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FIFTY STORIES FROM
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AULUS GELLIUS

Robinson

EDITED BY

JOHN HOWELL WESTCOTT, PH.D.

ALLYN AND BACON

Boston

New York

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AULUS GELLIUS

EDITED

FOR READING AT SIGHT

BY

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ALLYN AND BACON

Boston

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Chicago

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PAN



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TO MY GODSON

Charles Chandler Lewis

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PREFACE.



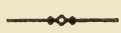
THIS selection of anecdotes is intended to be used in practising reading at sight. Many teachers know that the last few minutes of many a recitation hour can be employed with more interest, and therefore with more profit, if the attention of the pupils is refreshed by a change of subject. In this way also classes may, without any real sacrifice of time, which at best is very limited, make the acquaintance of various minor authors, who deserve to be known, and yet for whom no regular place can be found in the ordinary curriculum of school or college.

Such is my apology for the issue of the following little book.

PRINCETON, December, 1892.

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INTRODUCTION.



AULUS GELLIUS was a writer of the latter half of the second century A.D. The little that we know of his life is gathered from allusions scattered through the *Noctes Atticae*, apparently the only work he wrote.

He must have been born about the year 130 A.D., and he lived under at least three emperors, — Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius. That he was of African origin has been conjectured, but not proved. He was educated at Rome, and among his teachers were Sulpicius Apollinaris of Carthage, Antonius Julianus, T. Castricius, and especially Favorinus. Perhaps also Fronto, whom he greatly admired, may be counted among the number; certainly his influence upon Gellius was strong.

Our author mentions having served as a *iudex* in the law courts at Rome. This must have been when he was not far from twenty-five. When probably about thirty, he continued his studies at Athens, where he was especially attached to the philosopher Calvisius Taurus, and was intimate also with Herodes Atticus, Peregrinus Proteus, and other distinguished scholars. It is not known when he returned to Rome, but he seems to have devoted his life to the pursuit of literature and learning, and to have enjoyed the intimacy of a large circle of cultivated men.

The monument of his life work is the *Noctes Atticae*, in twenty books, all of which are extant, except the eighth, and of that we fortunately possess the table of contents. The name was chosen, as the preface informs us, because the work was begun in the long evenings of a winter spent in a country house in Attica.

The compilation occupied many years, having been begun not far from 160 and completed perhaps about 175 A.D. The contents are in the highest degree miscellaneous and the arrangement is casual. There is a total lack of discrimination as to the value of what was recorded, and it is surprising to find in the same collection the priceless account of the conversation of Caecilius and Favorinus on the laws of the Twelve Tables (XX. 1) and such an absurdity as the tale of the gigantic serpent which Regulus' army could subdue only by the use of catapults (see p. 40).

But the author deserves our gratitude for the honest industry and conscientious care with which he collected from books and conversation everything he thought worthy of preservation about archaic language and literature, about grammar, philosophy, history, law, and natural science. And his work is the more valuable because many of the original sources whence he quoted are no longer extant.

Considering the age in which he wrote, his diction is sober, but his antiquarian taste shows itself in numerous archaisms. It would not be fair to blame him for defects which were not personal but common to a period when the Romans had generally ceased to feel the true force of the language which they used. No one can claim for him a large measure of creative talent, or even of taste and judgment. Such qualities could not be expected in an age whose greatest literary light was the pretentious but insipid Fronto.

But if Aulus Gellius was mediocre and pedantic, he was amiable and well-meaning, and as we turn the pages of his miscellany, finding so much to interest men of every taste, we come to regard with real affection the kindly soul whose patient industry saved for us so much delightful information.

The following pieces have been chosen, not for their inherent value, nor even in order to give a fair average view of the *Noctes Atticae*, but because their simple, interesting, narrative character seemed to make them suitable for the purpose indicated in the preface.

FIFTY STORIES FROM AULUS GELLIUS.



1. (N. A. I. x.)

Quibus verbis compellaverit Favorinus philosophus adulescentem casce nimis et prisce loquentem.

Favorinus philosophus adulescenti veterum verborum cupidissimo et plerasque voces nimis priscas et ignotas in cotidianis communibusque sermonibus expromenti: 'Curius' inquit 'et Fabricius et Coruncanus, antiquissimi viri, et his antiquiores Horatii illi trigemini plane ac dilucide cum suis fabulati sunt neque Auruncorum aut Sicanorum aut Pelasgorum, qui primi coluisse Italiam dicuntur, sed aetatis suae verbis locuti sunt; tu

2. *Compellaverit*: 'chid,' 'reproved.'

2. *Favorinus*: a sophist and philosopher in the reign of Hadrian.

3. *Casce*: 'in an old-fashioned manner.'

6. *Expromenti*: 'making a display of.'

7. *Curius*: M'. Curius Dentatus, conqueror of the Samnites, 290 B.C., and of King Pyrrhus, 275 B.C.

7. *Fabricius*: a contemporary

of Curius, and a representative of the frugality and honesty of the good old times.

7. *Coruncanus*: consul 260 B.C., a distinguished soldier and jurist; the first plebeian Pontifex Maximus.

8. *Horatii*: champions in the Alban war in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.

9. *Auruncorum, Sicanorum, Pelasgorum*: prehistoric peoples of Italy.

autem, proinde quasi cum matre Euandri nunc loquere, sermone abhinc multis annis iam desito uteris, quod scire atque intellegere neminem vis quae dicas. Nonne, homo inepte, ut quod vis abunde consequaris, taces? Sed
 5 antiquitatem tibi placere ais, quod honesta et bona et sobria et modesta sit. Vive ergo moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus atque id, quod a C. Caesare, excellentis ingenii ac prudentiae viro, in primo de analogia libro scriptum est, habe semper in memoria atque
 10 in pectore, ut tamquam scopulum, sic fugias inauditum atque insolens verbum.'

2. (N. A. I. xiv.)

Quid dixerit feceritque C. Fabricius, magna vir gloria magnisque rebus gestis, sed familiae pecuniaeque inops, cum ei Samnites
 15 tamquam indigenti grave aurum donarent.

Iulius Hyginus in libro de vita rebusque inlustrium virorum sexto legatos dicit a Samnitibus ad C. Fabricium, imperatorem populi Romani, venisse et memoratis

1. *Proinde quasi*: 'just as if.'

1. *Euandri*: Evander was a hero who lived on the Palatine Hill in the time of Aeneas. His mother was called Carmentis: she is mentioned here as a representative of extreme antiquity.

2. *Abhinc*: 'ago.'

2. *Desito*: 'disused.'

3. *Nonne*: 'why not.'

4. *Inepte*: 'foolish.'

8. *De analogia*: a grammatical work written by Caesar as he was crossing the Alps, 53 B.C.

10. *Scopulum*: 'a rock'; the notion of shipwreck is suggested.

11. *Insolens*: 'unusual,' the proper meaning of the word.

13. *C. Fabricius*: see note on p. 1, l. 7; he defeated the Samnites in his first consulship, 282 B.C.

16. *Hyginus*: a Roman grammarian, a native of Spain, and a freedman and librarian of Augustus. His works are all lost. He lived about 64 B.C.-17 A.D.

multis magnisque rebus, quae bene ac benivole post
 redditam pacem Samnitibus fecisset, obtulisse dono
 grandem pecuniam, ut acciperet utereturque,
 atque id facere Samnites dixisse, quod viderent multa
 ad splendorem domus atque victus deferi neque pro
 amplitudine dignitateque lautum paratum esse. Tum
 Fabricium planas manus ab auribus ad oculos et infra
 deinceps ad nares et ad os et ad gulam atque inde
 porro ad ventrem imum deduxisse et legatis ita respon-
 disse: dum illis omnibus membris, quae attigisset, ob-
 sistere atque imperare posset, numquam quicquam
 defuturum; propterea se pecuniam, qua nihil sibi esset
 usus, ab his, quibus eam sciret usui esse, non accipere.

3. (N. A. I. XVII.)

Quanta cum animi aequitate toleraverit Socrates uxoris ingenium
 intractabile; atque inibi, quid M. Varro in quadam satura de
 officio mariti scripserit.

Xanthippe, Socratis philosophi uxor, morosa admodum
 fuisse fertur et iurgiosa, irarumque et molestiarum mu-
 liebrium per diem perque noctem scatebat. Has eius

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. <i>Dono</i> : dative; 'as a gift.' | 10. <i>Obsistere</i> : 'control.' |
| 5. <i>Victus</i> : genitive; 'manner of life.' | 12. <i>Qua . . . usus</i> : 'for which he had no use,' or 'need.' |
| 5. <i>Deferi</i> : 'were lacking.' | 16. <i>M. Varro</i> : "the most learned of the Romans," lived 116-28 B.C. |
| 6. <i>Lautum</i> : 'sumptuous,' 'elegant'; participle of <i>lavo</i> . | 18. <i>Admodum</i> : 'extremely.' |
| 6. <i>Paratum</i> : 'his establishment.' | 19. <i>Iurgiosa</i> : 'quarrelsome,' 'abusive.' |
| 8. <i>Nares</i> : 'nostrils,' 'nose.' | 20. <i>Scatebat</i> : 'was overflowing,' or as we should say, 'boiling over.' |
| 8. <i>Gulam</i> : 'throat.' | |

intemperies in maritum Alcibiades demiratus, interrogavit Socraten, quaenam ratio esset, cur mulierem tam acerbam domo non exigeret. 'Quoniam,' inquit Socrates, 'cum illam domi talem perpetior, insuesco et
 5 exerceor, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et iniuriam facilius feram.'

Secundum hanc sententiam quoque Varro in satura Menippea, quam de officio mariti scripsit: Vitium, inquit, uxoris aut tollendum aut ferendum est. Qui tollit
 10 vitium, uxorem commodiorem praestat, qui fert, sese meliorem facit. Haec verba Varronis 'tollere' et 'ferre' lepide quidem composita sunt, sed 'tollere' apparet dictum pro 'corrigere.' Id etiam apparet, eiusmodi vitium uxoris, si corrigi non possit, ferendum esse Var-
 15 ronem censuisse, quod ferri scilicet a viro honeste potest; vitia enim flagitiis leviora sunt.

4. (N. A. I. XIX.)

Historia super libris Sibyllinis ac de Tarquinio Superbo rege.

In antiquis annalibus memoria super libris Sibyllinis
 20 haec prodita est: Anus hospita atque incognita ad Tar-

5. *Petulantiam et iniuriam*: 'ill temper and abuse.'

7. *Satura Menippea*: a satire written in imitation of the Cynic philosopher, Menippus of Gadara.

9. *Tollendum aut ferendum*: 'cured or endured.'

12. *Lepide*: 'wittily.'

12. *Composita*: 'placed together'; there is a play upon the

words, which are placed in juxtaposition, for *tollo* = *suffero*.

18. *Sibyllinis*: there were several prophetic women called Sibyls; this was the Cumaean Sibyl, consulted by Aeneas before he descended to the Lower World, as Vergil tells in the 6th Aeneid.

18. *Tarquinio Superbo*: the last king of Rome.

