathedra. Surgentem focus excipit superba vicini strue cultus iliceti,

*Celliberis non lacerende gentibus.* — crassiora, rougher and more uncouth; cf. 4. 55.—8—13, cited above on 11; 4. 55. 21—29 Turgentique lacus Perusiaeque, et parvae vada pura Tuotonissae, et sanctum Buraldonis ilicetum, per quod veliger ambulat viator, et quae fortibus excolit iuvenis curvae Manlius arva Vatvesca. Haec tam rustica, delicate lector, rides nomina? rides licebit: haec tam rustica malo quam Butuntos.

13. inprobo: see on 1. 53. 10; 8. 24. 2; 11. 80. 6.

14. nec = ne ... quidem; see on 1. 109. 20. — rumpit: cf. 1. 49. 35—36 non rumpet altum pallidus somnum reus, sed mane totum dormies. — For the diaeresis see § 49. d.

15. totum agrees with quidquid ... annos as a noun. On M.'s craving for sleep when he was in Rome see on 2. 90. 10; 9. 68. 1; 10. 47. 11; 10. 74. 12. Cf. also Hor. S. 2. 6. 60—63 o rus, quando ego te adspiciam? quandoque licebit nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inerribus horis ducere sollicitae tucunda oblivia vitae? For sleep in Spain see 1. 49. 35 (cited on 14); 12. 68. 5—6. Cf. too Plin. Ep. 7. 3. 2 quin ergo aliquando in urbem redis? ... quousque vigilabis cum voles, dormies quam diu voles? quousque calcei nusquam, toga feriata ("on a holiday")? — repono: prop. used, as here, of paying a debt.

16. See on 7.

17. Ignota ... toga: see on 5. — petenti: i.e. 'as I call for my clothing upon rising in the morning'.

18. rupta ... cathedra: plain tunics and broken chairs go together in the country. — proxima vestis includes the tunica (which was frequently worn in the country as an outer garment) and possibly a lacerna (see 2. 29. 3 n.). Proxima vestis denotes, as we might say, the first clothes that come to hand, clothes easy to find on the cathedra where they had been left at bedtime, instead of being carefully folded and put away by a special slave (vestiplica) in a press (prelum), as was done in houses of the rich in Rome (2. 46. 3). The manners of Bilbilis were doubtless simple, but it is grotesque to imagine, as some have done, apparently in all seriousness, that M. wrapped himself in a stragulum or chair-cover.

19. superba, royal. At Rome the client freezes, as he hurries through the wintry air to his patron's house.

20. vicini ... iliceti: i.e. good fuel, and easy to get; cf. 1. 49. 27


Municipem rigidi quis te, Marcella, Salonis
et genitam nostris quis putet esse locis?
tam rarum, tam dulce sapis. Palatia dicent,
adierint si te vel semel, esse suam:

vicina in ipsum silva descendet fo-
cum (at Bilbilis). — cultus, graced, honored; M. writes as if the wood
were a sacrifice offered to the hearth
(i.e. the Lares). — iliceti: see on
duxeto, 3. 58. 3.

21. vilica: see 9. 60. 3 N.; 10.
48. 7. — coronat: see on corona-
bunt, 10. 48. 11. 

24–25. Dispensat . . . vilicus:
the farm-steward himself (see 2.
ii. 9) portions out the food (demens-
sum, cibaria) to the slaves; for this
purpose on great estates and in
town palaces a special official was
provided. At Bilbilis the slaves
may eat in the atrium, a practice
common in the more primitive
times. — rogat . . . capillos: the
meaning is not plain. Many mod-
ern editors supply puerorum with
capillos and me with ponere. But
M.'s slaves at Bilbilis cannot have
been capillati in the sense borne
by that word in 2. 57. 5; 3. 58. 30–31;
such slaves belong to luxurious
city life. Why then does the vilicus
urge M. to have their hair cut? that
they may be graduated, so to say,
into the ranks of grown-up slaves
liable to work? But to insist on
that idea is to spoil the epigram;
freedom from work, ease of living,
is its keynote. We must then sup-
ply suos with capillos; the beardless
steward (levis, 25) thinks himself
grown-up. This fits the picture
well enough; since little or no
serious work is needed, a simple
boy may be vilicus. It must be
confessed, however, that the ellip-
sis of me is very harsh. — rogat
. . . ponere: rogat seems to have
the force and the constr. of iubet
(cf. 1. 109. 13); verbs of command-
ing often take the inf. in poetry. —
ponere = deponere; cf. ii. 5. 10;
Tuv. 3. 186 crinem hic deponit amati.

26. vivere: see i. 15. 12 N.

21. A tribute to Marcella, his
Spanish patroness; see § 15.—
Meter: § 48.

1. rigidi . . . Salonis: see 10.
13. 1; 10. 96. 3; 10. 104. 6. Rigidi
is a transferred epithet. M. habitu-
ally represents his country as un-
couth; cf. note on 10. 65. 3–4.

3–4. tam . . . sapis: i.e. ‘culture
such as yours is rare anywhere, aye,
it is to be found only in Rome’. —
rarum . . . dulce: acc. of effect
(inner object); see on 5. 66. 2.—
Palatia: i.e. Rome, as the seat of
the highest culture of the world.
For the pl. see 1. 70. 5 N.; cf. Ov.
A. A. 3. 119 Palatia fulgent. With
Palatia . . . suam cf. ii. 53. 1–4
(of Claudia Rufina, the British
5 nulla nec in media certabit nata Subura
   nec Capitolini collis alumna tibi,
   nec cito ridebit peregrini gloria partus,
   Romanam deceat quam magis esse nurum.
Tu desiderium domiae mihi mitius urbis
   esse iubes: Romam tu mihi sola facis.

4-5. nulla nec... nec: for this type of double neg., common enough at all periods, both in prose and in verse, see A. 327; GL. 445; L. 1661. — in media... Subura: i.e. in the very heart of Rome; cf. Iuv. 10. 155-156 “Actum”, inquit (Hannibal), “nihil est, nisi Poeno militie portas (Romae) frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura”;
   Apoll. Sidon. C. 23. 235-237 et te seu Latialiter sonantem tamquam Romulea satum Subura, seu, etc. —
   tibi: for syntax see A. 413, b, N.;
   GL. 346, N. 6; L. 1186.

7-8. These vss. are obscure. If the text is sound, the best interpretation, perhaps, is that of Rader: ‘not soon will any (other) maiden born outside of Rome itself, even though she is the best that foreign lands can show, smile (at her birth on her parents) better fitted to be a daughter of Rome’. In ridebit M. is perhaps thinking of Verg. E. 4. 60 ff., itself a difficult passage. There Vergil says to the child whose birth is to mean so much to the world, Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem. See the editors there; Fowler Harv. Stud. 14. 17-35. For M. and Vergil see § 33; he knew well that his contemporaries were thoroughly conversant with Vergil’s poems. Yet, after all, we may well take the vss. more simply: ‘not in long ages will there be a smiling, high-born maiden of foreign birth more fit’, etc. — peregrini... partus involves metonymy, ‘a maid that is the fairest flower of’, etc.

9-10. For the discontent visible here with his life in Spain see § 15. — domiae... urbis: see 1. 3.

24. In praise of a covinnus, a present from his friend Aelianus. The covinnus was properly a British war-chariot; here, however, it is a traveling vehicle much like the essedum (4. 64. 19 N.); it was two-wheeled and topless; it had but one seat and could accommodate only two persons. See Beck. 3. 18ff.; Marq. 734. For the Roman tendency to name vehicles somewhat fancifully see on 4. 64. 19. —
   Meter: § 49.

1. solitudo: the covinnus was an unpretentious vehicle; the traveler might drive himself, thus getting rid of any eavesdropping
carruca magis essedoque gratum
facundii mihi munus Aeliani!
Hic mecum licet, hic, Iuvate, quidquid
in buccam tibi venerit loquaris:
non rector Libyci niger caballi
succinctus neque cursor antecedit;
nusquam est mulio: mannuli tacebunt.
O si conscius esset hic Avitus,
aurem non ego tertiam timerem.
Totus quam bene sic dies abiret!

muleeer, and there was no call for
display of outriders or footmen.

2. carruca . . . gratum: the
carruca was an ambitious convey-
ance; it was prob. larger and
heavier and more expensive
than the typical raeda. See 3. 62.
5; 3. 47. 13–14; Dig. 34. 2. 13 (14)
carruca dormitoria (prob. for night
travel).

3. facundi . . . Aeliani: we
cannot identify Aelianus; the adj.
would suggest a lawyer or rhetori-
cian. Giese and Gilbert, however,
made him the author of a work on
Roman military tactics (Taktikē
Θεωρία). Hirschfeld, Verwaltungs-
gesch. 224. 29, and others think that
M. had in mind Casperius Aelianus,
commander of the Praetorians un-
der Domitian and Nerva. He was
apparently a fellow-countryman of
M. (Fried.), for the present was
evidently made in Spain.

4–5. Iuvate: some Spanish
friend.—quidquid . . . venerit:
a phrase of the sermo familiaris.=
quidquid venerit in mentem. Cf.
Cic. Att. 1. 12. 4 tu velim saepe ad
nos scribas: si rem nullam habebis,
quod in buccam venerit scribo; 7.
tu tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe
vel quod in buccam venerit. See
Otto s.v. Bucce.

6–7. rector . . . cursor: for
African drivers and outriders see
9. 22. 14 N. Rector = driver. —
cursor, a fore-runner, who, girded
for running (succinctus) and often
expensively and gaudily attired,
preceded the carriage of the gran-
dee (cf. the anteambulo of the
lectica; see on 2. 18. 5; 3. 7. 2; 10.
74. 3); see Fried. SG. 2. 35 ff.;
Marq. 150, N. 6. Cf. Iuv. 5. 52–53
tibi pocula cursor Gaetulus dabit,
aut nigri manus ossea Mauri; Petr.
28 hinc involutus cocci a gausapa
lecticae impositus est praecedentibus
phaleratis cursibus quattuor.

8. nusquam . . . mulio: see
on 1; cf. 11. 38 mulio viginti venit
modo milibus, Aule. Miraris prē-
tium tam grave? surdus erat.—
mannuli tacebunt: the ponies
will betray no secrets. Mannuli
(dim. of mannus) were small Gallic
horses or ponies prized by the
well-to-do for speed and endur-
ance; cf. Plin. Ep. 4. 2. 3 habebat . . .
mannulos multos et tuctos et solu-
tos; Prop. 4. 8. 15. For the word
see Cooper, § 41.

9. conscius: pred. nom., to
share my secrets.—Avitus: L. Ster-
tinius Avitus; see § 17.

11. Paukstadt, 33–34, sees in this
and other epigrams of M. (e.g. 5.20)
Sexagena teras cum limina mane senator, esse tibi videor desidiosus eques, quod non a prima discurrem luce per urbem et referam lassus basia mille domum.

5 Sed tu, purpureis ut des nova nomina fastis aut Numidum gentes Cappadocumve regas:

an imitation of Catullus, because the poet places the important part of his theme in the middle of the epigram (4–8) with an equal number of verses before and after the chief matter. Cf. note on 5. 39. 5–6.

29. A rejoinder to the senator who had charged M. with neglect of his duties as a client. — Meter: § 48.

1. Sexagenae: see on 1. 43. 1; 3. 22. 1.—teras ... limina: cf. 8. 44. 4 sed omne limen conteris salutator. On teras see 10. 10. 2; 11. 13. 1.—senator: for the attendance of the great or high-born on the salutatio see 10. 10. 2 N.

2. desidiosus: see 1. 107. 2.—eques: on M. as eques see 5. 13. 1–2 N.

3. a prima ... per urbem: on the early hour of the salutatio see 4. 8. 1 N.; cf. 9. 92. 5–6 Gaius a prima tremendus luce salutat tot dominos.—discurremus: cf. 4. 78. 3 discurris tota vagus urbe.

4. basia mille: a poor return for a day's service at best uncomfortable (cf. 8–10). Kissing was common in ancient Rome. Not only intimate friends, but mere acquaintances were greeted in this fashion. See 11. 98 entire, esp. 1 ff. effugere non est ('is possible'), Flacc. baseatoris: instans, morantur, persecutur, occurrunt et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacumque. See Beck. 1. 88; Lanciani Anc. R. 270 ff.

5–6. Sed tu: sc. teris limina. purpureis ... regas: i.e. 'that you may get a consulship and so have your name recorded in the Fasti Consulares and subsequently obtain a province with its opportunities for wealth and exercise of power'. — purpureis ... fastis: the official lists of the higher magistrates, who wore the toga praetexta (in purpureis, then, we have a fine transferred epithet); cf. 11. 4. 5–6 et qui purpureis iam tertia nomina fastis, lane, referis Nervae; Apoll. Sidon. Ep. 8. 8. 3 licet tu ... fastos recolas purpurissatos.—nomina: the pl. is strictly correct; the free Roman had at least three names, praenomen, nomen, cognomen. — Numidum: Numidia was organized at first as a province called Africa Nova, but in 30 it was united with the province of Africa as a senatorial province governed by a proconsul. See Marq.-Wissowa 1. 466. This form of the gen. pl. belongs to poetry; see Neue-Wagener, Formenlehre, 1. 34–35. The form in -um is older than the longer form in -arum; it is in no sense a contraction of the latter. See App.—Cappadocum: after 70 Cappadoxia and Galatia were united as a single province governed by a consular legatus; see Marq.-Wissowa 1. 367.—regas: a strong verb, used to mark a rule that required more or less display of military force. See App.
at mihi, quem cogis medios abrumpere somnos et matutinum ferre patique lutum, quid petitur? rupta cum pes vagus exit aluta et subitus crassae decidit imber aquae nec venit ablatis clamatus verna lacernis, accedit gelidam servus ad aurículam et "Rogat ut secum cenes Laetorius" inquit. Viginti nummis? non ego: malo famem

7. cogis: conative present; see A. 467; GL. 227, N. 2; L. 2300. — medios . . . somnos: for the language cf. Ov. Am. 2. 10. 19 at mihi saevus amor somnos abrumpat inertes; Verg. G. 3. 530 nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris. For the salutatio as foe to sleep cf. 10. 70. 5 non resalutantes video nocturnus amicos; 12. 18. 12-16 N.