20. *Anus*: 'an old woman.'

quinius Superbum regem adiit, novem libros ferens, quos esse dicebat divina oracula; eos velle venundare. Tarquinius pretium percantatus est. Mulier nimium atque immensum poposcit; rex, quasi anus aetate desiperet, derisit. Tum illa foculum coram cum igni apponit, tris libros ex novem deurit et, ecquid reliquos sex eodem pretio emere vellet, regem interrogavit. Sed enim Tarquinius id multo risit magis dixitque, animum iam procul dubio delirare. Mulier ibidem statim tris alios libros exussit atque id ipsum denuo placide rogat, ut tris reliquos eodem illo pretio emat. Tarquinius ore iam serio atque attentiore animo fit, eam constantiam confidentiamque non insuper habendam intellegit, libros tris reliquos mercatur nihilo minore pretio quam quod erat petatum pro omnibus. Sed eam mulierem tunc Tarquinio digressam postea nusquam loci visam constitit. Libri tres, in sacrarium conditi, 'Sibyllini' appellati; ad eos quasi ad oraculum quindecimviri adeunt, cum di immortales publice consulendi sunt.

2. *Venundare*: 'to sell.'

5. *Foculum*: 'a brazier.'

6. *Deurit*: 'burned'; cf. *exussit*, l. 10.

6. *Ecquid*: 'whether.'

9. *Delirare*: 'was mad.'

10. *Denuo*: (*de novo*); 'anew,' 'again.'

13. *Non insuper habendam*: 'were not to be made light of.'

16. *Nusquam loci*: 'nowhere in the world.'

16. *Constitit*: 'it was an established fact.'

18. *Quindecimviri*: the fifteen custodians of these books, a permanent priestly college.

19. *Publice*: 'on behalf of the state.'

5. (N. A. I. xxiii.)

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Quis fuerit Papirius Praetextatus; quae istius causa cognomenti sit; historiaque ista omnis super eodem Papirio cognitu iucunda.

- 5 Historia de Papirio Praetextato dicta scriptaque est a M. Catone in oratione, qua usus est ad milites contra Galbam, cum multa quidem venustate atque luce atque munditia verborum. Ea Catonis verba huic prorsus commentario indidissem, si libri copia fuisset id tem-
- 10 poris, cum haec dictavi. Quod si non virtutes dignitatesque verborum, sed rem ipsam scire quaeris, res ferme ad hunc modum est: Mos antea senatoribus Romae fuit, in curiam cum praetextatis filiis introire. Tum, cum in senatu res maior quaepiam consultata
- 15 eaque in diem posterum prolata est placuitque, ut eam rem, super qua tractavissent, ne quis enuntiaret priusquam decreta esset, mater Papirii pueri, qui cum parente suo in curia fuerat, percontata est filium, quidnam in senatu patres egissent. Puer respondit, tacendum esse
- 20 neque id dici licere. Mulier fit audiendi cupidior;

6. *M. Catone*: the famous censor, 234-149 B.C.

6. *Usus est*: 'delivered.'

7. *Galbam*: Ser. Sulpicius Galba treacherously massacred the Lusitanians who had surrendered to him, and was brought to trial in 149 B.C., but, though vigorously denounced by Cato, was acquitted.

7. *Venustate, luce, munditia*: 'charm, brilliancy, elegance.'

9. *Libri copia*: 'opportunity to consult the book.'

12. *Antea*: 'in former times.'

13. *Praetextatis*: still wearing the purple-edged toga of childhood, that is, usually, under seventeen years of age.

14. *Maior*: 'important.'

15. *Prolata*: 'postponed,' 'adjourned.'

17. *Parente*: 'father.'

18. *Percontata est*: 'asked.'

secretum rei et silentium pueri animum eius ad inquirendum everberat: quaerit igitur compressius violentiusque. Tum **puer. matre. urgente** lepidi atque festivi mendacii consilium capit. Actum in senatu dixit, utrum videretur utilius exque republica esse, unusne ut duas uxores haberet, an ut una apud duos nupta esset. Hoc illa ubi audivit, animus compavescit, domo trepidans egreditur, ad ceteras matronas adfert. Pervenit ad senatum postridie matrum familias caterva. Lacrimantes atque obsecrantes orant, una potius ut duobus nupta fieret quam ut uni duae. Senatores ingredientes in curiam, quae illa mulierum intemperies et quid sibi postulatio istaec vellet, mirabantur. Puer Papirius in medium curiae progressus, quid mater audire institisset, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem, sicut fuerat, denarrat. Senatus fidem atque ingenium pueri exosculatur, consultum facit, uti posthac pueri cum patribus in curiam ne introeant, praeter ille unus Papirius, atque puero postea cognomentum honoris gratia inditum 'Praetextatus' ob tacendi loquendique in aetate praetextae prudentiam.

2. *Everberat*: 'stimulates.'3. *Lepidi atque festivi*: 'clever and witty.'8. *Adfert*: 'reports.'12. *Sibi . . . vellet*: 'meant.'15. *Rem*: appositive to the two *quid* clauses.16. *Exosculatur*: 'praises highly.'16. *Consultum*: 'a decree.'18. *Praeter*: adverb.19. *Inditum*: 'conferred,' 'bestowed.'

6. (N. A. I. xxiv.)

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Tria epigrammata trium veterum poetarum, Naevii, Plauti, Pacuvii, quae facta ab ipsis sepulcris eorum incisa sunt.

Trium poetarum inlustrium epigrammata, Cn. Naevii,
5 Plauti, M. Pacuvii, quae ipsi fecerunt et incidenda sepulcro suo reliquerunt, nobilitatis eorum gratia et venustatis scribenda in his commentariis esse duxi.

Epigramma Naevi plenum superbiae Campanae, quod testimonium esse iustum potuisset, nisi ab ipso dictum
10 esset :

Immortalés mortáles sí forét fas flére,
Flerént divaé Caménae Naéviúm poétam.
Itáque póstquam est Órchi tráditús thesaúro,
Oblíti súnť Romaé loquiér linguá Latína.

15 Epigramma Plauti, quod dubitasset an Plauti foret, nisi a M. Varrone positum esset in libro de poetis primo :

Postquam est mortem aptus Plautus, Comoedia luget,
Scaena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludus Iocusque
20 Et Numeri innumeri simul omnes conlacrimarunt.

2. *Epigrammata* : 'inscriptions,' 'epitaphs.'

4. *Cn. Naevii* : circa 270-199 B.C.; a famous dramatic and epic poet.

5. *Plauti* : 254-184 B.C., the greatest Roman comic poet.

5. *M. Pacuvii* : circa 220-132 B.C., an eminent tragic poet.

5. *Incidenda* : 'to be carved upon.'

11. *Si foret fas* : 'if it were right.'

12. *Caménæ* : prophetic nymphs, often inaccurately identified with the Muses.

13. *Órchi* : Orc(h)us, Pluto, Hades, are different names of the god of the lower world.

14. *Loquier* : archaic for *loqui*.

20. *Numeri innumeri* : 'unmetrical verses'; the expression is not satisfactorily explained.

Epigramma Pacuvii verecundissimum et purissimum dignumque eius elegantissima gravitate :

Adulēscens, tametsi prōperas, te hoc saxum rogat,
 Vt sēse aspicias, deinde quod scriptum est legas.
 Hic sūnt poetae Pácuvi Marci sita
 Ossa. Hóc volebam nēscius ne essés. Vale.

5

7. (N. A. II. 1.)

Quo genere solitus sit philosophus Socrates exercere patientiam corporis; deque eiusdem viri temperantia.

Inter labores voluntarios et exercitia corporis ad fortuitas patientiae vices firmandi id quoque accepimus Socraten facere insuevisse: stare solitus Socrates dicitur pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox a summo lucis ortu ad solem alterum orientem inconivens, immobilis, isdem in vestigiis et ore atque oculis eundem in locum directis cogitabundus, tamquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore. Quam rem cum Favorinus de fortitudine eius viri ut pleraque disserens attigisset, 'Πολλάκις' inquit 'ἐξ ἡλίου εἰς ἡλίον εἰσθήκει ἀστραβέστερος τῶν πρέμνων.'

20

1. *Purissimum*: 'most chaste,' 'simplest.'

6. *Hoc*: accusative, as if *nescius* . . . *esses* were *nescires*.

11. *Vices*: 'occasions.'

13. *Perdius atque pernox*: 'all day and all night.'

13. *A summo lucis ortu*: 'from earliest dawn.'

14. *Inconivens*: 'without winking.'

17. *Favorinus*: see note on p. 1, l. 2.

19. *Πολλάκις*, etc.: 'often he stood from sun to sun more rigid than the tree trunks.'

Temperantia quoque fuisse eum tanta traditum est, ut omnia fere vitae suae tempora valitudine inoffensa vixerit. In illius etiam pestilentiae vastitate, quae in belli Peloponnesiaci principis Atheniensium civitatem
 5 internecivo genere morbi depopulata est, is parcendi moderandique rationibus dicitur et a voluptatum labe cavisse et salubritates corporis retinuisse, ut nequaquam fuerit communi omnium cladi obnoxius.

8. (N. A. II. v.)

10 Quam lepide signateque dixerit Favorinus philosophus, quid intersit inter Platonis et Lysiae orationem.

Favorinus de Lysia et Platone solitus dicere est: 'Si ex Platonis' inquit 'oratione verbum aliquod demas mutesve atque id commodatissime facias, de elegantia
 15 tamen detraxeris; si ex Lysiae, de sententia.'

9. (N. A. II. xl.)

De Sicinio Dentato egregio bellatore multa memoratu digna.

L. Sicinium Dentatum, qui tribunus plebi fuit Sp. Tarpeio, A. Aternio consulibus, scriptum est in libris

3. *Vastitate*: 'havoc.'
 4. *Principis* = *principiis*.
 5. *Internecivo*: 'deadly.'
 6. *Labe*: 'stain,' 'defilement.'
 8. *Obnoxius*: 'susceptible.'
 10. *Quam lepide signateque*:
 'with what pointed elegance.'
 10. *Favorinus*: see note on p.
 1, 1. 2.

11. *Platonis et Lysiae*: Lysias the orator was a younger contemporary of Plato.
 14. *Commodatissime*: 'with the utmost skill.'
 18. *Sp. Tarpeio . . . consulibus*: in 454 B.C. Sicinius was murdered by order of the decemvirs in 450 B.C.

annalibus plus quam credi debeat strenuum bellatorem fuisse nomenque ei factum ob ingentem fortitudinem appellatumque esse Achillem Romanum. Is pugnasse in hostem dicitur centum et viginti proeliis, cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse, coronis donatus esse aureis octo, obsidionali una, muralibus tribus, civicis quattuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti; phaleris item donatus est quinquies viciesque; spolia militaria habuit multiiuga, in his provocatoria pleraque; triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem.

10. (N. A. II. xxix.)

Apologus Aesopi Phrygis memoratu non inutilis.

Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator haut inmerito sapiens existimatus est, cum, quae utilia monitu suasque erant, non severe neque imperiose praecepit et censuit, ut philosophis mos est, sed festivos delectabilesque apologos

5. *Aversam*: 'on his back.'
 5. *Adversas*: 'in front.'
 6. *Obsidionali*: for valor in a siege.
 6. *Muralibus*: for first scaling an enemy's walls.
 7. *Civicis*: for saving the life of a citizen.
 7. *Torquibus*: twisted 'collars' or 'necklaces.'
 8. *Armillis*: 'bracelets.'
 8. *Hastis*: a *hasta pura*, a spear without the iron head, was a military decoration.