8. matutinum . . . lutum: cf. 3. 36. 3-4 horridus ut primo semper te mane salutem per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum; 10. 10. 8 N. — ferre patique: half idiomatic; cf. Lucr. 2. 291 (sed ne mens ipsa) devicta quasi hoc cogatur ferre patique; Hor. Ep. 1. 15. 17 rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique.

9. vagus exit: the foot is no longer held snugly by the broken shoe, but, so to say, roams at will; cf. Ov. A. A. 1. 516 nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet. M. frequently uses vagor and vagus to describe tramping about Rome; cf. 1. 2. 6; 4. 78. 3 discursis tota vagus urbe. — aluta here = calcceo; see 2. 29. 8 N.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3. 271 pes malus in nivea semper celeratur aluta. With rupta . . . aluta cf. 1. 103. 5-6; Iuv. 3. 149-150 rupta calcceus alter pelle patet.


11. nec . . . lacernis: the poet's lacerna (see 2. 29. 3 N.; 2. 43. 7) had been taken by a fine house-slave, and now, when he calls lustily for it, the slave takes his time, leaving M. unprotected in the rain. This vs. matches rupta . . . aluta, 9. — verna: see 1. 41. 2 N.; 2. 90. 9. The word might refer to M.'s own pedisceus; if so, see § 11.

12-13. accedit: i.e. 'while I am waiting for the rain to cease'. — servus . . . inquit: the patron does not condescend to give the invitation in person; the invitation is thus as mean as the meal to which it bids M. See on 1. 20; 1. 43; etc. Verses 9-14 = 'when I am without good shoes, and cloakless too, some one bids me come (forthwith) through the rain to a worthless dinner'.

14-15. Viginti nummis: sc. eeneum (deliberative subjv.): 'what, dine on twenty sesterces?' Note the hyperbole; the patron will not spend twenty sesterces on the whole dinner! The sum named, if expended upon each guest, would provide an ample repast. — malo . . . mereamur (16): see on vis mittam, 1. 117. 2. — quam, than.— merces: i.e. 'the pay for our services as clients'. The commercial
quam sit Cena mihi, tibi sit provincia merces,
et faciamus idem nec mereamur idem.

Hoc nemus, hi fontes, haec textilis umbra supini
palmitis, hoc riguae ductile flumen aquae,
prataque nec bifero cessura rosaria Paesto,
quadque viret Iani mense nec alget holus,

word well marks the commercial character of the amicitia at this
time, as does mereamur, 16.

Hoc... haec... hoc, yonder; M. points to object
after object. — nemus is more
than silvae; the estate has wood-
land that affords a good place to
keep stock. Cf. vlysos. — fontes:
the estate has good natural springs,
an independent water supply; con-
trast the situation on his Nomen-
tanum and at his city house (9, 18).
— haec... palmitis: i.e. the
dense shade afforded by the inter-
oven shoots and leaves of the
vine; the words suggest not simply
a cool retreat from summer heat,
but a supply of wine. Cf. Hor. C.
1. 38. — supini palmitis: the
Romans ordinarily trained the vine
about trees (3. 58. 3 N.) or over
poles; the former arrangement
constituted an arbus tum, the latter
a vinea. M. seems to have had a
vinea; hence supini, low-lying

(prop. 'lying on its back'). This
adj., however, might well describe
a vineyard on a terrace or hillside;
cf. Hor. C. 3. 4. 23 Tibur supinum.
— hoc... aquae, yonder chan-
neled stream of fertilizing water.
M. points to some aqueduct that
was tapped for purposes of irri-
grauae: active in sense; cf. Verg.
G. 2. 485 rigui... in vallibus am-
nes. Irrigation was commonly prac-
ticed in ancient Greece and ancient
Italy; see e.g. Cic. Cato M. 15. 53
quid ego irrigiones... proferam,
quibus est multa terra secundum
and F. G. Moore's note there: “The
art was learned by the Romans
from its past-masters, the Etrus-
cans”. — ductile: cf. aquae duc-
tus, ‘aqueduct’.

3. prata: cf. 1. 88. 6 N. — nec
= ne... quidem; see on 1. 1. 19.
20. — bifero... Paesto: see 5.
37. 9 N.; 6. 80. 6; 9. 60. 1. For
a similar hexameter-ending cf. Verg.
G. 4. 119; Prop. 4. 5. 61.

4. viret... alget: the winter
climate of central Spain is distinctly
more severe than that of Rome,
but the local conditions at Bilbilis
in general or on M.'s farm there
in particular may have been espe-
cially favorable; it is probable, also,
that M. had paid much less atten-
tion to the possibilities of winter
5 quaeque natat clusisanguilla domestica lymphis, quaeque gerit similes candida turris aves, munera sunt dominae: post septima lustra reversohas Marcella domos parvaque regna dedit. Si mihi Nausicaa patrios concederet hortos, Alcinoo possem dicere “Malo meos”.

vegetables at Rome than at Bilbilis; in that case he might have regarded here as a rare phenomenon what had been common enough at Rome, though he knew it not.

5. **anguilla domestica**, tame eels, kept prob. in a preserve or reservoir (*piscina*; cf. *clusis* ... *lyphis*); cf. 10. 30. 21—24. For the collective sing. see 3. 58. 13; 7. 89. 1; 4. 64. 32. — *lyphis*: this word denotes clear water and suggests that the reservoir was constructed by damming a rivulet from one of the fonts (1).metrical considerations precluded putting the antec. in this verse at the end, as in 4, 6.

6. **gerit**: i.e. gives a home to. — **similes** ... **aves**: i.e. white doves. Cf. 3. 58. 18 N. With **similes sc. sibi = turri**. — **candida turris**: cf. Col. 8. 8 totus autem locus et ipsae columbarium cellae poliri debent albo tectorio; quoniam eo colore praecipue delectatur hoc genus avium; Ov. Tr. 1. 9. 7.

7. **dominae**: on the strength of this word some (e.g. Brandt 35; Van Stockum 39) have held that Marcella was M.’s wife; see § 15. **Domina** was indeed used by the husband in addressing his wife, but it was also used by clients of their patronesses. Cf. **dominus = patronus** (see on 2. 18. 5). All M.’s expressions concerning Marcella can easily be explained as the utterances of beneficiary concerning benefactor. — **post** ... **lustra**: see 12. 18. 15—16 N. — **reverso**: sc. mihi.

8. **domos**: see App. — **parva** ... **regna**: regna often in poetry = *domain* (cf. note on 10. 61. 3). But the sense may rather be that M. proudly feels himself at last a true rex, i.e. a dives, a homo beatus (see on 2. 18. 5), even though his realm is small; cf. 4. 40. 3 *praetulimus tantis solum te, Postume, regnis*; 12. 48. 16; 12. 57. 19.

9. **Nausicaa**: the lovely daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians (see 4. 64. 29 N.; 10. 94. 2). In this comparison M. seems to have in mind the fruit-producing virtue of his garden; cf. Priap. 16. 3—4 (*pompa*) *qualia credibile est spatiantem vire paterno Nausicaam pleno saepe tulisse sinu*; Stat. Silv. 1. 3. 81 *quid bifera Alcinoi laudem pomaria*? — For the final ὁ of Nausicaa see § 54, a; cf. 14. 187. 2 *nec Glycerā fuieri, Thais amica fuit*.

34. M.’s thoughts after his return to Spain must have reverted often to Rome; see § 15 fin. In Rome he had suffered much (3), but the balance had been after all on the side of enjoyment. Of one phase of that enjoyment, the possession of friends, M. is thinking especially. The poem then means: ‘Leaving Rome was worse than I thought; I didn’t realize what I was going to lose by breaking the ties of my friendships at Rome. Verily, friendships are a nuisance;
Triginta mihi quattuorque messes tecum, si memini, fuere, Iuli, quarum dulcia mixta sunt amaris, sed iucunda tamen fuere plura, et si calculus omnis huc et illuc diversus bicolorque digeratur, vincet candida turba turba nigriorem. Si vitare velis acerba quaedam et tristes animi cavere morsus, nulli te facias nimis sodalem: gaudebis minus et minus dolebis.

Libras quattuor aut duas amico

they make one suffer so at parting'.

1. Triginta... messes: see 12. 18. 16 N. For messis = annus (metonymy) cf. 6. 70. 1; 10. 103. 7 quattuor accessit tricesima messibus aetas.

2. Iuli: for Iulius Martialis see 1. 15; 4. 64; 5. 20. 1; etc.

5-6. si calculus... digeratur: for the custom of marking days with stones of different colors see 9. 52. 4-5 N. — diversus bicolor-que: pred. nom., giving the result of huc et illuc... digeratur; we may render, freely, 'in two heaps so that the two colors show'. The two colors are white (for the dulcia and iucunda of 3-4), black (for the amara of 3).—For the diaeresis in 5 see § 49, d.

8-12. The second person is generalizing (we should say 'one'); in such cases the subjv. is the usual mood; cf. note on 1. 15. 5.

9. animi... morsus: torture of soul, due to separation, temporary or permanent.

10. sodalem: see 1. 15. 1 N.; 7. 86. 5; 2. 43. 15; 10. 104. 8.

11. gaudebis minus: i.e. 'you (one) will lack the undeniable pleasures of friendship'.—minus dolebis: separation from persons not sodales will give no pain.

36. M. reminds Labullus, a patronus otherwise unknown, who had perhaps boasted of his generosity, that his self-congratulation is not justified, for, measured by the standards of the past, his generosity becomes downright meanness.

—Meter: § 49.

1. Libras: sc. argenti; silver plate was a common present, e.g. at the Saturnalia. Cf. 2. 44. 1-2; 2. 76. 1; 7. 86. 7; 8. 71. 1-2 quattuor argenti libras mihi tempore brumae misisti; 10. 15. 7-8; 10. 57. 1-2. The value of such plate was estimated by
algentemque togam brevemque laenam, interdum aureolos manu crepantes
possint ducere qui duas Kalendas,
5 quod nemo, nisi tu, Labulle, donas,
non es, crede mihi, bonus. Quid ergo?
Ut verum loquar, optimus malorum es.
Pisones Senecasque Memmosque

weight; the weight was sometimes engraved on the plate itself; cf. C. I. L. 3. 1. 1769; Petr. 31 tegeben
asellum duas lances, in quorum marginibus nomen Trimalchionis
inscriptum erat et argenti pondus; Fried. SG. 3. 123–124; 163 ff. —
The accusatives in 1–3 are objects of (donat ...) donas, 5. — quatuor ... duas: i.e. only four, just
two.

2. algentem ... togam: a toga so thin that it freezes itself! how can it keep any one warm? Cf. 4.
34. 2 quisquis te niveam dicit habere
togam; 14. 135. 2 cum teget algentes
alba lacerna togas; contrast sudatrices
toga, 12. 18. 5 N. — brevem ... laenam: the laena was a
garment of the sagum or lacerna type
(see 2. 29. 3 N.; 2. 43. 7), not easy to
distinguish from the lacerna. It was
heavier than the toga and seems to have been worn over it,
or even over the lacerna, perhaps
as a weather garment. Under the
Empire it was used as a thick warm
outer garment instead of the toga.
It might be of various colors, and
was held in place by a brooch or
clasp at the shoulder. Cf. Iuv. 3.
282–284 quamvis improbus annis
atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem
coccina laena vitari iubet et comitum
longissimus ordo; Pers. 1. 32 circum
umeros hyacinthina laena est; Beck.
3. 221. — brevem: too short for
style or warmth; cf. brevis toga,
10. 15. 7; togula, 4. 26. 4; etc.

3. aureolos ... crepantes:
cf. 5. 19. 14 qui crepet aureolos for-
sitan unus erit. The aureolus, a gold
coin equivalent to 100 sestertii or
25 denarii, corresponded to an English
sovereign or to an American
half-eagle. See Hultsch 308 ff.; Hill,
Handbook 54. The dim. marks M.'s
contempt (see on 4. 26. 4; 5. 37. 20);
the noun thus plays the rôle played
by the adjectives in 1–2. On the
other hand manu crepantes, which
suggests that the money was real (it
rang true), plays the part filled by
the nouns of 1–2. We thus get very
pleasing as well as subtle variety.

4. ducere = producere, protrahere; we may, however, render by
last, endure, as if the verb were here
intransitive. Cf. 4. 66. 4 duxit ...
aestates synthesis una decem. The
vs. is artificial; M. might have said,
more simply, quibus possis ducere
duas tantum Kalendas. See on
catenati ... labores, 1. 15. 7. —
Kalendas = menses (synecdoche).

5. nemo: sc. donat; quod nemo,
nisi tu, Labulle, donat is the com-
moner form.

6. non ... mihi: cf. 1. 41. 2.

7. ut ... loquar, to speak
plainly, not to mince matters. See
A. 532; GL. 545, Rem. 3; L. 1962.
—optimus ... es: for the thought
cf. Sen. Ep. 79. 11 nec enim bonitas
est pessimis esse meliorem.

8. Pisones: the Pisones,
though of a plebeian gens, con-
stituted an old and very illustrious
et Crispos mihi redde, sed priores:

fies protinus ultimus bonorum.

Vis cursu pedibusque gloriari?

Tigrim vince levemque Passerinum:

nulla est gloria praeterire asellos.

39

Odi te, quia bellus es, Sabelle:

res est putida bellus et Sabellus;

family. M. is thinking of its last great representative, C. Calpurnius Piso, after whom the great conspiracy against Nero in 65 was named; see § 9; Fried. SG. 1. 249 ff.; Merivale chap. 53. This Piso was noted for his liberality; see Tac. Ann. 15. 48. There appears no reason to doubt that the liberality of the patrons had been steadily diminishing for a generation; see Fried. SG. 1. 381. — Senecas: see § 9; 1. 61. 7 N.; 4. 40. 1–2 atria Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto et docti Senecae ter numeranda domus. The three Senecas alluded to in 4. 40, as perhaps here also, were the philosopher, an older brother Junius Gallio, and a younger brother Annaeus Mela. Junius Gallio is believed to be the proconsul of Achaea before whom St. Paul appeared at Corinth (Acts 18. 12); see e.g. Teuffel, § 268. 7. To the philosopher M. probably owed his Nomentanum; see § 10. — Memmios: C. Memmius Regulus, consul in 63, was prob. in M.'s thoughts.

9. Crispos: see 4. 54. 7 N. With Pisones ... Crispos cf. Iuv. 5. 108–111 nemo petit (nunc) modicis quae mittebatur amicos a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat largiri, namque et titulis et fascibus olim maior habebatur do-nandi gloria.— priores: none of their stingy descendants, but liberal givers like to those of the good old days. For Seneca's idea of liberality cf. e.g. Ben. 2. 1. 1 sic demus quomodo vellemus accipere, ante omnia libenter, cito, sine ulla dubitatione; 2. 1. 2 proximus est a negante qui dubitavit. Publilius Syrus has bis dat qui cito dat.

11–13. 'Would you win true fame as a benefactor? Be willing then to outdo worthy contestants'. — Tigrim ... Passerinum: famous race-horses; see 7. 7. 8–10. On the public furor over such animals see Fried. SG. 2. 335 ff. — levem, light-footed, swifl. — asellos: dim. of contempt; see on aurelos, 3. For the thought cf. Hor. S. 1. 1. 90–91 infelix operam perdas, ut si quis assellum in Campo doceat parentem currere frenis? M. is not thinking of the stupidity of the ass, but of his lack of speed.

39. M. jeers at Sabelius (see 7. 85; 9. 19), playing on his name. Note the similarity of verse termination, after the manner of Catullus (see on 1. 109. 1; 2. 41. 3–4). — Meter: § 49.

1. bellus: see 1. 9, with notes; 3. 63.

2. putida, rotten, decaying, and so disgusting; the word perhaps
bellum denique malo quam Sabellum. 
Tabescas utinam, Sabelle, belle!

46
Difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus es idem:
nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te.

51
Tam saepe nostrum decipi Fabullinum 
miraris, Aule? semper homo bonus tiro est.

54
Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine laeus

suggests that Sabellus was suffering from some offensive malady, a result of excesses; tabescas, 4, may point the same way (but see note there). In 3. 98; 6. 33; 12. 43, a Sabellus, perhaps the man named here, is described as filthy and licentious. — bellus: sc. homo.

3. bellum . . Sabellum: M. works to a climax; 'in short (de-nique) Sabellus is worse than a bellus homo'. One may, however, get a far better effect by seeing a play on bellum, 'war'; 'I prefer war with all its horrors to Sabellus'.

4. Tabescas: see on putida, 2. The inference there stated is of course not inevitable; the vs. may be only a sort of informal devotion.

— Tabescas . . belle is as oxymoric as tabes bella would be. This view seems more effective than the other interpretation (good as that is), got by omitting the comma after Sabelle and taking belle as adjective.

46. On a testy friend.— Meter: § 48.

1. Difficilis, captious, hard to get along with.
rem magnam praestas, Zoile, si bonus es.

57
Cur saepe sicci parva rura Nomenti laremque villae sordidum petam quaeris? Nec cogitandi, Sparse, nec quiescendi in urbe locus est pauperi: negant vitam ludi magistri mane, nocte pistores, aerariorum marculi die toto;

1. Nomenti: on M.‘s Nomentanum see 2. 38. 1 N.; etc. Sicci indicates that the soil was unproductive, for the water supply was poor; see 9. 18. 5 N. — parva rura: see 9. 18. 2; 9. 97. 7. There was little at the Nomentanum, and that little was but mediocre.

2. larem ... sordidum: for lar (lares) see I. 70. 2 N.; I. 76. 2; 9. 18. 2; etc. — sordidum logically modifies villae rather than larem; for its meaning see 10. 96. 4 N.

3. cogitandi: on the time-stealing exactions of life in town see Plin. Ep. 1. 9; Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 65–80 (the latter passage ends with tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos vis canere et contracta sequistigiam vatam). — quiescendi includes freedom from such noises as preclude literary work, but primarily refers to opportunity to sleep; cf. then 10. 74. 12 N.; 12. 18. 15–16 N. Plin. Ep. 9. 6. 1 welcomes the Ludi Circenses only because they attracted such crowds that the town was quiet enough to admit of some literary work. The extreme narrowness of the streets and the tendency of shopkeepers to encroach more and more on the highway itself added to the press and the resulting confusion and noise; see Fried. SG. 1. 27 ff.

4. vitam: i.e. such life as is worth the living; see 1. 15. 4, 12 N.

5. ludi magistri mane: see 9. 68, with notes. — mane, nocte together give the parts of the night and so together balance die toto, 6; we need not be troubled because M. does not mention these parts in proper sequence. — pistores, bakers, who had then, as now, to prepare their wares in the night. They seem also to have cried their wares before daylight; see 14. 223. 1–2 surgite: iam vendit pueris intacula pistor cristataeque sonant undique lucis aves. — Note the chiasmus.

6. aerariorum, brisers, copper-smiths.—marculi: a comparatively rare word; cf. Lucil. 1165–1166 Marx (=1181–1182 Lachmann) et velut in fabrica fervens cum marculis ferrum tinnitu multum cum magnis ... ictibus tundit.
hinc otiosus sordidam quatit mensam
Neroniana nummularius massa,
illinc palucis malleator Hispanae

tritum nitenti fuste verberat saxum;
nec turba cessat entheata Bellonae,
nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco,

7. *otiosus*, lounging; he spends much of his time waiting for custom. — *sordidam*, dirty, whether in the literal sense, or in the figurative, *mean, paltry*. — *quatit mensam*: when business is dull, the *nummularius* (8) shakes the table and the coins, that the chink of the money may attract the attention of possible customers. The man is a money-changer (at least this is the usual sense of *nummularius*); his table is in the open air. Money-changers were frequently called *mensarii*. See Marq.-Wissowa 2. 66 ff.

8. Neroniana . . . massa, with his supply of money of Nero's coinage; massa, prop. 'lump', 'bar', 'ingot', is frequently used of money in quantity; cf. the etymology and uses of 'bullion'. It is probable that Nero's coinage is singled out for mention because he debased the currency. He reduced the denarius to $\frac{1}{96}$ lb. (3.41 gr.) of silver, the aureus to 7.4 gr. of gold. From Augustus's time the aureus had contained 7.3 gr. of gold; this again was the average weight long after Nero's time (Hultsch 311; 318; Hill, Handbook 53-54). After the old coinage had been restored, the *mensarii* were doubtless often called upon to make exchange between the debased and the better currency. The debased coinage on the table of this man is a part of the characterization of the small curb-stone broker. Neroniana . . . massa seems to be abl.

of char., with the usual adjectival force ('tricky', 'cheating'). P. and S., however, thinking that a money-changer could not make noise enough to interfere with sleep, interpret *nummularius* of a 'coiner', striking out coins with hammer and die. This agrees well with 9-10, and makes Neroniana . . . massa an easy instr. abl., but there seems no authority for taking *nummularius* as 'coiner'.

9. *palucis*, gold-dust. This is a Spanish word, of uncertain spelling; see Harper's Latin Lexicon s.v. *Ballux*. See App. Hultsch thinks, perhaps rightly, that this man hammered Spanish gold-dust into leaves of gold which he used for gilding. On the word see Cooper, § 17.

10. *tritum*, worn, i.e. by the *fustis*. — *nitenti*, i.e. bright with the particles of gold adhering to it. — *fuste*, beetle, of wood.

11. *entheata = fanatica*, an epithet applied to priests of Cybele, Isis, Serapis, and Bellona. Cf. 11. 84. 4. *furit ad Phrygios entheata turba modos*, with notes; Iuv. 6. 511-512 *ecce furentis Bellonae matrisque deum chorus intrat*. See Preller-Jordan 2. 386. On the word see Cooper, § 80.

12. *fasciato . . . trunco*: a common street sight in antiquity was the shipwrecked sailor, real or pretended, begging alms, sometimes singing or telling his tale of woe. Such beggars often carried a piece of the wrecked vessel or a picture
a matre doctus nec rogare Iudaesus, nec sulphuratae lippus institor mercis.

15 numerare pigri damna quis potest somni?

dicit quot aera verberent manus urbis,

of the wreck; cf. Pers. 1. 88–90 men moveat (naufragus) ... cantet si naufragus, assem protulerim? cantas, cum fracta te in trabe pictum ex umero portes? Iuv. 14. 301–302 mersa rate naufragus assem dum rogat picta se tempestate tueatur; Phaedr. 4. 22. 24–25 ceteri tabulam suam portant rogantes victum. Here fasciato... truncó is commonly interpreted of a picture of the shipwreck painted on a fragment of the lost vessel, wrapped in bands to protect it. But the picture would have effectiveness only because uncovered and visible to every passer-by. Besides, truncus is commonly used not of a fragment of anything, but of the thing from which a part is cut, e.g. of the trunk stripped of branches, not of the several branches. Further, on this view it is difficult, if not impossible, to explain the syntax of fasciato ... truncó. It is better, then, to regard the phrase as an abl. of characteristic, to render by 'the wordy mariner of the swathed (bandaged) body', and to suppose that the man, feigning great bodily injury, has his body wrapped in bandages, pretending, perhaps, to have lost an arm or a leg. For a similar trick cf. 7. 39. 5–9 quum (podagram) dum volt nimis adprobare veram et sanas linit obligatque plantas inceditque gradu laborioso ... desit (= desitit) fingere Caelius podagram (i.e. he became lame in very fact).

13. a ... Iudaesus: in the Latin poets the Jew is a professional beggar or fortune-teller; see Fried. SG. 3. 617ff. Because of prejudice and enactments against them, esp. after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, they were virtually forced to beg in order to live. Cf. Iuv. 3. 13–16 nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur Iudaes, quorum cophinus faenumque supellex, omnis enim populo mercedem tendere iussa est arbore et eiecit mendicat silva Camenis.

14. sulphuratae ... mercis: see 1. 41. 4–5 N. — institor, peddler; cf. 7. 61. 1; Ov. A. A. 1. 421–422 institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emacem, expedit merces teque sedente suas; Hor. C. 3. 6. 30. — lippus: see on 8. 9. 2. Here, however, the lippitudo may be due to the sulphur fumes, if the institor mended broken glassware (see on 1. 41. 4–5).

15. pigri ... somni: sleep such as a man enjoys who thinks that he has a right to be lazy and to live a life of inglorious ease. Cf. 12. 62. 1–2 antiqui rex magne poli mundique prioris, sub quo pigra quies nec labor ullus erat. The question serves as protasis to 16; 'if any man tells ... he will also be able to tell', etc.

16. quot ... urbis: i.e. how many tinkling cymbals or brazen instruments are used in Rome to exorcise the evil spirits that, as men believe, have bewitched Luna. Cf. Iuv. 6. 442 ff.; Liv. 26. 5. 9; Ov. M. 4. 332 ff.; Tib. 1. 8. 21 ff.; Tac. Ann. 1. 28; etc. The din was intended to drown out the incantations by which the magicians (cf. 17) had affected the moon and so to break their spell.
cum secta Colcho Luna vapulat rhombo.  
Tu, Sparse, nescis ista nec potes scire,  
Petilianis delicatus in regnis,  
cui plana summos despicit domus montes  
et rus in urbe est vinitorque Romanus  
— nec in Falerno colle maior autumnus —  
intraque limen clausus essedo cursus,

17. Colcho . . . rhombo: i.e. is tortured and sorely wounded by the magician’s circle or wheel. — Colcho: because Medea, famed for her magic skill, was a Colchian, Colchus or Colchicus = magicus; see 3. 58. 16 N. — vapulat: for the meaning see on 10. 62. 9. — rhombo (cf. ῥῆμβος): cf. 9. 29. 9 = 10 quae nunc Thessalico lunam deducere rhombo . . . sciet. The Latin name for the rhombus was turbo; cf. e.g. Hor. Epod. 17. 7, with Smith’s note. The turbo was a small lozenge-shaped board, to one end of which was attached a cord; it was whirled round and round to make a loud buzzing noise; the witch meanwhile chanted her incantations. The instrument (known as a ‘bull-roarer’) is still in use in this way among uncivilized peoples.

19. Petilianis . . . regnis: see 12. 31. 8 N. Though the estate of Petilius had passed into the hands of Sparsus, still, after a custom which to this day has abundant illustration, it is known by the name of him who conferred distinction upon it by owning or inhabiting it. In Iuv. 3. 212–222 the magna Asturici domus seems now to be owned by a man named Persicus. The exact reference may be to Q. Petilius Cerialis Caesius Rufus, consul suffectus in 70 and again in 74 (Klein 43–44), or to his son or brother, Q. Petilius Rufus, consul in 83 (Klein 47, N. 4). — delicatus: i.e. living luxuriously; see on 4. 30. 16.

20. cui . . . domus: see 1. 117. 7 N. — plana . . . domus: an obscure phrase. It seems least unsatisfactory to say that the adj. carries the main thought; the sense is then ‘the levels (roof) of your house (palace) look down on the mountain tops’; cf. then 4. 64. 10–12, with notes.

21. rus in urbe: i.e. country enjoyed in town; cf. 8. 68. 1–2 qui Corcyraei vidit pomaria regis, rus, Entelle, tuae praefet ille domus; 3. 58. 45. This rus in urbe was apparently as large as that of Iulius Martialis (4. 64) was small; it had ground enough for a large vineyard (22) and an ample gestatio (23). On the great horti in Rome see 6. 80. 3 N.; 3. 58. 2–4. — Romanus = urbanus, in urbe ipsa. A far commoner epithet of a vinitor in Italy would be Campanus.