9. *Phaleris*: smooth, shining discs of metal, or 'bosses.'
 10. *Multiiuga*: 'manifold.'
 10. *Provocatoria*: given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy.
 15. *Aesopus*: the most famous fabulist of antiquity, hence *ille*, 'the well known.' He lived about 570 B.C.
 17. *Imperiose*: 'by way of command.'
 18. *Festivos*: 'witty.'

commentus, res salubriter ac prospicienter animadversas
 in mentes animosque hominum cum audiendi quadam
 inlecebra induit. Melior haec eius fabula de aviculae
 nidulo lepide atque iucunde promonet, spem fiduciamque
 5 rerum, quas efficere quis possit, haut umquam in alio,
 sed in semetipso habendam. 'Avicula' inquit 'est parva,
 nomen est cassita. Habitat nidulaturque in segetibus,
 id ferme temporis, ut appetat messis pullis iam iam
 plumantibus. Ea cassita in sementes forte congesserat
 10 tempestiviores; propterea frumentis flavescentibus pulli
 etiam tunc involucre erant. Dum igitur ipsa iret cibum
 pullis quaesitum, monet eos, ut, si quid ibi rei novae
 fieret dicereturve, animadverterent idque uti sibi, ubi
 redisset, nuntiarent. Dominus postea segetum illarum
 15 filium adolescentem vocat et 'Videsne' inquit 'haec
 ematuruisse et manus iam postulare? idcirco die cras-
 tino, ubi primum diluculabit, fac amicos eas et roges,
 veniant operamque mutuam dent et messim hanc nobis
 adiuvent.' Haec ubi ille dixit, et discessit. Atque ubi
 20 redit cassita, pulli tremibundi, trepiduli circumstrepere
 orareque matrem, ut iam statim properet inque alium
 locum sese asportet: 'Nam dominus' inquiunt 'misit, qui

3. *Induit*: 'instilled.'
 3. *Aviculae*: diminutive of *avis*.
 7. *Cassita*: 'tufted or crested
 lark.'
 7. *Segetibus*: 'standing grain.'
 8. *Id ferme temporis*: 'at such
 a time, as a rule.'
 8. *Appetat*: 'approaches.'
 8. *Messis*: 'the harvest.'
 8. *Pullis*: 'the young birds.'
 8. *Iam, iam*: strengthened form
 of *iam*.

9. *Sementes . . . tempestiviores*:
 'a crop that ripened earlier than
 usual.'
 9. *Congesserat*: 'had built.'
 16. *Die crastino*: 'to-morrow.'
 17. *Diluculabit*: 'it dawns.'
 17. *Fac . . . eas*: 'go.'
 18. *Mutuam dent*: 'lend.'
 20. *Trepiduli*: 'in a flutter of
 excitement.'

amicos roget, uti luce oriente veniant et metant.' Mater iubet eos otioso animo esse: 'Si enim dominus' inquit 'messim ad amicos ~~relicto~~, ~~crastino~~ seges non metetur neque necessum est, hodie uti vos auferam.' 'Die' inquit 'postero mater in pabulum volat. Dominus, quos roga- 5 verat, opperitur. Sol fervit, et fit nihil; it dies, et amici nulli eunt. Tum ille rursum ad filium 'Amici isti magnam partem' inquit 'cessatores sunt. Quin potius imus et cognatos adfinesque nostros oramus, ut assint cras tempori ad metendum?' Itidem hoc pulli pavefacti 10 matri nuntiant. Mater hortatur, ut tum quoque sine metu ac sine cura sint, cognatos adfinesque nullos ferme tam esse obsequibiles ait, ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur et statim dicto oboediant: 'Vos modo' 15 inquit 'advertite, si modo quid denuo dicetur.' Alia luce orta avis in pastum profecta est. Cognati et adfines operam, quam dare rogati sunt, supersederunt. Ad postremum igitur dominus filio 'Valeant' inquit 'amici cum propinquis. Afferes primo luci falces duas; unam egomet mihi et tu tibi capies alteram et frumentum nosmetipsi 20 manibus nostris cras metemus.' Id ubi ex pullis dixisse dominum mater audivit, 'Tempus' inquit 'est cedendi et abeundi; fiet nunc dubio procul quod futurum dixit. In ipso enim iam vertitur cuia res est, non in alio, unde petitur.' Atque ita cassita nidum migravit, seges a 25 domino demessa est.

4. *Inquit*: sc. *Aesopus*.7. *Magnam partem . . . cessatores*: 'very tardy indeed.'8. *Quin*: 'why . . . not?'13. *Obsequibiles*: 'obliging.'17. *Supersederunt*: 'refrained from.'18. *Valeant*: 'good-bye to.'23. *Dubio procul*: 'without doubt.'24. *Vertitur*: 'depends.'24. *Cuia*: possessive adjective from *qui*.

Haec quidem est Aesopi fabula de amicorum et propinquorum levi plerumque et inani fiducia. Sed quid aliud sanctiores libri philosophorum monent quam ut in nobis tantum ipsis nitamur, alia autem omnia, quae extra
 5 nos extraque nostrum animum sunt, neque pro nostris neque pro nobis ducamus? Hunc Aesopi apologum Q. Ennius in satiris scite admodum et venuste versibus quadratis composuit. Quorum duo postremi isti sunt, quos habere cordi et memoriae operae pretium esse
 10 hercle puto :

Hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm :
 Ne quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possies.

11. (N. A. III. iv.)

Quod P. Africano et aliis tunc viris nobilibus ante aetatem senectam
 15 tam barbam et genas radere mos patrius fuit.

In libris, quos de vita P. Scipionis Africani compositos legimus, scriptum esse animadvertimus, P. Scipioni, Pauli filio, postquam de Poenis triumphaverat censorque

3. *Sanctiores*: 'graver.'

6. *Q. Ennius*: 239-169 B.C., called the "father of Roman poetry."

7. *Scite*: 'finely.'

7. *Versibus quadratis*: verses of eight feet, four trochaic dipods.

9. *Operae pretium*: 'worth while.'

12. *Possies*: archaic for *possis*.

14. *P. Africano*: Scipio Africanus the Elder, conqueror of Han-

nibal, who inaugurated the practice of shaving daily. The emperor Hadrian restored the fashion of wearing the beard.

15. *Radere*: 'to shave.'

18. *Pauli filio*: Scipio Aemilianus, the adoptive grandson of Africanus the Elder.

18. *De Poenis triumphaverat*: in B.C. 146, after the destruction of Carthage.

18. *Censorque fuerat*: in 142 B.C.

fuerat, diem dictum esse ad populum a Claudio Asello tribuno plebis, cui equum in censura ademerat, eumque, cum esset reus, neque barbam cadesisse radi neque non candida veste uti neque fuisse cultu solito reorum. Sed cum in eo tempore Scipionem maiorem quadraginta annorum fuisse constaret, quod de barba rasa ita scriptum esset mirabamur. Comperimus autem ceteros quoque in isdem temporibus nobiles viros barbam in eiusmodi aetate rasantibus, idcircoque plerasque imagines veterum, non admodum senum, sed in medio aetatis, ita factas videmus.

12. (N. A. III. vi.)

De vi atque natura palmae arboris, quod lignum ex ea ponderibus positis renitatur.

Per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles in septimo problematorum et Plutarchus in octavo symposiacorum dicit. 'Si super palmae' inquit 'arboris lignum magna pondera imponas ac tam graviter urgeas oneresque, ut magnitudo oneris sustineri non queat, non deorsum palma cedit nec intra flectitur, sed adversus pondus

1. *Diem . . . populum*: 'that he had been cited to appear for trial before the people.' He was accused of *maiestas* in 139 B.C., when about 46 years of age.

2. *Equum . . . ademerat*: i.e. had deprived of his rank as a knight.

3. *Barbam . . . non candida veste*, etc.: it was customary for

accused persons to neglect their beards, and to wear dark or soiled clothing to excite the compassion of the public.

9. *Imagines*: e.g. busts and medals or coins.

15. *Per . . . mirandam*: tmesis.

19. *Deorsum*: *devorsum*, 'downwards.'

resurgit et sursum nititur recurvaturque ;' 'Propterea' inquit Plutarchus 'in certaminibus palmam signum esse placuit victoriae, quoniam ingenium ligni eiusmodi est, ut urgentibus opprimentibusque non cedat.'

5

13. (N. A. III. VII.)

Historia ex annalibus sumpta de Q. Caedicio tribuno militum; verbaque ex originibus M. Catonis apposita, quibus Caedici virtutem cum Spartano Leonida aequiperat.

Pulcrum, dii boni, facinus Graecarumque facundiarum
10 magniloquentia condignum M. Cato libris originum de Q. Caedicio tribuno militum scriptum reliquit.

Id profecto est ad hanc ferme sententiam : Imperator Poenus in terra Sicilia, bello Carthaginensi primo, obviam Romano exercitu progreditur, colles locosque ido-
15 neos prior occupat. Milites Romani, uti res nata est, in locum insinuant fraudi et perniciiei obnoxium. Tribunus ad consulem venit, ostendit exitium de loci importunitate et hostium circumstantia maturum. 'Censeo,' inquit 'si rem servare vis, faciendum, ut quadringentos
20 aliquos milites ad verrucam illam,' sic enim Cato locum editum asperumque appellat, 'ire iubeas, eamque uti occupent imperes hortorisque ; hostes profecto ubi id

1. *Sursum* : *subvorsum*, 'upwards.'

7. *Ex originibus* : *Origines* was the title of an important historical work by Cato the Censor.

14. *Exercitu* : old dative.

15. *Uti res nata est* : 'as it happened.'

16. *Insinuant* ; 'made their way into.'

16. *Obnoxium* : i.e. 'where they were exposed.'

20. *Verrucam illam* : 'yonder hillock,' lit. 'wart.'

viderint, fortissimus quisque et promptissimus ad occur-
 sandum pugnandumque in eos praevertentur unoque illo
 negotio sese alligabunt, atque illi omnes quadringenti
 procul dubio obruncabuntur. Tunc interea occupatis
 in ea caede hostibus tempus exercitus ex hoc loco edu- 5
 cendi habebis. Alia nisi haec salutis via nulla est.’
 Consul tribuno respondit, consilium quidem istud aequè
 providens sibi viderier; ‘Sed istos’ inquit ‘milites quad-
 ringentos ad eum locum in hostium cuneos quisnam erit
 qui ducat?’ ‘Si alium’ inquit tribunus ‘neminem rep- 10
 peris, me licet ad hoc periculum utare; ego hanc tibi et
 reipublicae animam do.’ Consul tribuno gratias lau-
 desque agit. Tribunus et quadringenti ad moriendum
 proficiscuntur. Hostes eorum audaciam demirantur,
 quorsum ire pergant, in expectando sunt. Sed ubi ap- 15
 paruit, ad eam verrucam occupandam iter intendere,
 mittit adversum illos imperator Carthaginensis pedita-
 tum equitatumque, quos in exercitu viros habuit strenu-
 issimos. Romani milites circumveniuntur, circumventi
 repugnant; fit proelium diu anceps. Tandem superat 20
 multitudo. Quadringenti omnes cum uno perfossi gladiis
 aut missilibus operti cadunt. Consul interim, dum ibi
 pugnatur, se in locos tutos atque editos subducit.