22. Falerno colle: see 4. 69. 1 N.; 5. 64. 1. — autumnus = vindemia, vintage; cf. 3. 58. 7.

23. limen: i.e. of the range of buildings or of the estate. Cf. 12. 50. 5 (on a highly ornamental mansion) pulverumque fugax hippodromon ungula plaudit. — clusus: freely, ‘private’. The other reading, latus, ‘spacious’, also yields a good sense. See App. — essedo: see 4. 64. 19 N. — cursus: i.e.
et in profundo somnus, et quies nullis
offensa linguis, nec dies nisi admissus.
Nos transeuntis risus excitat turbae,
et ad cubile est Roma. Taedio fessis
dormire quotiens libuit, imus ad villam.

Maiae Mercurium creastis Idus,
Augustis redit Idibus Diana,
Octobres Maro consecravit Idus:

gestatio, curriculum (hippodromos),
porticus; see on 1. 12. 5.
24. in profundo somnus: cf.
the quietude of the Ianiculum; see
4.64.18–23. Even at a distance from
the city great pains were taken to
insure easy sleep; cf. e.g. Plin. Ep.
2. 17. 22 (of a cubiculum in his villa
at Laurentum) non maris murmur,
non tempestatum motus, non fulgu-
rum lumen ac ne diem quidem sentit,
nisi fenestris aperitis.
9. 36. 1–2, writing of his life on his
Tuscan estate, says: evigilo cum
libuit ... clausae fenestrae manent
... cogito ... notarium voco et die
admisso quae formaveram dicto.—
admissus: freely, with your con-
sent.
26. excitat = exergescit; cf.
Plaut. Mer. 160 dormientis specta-
tores metuis ne ex somno excites?
 Cf. note on excitatus, 5. 14. 3.
28. imus ad villam: cf. Hor.
Ep. 1. 17. 6–8 si te grata quies et
primam somnus in horam delectat,
si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum, si
laedit caupona, Ferentinum ire in-
bebo.—On the meter see § 52.
67. Another tribute to Vergil.
See on verses 3–4; § 33.—Meter:
§ 49.
1. Maiae ... Idus: vocative.
—Mercurium creastis: i.e. for
the Romans, esp. from the time
when the first temple was dedicated
to Mercury (then revered as the
god of trade) on the Ides of May,
259 B.C.; see C.I.L. 1, p.393; Marq.-
Wissowa 3. 367; 575. M. calls the
festival observed annually on
May 15 in honor of Mercury the
dies natalis of the god; cf. Fest. 148
Maiis Idibus mercatorum dies festus
erat, quod eo die Mercurii aedes esset
dedicta.
2. Augustis ... Idibus: there
was a festival of Diana on Au-
gust 13. It was a slave’s holiday;
her temple on the Aventine was a
slave’s sanctuary. Cf. Fest. 343
servorum dies festus vulgo exstis-
matur Idus Aug., quod eo die Ser.
Tullius, natus servus, aedem Dia-
nae dedicaverit in Aventino. See
Preller-Jordan 1. 316 ff.; Marq.-
Wissowa 3. 581. For the form of
the adj. Augustis see on Algidos,
10. 30. 6.—Diana here = ‘Diana’s
festival’.
3. Octobres ... Idus: cf. Dona-
tus(Suet.) Vita Verg. 2 natus est Cr.
Pompeio Magno M. Licinio Crasso
primum consultibus Iduum Octo-
brium die. — Maro consecravit:
 cf. Comparetti 49: “Vergil was
then already (i.e. by M.’s time) the
saint of poets; and, of all the apo-
theoses of the Roman Empire, this
Idus saepe colas et has et illas, 
qui magni celebras Maronis Idus.

80
Ne laudet dignos, laudat Callistatus omnes: 
cui malus est nemo, quis bonus esse potest?

82
Effugere in thermis et circa balnea non est
Menogenen, omni tu licet arte velis.
Captabit tepidum dextra laevaque trigonem,
deification of Vergil, though ill-defined in its origin and exaggerated in its effects, was, without doubt, the only one inspired by a really generous sentiment". Note that M. speaks as highly of Vergil as he does of Mercury and Diana.

4. saepe colas: the subject may be wholly indefinite; still it is easy to think that M. had in mind Silius Italicus. Cf. 4. 14, with notes; 11. 48; 11. 50. — has: the Ides of October. — illas: the Ides of May and August. For the custom of honoring the memory of a great man by observing his birthday cf. 7. 21, with notes; 7. 86. 1 n.; 10. 27. 1; Iuv. 5. 36-37 (vinum) quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant Brutorum et Cassi natalibus; Sen. Ep. 64. 9 quidni ego magnorum virorum et imagines habeam incitamenta animi et natales celebrem? quidni ego illos honoris causa semper adpellem? M.'s regard for Vergil seems to have been something deeper than the high, but conventional, esteem in which his name was held by M.'s contemporaries; cf. 3. 38. 8; 5. 56. 5; 4. 14. 14 magnlo ... Maroni; 11. 52. 18 aeterno ... Vergilio; 12. 3. 1 summo ... Maroni; 14. 186. 1 inmensum ... Maronem (but see note there).

1. Ne ... dignos: 'that he may not praise the worthy only', 'that he may not confine his praise to the worthy' (to do that is to run risk of offending those who are not praised); sarcastically interpreted, the clause = 'that he may not praise the worthy at all'. This form of wit, which consists in a sarcastic ascription of purpose in a given act, a purpose which of course the actor never in fact entertained at all, appears elsewhere in Latin, e.g. several times in Horace.
2. quis ... potest: sc. ei, a dat. of interest, 'in the eyes of him'.
82. On a persistent dinner-hunter, who resorts to the lowest means to gain his end. Cf. 2. 11; 2. 14. — Meter: § 48.
1. Effugere ... non est: see on 12. 11. 5; cf. 11. 98. 1 effugere non est ... basiatores.
3-4. Captabit ... pilas: to translate this passage is easy enough, but our knowledge of Roman ways of playing ball is too limited to enable us to interpret it with certainty. On the general subject see Beck. 3. 171 ff.; Marq. 841 ff.;
Smith D. of A. 2. 421 ff.; McDaniel Trans. Am. Phil. Ass. 37. 121-134. The trigon (τρίγωνον) or pila trigonalis was a game played by three persons who stood in the form of an equilateral triangle. The ball used was the ordinary pila; each player had a ball. It would seem that a player might arbitrarily strike or throw the ball to either of the other two players (i.e. there was no necessary routine of throws); hence, since a player might be compelled at any moment to handle two or even three balls simultaneously or nearly so, to play the game well one must be as skillful with the left hand as with the right. Cf. 14. 46. 1-2 si me (= pilam trigonalem) mobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, sum tua. Tu nescis? rusticce, redde pilam. The phrase captabit... pilas is grimly humorous; Menogenes carries his captatio so far that he is captator ipsarum pilarum!—tepidum, warm, in the sense of warming, causing perspiration; ball and game are described in terms of their effects (transferred epithet). The trigon was a very active game; hence the players stripped wholly or nearly so for the play. Cf. 4. 19. 5-9 seu lentum ceroma teris tepidum victoria trigona, sive harpasta manu pulverulentâ rapis, plumea seu laxi partiris pondera follis.—inputet... pilas: the obscurity (see on 3) lies here. The vs. seems to = ‘that he may charge up his many catches against you’. It is clear that Menogenes helps some player by catching balls that the player ought himself to catch, and that he charges his skill in doing this against the player, as entitling him to a dinner. According to Marq. 844 there were in the trigon three persons, standing one behind each player, whose business it was to stop the balls missed and in the shortest possible time to get them back into the hands of the player, and three other persons to keep score; cf. C.I.L. 4. 1936 Amiantus Epaphra Territius ludant; cum Hedysto Lucundus Nolanus petat (i.e. collect the balls missed); numeret Citus et Acus Amiantho; Petr. 27. In this view Menogenes is not a player at all, but a member of the second group of three; he assists one player by catching the balls that player misses. This is substantially McDaniel’s view (published after the above was written; see Trans. Am. Phil. Ass. 37. 126-128); Menogenes is thus a ‘chaser’ or ‘backstop’, whose attentions it is impossible for the players to escape, particularly since such attentions, when rendered by the right person, were most helpful and welcome (as they are in tennis to-day). But it seems hardly likely that under such circumstances he would be called upon to display much skill and activity (cf. 3), unless the man he is trying to assist were a very poor player. It remains then to suppose that Menogenes is a player proper, who plays into the hands of his patron by displaying extraordinary activity and skill and thus taking, in place of the other, balls he might not be able to handle. For a hint of this view see Smith D. of A. 2. 425. But why does one who wants to escape Menogenes engage with him “in anything so voluntary as a game of ball” (McDaniel), and why should any one else enter into a game so unfairly conducted or remain therein? Finally, McDaniel (129-130) interprets the passage cited
colliget et referet laxum de pulvere follem, et si iam lotus, iam soleatus erit; linteas si sumes, nive candidiora loquetur, sint licet infantis sordidiora sinu; exiguos secto comemtem dente capillos

above from C.I.L. 4. 1936 somewhat differently. — inputet: cf. 12. 48. 13 inputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, 'let Jupiter charge against me...and it will become', etc. — acceptas, caught, intercepted; accipere pilam was a technical phrase, like our 'catch a ball'.

5. colliget...follem: another way of playing ball, practiced apparently in an open court (cf. de pulvere) with the follis, a large but light ball, filled merely with air; cf., then, the modern basket-ball. This light ball was struck by the fist or palm or forearm, affording exercise less violent than that given by the trigon, and so adapted to the needs of boys and older men; cf. 14. 47.

1-2 i.e procul, iuvenes; mitis mihi (= follis) convenit aetas; folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes. The man Menogenes is helping is old. — colliget et referet, will pick out of the dirt and return to the player. Colliget...follem involves zeugma, since colligere...follem is not a natural phrase; M. is thinking rather of colligere pulvereum, i.e. the vs. = folleum laxum tam ardentem referet ut pulvereum ipsum colligat. — laxum: this adj. is regularly used of the follis as soft, spreading; cf. 4. 19. 7, cited on 3; 14. 45.

1-2 (on the pila paganica) haec quae difficili turget paganica pluma folle minus laxa est et minus arta pila.

6. et si, although. — iam lotus...soleatus: i.e. already bathed and dressed for dinner; he will not hesitate to risk spoiling his best clothes. — soleatus: see 3. 50. 3 N.

7. linteas...sumes: i.e. to rub down, after exercise and bath are both over. Linteas = mantelia (mantlia), towels brought to the bath by slaves for the master's use; cf. Ap. M. 1. 23 ac simul ex promptuario oleum unctui et linteas tersui ac cetera huic eadem usui profer ociter et hospitem meum perduc ad proximas balneas; Petr. 28 ilaque intravimus balneum...iam Trimalchio unguento perfusus tergebatur, non linteis, sed pallis ex lana mollissima factis. — nive candidiora (esse); cf. 4. 42. 5 sit nive candidior; 5. 37. 6 N.; 7. 33. 2 candidior prima...nive; Catull. 80. 1-2 quare rosea ista labella hiberna faint candidiora nive; repeatedly in Ov., e.g. Am. 3. 5. 11 candidior nivibus. We may supply esse or take loquetur as in 1. 61. 8; 10. 96. 1 and candidiora as pred. accusative to ea = linteas.

8. licet: as in 2. — sinu: the front of an infant's outer garment; freely, bib.

9. exiguos...capillos: 'though the locks you are combing with the toothed ivory are scanty indeed'. Exiguos carries the emphasis. Note position of the adj. and the noun at the ends of the verse; see on argutis...libellis, 1. 1. 3. — dente: collective sing., = pectine (synecdoche). It is possible also to take dente as = 'ivory'; cf. 5. 37. 5 N. In either case secto = cut, sawn. Combs were often made of boxwood.
10. **Achilleas...comas:** M. may be thinking of the tradition told e.g. by Hyg. Fab. 96 that Thetis, mother of Achilles, to keep him out of the Trojan War, sent him in his early boyhood to the court of Lycomedes king of Scyros, to grow up there in female attire among the daughters of the king. Here his hair grew long. Cf. 5. 48. 5-6 *talis deprensus Achilles deposit gaudens, matre dolente, comas.* Homer gives to Achilles, as to the other heroes, ξανθή κόμη, fair golden hair, which, because it was in senate less familiar to the Homeric people than dark hair, was accounted the ideal of youthful beauty. Again, in Homer certain of the Greeks are καρφοκομυντες, long-haired. M. may be thinking of all this, or of the convention of the Greco-Roman stage by which all fighting men were represented as long-haired; cf. Plaut. Mil. Glor. 61–64 rogitationant (me mulieres) "Hiciné Achilles est?" ... "Immo eius frater", inquam, "est". Ibi illarum altera " Ergo necasor pulcher est?" inquit mihi "et liberalis: vide causaries ('hair') quam decent!" In art Achilles is generally represented with his helmet on, so that his hair is for the most part concealed. In an Attic vase-painting of the sixth century B.C., in which Achilles and Ajax are represented as playing a game of backgammon (?), Achilles’s hair is abundant, hanging below the helmet (see Schreiber-Anderson Pl. XXXVI, Fig. 8).

11. **fumosae:** amphorae carefully pitched (see 11. 18. 24 N.) were exposed to the smoke and heat of the bath-room furnace, because this process was supposed to hasten the mellowing of the wine; cf. 7. 79. 3 N.; Ov. F. 5. 518 *promit fumoso condita vina cado;* Hor. C. 3. 8. 9-12 *hic dies anno redeunte festus corticem adstrictum pice de-moverit amphorae fumum bibere institutae consule Tullio. —feret ipse: he will do a slave’s work. —tropin de faece: the very dregs of the dregs, the residuum at the very bottom of the amphora, which is compared to bilge-water in the bottom of a ship (cf. τρόπις = carina, ‘keel’). The point of this vs. cannot be clearly determined. Can *feret = auferet* (see on 1. 4. 2), and is the meaning that he will carry away the dregs as if they were a treasure (to be drunk later, as Santra carries off food to be eaten later: see 7. 20)? *Ipse* will then suggest that the patron drinks the rest. Still, *feret* may merely mean ‘will endure’, ‘will put up with’.

12. **frontis...tuæ:** editors generally take this verse in close connection with 11 and suppose that the *tropis* was rubbed on the patron’s skin or taken by him as an emetic, with *frontis umor* as the result. In this case Menogenes carries the lees for another’s use. But 12 need not have any connection at all with 11; the vs. is most effective if taken by itself, as a crowning example of Menogenes’s sycophancy. —**usque:** see 9. 48. 4 N.; Menogenes can never be moderate in his services; for him *ne quid nimis* has no meaning.
perpessus dicas taedia mille "Veni!"

92
Saepe rogare soles qualis sim, Prisce, futurus,
si fiam locuples simque repente potens.
Quemquam posse putas mores narrare futuros?
dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris?

94
Scribemus epos; coepisti scribere: cessi,
aemula ne starent carmina nostra tuis;
transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos:
aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi;

5  fila lyrae movi Calabris exculta Camenis:
plectra rapis nobis, ambitiose, nova;

14. Veni: i.e. to dinner (cf. 11. 52. 2 N.); abruptly said in self-defense; we should have expected rather a curse.
1. Prisce: probably Terentius Priscus (see 8. 12; 12. 4), despite Friedländer’s objections.
4. qualis eris: for the ind. after the subjv., see on 6. 8. 6; 6. 88. 3.
94. ‘Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but, Tucca, it can be carried too far’. — Meter: § 48.
1. Scribemus epos: placed at the head of the various departments of literature; so Quint. 10. 1. 46; 10. 1. 85 places epic at the head of Greek and Latin literature.
2. This vs. is not to be taken too seriously.
3. transtulit . . . cothurnos may well = ‘I shifted from comedy to tragedy’, i.e. ‘I tried comedy, then tragedy’; in that case he says nothing of Tucca’s comedies. But nostra Thalia need mean no more than ‘my poetic genius’ (cf. 4. 8. 12; 7. 17. 4); in that case comedy is not mentioned at all here or anywhere else in the epigram, unless it is suggested by epigrammata, 9. For the language of this vs. see 8. 3. 13 N.; 8. 18. 7; 5. 30. 1 Varro, Sophocleus non in insigni cothurno; Ov. Tr. 2. 393 impia nec tragicos tetigis.
set Scylla cothurnos; Am. 1. 15. 15.
4. longum . . . syrma: see 4. 49. 8 N.
5. fila lyrae movi = lyrica (carmina) scripsi; lyric poetry was, in theory, written to be sung or chanted. — Calabris . . . Came-
nis: see 8. 18. 5 N. — Camenis: see 4. 14. 10 N.
6. plectra: the plectrum (cf. πλήκτρον, πλήγκττο) was a quill or stick, generally of ivory or gold, used to strike (pick) the chords of the lyra (‘lyre’); cf. e.g. Hor. C. 2. 13. 26–28 et te sonantem plenius
audemus saturas: Lucilius esse laboras;

ludo leves elegos: tu quoque ludis idem.

Quid minus esse potest? epigrammata fingere coepi:

hinc etiam petitur iam mea palma tibi.

Elige quid nolis — quis enim pudor omnia velle?

et si quid non vis, Tucca, relinque mihi.

of a given nation has become the vehicle of its satire. Hence modern
and ancient writers both regard
Lucilius as the typical satirist. See
for example, Hor. S. 1. 4. 1–13; 2. 1. 62ff.;
Quint. 10. 1. 93; Iuv. 1. 165–167;
Pers. 1. 114. Of his thirty books of
Saturae about 1400 verses remain.
M. thus naturally makes Lucilius
rather than Persius or his friend
Juvenal the typical satirist. — esse
laboras: for the constr. cf. e.g. 10.
3. 1. cur ego laborem notus esse tam
prave?

8. ludo: cf. i. 113. i; 8. 3. 2; 9.
26. 10. The verb particularly fits
the erotic elegy of Ovid, Tibullus,
and Propertius.

9. minus: i.e. lower in the
literary scale. — epigrammata:
for M.'s opinion of the epigram
see 4. 49. — fingere, compose, a
common meaning; cf. Hor. C. 4. 2.
27–32 ego apis Matinae more modo-
que... parvus carmina fingo; A. P.
382 qui nescit versus tamen audet
fingere; Suet. Tit. 3 (peritissimus
Titus erat) Latine Graeceque, vel in
orando vel in fingendis poematibus.

10. mea palma: i.e. 'my fame',
'my reputation'; see 10. 50. 1; 10.
53. 4.

11. quis... velle: an ironical
query, in sense an exclamation
rather than a question; 'tis a strange
modesty (i.e. 'tis no modesty at all)
to wish', etc. Pudor prop. = 'regard
for the proprieties', such respect
for public opinion as restrains one
from doing wrong.
Ne toga cordylis et paenula desit olivis
aut inopem metuat sordida blatta famem,
perdite Niliacas, Musae, mea damna, papyros:
postulat ecce novos ebria bruma sales.

1. On Books XIII–XIV see § 13. They come in time between the Liber Spectaculorum and Book I of the Epigrams; they were published at the Saturnalia of 84 or 85 (perhaps one collection appeared in each of these years). The separate pieces were intended as sentiments or labels attached to gifts at the Saturnalia or to favors given to guests at dinner; they thus represent the earliest stage of the epigram (§§ 22; 26), being in theory written on the gift itself. For such a purpose they would find a ready sale. Nearly all the Xenia are for presents that cater to the needs of the inner man.— Meter: § 48.

1. Ne... olivis: cf. 3. 2. 4–5 N.
— cordylis: see 3. 2. 4 N.; I. 52. 7.
— paenula: see I. 103. 5–6 N.

2. aut... famem: cf. 14. 37. 2.
— sordida: the blatta loves dark, musty places.—Verses 1–2 perhaps mean ‘That fish and olives may have clothes, though I have none, that roaches may have food, though I myself starve’.

3. perdite... papyros: i.e. ‘inspire me to fill (destroy) paper enough to satisfy these demands’.

— perdite: cf. 2. 1. 4; 6. 64. 22–23 audes praeterea quos nulius noverit
in me scribere versiculos miseris
et perdere chartas; Iuv. 1. 17–18
stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
vatis occurras, peritae parcere
chartae; 7. 99 perit hic (in writing
history) plus temporis atque olei
plus. In this sense perire is the
pass. of perdere; the use is a reflec-
tion of the proverbial oleum et ope-
ram perdere; see Otto s.v. Oleum.

— Niliacas... papyros: see 3. 2. 4, 7 N. The Nile valley was the chief source of papyrus. This was so abundant and cheap that it long held its place against parchment (membrana: see I. 2. 3 N.; I. 66. 11) as a substance on which books were written, spite of the superior advan-
tages of parchment (see on 14.
188. 1). — mea damna: i.e. both
in paper and in time spent in filling
it, with the secondary thought that
the toil after all brings no adequate
return.

4. novos... sales: i.e. a
new collection of witticisms. The
Saturnalia (see 4. 14. 6–7) was a
season of relaxation and festivity
for all classes; wine flowed freely
then. Cf. 14. 1. 9 sed quid agam
Non mea magnanimo depugnat tessera talo
senio nec nostrum cum cane quassat ebur;
haec mihi charta nuces, haec est mihi charta fritillus:
talo, ebur: the ivory dice-box (see on fritillus, 7) or the dice themselves.

7. nuces here has a double meaning: (1) sport, amusement (children played with nuts, esp. at the Saturnalia, which was a school vacation; cf. the proverb relinquere nuces, ‘to come to man’s estate’); (2) gains, from gambling (among children, and in friendly sport between older people, where money was not risked, nuts were often the stake). Cf. 4.66.15–16 subposita est blando numquam tibi tessera talo, alea sed parae sola fuere nuces; 14.19.1 alea parva nuces et non damnosa videtur. See Preller-Jordan 2.17. — fritillus: see 4.16.8 N.; 5.84.3.

8. alea is to be taken in the double sense of gambling and children’s play; see on nuces, 7. — damnun...lucrum: common technical terms of business; cf. Eng. ‘profit’ and ‘loss’. See e.g. Hor. S. 2.2.95–96 grandes rhombi patinaeque grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus; Sen. Apocol. 12.11.1 fin. vosque in primis qui concusso magna parastis lucra fritillo; Pub. Syr. 207 lucrum sine damnno alterius fieri non potest.

3. ‘Talk about presents! Here’s a book full, and for but a few coppers’. — Meter: §48.
Omnis in hoc gracili Xeniorum turba libello constabit nummis quattuor empta tibi.
Quattuor est nimium? poterit constare duobus et faciet lucrum bibliopola Tryphon.

Haec licet hospitibus pro munere disticha mittas, si tibi tam rarus, quam mihi, nummus erit.
Addita per titulos sua nomina rebus habebis: praetereas, si quid non facit ad stomachum.

1. gracili: here, as often, M. appears to use a word in a double sense, as (1) slender, slight, physically (gracili . . . libello gives the effect of a double dim.), (2) simple, unadorned in style. For the latter sense cf. Quint. 12. 10. 66 sed neque his tribus quasi formis ("kinds of style") inclusa eloquentia est, nam . . . inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est; Gell. 6. 14. 1–3; Hendrickson, The Origin and Meaning of the Ancient Characters of Style, A. J. P. 26. 249–290, esp. 268–276, 288–289.

2. constabit: see I. 103. 10 N. — nummis quattuor: four sesterces. The price is low (see on 1. 66. 4; 1. 117. 17), but if we consider the value of slaves and remember that a large number could copy at the dictation of a single reader, there is no reason to question it.

3. poterit . . . duobus: i.e. there is an edition still cheaper. Cf. Stat. Silv. 4. 9. 7–9 noster purpureus novusque charta et binis decoratus umbilicis praeter me mihi constitit decussis (10 asses: perhaps Statius is joking).

4. et = et tamen. — bibliopola Tryphon: cf. 4. 72. 1–2 exigis, ut donem nostros tibi, Quinte, libellos: non habeo, sed habet bibliopola Tryphon. Tryphon was publisher also for Quintilian; see the epistle addressed to him by Quintilian as preface to the Institutiones. See also on 1. 2. 7.

7. titulos: the lemmata or titles of the various couplets; see 11. 42. 2 N. The vs. shows that the lemmata in this book are genuine. — rebus: the various objects described in the book.


70. A protest against the eating of a bird so beautiful as was the peacock. We must not take the protest too seriously, especially if we recall 13. 1. Introd.; the giver of a pavo would hardly question seriously the propriety of his own gift. For similar humor, frequent enough in these two books, cf. e.g. 13. 87; 13. 94. On the pavo see 3. 58. 13 N. In Varro's time a single egg of the pavo was worth five denarii, and a bird fifty denarii. Cf. Suet. Tib. 60 militem praetorianum ob surreptum e viridiario pavonem
M. VALERI MARTIALIS

70

Pavones

Miraris quotiens gemmantis explicat alas et potes hunc saevo tradere, dure, coco?

77

Cycni

Dulcia defecta modulatur carmina lingua cantator cycnus funeris ipse sui.

87

Murices

Sanguine de nostro tinctas, ingrate, lacernas induis, et non est hoc satis: esca sumus.

capite puniit. That the Romans raised these birds extensively we know from Varro and Columella. See Beck. i. 109; Mayor on Iuv. 1. 143. — Meter: § 48.


2. et = et lamen. — potes, have you the heart? (cf. dure). On the use of the peacock at dinner see 3. 58. 13 N. Hortensius the lawyer first had one served at dinner. Later, it was for a season indispensable to an up-to-date cena; gluttons who tired of the fleshy parts served up the brains or tongues of the birds.

77. For the song sung by the swan, esp. at its death, see on 5. 37. 1; cf. Ov. Her. 7. 1-2 sic ubi fata vocant, udis abiectus in herbis ad vada Macandri concinit albus olor; Sen. Phaed. 302 dulcior vocem moriente cycno. — Meter: § 48.


2. cantator . . . sui: the bird supplies in himself a substitute for the conventional praeficae and nenia.

87. The lament of the murices. — Meter: § 48.

1. Sanguine . . . nostro = purpura (see 2. 16. 3 N.). — ingrate: cf. dure, 13. 70. 2: ‘instead of showing gratitude you eat us’ (cf. 2). — lacernas: see 2. 29. 3 N.; 2. 43. 7.

2. esca sumus: the mollusk from which the purple dye was extracted was edible.
94. The damma cannot be identified with certainty. It may have been the chamois (cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 214 on the various kinds of caprae: sunt et dammae et pygargi et strepsicerotae multaque alia haurd dissimilia; sed illa Alpes, haec transmarini situs mittunt), or, perhaps, an antelope. They appeared in the venationes of the Empire; M. had prob. seen them there. See Fried. SG. 2. 544. In 4. 35. i dammae fight in the arena; in i. 49. 23–24 M. says they were hunted in Spain. They are mentioned here because they were good to eat; Iuv. II. 120–122 at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas, nil rhombus, nil damma sapit, putere videntur unguentia atque rosae. See also on 3. 58. 28.

— Meter: § 48.

1. Dente, tusk; cf. II. 69. 9 (on a dog killed by a boar) fulmineo spumantis apri sum dente perempta; Ov. M. 10. 550 fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri. For the thought cf. Hor. S. 2. 1. 52–53 dente lupus, cornu taurus petit: unde nisi intus monstratum?


22 damula vocata, quod de manu effugiat: timidum animal et imelle (i.e. the word damula, dammula is derived from de + manus!); Hor.

126. M. urges his reader to be an Epicurean (in the sense in which many Romans — e.g. Horace — understood that term) and to use up in self-enjoyment what he can, while he may. — Meter:

§ 48.

1. Unguentum and vina, which suggest the comissatio (see on I. 27. 1; 3. 12. 1; 10. 20. 20), typify the pleasures of life. With the vs. as a whole cf. 8. 77. 3–8; Hor. C. 4. 7.