Sed quod illi tribuno, duci militum quadringentorum,
 divinitus in eo proelio usus venit, non iam nostris, sed 25
 ipsius Catonis verbis subiecimus: Dii immortales tribuno
 militum fortunam ex virtute eius dedere. Nam ita

3. *Sese alligabunt*: ‘will involve themselves.’

8. *Viderier*: archaic for *videri*.

9. *Cuneos*: ‘masses,’ ‘columns.’

21. *Omnes cum uno*: ‘all to a man.’

25. *Usus venit*: ‘befell,’ ‘happened to.’

- event: cum saucius multifariam ibi factus esset, tamen vulnus capiti nullum event, eumque inter mortuos, defetigatum ~~vulneribus~~ ~~atque~~ ~~quod~~ ~~sanguen~~ ~~eius~~ ~~defluserat~~, cognovere. Eum sustulere, isque convaluit, saepeque post illa operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam prae-
hibuit illoque facto, quod illos milites subduxit, exerci-
tum ceterum servavit. Sed idem benefactum quo in
loco ponas, nimium interest. Leonides Laco laudatur,
qui simile apud Thermopylas fecit. Propter eius vir-
tutes omnis Graecia gloriam atque gratiam praecipuam
claritudinis inclitissimae decoravere monumentis: signis,
statuis, elogiis, historiis aliisque rebus gratissimum id
eius factum habuere; at tribuno militum parva laus pro
factis relicta, qui idem fecerat atque rem servaverat.
- 15 Hanc Q. Caedici tribuni virtutem M. Cato tali suo testimonio decoravit. Claudius autem Quadrigarius an-
nali tertio non Caedicio nomen fuisse ait, sed Laberio.

14. (N. A. III. VIII.)

- Litterae eximiae consulum C. Fabricii et Q. Aemilii ad regem
20 Pyrrum a Q. Claudio scriptore historiarum in memoriam datae.

Cum Pyrrus rex in terra Italia esset et unam atque

3. *Quod sanguen eius defluserat*: construe with *defetigatum*, not with *cognovere*; *sanguen*, neuter ante-classical form of *sanguis*.

5. *Post illa*: archaic for *postea*.

16. *Claudius Quadrigarius*: a Roman annalist, in the first century B.C.

19. *C. Fabricii*: see note on p. 1, l. 7.

19. *Q. Aemilii*: his cognomen was *Papus*; colleague of Fabricius in the consulship, 278 B.C.

20. *Pyrrum*: king of Epirus, who invaded Italy (280 B.C.), was much admired by the Romans as a brave and chivalrous foe.

20. *Q. Claudio*: see note on l. 16.

21. *Unam atque alteram pug-*

alteram pugnas prospere pugnasset satisque agerent Ro-
 mani et pleraque Italia ad regem descivisset, tum Ambra-
 ciensis quispiam Timochares, regis Pyrrhi amicus, ad C.
 Fabricium consulem furtim venit ac praemium petivit et,
 si de praemio conveniret, promisit, regem venenis necare, 5
 idque facile esse factu dixit, quoniam filius suus pocula
 in convivio regi ministraret. Eam rem Fabricius ad sena-
 tum scripsit. Senatus ad regem legatos misit mandavit-
 que, ut de Timochare nihil proderent, sed monerent, uti
 rex circumspectius ageret atque a proximorum insidiis 10
 salutem tutaretur. Hoc ita, uti diximus, in Valeri Anti-
 atis historia scriptum est. Quadrigarius autem in libro
 tertio non Timocharem, sed Niciam adisse ad consulem
 scripsit, neque legatos a senatu missos, sed a consulibus,
 et Pyrrum populo Romano laudes atque gratias scripsisse 15
 captivosque omnes, quos tum habuit, vestivisse et red-
 didisse.

Consules tum fuerunt C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius.
 Litteras, quas ad regem Pyrrum super ea causa miserunt,
 Claudius Quadrigarius scripsit fuisse hoc exemplo : 20

Consules Romani salutem dicunt Pyrrho regi.

Nos pro tuis iniuriis continuis animo tenus commoti in-
 imiciter tecum bellare studemus. Sed communis exem-
 pli et fidei ergo visum, ut te salvum velimus, et esset,
 quem armis vincere possemus. Ad nos venit Nicias 25

nas : Heraclea, 280 B.C., and
 Asculum, 279 B.C.

I. *Satisque agerent* : 'had their
 hands full.'

2. *Descivisset* : 'had deserted.'

II. *Valeri Antiatis* : 'Valerius

of Antium,' a Roman annalist,
 about 80 B.C.

22. *Animo tenus commoti* :
 'stirred to the bottom of our souls.'

24. *Ergo* : 'for the sake of';
 construe with *exempli* and *fidei*.

familiaris tuus, qui sibi praemium a nobis peteret, si te clam interfecisset. Id nos negavimus velle, neve ob eam rem quicquam commodi expectaret, et simul visum est, ut te certio-
 5 set, nostro consilio civitates putarent factum, et quod nobis non placet pretio aut praemio aut dolis pugnare. Tu, nisi caves, iacebis.

15. (N. A. III. ix.)

10 Quis et cuiusmodi fuerit qui in proverbio fertur equus Seianus; et qualis color equorum sit, qui 'spadices' vocantur; deque istius vocabuli ratione.

Gavius Bassus in commentariis suis, item Iulius Modestus in secundo quaestionum confusarum historiam de equo Seiano tradunt dignam memoria atque admiratione: Gnaeum Seium quempiam scribam fuisse eumque
 15 habuisse equum natum Argis in terra Graecia, de quo fama constans esset, tamquam de genere equorum progenitus foret, qui Diomedis Thracis fuissent, quos Hercules, Diomede occiso, e Thracia Argos perduxisset.
 20 Eum equum fuisse dicunt magnitudine invisitata, cervice

7. *Iacebis*: 'you are a dead man.'

9. *Seianus*: 'belonging to Seius.'

12. *Gavius Bassus*: a Roman grammarian of the Augustan age.

12. *Iulius Modestus*: a grammarian of the first century A.D.

13. *Confusarum*: 'miscellaneous.'

16. *Argis*: Argos, since the time of Homer, had been famous for its breed of horses.

17. *Constans*: 'unanimous.'

18. *Diomedis Thracis*: this king kept mares which fed upon human flesh; one of the labors of Hercules was to capture them.

20. *Invisitata*: 'unprecedented.'

ardua, colore poeniceo, flora et comanti iuba, omnibusque aliis equorum laudibus quoque longe praestitisse; sed eundem equum, ut illi fuisse factos, sive fortuna ferunt, ut quisquis haberet eum possideretque, ut is cum omni domo, familia fortunisque omnibus suis ad internecionem 5 deperiret. Itaque primum illum Gnaeum Seium, dominum eius, a M. Antonio, qui postea triumvirum reipublicae constituendae fuit, capitis damnatum, miserando supplicio affectum esse; eodem tempore Cornelium Dolabellam consulem in Syriam proficiscentem fama istius 10 equi adductum Argos devertisse cupidineque habendi eius exarsisse emisseque eum sestertiis centum milibus; sed ipsum quoque Dolabellam in Syria bello civili obsessum atque interfectum esse; mox eundem equum, qui Dolabellae fuerat, C. Cassium, qui Dolabellam obsederat, 15 abduxisse. Eum Cassium postea satis notum est victis partibus fusoque exercitu suo miseram mortem oppetisse, deinde post Antonium post interitum Cassii parta victoria equum illum nobilem Cassi requisisse et, cum eo potitus esset, ipsum quoque postea victum atque deser- 20 tum, detestabili exitio interisse. Hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicique solitum: 'Ille homo habet equum Seianum.'

1. *Poeniceo*: 'dark red,' 'bay.'

1. *Flora et comanti iuba*: 'with long bright mane.'

5. *Ad internecionem*: 'utterly.'

9. *Cornelium Dolabellam*: son-in-law of Cicero, consul in 44 B.C.

11. *Argos devertisse*: 'stopped on the way at Argos.'

12. *Sestertiis centum milibus*: between \$4000 and \$5000.

15. *C. Cassium*: one of the assassins of Julius Caesar.

15. *Obsederat*: at Laodicea, 43 B.C.

17. *Miseram mortem*: he caused one of his own slaves to kill him after the battle of Philippi, 42 B.C.

18. *Post . . . post*: the first is an adverb, the second a preposition.

20. *Victimum*: at Actium, 31 B.C.

Eadem sententia est illius quoque veteris proverbii, quod ita dictum accepimus: 'aurum Tolosanum.' Nam cum oppidum Tolosanum in terra Gallia Quintus Caepio consul diripisset multumque auri in eius oppidi templis
 5 fuisset, quisquis ex ea direptione aurum attigit misero cruciabilique exitu periit.

Hunc equum Gavius Bassus vidisse se Argis refert haut credibile pulcritudine vigoreque et colore exuberantissimo.

10 Quem colorem nos, sicuti dixi, 'poeniceum' dicimus, Graeci partim 'φοίνικα,' alii 'σπάδικα' appellant, quoniam palmae termes ex arbore cum fructu avulsus 'spadix' dicitur.

16. (N. A. III. XIII.)

15 Quod Demosthenes etiamtum adulescens, cum Platonis philosophi discipulus foret, audito forte Callistrato rhetore in contione populi destitit a Platone et sectatus Callistratum est.

Hermippus hoc scriptum reliquit, Demosthenen admodum adulescentem ventitare in Academiam Platonemque
 20 audire solitum. 'Atque is' inquit 'Demosthenes domo egressus, ut ei mos erat, cum ad Platonem pergeret complurisque e populo concurrentes videret, percontatur eius rei causam cognoscitque, currere eos auditum

4. *Diripuisset*: 'had pillaged.'

12. *Termes*: a bough cut from a tree.

12. *Spadix*: a palm branch broken off with its fruit.

16. *Callistrato*: an Athenian orator.

18. *Hermippus*: a historian of Smyrna.

19. *Academiam*: the garden, in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato taught, and from which the Academic School of philosophy was named.

Callistratum. Is Callistratus Athenis orator in republica fuit, quos illi 'δημαγωγούς' appellant. Visum est paulum devertere experiri, ~~libro digna au~~ ditio tanto properantium studio foret. Venit' inquit 'atque audit Callistratum, nobilem illam τὴν περὶ Ὀρωποῦ δίκην dicentem, 5 atque ita motus et demultus et captus est, ut Callistratum iam inde sectari coeperit, Academiam cum Platone reliquerit.'

17. (N. A. III. xv.)

Extare in litteris perque hominum memorias traditum, quod repente multis mortem attulit gaudium ingens insperatum interclusa anima et vim magni novique motus non sustinente. 10

Cognito repente insperato gaudio expirasse animam refert Aristoteles philosophus Polycritam, nobilem feminam Naxo insula. Philippides quoque, comoediarum 15 poeta haut ignobilis, aetate iam edita, cum in certamine poetarum praeter spem vicisset et laetissime gauderet, inter illud gaudium repente mortuus est. De Rodio etiam Diagora celebrata historia est. Is Diagoras tris filios adulescentes habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiastem, tertium luctatorem. Eos omnis vidit vincere 20

5. Ὀρωποῦ: Oropus, a border town, was long an object of contention between the Athenians and Boeotians. This speech was delivered in 366 B.C.

6. *Demultus*: 'melted.'

12. *Vim*: 'the shock.'

15. *Naxo*: ablative of origin.

15. *Philippides*: a poet of the

New Comedy at Athens, about 300 B.C.

16. *Edita*: 'advanced.'

20. *Pugilem*: 'a boxer.'

20. *Pancratiastem*: 'all round athlete,' the *pancratium* included both wrestling and boxing.

21. *Luctatorem*: 'a wrestler.'

coronarique Olympiae eodem die et, cum ibi eum tres
 adolescentes amplexi coronis suis in caput patris positis
 saviarentur, cum populus gratulabundus flores undique
 in eum iaceret, ibidem in stadio inspectante populo in
 5 osculis atque in manibus filiorum animam efflavit.

Praeterea in nostris annalibus scriptum legimus, qua
 tempestate apud Cannas exercitus populi Romani caesus
 est, anum matrem nuntio de morte filii allato, luctu atque
 maerore affectam esse; sed is nuntius non verus fuit
 10 atque is adulescens non diu post ex ea pugna in urbem
 redit, anus repente filio viso copia atque turba et quasi
 ruina incidentis inopinati gaudii oppressa exanimataque
 est.

18. (N. A. IV. VIII.)

15 Quid C. Fabricius de Cornelio Rufino homine avaro dixerit, quem,
 cum odisset inimicusque esset, designandum tamen consulem
 curavit.

Fabricius Luscinus magna gloria vir magnisque rebus
 gestis fuit. P. Cornelius Rufinus manu quidem strenuus
 20 et bellator bonus militarisque disciplinae peritus admo-
 dum fuit, sed furax homo et avaritia acri erat. Hunc
 Fabricius non probabat neque amico utebatur osusque
 eum morum causa fuit. Sed cum in temporibus rei

3. *Saviarentur*: 'were kissing.'

7. *Apud Cannas*: the great
 overthrow of the Romans by
 Hannibal, 216 B.C.

8. *Anum*: 'aged,' 'an old
 woman.'

15. *C. Fabricius*: see note on
 p. 1, l. 7.

15. *Rufino*: consul 290 and
 277 B.C., dictator, 276 B.C.

21. *Furax*: 'thieving,' 'dishon-
 est.'

22. *Osusque . . . fuit*: 'hated.'

23. *Morum causâ*: 'on account
 of his character.'

difficillimis consules creandi forent et is Rufinus peteret consulatum competitorsque eius essent inbelles quidam et futtiles, summa ope adnixus est Fabricius, uti Rufino consulatus deferretur. Eam rem plerisque admirantibus, quod hominem avarum, cui esset inimicissimus, 5
creari consulem peteret, 'Malo,' inquit 'civis me compilet, quam hostis vendat.'

Hunc Rufinum postea bis consulatu et dictatura functum censor Fabricius senatu movit ob luxuriae notam, quod decem pondo libras argenti facti haberet. Id 10
autem, quod supra scripsi, Fabricium de Cornelio Rufino ita, uti in pleraque historia scriptum est, dixisse, M. Cicero non aliis a Fabricio, sed ipsi Rufino, gratias agenti, quod ope eius designatus esset, dictum esse refert in libro secundo de oratore. 15

19. (N. A. IV. XVIII.)

De P. Africano superiore sumpta quaedam ex annalibus memoratu dignissima.

Scipio Africanus antiquior quanta virtutum gloria praestiterit et quam fuerit altus animi atque magnificus et qua sui conscientia subnixus, plurimis rebus, 20

3. *Futtiles* : 'untrustworthy,' 'worthless.'

6. *Complet* : 'plunder,' 'rob.'

9. *Notam* : the censors were required to give in writing their reasons for the expulsion of a member from the senate : this was the *nota*, on the *census* list.

10. *Decem pondo libras* : 'ten pounds.'

10. *Argenti facti* : 'plate,' literally, 'wrought silver.'

17. *P. Africano superiore* : Scipio Africanus the Elder, conqueror of Hannibal.

19. *Antiquior* : 'the elder.'

20. *Altus animi* : 'high spirited.'

quae dixit quaeque fecit, declaratum est. Ex quibus sunt haec duo exempla eius fiduciae atque exuperantiae ingentis. www.libtool.com.cn

Cum M. Naevius tribunus plebis accusaret eum ad
 5 populum diceretque, accepisse a rege Antiocho pecuniam, ut condicionibus gratiosis et mollibus pax cum eo populi Romani nomine fieret et quaedam item alia crimini daret indigna tali viro, tum Scipio pauca praefatus, quae dignitas vitae suae atque gloria postulabat,
 10 'Memoria,' inquit 'Quirites, repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo Hannibalem Poenum imperio vestro inimicissimum magno proelio vici in terra Africa pacemque et victoriam vobis peperit spectabilem. Non igitur simus adversum deos ingrati et, censeo, relinquamus nebulo-

15 nem hunc, eamus hinc protinus Iovi optimo maximo gratulatum.' Id cum dixisset, avertit et ire ad Capitolium coepit. Tum contio universa, quae ad sententiam de Scipione ferendam convenerat, relicto tribuno Scipionem in Capitolium comitata atque inde ad aedes eius cum
 20 laetitia et gratulatione sollempni prosecuta est. Fertur etiam oratio, quae videtur habita eo die a Scipione, et qui dicunt eam non veram, non eunt infitias, quin haec quidem verba fuerint, quae dixi, Scipionis.

2. *Exuperantiae* : 'superiority.'

4. *M. Naevius* : tribune 185 B.C.

5. *Antiocho* : king of Syria, defeated by the Scipios in the battle of Magnesia, 190 B.C.

6. *Gratiosis* : 'too favorable.'

10. *Memoria . . . repeto* : 'I recall.'

12. *Vici* : at the battle of Zama, 202 B.C.

13. *Non* : for *ne*.

14. *Adversum* : 'towards.'

14. *Nebulonem* : 'worthless fellow.'

15. *Protinus* : 'straightway.'

17. *Ad sententiam . . . ferendam* : 'to pass judgment.'

22. *Eunt infitias* : 'deny.'

Item aliud est factum eius praeclarum. Petilii quidam tribuni plebis a M., ut aiunt, Catone, inimico Scipionis, comparati in eum atque inmissi, desiderabant in senatu instantissime, ut pecuniae Antiochinae praedaeque in eo bello captae rationem redderet: fuerat enim L. Scipioni Asiatico, fratri suo, imperatori in ea provincia legatus. Ibi Scipio exurgit et, prolato e sinu togae libro, rationes in eo scriptas esse dixit omnis pecuniae omnisque praedae; allatum, ut palam recitaretur et ad aerarium deferretur. 'Sed enim id iam non faciam' inquit 'nec me ipse afficiam contumelia,' eumque librum statim coram discidit suis manibus et concerpsit, aegre passus, quod cui salus imperii ac reipublicae accepta ferri deberet rationem pecuniae praedatae posceretur.

20. (N. A. V. II.)

15

Super equo Alexandri regis, qui Bucephalas appellatus est.

Equus Alexandri regis et capite et nomine 'Bucepha-

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Petilii</i> : tribunes 187 B.C. | 7. <i>Scipio</i> : Africanus. |
| 2. <i>Catone</i> : see note on p. 6, l. 6. | 9. <i>Allatum</i> : 'that it (the book) had been brought there.' |
| 3. <i>Comparati in eum et inmissi</i> : 'procured and set on him.' | 11. <i>Coram</i> : 'before their eyes.' |
| 3. <i>Desiderabant</i> : 'kept demanding.' | 13. <i>Accepta ferri</i> : 'to be credited,' a bookkeeping phrase. |
| 4. <i>Eo bello</i> : the Syrian war, 192-190 B.C. | 14. <i>Posceretur</i> : subject is <i>Scipio</i> . |
| 5. <i>L. Scipioni Asiatico</i> : nominal commander in the Syrian war, brother of Africanus, who served as his lieutenant. | 16. <i>Alexandri</i> : Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, lived 356-323 B.C. |
| | 16. <i>Bucephalas</i> : (βούς, κεφαλή) so named from the breadth of his forehead. |

las' fuit. Emptum Chares scripsit talentis tredecim et regi Philippo donatum; hoc autem aeris nostri summa est sestertia trecenta duodecim. Super hoc equo dignum memoria visum, quod, ubi ornatus erat armatusque
 5 ad proelium, haud unquam inscendi sese ab alio, nisi ab rege passus sit. Id etiam de isto equo memoratum est, quod, cum insidens in eo Alexander bello Indico et facinora faciens fortia, in hostium cuneum non satis sibi providens inmisisset coniectisque undique in Alex-
 10 andrum telis, vulneribus altis in cervice atque in latere equus perfossus esset, moribundus tamen ac prope iam exanguis e mediis hostibus regem vivacissimo cursu retulit atque, ubi eum extra tela extulerat, ilico concidit et, domini iam superstitis securus, quasi cum sensus
 15 humani solacio animam expiravit. Tum rex Alexander, parta eius belli victoria, oppidum in isdem locis condidit idque ob equi honores 'Bucephalon' appellavit.

21. (N. A. V. v.)

Cuiusmodi ioco incavillatus sit Antiochum regem Poenus Hannibal.

20 In libris veterum memoriarum scriptum est, Hannibalem Carthaginiensem apud regem Antiochum facetissime

1. *Chares*: of Mytilene, one of Alexander's officers, who wrote his history in ten books.

1. *Talentis tredecim*: a silver talent was about \$1200.

3. *Sestertia trecenta duodecim*: a *sestertium* was a sum of 1000 *sestertii*.

3. *Super*: 'concerning.'

4. *Ornatus*: 'harnessed.'

5. *Inscendi*: 'to be mounted.'

9. *Inmisisset*: 'had ridden in'; the object is really *equum*.

13. *Concidit*: 'fell dead.'

14. *Domini . . . securus*: 'certain of his master's safety.'

17. *Ob equi honores*: 'in honor of his horse.'

19. *Incavillatus sit*: 'mocked,' 'jested at the expense of.'

21. *Antiochum*: see note on p. 26, l. 5.

cavillatum esse. Ea cavillatio huiuscemodi fuit : Ostendebat ei Antiochus in campo copias ingentis, quas bellum populo Romano ~~facturus comparaverat~~, convertebatque exercitum insignibus argenteis et aureis florentem ; inducebat etiam currus cum falcibus et elephantos cum turribus equitatumque frenis, ephippiis, monilibus, phaleris praefulgentem. Atque ibi rex, contemplatione tanti ac tam ornati exercitus gloriabundus, Hannibalem aspicit et ' Putasne ' inquit ' conferri posse ac satis esse Romanis haec omnia ? ' Tum Poenus, eludens ignaviam inbellamque militum eius pretiose armatorum : ' Satis, plane satis esse credo Romanis haec omnia, etiamsi avarissimi sunt. ' Nihil prorsum neque tam lepide neque tam acerbe dici potest : rex de numero exercitus sui ac de aestimanda aequiperatione quaesiverat, respondit Hannibal de praeda.