19–20 cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis amico quae dederis animo;

2. 3. 19–20 cedes et exstructis in altum divitiis potietur heres (therefore enjoy life while you may)

13–16); 2. 14. 25–28 assumet heres Caecuba dignior servata centum clavibus et mero linguet pavimentum superbo, pontificum potiore cenis (the ode is addressed to “a man. of wealth, surrounded by all the comforts ... of life, but perhaps a trifle overcareful in the use of his means” (Smith)); Ep. I. 5. 13–14 parcus ob heredis curam nimi-umque severus adsidet insano.

2. nummos: i.e. only ‘such money as you can not eat or drink or spend in any way upon your- self’.
127

CORONAE ROSEAE

Dat festinatas, Caesar, tibi bruma coronas:
quondam veris erat, nunc tua facta rosa est.

127. This piece naturally andappropriately follows 126. On theuse of roses at Rome see on 5.37.9; 10.20.20; on the coronaeconniviales (sutiles) see on 5.64.4; 9.61.17. — Meter: § 48.

f. festinatas, forced; freely,early. The garlands are made ofroses raised under glass in hot-houses; see 8.14.1-4 N.; 4.22.5 condita sic puro numerantur li- lia vitro.—bruma: on the wordsee 3.58.8; 5.34.5. For winterroses cf. 6.80, with notes; Macr. S.7.5.32 nec sic admitto varieta-
tem, ut luxum probem, ubi quaeruntur aestivae nives et hibernae roae.
APOPHORETA

37

SCRINIUM

Selectos nisi das mihi libellos, admittam tineas trucesque blattas.

186

VERGILIUS IN MEMBRANIS

Quam brevis inmensum cepit membrana Maronem!

37. On this book see 13.1. Introd. The pieces of this book were written to accompany dinner favors (apophoreta) which the guests carried away in their napkins (mappae); for such apophoreta cf. e.g. 10. 27. 3 N.; Petr. 56; 60. — Scrinium commonly denotes, as here, a receptacle for books, cylindrical in shape, a larger capsà; cf. 1. 2. 4 N. For other book receptacles see I. 117. 15 N. — Meter: § 49.

1. Selectos: i.e. few and choice. — mihi: the scrinium speaks; this device M. often uses in this book.

2. tineas... blattas: see 6. 61. 7 quam multi tineas pascunt blattasque diserti; Iuv. 7. 24-26 quae componis dona Veneris... marito (i.e. 'give to Vulcan to burn') aut clude (in scrinio) et positos tinea pertunde libellos. For the use of oil of cedar to preserve books from insects see 3. 2. 7 N. Plin. N. H. 13. 86, quoting Cassius Hemina concerning some books found in the coffin of King Numa when it was dug out of the Ianiculum, says: mirabantur alii, quomodo illi libri durare posset, ille ita rationem reddat... libros citratosuisse, propter aediteria tineas non tetigisse.

186. On a miniature or pocket edition of Vergil, a parchment codex. On these handy editions in parchment see 1. 2. 3-4, with notes. Cf. 14. 188. — Meter: § 48.

1. brevis... membrana: since one could write on both sides of parchment (see 1. 2. Introd.) and in a very fine hand (things not easily done well on papyrus), a small parchment book would hold much. — inmensum, voluminous; note the antithesis with brevis. But the word also refers to Vergil's literary greatness; see 12. 67. 3-4 N., and cf. Hor. C. 4. 2. 7-8 inmensusque ruit profundo Pindaros ore. The emphasis is intensified by the juxtaposition of the two adjectives.
ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit!

187

Mevánòpov Θaiś

Hac primum iuvenum lascivos lusit amores; nec Glycera pueri, Thais amica fuit.

188

CICERO IN MEMBRANIS

Si comes ista tibi fuerit membrana, putato

2. The value of the copy was further enhanced by a portrait of Vergil on the first page. Before the end of the first century portraits of popular authors were common not only in the public libraries, along with statues in marble and bronze, but in their works. M. himself enjoyed this distinction (see O. Crusius in Rh. Mus. 44.455). See Fried. SG. 3. 239 ff. Varro produced a work called Imagines, which contained 700 such portraits; see Teuffel, § 166. 5. — vultus, features, looks; see 1. 53. 2 N.

187. On the Thais, a play of Menander. Menander, who flourished during the latter part of the fourth century B.C., was the greatest representative of the New Attic Comedy; this is attested both by his reputation among the Greeks and by the use made of his plays by Roman playwrights, esp. Afranius, Caecilius, and Terence. The play here meant was named after Thais, the Athenian hetaera, who was famous not only for her wit and beauty, but as having been the mistress successively of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy, king of Egypt. — Meter: § 48.

1. Hac: sc. fabula or dramatis persona; render by ‘in this play’ or ‘under the guise of this character’; instr. ablative. The gift in this case was a copy of the play.
— lusit: see 1. 113. 1; 8. 3. 2; 9. 26. 10.— lusit amores: for syntax see on 5. 66. 2.

2. nec . . . fuit: ‘and in fact not Glycera, but Thais was the love of his youth’. — Glycera: a name often adopted by the hetaerae (cf. the meaning of Τ'λυκέρα). A woman of this name is said to have been the mistress of Menander. — For the quantity of Glycerά see § 54, a. — pueri: i.e. of Menander in his youth, when he is said to have been unusually handsome. — Thais . . . fuit: not to be taken literally. M. rather means that Menander fell in love with the heroine of his comedy.

188. A parchment pocket edition of Cicero is recommended as a handy traveling companion. Cf. 14. 186. Introd. One could not well handle a papyrus volume in a wagon. There is nothing here to show how much of Cicero was included in the edition to which M. refers; contrast note on 14. 190. 2. Fried., however, maintains that we are to think of several volumes.
— Meter: § 48.

1. comes: see 1. 2. 1–2 N.
carpere te longas cum Cicerone vias.

189

**Monobyblos Properti**

Cynthia, facundì carmen iuvenale Properti, accepit famam, nec minus ipsa dedit.

190

**Titus Livius in Membranis**

Pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, quem mea non totum bibliotheca capit.


189. The Monobiblos (Μονόβιβλος) was the first book of Propertius. That book begins with the word Cynthia, the assumed name of Propertius's mistress (see on 8. 73. 5); the name Cynthia is given to the book in at least one Ms. of Propertius. For Roman ways of referring to books see on 4. 14. 14; 8. 55. 19. — Meter: § 48.

1–2. *Cynthia . . . famam*: for the thought cf. 8. 73. 5 N. Cynthia here suggests the woman rather than the book; she has been immortalized by Propertius's work. — *facundi*: see on 1. 61. 8. — *accepit*: sc. *a Propertio*. — *nec . . . dedit*: sc. *Propertio*. But for his mastering passion for Cynthia, says M., Propertius would have missed immortality.


1. *Pellibus* shows clearly that the book is written on parchment (membrana). — *exiguis . . . ingens*: antithesis similar to that in *brevis inmensum* in 14. 186. 1; the antithesis is helped here, too, by word-order, though in a somewhat different way; the contrasted expressions, treated as wholes, are set at the opposite ends of the verse. — *artatur . . . ingens*: cf. 1. 2. 3 N.

2. *totum* throws light on 1, and shows that M. has in mind an epitome of Livy. We still know of at least two epitomes of Livy; recently an Oxyrhynchus papyrus has given us a fragment of an epitome not identical with that previously known. The epitome of our text may, however, well have been in several volumes; see 14. 188. Introd. The practice of making epitomes of lengthy works was well established by the Augustan age and became increasingly common later. — *capit*: note the mood; M. talks as if he had already tested the matter.
M. VALERI MARTIALIS

194

Lucanus

Sunt quidam qui me dicant non esse poetam, sed qui me vendit bibliopola putat.

195

Catullus

Tantum magna suo debet Verona Catullo, quantum parva suo Mantua Vergilio.

208

Notarius

Currant verba licet, manus est velocior illis: nondum lingua suum, dextra peregit opus.

194. For Lucan see on 1. 61. 7–8; 7. 21. — Meter: § 48.

1. Sunt . . . poetam: quidam implies that this was not the consensus of critical opinion. These quidam may have echoed an older depreciation of Corduba as a literary center; see Fried. S.G. 3. 379–380. See on unicum, 1. 61. 7.

2. putat: sc. me esse poetam. 'The rapid sale of my books is proof enough of what the world in general thinks'.

195. On Catullus see 1. 61. 1 N.; 2. 71. 3; 4. 14. 13; § 34; etc. — Meter: § 48.

1. magna . . . Verona: Verona was great only by comparison with parva Mantua (see 8. 73. 9); Mantua can hardly be said to have had any place in Roman history until a comparatively late time, except in so far as Vergil's career made the town known as his birthplace. See 1. 61. 1–2, with notes. — suo, her beloved; see on 1. 13. 1; 8. 55. 2. Cf. 10. 103. 5 nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo ('than Bilbilis to me').


CRITICAL APPENDIX

For a brief account of the more important Mss. see Introd. §§ 42 ff. For a more complete account see the Praefatio of Professor W. M. Lindsay's critical edition of Martial in the Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis; Lindsay, Ancient Editions of Martial; Friedländer, Einleitung, 67-108. Only the more important variants can be cited here. For a more complete apparatus criticus see the editions of Friedländer, Lindsay, and J. D. Duff (in Postgate's Corpus Poetarum Latinorum). When the name of a modern scholar follows a reading, it is to be understood that the reading is a conjectural emendation by that scholar. To save space, where all or a majority of the best Mss. of a given class support a reading, no specific reference to separate Mss. is ordinarily given. Since Lindsay's text is the latest, its readings are given where they differ from those followed in this book. The reading given in black-face type is that of the text in this edition.

ABBREVIATIONS

a = all or some of the best Mss. of the A-class (§ 43).
b = " " " " " " " " B-class (§ 44).
c = " " " " " " " " C-class (§§ 45-46).
m = some inferior Mss.
A = Codex Leidensis (Vossianus) 56. See § 46.
B = " Leidensis 121.
C = " Leidensis 89.
E = " Edinburgensis. See § 46.
F = " Florentinus Mediceus.
f = " Florentinus (on fifteenth century paper). See § 44.
G = " Gudianus Wolfenbuttelensis 57.
H = " Vindobonensis. See § 43.
L = " Lucensis 612. See § 44.
Ly = Lindsay's edition.
P = Codex Palatinus Vaticanus 1696. See § 44.
Q = " Arundellianus 136. See § 44.
R = " Leidensis (Vossianus) 86. See § 43.
T = " Thuauneus (Colbertinus or Parisinus) 8071. See § 43.
V = " Vaticanus 3294. See § 46.
X = " Parisinus (Puteanus) 8067. See § 46.
CRITICAL APPENDIX

LIBER SPECTACULORUM

1. 2 Assyrius Alciatus adsiduus T Q m 3 Iones Scaliger hono-

res T Q m If this is read, templo is local abl., and honores will denote

the temple itself, the works of art it contained, etc., thought of to-

gether as a complex honor to Trivia 4 deum Q m deion T Delon

J. F. Gronovius Ly 7 cedit cedat Q m 8 loquetur loquatur Q m

29. 5 parma Wagner possita... palma H positam... palmam R

palma seems unlikely in view of palmas in 9 (Fried.) 9 utrique (after

misit) Scaliger utrisque H utrisque R 11 te sub Scaliger tibi

H R

Book I

3. 5 rhonchi E m rhonchi L Q runt H iuvenesque senesque

a E iuvenesque senisque c Early (not later) Latin shows -is in nom.

pl. of declension 3; see A. 73 and footnote; GL. 38, 1

10. 1 Gemellus T b venustus or gemellus venustus c As a coinage

to represent some disguise (see on 8. 73. 5), Venustus (cf. pulchra in 3) is

more probable than Gemellus, but the latter is better attested 4 peti-
tur a c appetitur L Q

12. 1 Herculei gelidas b (L) c (E) hercleas gelid T 5 um-
bras T c auras b (L) 10 par tam parta L Q 12 deos b c
deu T

13. 1 traderet traheret c (E) 2 strinxerat T b traxerat c (E)

3 feci fecit L 4 quod tu T c (E) tu quod b (L)

15. 1 sodales b sodalis c (E) 5 quod b (L) quae c 10 fluunt

b m fluent c (E) 12 nimiris minis L

25. 2 pectore pectine O. Mueller; see Hermes, 12. 394

27. 2 quincunces qui nunc est c (E) 3, 7 Procille procille c

procelle b (L)

29. 3 si tua vis dici L. Martens, Festgabe für W. Crecelius (Elber-
feld, 1881), 27 ff. 4 si dici mea vis L. Martens, ibid. hoc b c haec

Q m en (eme) Schn.

41. 6 madidum calidum Heinsius tepidum Mordtmann (cf. 1.

103. 10; 5. 78. 21) 11 urbius Urbicus Scrivaris 17 posses

possis Scriverius 1621

42. 1 fatum factum T 4 fatis G satis T Q c (E) Most modern

editors read fatis (abl.); cf. fatum, 1. But satis has the support of at

least two classes of Mss. Besides, the sentence profits by an adv. bal-

ancing nondum, 3. If, however, satis is read, further changes are, for

metrical reasons, necessary, e.g. satis hoc edocuisse C or satis hoc vos
docuisse X Scriverius
43. 3 tardis seris Flach (cf. 3. 58. 8) 6 grana T mala c (E) 7 lactantis lactantes T X V lactentes c (E G) Sassina sasina (sasina) T fusina c (E) Fiscina Scrivierius 10 armato amato T
53. 3 carmina crimina c (E) 4 interpositus c interposito b (L) uillo Heinsius uilis b (L) vito c (E) vili . . . unco Scrivierius
9 multisona dulcisona Heinsius Atthisde alite T
61. 1 syllabas syllabos O. Crusius in Rh. Mus. 47. 71 3 Aponi aponi b (L) apone c (E) apona m 5 Apollodoro Apollinari Giese
15 plaudit b ugaudet c (E)
66. 3 constet b (L) constat c (E) 4 sophos nummis nummis sophos b (L Q) 10 pumicata punicata b (L Q) 11 umbilicus umbilicus c (E)
70. 5 veneranda venerando c (E) 10 tholus b c torus T 13 ne T b nec c (E) See on Lib. Spect. i. 2; App. on 7. 92. 10 limenque lumenque T 15 proprius c (E) potior T amet amat b (L) 17 sic b si c (E) excuses excuses Ly Forms like caussa, divissio (i.e. with double s after a long vowel) were used by Cicero and Vergil, but by Quintian's time were uncommon; see Quint. i. 7. 20
72. 3 sibi b tibi c (E)
76. 3 cantusque chorosque b (L) cantus citharamque c Ly 6 omnes inter Köstlin (i.e. haec inter fenerat una deos) 8 varias varios b (L) vario Schmieder 9 deorum c (E) 10 sed perinane c semper inane b 11 Permesside nuda permesside nuda b permessidis unda c (E) parnaside nuda Q 12 proprius L divitiusque divitionque c (E)
88. 3 accipe a c aspice b (L) Pario parvo T Fario (Phario) E m 5 faciles T c fragiles b (L) 7 accipe, care acum pector e T monimenta b (L) c (E) monumenta c momenta T 8 vivet b c vivit T 9 perneverit supremus Lachesis peruenerit annus T Q E
89. 2 garris m garrire L E Ly garrire, the better attested reading, would depend on licet. But the repetition Garris . . . garris, 1-2, is more in M.'s manner; see on 10. 35. 11-12; 3. 44. 16 5 adeoque b adeone c (E)
93. 1 Aquinus in lemm. of L. amicus b (L) 2 adisse c abisse b (L) 4 plus tamen est b inscriptum est c (E) legis b leges c (E) 6 raro raros b quos raros Rooy
103. 4 riserunt Aiserunt archetype of the C-class (according to Ly) audierunt Heinsius 6 est et Heinsius terque quaterque b bisque quaterque c (E) 7 semper c (E) tibi nunc b (L) 8 cenas . . . duas mensas . . . duas Rooy 11 in ius, o illuso (out of inlusio) b (L) inlusto c (E)
CRITICAL APPENDIX

107. i carissime clarissime P
colla b (L) nixa nixa c (E) 13 monet et rogat b rogat et monet elevati c (E) 19-21 Issam Ipsam P Q L

109. i-5 Issa Ipsa P Q L B 4 lapillis capillis c (E) 8 collo

II. 6 velit velis cuale E 13 pete petes c (E) The fut. ind. often enough is equivalent to an abrupt inv.; the usage belongs to colloquial style Atrectum arrectum (through adrectum, atrectum) c (E) See Renn 57 17 denaris c denarii L (unmetrical)

BOOK II

I. 2 perlegeretque perlegetve P2 5 peragit a L Q peraget c (E)

5. 3 diisungunt a distingunt (or distinguunt) b (L) c (E)
7. i Attice attice a attale b (L) c (E) 5 Attice attice a b
attale c (E) 6 es arte et arte b (L) 7 facias tamen facis tamen
b (L) c (E) facis attamen Q

II. 2 seram c sera b (L) Ly prints seram, but thinks sera may be right 10 cenat b c cena est T

14. 5 tum c (E) tunc b (L) 7 hinc hic Scriverius 13 nam
thermis iterumque iterumque iterumque lavatur b (L) nam ther-
mis iterumque iterumque lavatur c (E) nam thermis iterumque ternis ite-
umque lavatur Heinsius 15 tepidae tepida b (L)

18. 8 Maxime maxime a b posture c (E) but the lemma shows Ad Maximum Ly thinks that Postume may have been an old variant in 1, 8

20. 2 iure vocare R dicere iure c (E)
29. 1 terentem c (and L) tenentem P Q F  5 Marcelliano b
marcellino G (perhaps rightly, says Ly. See Müller, De re metrica, 299)
marcelliniano E (which perhaps arose, as Ly suggests, out of Mar-
celliano) 8 laesum album Young Class. Rev. 6. 305 pingit b

30. 3 felixque ac fidusque b (L) The latter reading may be cor-
rect, either in the sense of ‘(once) faithful’ or with ironical force

38. 2 reddit reddet c

41. T gives a different order, thus: 9, 10, 12, 11, 6, 7, 13–23 6 et
nam T 13 severos saevos T 20 lugentique b (L) c (E) lugen-
tive a piumve a piumque b (L) c (E)

43. 2 sonas sonas? (with Κωνᾶ φίλων! in 1) Duff 4 Parma

57. 7 Cladi Salmasius gladi b (L) claudi c (E)
66. 2 incerta inserta Heraldus 3 quo b Fc quod T 4 et cecidit caeditur et Heinsius saevis sectis Merula ["with her hair (i.e. scalp) cut" (P. and S.)] Plecusa plecusa or plecussa a c phlegusa (L) or phlecusa b comis genis Markland (who also read sectis for saevis) 6 tangat tangit T tangito Heinsius 8 tua a b (L) tuo c (E)

71. 1 candidius b c gallidius T (a mere graphic blunder for callidius) 2 lego a b legis c (E) 5 istud a c illud b (L)

Book III

2. 4 madida c madidas b (L) 5 piperisve b (E) piperisque c (E) 11 rubeat rubeas c (E) 12 vindice indice c (E)

4. 1 requirit requirit T 3 rogabit b (L) rogarit T rogavit c (E) 5 absim a c absit b (L) quae quae breviter quae breviter quae breviter quae breviter quae breviter X B G 7 respondeto responde poetae c (E)

12. 3 falsa falsa T Q C G

22. 2 sed or set b (L) et c Ly 3 ferres c (E) The other Mss have ferre 4 summa sumpta Heinsius perduxti Scriverius duxisti b (L) perduxit c (E) 5 nihil b (nichil L) nullum c (E)

25. 4 hic c is L Ly si P

38. 3 disertior c (E) disertius b (L) But discretior T 7 pan-

gentur tangentur c (E)

43. 3 fallis a b fallas c (E)

44. 4 quid quod b (L) c (E) 12 sonas ad aurem tenes euntem c (E); cf. 14 13 licet T b sinis c (E) 14 tenes euntem sonas ad aurem c (E); cf. 12 15 fugas fuga T c (E) 18 probus a c bonus b (L)

45. 3 illa a c ista b (iste L) 5 rhombos a b rhombum c (E)

46. 5 cunctos cuneos Turnebus Heinsius Schn. 2 7 causa a c causam b cena [coena] Hartman Mnemos. 25. 338

50. 5 perlegitur b (L) perletor G1 porrigitur X C G2 perge-
tor E 6 neque b (P Q) nec E Ly venit b (P Q) fuit c (E)

7 librum b (L P Q) bruma c (E A V B2 G) broma X βρωμα Gilbert Q. C. 1, n. 1 promis Fried. Acad. Alb. Regim. 1878, I, p. 4; id. ibid. 1878, II, p. 3 drama and deinde (for denique) poema Heinsius

52. 1 ducentis ducenis Scriverius

58. 16 phasiana phasisanea c (E) 21 agnus E A G anus X anus B anus C 22 serenum perennem Mordtmann (cf. 10. 47. 4)

26 subdolum c subdole b (L) 35 Sassinatis; de silva Sassinate de silva Mss Ly (with ; after silva) This reading is possible enough; the Romans pastured their cattle largely in the woods; see e.g. Smith on
CRITICAL APPENDIX

Hor.  C. 1. 31. 5  *Sassinitis, de silva* Heinsius  *Sassinitis; e silva* Rooy
39 vimine offerunt Heinsius  *vimine ferunt* L E
60. 1 vocer a D  vocor b (L) c (E)  4 sugitur a b  sumitur c (E)
5 suillos c  *pusillos* T b  6 at T c  et b (L)
63. 6 modos c  *choros* b (L) This may be the correct reading
9 missas  *missa* c (E)
99. 3 innocuos b (L) c (E)  *non nocuos* T  *ludere* a b  *laedere* c
(see on 3. 99. 2; 10. 5. 2)  4 liceat, licuit b (Q)  *licuit, liceat* T c (E)

Book IV

8. 1 conterit c  *continet* b (L)  6extructos c (E)  *excelsos* b (L), probably a gloss on *extractos*
11 gressu timet ire  *gressu metire* P f  *gressum metire* L E
14. 4 astus b  *fastus* c (E)  9 tropa Brodaeus  *popa* b (L)  *rota*
c (E)
18. 2 madet  *manet* c (E)
30. 1 monemus b  *recede* (i.e. *a lacu recede*) c (E)  13 rogator
*rogatur* E
32. 3 laborum  *malorum* b (L)
39. 3 manum c  *manus* P Q  6 *Gratiana*  *grantiana* b (L)  *grantiana* c (E)  *Grattiana* Postgate
41. 2 ista  *illa* b (L)
44. 6 nomine T b  *numine* c (E)
49. 1 nescit T  *nescis* b (L)  2 illa b (L) c (E)  *ista* T  *vocat* a c
*putas* b (L)
54. 2 cingere  *tingere* (doubtless from *contingere, 1*) b  *fronde* 
fron te b (L)  5 nulli c  *nullis* b (L) Q  10 *secat* Heinsius  *negat* b
*negat* c (E) L Ly  *negat* may well after all be right; it fits well with *nil*
adicit penso, 9, and even better with *lanificas...contigit, 5-6
57. 1 lucrini b c  *neronis* T  2 calent  *latent* b (L)  3 *Argei*
Heinsius  *argio* T  *argivi* b (L)  *argoi* c (E)
59. 2 gutta a  *gemma* b (L) c (E)
64. 4 eminent b (L)  *imminent* c  This text P, and S. interpret as =
**“wide sweeps (reaches, or hollows) overlook the hills on the other**
**side of the Tiber”: But this inartistically anticipates 10 ff. Further,**
**such a qualification of *collibus* as P. and S. suppose should be clearly**
**indicated by the author, not left to the reader to supply 8**
**solus solis** G Schn. This may be the correct reading  16 *virgineo cruore:*
a troublesome passage, generally regarded as corrupt. Heinsius con-
jectured *virgineo canore, virgineo rubore, or virginea cohorte*, based
on Ovid’s testimony (see Commentary) to the license and immorality
connected with the festival. Precisely because of this, I believe that *vir-gineo cruore* may stand for the loss of virginity by the girls who went there. Munro's conjecture, *virgine nequiores*, which has the merit of making good sense, is further supported by the tendency of M. to use a sing. instead of the plural; cf. e.g. i. 70. 10; 9. 22. 4; 9. 22. 10

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69. *ponis b c potas T 2 Papyle L E Pamphile Renn 58*

75. *participique c (E) partipique P participemque L Q partic-
cipare T See Gilbert Rh. Mus. 39. 518 5 iniecta inlecta T b (L)
intecta c (E) 7 certo certe Q pignore pignora c (E) vitae
b c famam T (cf. 6)

79. *rus b ius c (E)*

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**Book V**

8. *recepit recipient b 5 rubens b (L) ruber c Ly*

14. *paene tertiis semiteriis Hartman Mnemos. 24. 339*

11 sedere Scriberius *se sedere L Q E Leitoque letoque b (L)*


21. *necuter sibi Schn. neuter sibi b (L) nec ut eius ibo c (E)*

22. 5 *Suburani suburbani L E 7 mulorum murorum b (L)*

rumpere b vincere c (E)

34. 3 *parvola (parvula) ne a (R T) c (E X) F pallida nec b (L)*

37. 5 *Indicae dentem indicentem T indicae gentem c (E)*

42. 7 *quidquid (quicquid) b (L) sicquid c (E)*

49. 5 *possunt a b (L Q) possint c (E) 9 tunc b (L) c (E)*

185) *Geryonem Geryonen Renn 66 (cf. Burs. Jahresb. 72. 58.)*

56. 4 *devites divites b (L) c (E) 6 Tutilium utilium c (E)*

58. 3 *longest longe est b (L) longe (without est) c Ly (though he*

suggests that longest should perhaps be read) 6 *posset b (L) possit c*

7 *tardum b (L) serum c Ly This may be the correct reading*

64. 5 *tum b iam c (E)*

76. 1 *poto toto b (L) c (E)*

81. 2 *nulli T nullis b (Q) F c (E) Ly nullius R*
CRITICAL APPENDIX

Book VI

8. i praetores praetores T This reading would hopelessly ruin the epigram 6 dic, numquid digno nequid b (L) dignum quid c (E)
28. 6 integer c innocens b (E) 8 messibus mensibus b (L)
9 adlicabat applicarat (?) Postgate
35. 3 dicis R b (L, corrected from ducis) ducis T
51. 4 inquis b inquit T c (E) Ly inquit is possible enough (supply Lupercus as subject), but is less effective than inquis. We may get a still better effect by setting a question-mark after inquis
70. 10 separentur Mss separetur J. D. Duff
80. 8 tonsilibus T R b textilibus c (E) sutilibus Scriverius
82. 6 Batavam habebat avam F Boetam Ruhnken Cf. Gilbert Rh. Mus. 39. 520; Müller, De re metrica, 287
88. 3 constat T L1 constet b (L2) E