22. (N. A. V. IX.)

Historia de Croesi filio muto ex Herodoti libris.

Filius Croesi regis, cum iam fari per aetatem posset,

3. *Convertebatque* : 'and was manœuvring.'

4. *Florentem* : 'brilliant.'

4. *Inducebat* : 'was causing to march by,' 'was exhibiting.'

6. *Turribus* : small towers on the backs of elephants.

6. *Ephippiis* : 'saddles.'

6. *Monilibus* : 'collars,' 'necklaces.'

6. *Phaleris* : ornaments for the chests and foreheads of horses, 'bosses.'

9. *Conferri* : 'to be compared with.'

13. *Prorsum* : 'absolutely.'

15. *Aequiperatione* : 'comparison.'

18. *Croesi* : king of Lydia; reigned 560-546 B.C.; proverbial for his wealth.

19. *Cum iam . . . posset* : 'when he was old enough,' *i.e.* able, so far as it depended upon his age.

infans erat et, cum iam multum adolevisset, item nihil fari quibat. Mutus adeo et elinguis diu habitus est. Cum in patrem eius, bello magno victum et urbe in qua erat capta, hostis gladio deducto, regem esse ignorans, invaderet, diduxit adulescens os, clamare nitens, eoque nisu atque impetu spiritus vitium nodumque linguae rupit planeque et articulate elocutus est, clamans in hostem, ne rex Croesus occideretur. Tum et hostis gladium reduxit et rex vita donatus est et adulescens loqui prorsum deinceps incepit. Herodotus in historiis huius memoriae scriptor est eiusque verba sunt, quae prima dixisse filium Croesi refert: *Ἄνθρωπε, μὴ κτείνε Κροῖσον.*

Sed et quispiam Samius athleta, nomen illi fuit Ἐχέκλωϋς, cum antea non loquens fuisset, ob similem dicitur causam loqui coepisse. Nam cum in sacro certamine sortitio inter ipsos et adversarios non bona fide fieret et sortem nominis falsam subici animadvertisset, repente in eum, qui id faciebat, videre sese, quid faceret, magnum inclamavit. Atque is oris vinclo solutus per omne inde vitae tempus non turbide neque adhaese locutus est.

1. *Infans*: 'without the power of speech.'

2. *Elinguis*: 'speechless.'

5. *Diduxit*: 'stretched open.'

6. *Vitium*: 'defect.'

10. *Prorsum deinceps*: 'from that moment on.'

10. *Herodotus*: the "father of history," born 484 B.C. at Halicarnassus.

12. *Ἄνθρωπε*, etc.: 'Fellow, do not kill Croesus.'

19. *Magnum*: 'loudly.'

20. *Inde . . . tempus*: 'subsequent time.'

21. *Adhaese*: 'stammeringly,' 'hesitatingly.'

23. (N. A. V. x.)

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De argumentis, quae Graece ἀντιστρέφοντα appellantur, a nobis 'reciproca' dici possunt.

Inter vitia argumentorum longe maximum esse vitium videtur, quae 'ἀντιστρέφοντα' Graeci dicunt. Ea quidam e nostris non hercle nimis absurde 'reciproca' appellaverunt. Id autem vitium accidit hoc modo, cum argumentum propositum referri contra convertique in eum potest, a quo dictum est, et utrimque pariter valet; quale est pervolgatum illud, quo Protagoram, sophistarum acerrimum, usum esse ferunt adversus Euathlum, discipulum suum.

Lis namque inter eos et controversia super pacta mercede haec fuit. Euathlus, adulescens dives, eloquentiae discendae causarumque orandi cupiens fuit. Is in disciplinam Protagorae sese dedit daturumque promisit mercedem grandem pecuniam, quantam Protagoras petiverat, dimidiumque eius dedit iam tunc statim priusquam disceret, pepigitque, ut reliquum dimidium daret, quo primo die causam apud iudices orasset et vicisset. Postea cum diutule auditor adsectatorque Protagorae fuisset et in studio quidem facundiae abunde promovisset, causas tamen non reciperet tempusque iam longum transcurrere-

2. 'Ἀντιστρέφοντα': 'converted,' 'converse,' 'retorted'; means the same as *reciproca*.

4. *Vitia*: 'fallacies.'

10. *Protagoram*: of Abdera in Thrace (480-411 B.C.), a celebrated sophist.

13. *Lis*: 'a suit.'

15. *In disciplinam*: 'to be trained.'

21. *Diutule*: 'a short time,' 'a little while.'

21. *Adsectator*: 'follower,' 'pupil.'

22. *Promovisset*: 'had advanced,' 'made progress.'

ret et facere id videretur, ne relicum mercedis daret, capit consilium Protagoras, ut tum existimabat, astutum : petere instituit ex pacto mercedem, litem cum Euathlo contestatur.

- 5 Et cum ad iudices coniciendae consistendaeque causae gratia venissent, tum Protagoras sic exorsus est : ‘ Disce,’ inquit ‘ stultissime adulescens, utroque id modo fore, uti reddas quod peto, sive contra te pronuntiatum erit sive pro te. Nam, si contra te lis data erit, merces mihi ex
10 sententia debebitur, quia ego vicero, sin vero secundum te iudicatum erit, merces mihi ex pacto debebitur, quia tu viceris.’

- Ad ea respondit Euathlus : ‘ Potui,’ inquit, ‘ huic tuae tam ancipiti captioni isse obviam, si verba non ipse facerem atque alio patrono uterer. Sed maius mihi in ista
15 victoria prolubium est, cum te non in causa tantum, sed in argumento quoque isto vinco. Disce igitur tu quoque, magister sapientissime, utroque modo fore, uti non reddam quod petis, sive contra me pronuntiatum fuerit sive
20 pro me. Nam, si iudices pro causa mea senserint, nihil tibi ex sententia debebitur, quia ego vicero ; sin contra me pronuntiaverint, nihil tibi ex pacto debebo, quia non vicero.’

- Tum iudices dubiosum hoc inexplicabileque esse, quod
25 utrimque dicebatur, rati, ne sententia sua utramcumque in partem dicta esset ipsa sese rescinderet, rem iniudica-

2. *Astutum* : ‘cunning.’

3. *Petere* : ‘to sue for.’

3. *Litem . . . contestatur* :
‘brought an action.’

5. *Coniciendae . . . gratia* : ‘for the purpose of discussing and deciding the cause.’

9. *Lis* : ‘judgment,’ ‘decision,’
‘verdict.’

14. *Captioni* : ‘fallacy.’

15. *Patrono* : ‘advocate.’

16. *Prolubium* : ‘pleasure.’

tam reliquerunt causamque in diem longissimam distulerunt. Sic ab adolescente discipulo magister eloquentiae inclutus suo sibi **argumento** | **confutatus** est et captionis versute excogitatae frustratus fuit.

24. (N. A. V. xiv.)

5

Quod Apion, doctus homo, qui Plistonices appellatus est, vidisse se Romae scripsit recognitionem inter sese mutuam ex vetere notitia hominis et leonis.

Apion, qui 'Plistonices' appellatus est, litteris homo multis praeditus rerumque Graecarum plurima atque 10 varia scientia fuit.

* * * * *

'In circo maximo' inquit 'venationis amplissimae pugna populo dabatur. Eius rei, Romae cum forte essem, spectator' inquit 'fui. Multae ibi saevientes ferae, magnitudines bestiarum excellentes omniumque 15 invisitata aut forma erat aut ferocia. Sed praeter alia omnia leonum' inquit 'immanitas admirationi fuit praeterque omnis ceteros unus. Is unus leo corporis impetu et vastitudine terrificoque fremitu et sonoro, toris comisque cervicum fluctuantibus, animos oculosque 20 omnium in sese converterat. Introductus erat inter

1. *Distulerunt*: 'adjourned.'

4. *Versute*: 'adroitly,' 'carefully.'

6. *Apion*: a Greek grammarian of the first century A.D.

6. *Plistonices*: i.e. a victor in many contests.

10. *Rerumque*: 'history.'

16. *Invisitata*: 'uncommon.'

19. *Toris comisque*: 'by his bristling mane.'

compluris ceteros ad pugnam bestiarum datos servus viri consularis; ei servo Androclus nomen fuit. Hunc ille leo ubi vidit procul, repente' inquit 'quasi admirans stetit ac deinde sensim atque placide, tamquam noscitur tabundus, ad hominem accedit. Tum caudam more atque ritu adulantium canum clementer et blande movet hominisque se corpori adiungit cruraque eius et manus, prope iam exanimati metu, lingua leniter demulcet. Homo Androclus inter illa tam atrocis ferae blandimenta amissum animum recuperat, paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert. Tum quasi mutua recognitione facta laetos' inquit 'et gratulabundos videres hominem et leonem.'

Ea re prorsus tam admirabile maximos populi clamores excitatos dicit, accersitumque a Caesare Androclum quaesitamque causam, cur illi atrocissimus leo uni parsisset. Ibi Androclus rem mirificam narrat atque admirandum. 'Cum provinciam' inquit 'Africam proconsulari imperio meus dominus obtineret, ego ibi iniquis eius et cotidianis verberibus ad fugam sum coactus et, ut mihi a domino, terrae illius praeside, tutiores latebrae forent, in camporum et arenarum solitudines concessi ac, si defuisset cibus, consilium fuit, mortem aliquo pacto quaerere. Tum sole medio' inquit 'rabido

1. *Ad . . . datos* : 'condemned to fight with wild beasts'; a common form of death penalty for slaves.

4. *Noscitur tabundus* : 'recognizing.'

5. *More atque ritu* : 'in the habitual manner.'

12. *Videres* : 'you might have seen.'

15. *Caesare* : probably the emperor Claudius, who reigned 41-54 A.D.

17. *Parsisset* : = *pepercisset*.

21. *Praeside* : 'governor.'

24. *Sole . . . flagranti* : 'while the midday sun burned with raging heat.'

et flagranti specum quandam nactus remotam latebro-
samque, in eam me penetro et recondo. Neque multo
post ad eandem specum venit hic leo, debili uno et
cruento pede, gemitus edens et murmura, dolorem cru-
ciatumque vulneris commiserantia.' Atque illic primo 5
quidem conspectu advenientis leonis territum sibi et
pavefactum animum dixit. 'Sed postquam introgressus'
inquit 'leo, uti re ipsa apparuit, in habitaculum illud
suum, videt me procul delitescens, mitis et mansues
accessit et sublato pedem ostendere mihi et porgere 10
quasi opis petendae gratia visus est. Ibi' inquit 'ego
stirpem ingentem, vestigio pedis eius haerentem, revelli
conceptamque saniem vulnere intimo expressi accura-
tiusque sine magna iam formidine siccavi penitus atque
detersi cruorum. Illa tunc mea opera et medella leva- 15
tus, pede in manibus meis posito, recubuit et quievit
atque ex eo die triennium totum ego et leo in eadem
specu eodemque et victu viximus. Nam, quas venaba-
tur feras, membra opimiora ad specum mihi subgerebat,
quae ego, ignis copiam non habens, meridiano sole 20
torrens edebam. Sed ubi me' inquit 'vitae illius ferinae
iam pertaesum est, leone in venatum profecto, reliqui
specum et viam ferme tridui permensus a militibus visus
adprehensusque sum et ad dominum ex Africa Romam
deductus. Is me statim rei capitalis damnandum dan- 25

1. *Specum* : 'a cave.'3. *Debili* : 'lame.'9. *Delitescens* : 'hiding,'
'lurking.'9. *Mansues* : 'gentle.'12. *Stirpem* : 'a splinter.'12. *Vestigio* : 'in the sole.'13. *Conceptamque saniem* : 'mat-
ter,' 'pus.'15. *Medella* : 'care,' 'healing
treatment.'19. *Subgerebat* : 'he used to
bring.'20. *Copiam* : 'the means of
making.'

dumque ad bestias curavit. Intellego autem' inquit
 'hunc quoque leonem, me tunc separato captum, gra-
 tiam mihi nunc beneficii et medicinae referre.'