Book VII

3. 2 ne...mittas b nec...mittas R nec...mittis c (E)
17. 9 delicata c (E) Q See Munro Jour. of Phil. 9. 219 dedicata b (L)
See Fried. Rec. loc. Mart. 5
21. 1 quae magni R Q c magni quae b (L) Ly
47. 5 flebat flebant Postgate 6 Ly regards this verse as corrupt; he prints †tristitia et lacrimis iamque peractus eras †: Tristitia tristia P Q et lacrimis tristia cum lacrimis Scriverius illacrimans Gilbert a lacrimis Munro (this phrase he connects with secura) Tristitia examinis Zingerle iamque peractus Ly thinks that iam reparatus may perhaps be read 8 raptas raptas Gronovius
54. 1 mera E F mihi B P Q mala Gilbert Rh. Mus. 40. 212 nova Rooy tua Schn.2
85. 3 belle felle b (L)
86. 7 Hispani argenti c (E) 8 levis c tenuis b (L) This reading, however, is contrary to M.’s practice of writing a spondee in the first foot of a hendecasyllabic verse; see § 49, a
88. 9 blandae b blande L (in late times e often replaced ae) blandi c (E) magnae T
90. 3 Calvinus calvianus T Cluvienus Schn.2 (see Philol. 3. 331)
92. 1 scis T c tibi b (L) 2 uno bis T c bis nobis b (L) 10 ne b F c nec TBV non E nec may well enough be read; after an affirmative clause of purpose nec (not neve) is common enough, even in good prose. If nec is read, omit the comma after 9 si quid opus Gilbert Q. C. 1 quid sit opus Mss
96. 4 male Heinsius mala Mss 7 serior b (L) serius c (E)
Book VIII

3. 19 Romano lepidos b (L) romanos lepidos T romano lepido c (E) romanos lepidos G 22 tubas tubam c (E)

6. 1 Aucti F and the lemmata of E (AVCTI) and of T (AVTI) as well as the gloss aбр.callbacks in E (where the text reading is studiosius illo) make for Aucti as against Eucti b (L) illo c 3 fumosa Lipsius and most editors furiosa Mss Ly cariosa Heinsius It seems impossible to interpret furiosa. The note in B. and L. ("possibly 'maddening in its antiquity'") seems absurd 5 Laomedonteae laomedontea c (E)

10. 3 solvet c (E X) solvit b (L)
14. 4 sine faece b c sine sole R
17. 3 narrasti navasti A. Palmer, Hermathena, 9. 165
18. 1 si sic c (E) 2 possis poscis b (L) 6 nosset b c possit T The reading of T may perhaps, as Ly suggests, have arisen out of an original posset (cf. 8)

32. 3 hoc casus occasus T L E 4 sibi T c (E) F diu b (P Q f)
50. 7 orbem urbem b (L) 14 Palladius et Heinsius Palladius Mss Ly The word, however, seems everywhere else to be feminine
21 Istanti Munro instanti b instantis c (E) See App. on 8. 73. 1

55. 4 sonare tonare Heinsius 5 sunt b c (E) sint T If sunt is read, see on 1. 79. 2 21 ditataque dictataque c (E) L Q dicataque T 23 ergo ero b (L) c (E) ergo ego T

57. 1 expuit c expulit b (L)
73. 1 Istanti Instanti b (L) stant c (E) See App. on 8. 50. 21
5 lasciva b (L) lascive c Ly (with comma after fecit) pulchra (6) and formosa (8) make for lasciva

Book IX

11. 12 rebellas b (rebella L) F repugnas c (E)
15. 1 tumulis b tumulo c (E)
18. 4 tollit ducit c (E)

22. 2 populus b (L) vulgus c (E) vulgus is probably a gloss on populus 3 ut Setina vos et ina c (E) On the basis of the reading of c Oudendorp wrote quo Setina 14 massyleum b (massileum virga L) This seems a better reading than the Mss Massyla meum, which is kept by Ly (who thinks that the reading of b arose out of Massylæum = Massyla meum); the local epithet fits ecum far better than it would suit virga 15 superos ac sidera superos ad sidera c (E) sideraque et supera b (L)
30. 5 daret sanctam dare sanctis c (E)
46. 3 nunc illas R c aut illas b (L) mutatque R mutatve b mutatve L. On punctuation of 3-4 see J. S. Reid Class. Rev. 11. 351 and Friedländer's note on these verses.

48. 1, 11 Garrice Gallice c (E), but De Garrico is in the lemma of c 8 pallida Dousa; Heinsius callida T b (Q; calida L) E Ly. So too B. and L., who interpret callida Roma as = "the Roman gourmet", thus understanding callida of Rome's knowledge of table-dainties; cf., then, in a way, the description of Montanus in Inv. 3. 139-142 nulli maior fuit usus edendi tempestate mea: Circis nata forent an Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo ostrea callebat primo dependere morsu (note especially callebat in 142). But after all callida, thus interpreted, does not square with the note on 5.

59. 13 vitro nitro b (L) 19 veros Aldus vero b viro c (E)
60. 6 putet putat c (E) putet T

61. 1 Tartesiacis tarpesiacis c (E) 9 nemus b suum c (E) 11-14 The order of verses differs in the Mss. P Q have in sequence 13, 14, 11, 12; this order Ly adopts. E has 14, 11, 13, 12. The order adopted in this edition is due to Munro (see Friedländer's notes on this epigram), who calls attention to the fact that in the Ovidian passage which M. evidently has in mind (M. S. 746-748 saepe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choruses, saepe etiam manibus nexe et ordine trunci circuiere modum) the verses beginning with saepe immediately follow each other 12 la-tuit b placuit c (E), possibly the correct reading. The thought then is that, though the nymph fled, Pan caught up with her.

68. 4 tonas T sonas b (L) tonos E 6 causidicum medio...
equo b (P) c causidico medium... equum T medico L Q

81. 4 malim T c mallem b (L)

88. 2 cepisti b coepisti R desisti c (E)

100. 4 viduas b (L) vetuas c (E) 5 vetusque b (F) putris-que c (E) See Lindsay Anc. Ed. M. 20

Book X

2. 4 utrique c ubique b (L) 11 et saecula T R nec saecula b (L) c (E) nec saecula desunt Burmann

5. 3 urbem b c urbis T

10. 3 hic ego dic ego Heinsius 5 respiciet respiciæ c (E) 8 et b (L) set c (E) et may stand perfectly well after nec, 7; frequently after a negative sentence et and -que have (apparently) adversative force. For the position of et see on Lib. Spect. 29. 2 ire b (L) isse C Ly iste c (E) For the tense of isse, if read, see on eripuisse, 1. 107. 6
13. 3 Mani, dilectus b mansuetus c (E) Mani consuetus Schn. Ly thinks the reading of E may have arisen out of an original Mani consuetus. Consuetus, however, is not a very happy reading; it too readily suggests the phrase consuescere cum aliquo, which, though used at times in an honorable sense, is more often employed in malam partem. Diligo, on the other hand, is always a noble word, denoting affection based on esteem 8 hospes b hoste E hostis X hos et T

17. 7 cogit cox Heinsius

20. 2 tamen b (L) talia c (E) Ly thinks this reading may have arisen out of Thalia (thalia) in 3 15 studet b (L) vacat c (E) studet is supported by the Mss of Plin. Ep. 3. 21

21. 2, 5 Sexte sexte c (sextae E) crisper b (L) 6 ut b et c (E)

23. 3 tutos b (tuos L) c (E) totos T

25. 3 durusque tibi fortisque a b fortisque tibi durusque c (E)

27. 3 et b c at T

30. 17 cubili b (L) cubiculo c (E) 25 permittit b (L) permit-tis c Ly With this reading Roma must be set off by commas

31. 1 ducentis T c (E) trecentis b (L) 6 comes T c voras b (L)

32. 5 posset b possis c (E)

35. 8 pios amores b (L) probos amicos c (E) probos amores Ly 18 amaret b amarit L (corrected to amaret) amarat c See Gilbert Q. C. 23

39. 1 quod T b quid c (E) 3 namque, ut T c nam qui b (L, but without ut) narrant T b narres c (E)

47. 1 faciant T c (E) faciunt b (L) beatiorem c beatorum T (Ly thinks this may have arisen out of beatorum) iocundiorum b (L) This reading, thinks Ly, may be due to the proximity of iucundissime in 2

48. 2 redit iam sublitue cohors Paley and Stone This reading is given by Fried. in his text redit iamque subitue cohors Mss Ly redit iam aere iubente (or sonante) cohors Wagner (see Fried. Rec. loc. Mart. 7) et pila iam, tereti iam subit orbe (or aere) trochus Heinsius 3 nimios . . . vapores b (P) nimio . . . vapore c (E) 11 rutatos ru tutatos T rutaces f roctatos L ro ratos P r . . . atos Q 20 trima Heinsius See Hermes, 3. 122 (Haupt) prima L E Ly Paley and Stone, who retain prima, interpret it as meaning “either ‘which was first laid down in the second consulship of Frontinus’, or ‘which was the choicest product of that year’”. It is hard to see, however, how they get the first interpretation; the other gives too high praise to the wine, praise out of keeping with the spirit of the epigram (unless we suppose playful irony, and so interpret by contraries) 21 accedent P Q f (but accedant L) accedunt T 23 de prasino conviva meus venetoque
loquatur T (see Lindsay Anc. Ed. M. 14) de prasino scutoque meus conviva loquatur b (L) This Gruter followed, except that in place of scutoque he conjectured Scorpoque de prasino conviva meus scipioque loquatur c (E) Ly thinks that scipioque in the reading of c may have arisen out of an original Scorpoque 24 faciunt T c (E) facient b

50. 7 semper καύση A. Palmer, Hermathena, 9. 165 ff.
65. 11 filia b fistula Schn.2 nobis nil Laco fortius loquentur Munro nobis ilia fortius loquentur Haupt Opus. 3. 562 ilia ... loquentur Gilbert
66. 4 polluit palluit R igne b ille R
74. 6 ferventis flaventis Heinsius
83. 4 iubente iuuente c iuuante C
89. 1 labor, Polyclite, tuus tuus, Polyclite, labos Heinsius 2 me-
ruisse peperisse Heinsius
96. 9 macellus b macelli c (E)

Book XI

3. 1 Pimpleide pieride b (L) pipeide c (E) 10 darent Heinsius daret Mss
5. 7 te colet Q tholet E A te volet X tolet V
18. 9 Cosmi T costi c E This may well be the correct reading; it would give far greater symmetry to the verse, in view of the Eastern origin of piper; both references would then be to Eastern plants 12 urucam T c (E) erucam b (eruca L) 15 mariscae aristae Gilbert Rh. Mus. 40. 218 myricae Fr. Schoell
35. 2 ad te L E a te m
42. 2 quid T F c qui b (L) Ly This is a very effective reading; translate, (but) how can that be done? Quid? Gilbert Rh. Mus. 40. 219
52. 13 conchylia c (conchilia E) coloephia b (L) This may be corrupted from colêpia, 'knuckles of beef or pork'
80. 6 inprobi c (E) inprobum b (L) 7 tibi mihi Gilbert Q.C. 2; so too in his second edition, in the critical notes on this passage tamen Munro
84. 1 umbras T Q undas L c (E) 2 fugiat a b fugiet c (E) 4 furit fuerit T fugit c (E) and L (corrected to furit) 5 mitior b (micior L) c (E) mitius T 10 nudo b c duro a Ly
86. 6 haec a b (hec L) hoc c (E)
91. 3 qui c (quia E) quid b (L)

Book XII

3. 4 dicet c dicit b (L) 5 videmur videntur c (E) 6 mihi minus c (E)
6. 2 toto tuto Gilbert Friedländer would compare 12. 5. 3 7 ha-
    bes b habet c (E) F 11 nunc hunc c (E) This wholly impossible
    reading arose easily out of confusion of H and N
17. 3 tecum pariter pariterque P Q f tecum pariter tecumque
    T Ly tecum pariterque b (L) A tecum pariterque c 9 cum sit ei
    pulchre b (L) cum si te pulcre c (E) sit tam N cum recubet pulcre
    T Ly
18. 1 erras eras L Q 24 dispensat pueris c dispensant pueri
    b (L)
29. 1 sexagenà Voss sexaginta Mss 6 Numidum numa-
    dum b Nomadum Schn. Ly regas Heinsius petas b Ly regas is
    far the better reading 11 ablatis oblatis Heinsius
31. 5 lymphis T c nymphis b (L) nympha = aqua is possible in
    poetry 8 has . . . domos b c has . . . dapes T hos . . . lares
    Heinsius
34. 1 messes b menses L c (E) 3 quarum b quorum c (E)
    8 velis b (L) c (E) voles T
57. 5 magistri a c magister b (L) 9 palucis Friedländer palu-
    dis b (L) c (E) balucis Turnebus Heinsius 22 colle b monte c (E)
    23 clausus c (E) latus b (L) Ly
82. 4 acceptas b exceptas c (E) 5 laxum lapsum Q 5, 12 col-
    liget G colligit L Eivo dicet dices c (E) 11 feret bibet Hart-
    man tropin m propin Mss
94. 5 Calabris calabris T doctis b (L) c (E) 9 potest b
    potes a c (E) fingere coepi a P scribere coepi L Q f fingere possis
    c (E) 10 palma T fama b c (E) forma L

Book XIII

1. 5 talo b (L) c (E) telo T Ly This is a possible reading; gam-
    bling is often enough described in military terms (cf. e.g. Iuv. 1. 90-92
    posita . . . luditur arca. Proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis armigero!
    Cf. also depugnät in our text, with nöte
3. 4 faciet b c faciat T Ly
77. 1 defecta c defecta a deficiens b (L)

Book XIV

37. 1 selectos T constictos b (L) c (constictos E)
187. 1 hac a c haec b E
189. 1 iuvenale T R c iuvenile Q F 2 nec b c (E) non T R
194. 1 dicant T P c dicunt R Q
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The various works cited are indicated by the abbreviations used in the notes.

This index supplies material for interesting and instructive study. When all allowances have been made for personal bias of an editor for certain parts of Latin literature and for his consequently greater familiarity with such parts, the illustrative passages cited by him in his Commentary throw much light on the range of his author's interests, subject-matter, reading, etc. Thus, what is said in § 33 about the limitations of M.'s acquaintance with Greek models is fully confirmed by the very small number of passages to be found in this index from Greek authors. In like manner the passages cited from Catullus, Horace, Ovid, and Vergil illuminate §§ 33–34. How deeply interested M. was in the subjects that claimed the attention of his contemporaries is seen by the passages cited from Pliny the Younger, Petronius, Statius, and Juvenal. The passages from Juvenal light up § 19; those from Statius supplement § 18.

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