Haec Apion dixisse Androclum tradit, eaque omnia
 5 scripta circumlataque tabula populo declarata, atque
 ideo cunctis petentibus dimissum Androclum et poena
 solutum leonemque ei suffragiis populi donatum. 'Pos-
 tea' inquit 'videbamus Androclum et leonem, loro tenui
 revinctum, urbe tota circum tabernas ire, donari aere
 10 Androclum, floribus spargi leonem, omnes ubique obvios
 dicere: 'Hic est leo hospes hominis, hic est homo
 medicus leonis.'

25. (N. A. VI. 1.)

Admiranda quaedam ex annalibus sumpta de P. Africano superiore.

* * * * *

15 Id etiam dicere haut piget, quod idem illi, quos supra
 nominavi, litteris mandaverint, Scipionem hunc Africa-
 num solitavisse noctis extremo, priusquam dilucularet,
 in Capitolium ventitare ac iubere aperiri cellam Iovis
 atque ibi solum diu demorari, quasi consultantem de
 20 republica cum Iove, aeditumosque eius templi saepe
 esse demiratos, quod solum id temporis in Capitolium
 ingredientem canes semper in alios saevientes neque
 latrarent eum neque incurrerent.

14. *P. Africano superiore*:
 Scipio Africanus the Elder.

15. *Quos supra nominavi*: C.
 Oppius and Julius Hyginus, who
 wrote of the life and deeds of
 Scipio.

17. *Priusquam dilucularet*:
 'before dawn.'

18. *Cellam*: 'the inner cham-
 ber of the temple.'

20. *Aeditumosque*: 'the sacris-
 tans,' 'custodians.'

Has volgi de Scipione opiniones confirmare atque approbare videbantur dicta factaque eius pleraque admiranda. Ex quibus est unum huiuscemodi. Assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum in Hispania situ, moenibus, defensoribus validum et munitum, re etiam cibaria copiosum, nullaque eius potiundi spes erat, et quodam die ius in castris sedens dicebat atque ex eo loco id oppidum procul visebatur. Tum e militibus, qui in iure apud eum stabant, interrogavit quispiam ex more, in quem diem locumque vadimonium promitti iuberet: et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi, quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens, 'Perendie' inquit 'sese sistant illo in loco.' Atque ita factum: die tertio, in quem vadari iusserat, oppidum captum est eodemque eo die in arce eius oppidi ius dixit.

26. (N. A. VI. v.)

Historia de Polo histrione memoratu digna.

Histrion in terra Graecia fuit fama celebri, qui gestus et vocis claritudine et venustate ceteris antistabat: nomen fuisse aiunt Polum, tragoedias poetarum nobilium scite atque asseverate actitavit. Is Polus unice amatum filium morte amisit. Eum luctum quoniam satis visus est eluxisse, rediit ad quaestum artis.

5. *Re . . . cibaria*: 'victuals,' 'provisions.'

7. *Ius . . . dicebat*: 'was administering justice.'

8. *In iure*: 'in court.'

10. *Vadimonium*: 'bail,' security to appear and prosecute or defend a suit.

12. *Perendie*: 'the day after tomorrow.'

17. *Histrione*: 'the actor.'

19. *Antistabat*: 'excelled.'

20. *Scite atque asseverate*: 'skilfully and earnestly.'

23. *Eluxisse*: 'to have given vent to.'

In eo tempore Athenis Electram Sophoclis acturus gestare urnam quasi cum Orestis ossibus debebat. Ita compositum fabulae argumentum est, ut veluti fratris reliquias ferens Electra compleret commisereturque interitum eius existimatum. Igitur Polus, lugubri habitu Electrae indutus, ossa atque urnam e sepulcro tulit filii et, quasi Oresti amplexus, opplevit omnia non simulacris neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris et spirantibus. Itaque cum agi fabula videretur, dolor
 5 actus est.
 10

27. (N. A. VI. XVIII.)

De observata custoditaque apud Romanos iurisiurandi sanctimonia; atque inibi de decem captivis, quos Romam Hannibal deiurio ab his accepto legavit.

Iurandum apud Romanos inviolate sancteque habitum servatumque est. Id et moribus legibusque multis ostenditur, et hoc, quod dicemus, ei rei non tenue argumentum esse potest. Post proelium Cannense Hannibal, Carthaginiensium imperator, ex captivis nostris
 15 electos decem Romam misit mandavitque eis pactusque est, ut, si populo Romano videretur, permutatio fieret
 20

1. *Electram*: one of the most admired of Sophocles' tragedies, of which seven only are extant. Sophocles was one of the three greatest tragic poets of Athens.

2. *Oresti*: 'of Orestes,' her brother, who was thought to be dead.

3. *Fabulae argumentum*: 'the plot of the drama.'

5. *Habitu Electrae*: the female rôles were acted by men in the ancient drama.

14. *Deiurio*: 'an oath.'

18. *Proelium Cannense*: 216 B.C., the greatest defeat ever suffered by the Romans.

captivorum et pro his, quos alteri plures acciperent, darent argenti pondo libram et selibram. Hoc, priusquam proficiscerentur, iusiurandum eos adegit, redituros esse in castra Poenica, si Romani captivos non permutterent.

Veniunt Romam decem captivi. Mandatum Poeni imperatoris in senatu exponunt. Permutatio senatui non placita. Parentes, cognati adfinesque captivorum amplexi eos postliminio in patriam redisse dicebant statumque eorum integrum incolumemque esse, ac ne ad 10 hostes redire vellent orabant. Tum octo ex his postliminium iustum non esse sibi responderunt, quoniam deiurio vincti forent, statimque, uti iurati erant, ad Hannibalem profecti sunt. Duo reliqui Romae manserunt solutosque esse se ac liberatos religione dicebant, quoniam 15 cum egressi castra hostium fuissent, commenticio consilio regressi eodem, tamquam si ob aliquam fortuitam causam, issent atque ita iureiurando satisfacto rursum iniurati abissent. Haec eorum fraudulenta calliditas tam esse turpis existimata est, ut contempti vulgo discerp- 20 tique sint censoresque eos postea omnium notarum et damnis et ignominiis adfecerint, quoniam, quod facturos deieraverant, non fecissent.

1. *Quos . . . acciperent* : 'whom either party should receive in excess of the other.'

2. *Argenti . . . selibram* : 'a pound and a half of silver.'

9. *Postliminio* : a fiction of the law, by which a person restored to citizenship after captivity in the hands of an enemy was regarded as never having lost his civil rights.

15. *Religione* : 'from their obligation.'

16. *Commenticio* : 'fabricated,' 'false.'

17. *Eodem* : local.

20. *Discerptique* : 'reviled.'

21. *Notarum* : 'brands of infamy.'

23. *Deieraverant* : 'they had sworn.'

Cornelius autem Nepos in libro exemplorum quinto id quoque litteris mandavit, multis in senatu placuisse, ut hi, qui redire nollent, datis custodibus ad Hannibalem deducerentur, sed eam sententiam numero plurium, quibus id non videretur, superatam; eos tamen, qui ad Hannibalem non redissent, usque adeo intestabiles invisosque fuisse, ut taedium vitae ceperint necemque sibi consciverint.

28. (N. A. VII. III.)

10 Historia sumpta ex libris Tuberonis de serpente invisitatae longitudinis.

Tubero in historiis scriptum reliquit, bello primo Poenico Atilium Regulum consulem in Africa, castris apud Bagradam flumen positis, proelium grande atque
15 acre fecisse adversus unum serpentem in illis locis stabulantem invisitatae inmanitatis, eumque magna totius exercitus confictione balistis atque catapultis diu oppugnatum, eiusque interfecti corium longum pedes centum et viginti Romam misisse.

1. *Exemplorum*: biographical studies in the form of "patterns for imitation, of the character of our modern 'Self-Help,' intended to wean youthful minds from the corrupt fashions of their time."

6. *Intestabiles*: 'infamous.'

10. *Tuberonis*: Q. Aelius Tu-

bero, a Roman annalist, a younger contemporary of Julius Caesar.

13. *Regulum*: consul and commander of the Romans, who invaded Africa 256 B.C., during the First Punic War.

15. *Stabulantem*: 'having its den.'

18. *Corium*: 'skin,' 'hide.'

29. (N. A. VII. iv.)

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Quid idem Tubero novae historiae de Atilio Regulo a Carthaginiensibus capto litteris mandaverit; quid etiam Tuditanus super eodem Regulo scripserit.

Quod satis celebre est de Atilio Regulo, id nuperrime 5
legimus scriptum in Tuditani libris: Regulum captum ad
ea, quae in senatu Romae dixit suadens, ne captivi cum
Carthaginiensibus permutarentur, id quoque addidisse,
venenum sibi Carthaginienses dedisse, non praesentarium,
sed eiusmodi quod mortem in diem proferret, eo con- 10
silio, ut viveret quidem tantisper quoad fieret permutatio,
post autem grassante sensim veneno contabesceret.

Eundem Regulum Tubero in historiis redisse Carthagi-
nem novisque exemplorum modis excruciatum a Poenis
dicit: In atras, inquit, et profundas tenebras eum claude- 15
bant ac diu post, ubi erat visus sol ardentissimus, repente
educebant et adversus ictus solis oppositum continebant
atque intendere in caelum oculos cogebant. Palpebras
quoque eius, ne conivere posset, sursum ac deorsum
diductas insuebant. Tuditanus autem somno diu pro- 20
hibitum atque ita vita privatum refert, idque ubi Romae
cognitum est, nobilissimos Poenorum captivos liberis

2. *Tubero*: see note on p. 40,
l. 10.

3. *Regulo*: see note on p. 40,
l. 13.

3. *Tuditanus*: C. Sempronius
Tuditanus, author of a historical
work, consul 129 B.C.

9. *Praesentarium*: 'immediate
in effect.'

10. *In diem*: 'to a (future)
time.'

12. *Grassante sensim veneno*:
'by the gradual operation of the
poison.'

18. *Palpebras*: 'eyelids.'

19. *Conivere*: 'to close his eyes.'

20. *Insuebant*: 'they sewed
fast.'

Reguli a senatu deditos et ab his in armario muricibus praefixo destitutos eademque insomnia cruciatos interisse.

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30. (N. A. VII. x.)

5 Historia super Euclida Socratico, cuius exemplo Taurus philosophus hortari adulescentes suos solitus ad philosophiam naviter secundam.

Philosophus Taurus, vir memoria nostra in disciplina Platonica celebratus, cum aliis bonis multis salubribusque exemplis hortabatur ad philosophiam capessendam, tum
10 vel maxime ista re iuvenum animos expergebat, Euclidem quam dicebat Socraticum factitavisse. 'Decreto' inquit 'suo Athenienses caverant, ut qui Megaris civis esset, si intulisse Athenas pedem pressus esset, ut ea res ei homini capitalis esset; tanto Athenienses,' inquit,
15 'odio flagrabant finitimorum hominum Megarensium. Tum Euclides, qui indidem Megaris erat quique ante id decretum et esse Athenis et audire Socratem consueverat, postquam id decretum sanxerunt, sub noctem, cum advesperasceret, tunica longa muliebri indutus et pallio versicolore amictus et caput rica velatus, e domo sua Megaris
20

1. *Armario muricibus praefixo*: 'a box set with iron spikes.'

2. *Destitutos*: 'placed.'

4. *Euclida*: a pupil of Socrates, not the famous geometer.

4. *Taurus*: a Platonist philosopher, contemporary with Hadrian.

10. *Expergebat*: 'used to arouse.'

12. *Megaris*: Megara lay between the territories of Athens and Corinth.

16. *Indidem*: 'from that very place.'

18. *Sub . . . advesperasceret*: 'at nightfall when it was growing dusk.'

19. *Versicolore*: 'parti-colored.'

20. *Rica*: 'a veil.'

Athenas ad Socratem commeabat, ut vel noctis aliquo tempore consiliorum sermonumque eius fieret particeps, rursusque sub lucem milia passuum paulo amplius viginti eadem veste illa tectus redibat. At nunc,' inquit, 'videre est, philosophos ultro currere, ut doceant, ad fores iuvenum divitum eosque ibi sedere atque opperiri prope ad meridiem, donec discipuli nocturnum omne vinum edormiant.'

31. (N. A. IX. III.)

Epistula Philippi regis ad Aristotelem philosophum super Alexandro recens nato.

Philippus, Amyntae filius, terrae Macedoniae rex, cuius virtute industriaque Macetae locupletissimo imperio aucti gentium nationumque multarum potiri coeperant et cuius vim atque arma toti Graeciae cavenda metuendaque inclitae illae Demosthenis orationes contionesque vocificant, is Philippus, cum in omni fere tempore negotiis belli victoriisque adfectus exercitusque esset, a liberali tamen Musa et a studiis humanitatis numquam afuit, quin lepide comiterque pleraque et faceret et diceret. Feruntur adeo libri epistularum eius,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Vel</i> : 'at least.' | 16. <i>Inclitae</i> : 'famous.' |
| 4. <i>Videre est</i> : 'one may see.' | 16. <i>Demosthenis</i> : the great Athenian orator. |
| 7. <i>Edormiant</i> : 'sleep off the effects of.' | 16. <i>Orationes</i> : the "Philippics," "Olynthiacs," etc. |
| 10. <i>Philippi</i> : Philip II. of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, reigned 359-336 B.C. | 16. <i>Contiones</i> : 'harangues.' |
| 11. <i>Recens</i> : adverbial. | 18. <i>Adfectus</i> : 'occupied.' |
| 13. <i>Macetae</i> : less usual form for <i>Macedones</i> . | 21. <i>Feruntur</i> : 'are current,' 'pass for his.' |

munditiae et venustatis et prudentiae plenarum, velut sunt illae litterae, quibus Aristoteli philosopho natum esse sibi Alexandrum nuntiavit.

Ea epistula, quoniam curae diligentiaeque in liberorum disciplinas hortamentum est, exscribenda visa est ad commonendos parentum animos. Exponenda est igitur ad hanc ferme sententiam :

‘ Philippus Aristoteli salutem dicit.

Filium mihi genitum scito. Quod equidem dis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est, quam pro eo, quod nasci contigit temporibus vitae tuae. Spero enim fore, ut eductus eruditusque a te dignus existat et nobis et rerum istarum susceptione.’

Ipsius autem Philippi verba haec sunt :

15 Φίλιππος Ἀριστοτέλει χαίρειν.

*Ἴσθι μοι γεγονότα υἱόν. Πολλὴν οὖν τοῖς θεοῖς ἔχω χάριν, οὐχ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῇ γενέσει τοῦ παιδός, ὡς ἐπὶ τῷ κατὰ τὴν σὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτὸν γεγονέναι· ἐλπίζω γάρ, αὐτὸν ὑπὸ σοῦ τραφέντα καὶ παιδευθέντα ἄξιον ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἡμῶν καὶ 20 τῆς τῶν πραγμάτων διαδοχῆς.

32. (N. A. IX. xi.)

De Valerio Corvino; et unde Corvinus.

De Maximo Valerio, qui Corvinus appellatus est ob

2. *Illae litterae*: ‘that letter,’
not ‘those letters.’

9. *Quod*: ‘wherefore.’

22. *Valerio Corvino*: dictator in 342 and 301 B.C.; six times consul.

This exploit was in 349 B.C.

auxilium propugnationemque corvi alitis, haut quisquam est nobilium scriptorum, qui secus dixerit. Ea res prorsus miranda sic profecto est in libris annalibus memorata: Adulescens tali genere editus, L. Furio, Claudio Appio consulibus fit tribunus militaris. Atque in eo tempore 5 copiae Gallorum ingentes agrum Pomptinum insederant instruebanturque acies a consulibus de vi ac multitudine hostium satis agentibus. Dux interea Gallorum, vasta et ardua proceritate armisque auro praefulgentibus, grandia ingrediens et manu telum reciprocans incedebat perque 10 contemptum et superbiam circumspiciens despiciensque omnia, venire iubet et congregari, si quis pugnare secum ex omni Romano exercitu auderet. Tum Valerius tribunus, ceteris inter metum pudoremque ambiguis, impetrato prius a consulibus, ut in Gallum tam inaniter adrogantem 15 pugnare sese permetterent, progreditur intrepide modesteque obviam; et congregantur et consistunt et conserebantur iam manus. Atque ibi vis quaedam divina fit: corvus repente improvisus advolat et super galeam tribuni insistit atque inde in adversari os atque oculos 20 pugnare incipit; insilibat, obturbabat et unguibus manum laniabat et prospectum alis arcebat atque, ubi satis saevierat, revolabat in galeam tribuni. Sic tribunus, spec-

1. *Corvi alitis*: 'of a raven.'

2. *Secus*: 'otherwise.'

4. *L. Furio*: i.e. Camillus, son of the conqueror of Veii; consul in 349 B.C.

6. *Agrum Pomptinum*: a district on the coast of Latium.

8. *Satis agentibus*: 'having their hands full.'

8. *Vasta et ardua proceritate*: 'of enormously tall stature.'

9. *Grandia*: 'with long strides.'

10. *Reciprocans*: 'brandishing.'

10. *Perque . . . superbiam*: = ablatives of manner.

14. *Ambiguis*: 'wavering.'

18. *Vis . . . fit*: 'a miracle happens.'

20. *Insistit*: 'perches.'

tante utroque exercitu, et sua virtute nixus et opera alitis propugnatus, ducem hostium ferocissimum vicit interfecitque atque ob hanc causam cognomen habuit Corvinus. Id factum est annis quadringentis quinque post Romam
5 conditam.

Statuam Corvino isti divus Augustus in foro suo statuendam curavit. In eius statuæ capite corvi simulacrum est, rei pugnaeque, quam diximus, monumentum.

33. (N. A. IX. XIII.)

10 Verba ex historia Claudii Quadrigari, quibus Manli Torquati, nobilis adulescentis, et hostis Galli provocantis pugnam depinxit.

Titus Manlius summo loco natus adprimeque nobilis fuit. Ei Manlio cognomentum factum est Torquatus. Causam cognomenti fuisse accepimus torquis ex auro
15 induvies, quam ex hoste, quem occiderat, detractam induit. Sed quis hostis et quid genus, quam formidandae vastitatis et quantum insolens provocator et cuiusmodi fuerit pugna decertatum, Q. Claudius primo annalium purissime atque inlustrissime simplicique et incompta

6. *Divus Augustus*: 'the late emperor Augustus.'

6. *Statuendam curavit*: 'caused to be erected.'

10. *Claudii Quadrigari*: see note on p. 18, l. 16.

10. *Manli Torquati*: dictator 353 and 349 B.C., consul 347, 344, 340 B.C. The exploit here narrated was in 361 B.C.

12. *Summo loco*: he came of a

very distinguished family, and his father had been dictator in 363 B.C.

14. *Torquis ex auro induvies*: 'a twisted collar of gold'; *torquis* is something 'twisted,' and *induvies* something to be 'put on,' an 'ornament.'

19. *Purissime atque inlustrissime*: 'with the greatest purity and elegance.'

orationis antiquae suavitate descripsit. Quem locum ex eo libro philosophus Favorinus cum legeret, non minoribus quati *adficique* *animum* suum motibus pulsibusque dicebat, quam si ipse coram depugnantes eos spectaret.

5

Verba Q. Claudii, quibus pugna ista depicta est, adscripsi: Cum interim Gallus quidam nudus praeter scutum et gladios duos torque atque armillis decoratus processit, qui et viribus et magnitudine et adulescentia simulque virtute ceteris antistabat. Is maxime proelio commoto atque utrisque summo studio pugnantibus, manu significare coepit utrisque, quiescerent. Pugnae facta pausa est. Extemplo silentio facto cum voce maxima conclamat, si quis secum depugnare vellet, uti prodiret. Nemo audebat propter magnitudinem atque inmanitatem facies. Deinde Gallus inridere coepit atque linguam exertare. Id subito perdoluit est cuidam Tito Manlio, summo genere gnato, tantum flagitium civitati accidere, e tanto exercitu neminem prodire. Is, ut dico, processit neque passus est virtutem Romanam ab Gallo turpiter spoliari. Scuto pedestri et gladio Hispanico cinctus contra Gallum constitit. Metu magno ea congressio in ipso ponti, utroque exercitu inspectante, facta est. Ita, ut ante dixi, constiterunt: Gallus sua disciplina

10

15

20

2. *Favorinus*: see note on p. 1, l. 2.

3. *Motibus pulsibusque*: 'strong emotions.'

7. *Nudus*: 'unarmed' or 'stripped.'

10. *Antistabat*: 'excelled.'

16. *Facies*: archaic genitive.

17. *Exertare*: 'to thrust out.'

21. *Scuto pedestri*: the infantry carried an oblong shield of wood or wicker, about 4 ft. x 2½ ft.

21. *Gladio Hispanico*: the Spanish sword was short and dagger-like.

24. *Disciplina*: 'manner of fighting.'

scuto proiecto cunctabundus; Manlius, animo magis quam arte confisus, scuto scutum percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit. Dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Manlius iterum scuto scutum percutit atque de loco hominem iterum deiecit; eo pacto ei sub Gallicum gladium successit atque Hispanico pectus hausit; deinde continuo umerum dextrum eodem concessu incidit neque recessit usquam, donec subvertit, ne Gallus impetum in ictu haberet. Vbi eum evertit, caput praecidit, torquem detraxit eamque sanguinolentam sibi in collum inponit. Quo ex facto ipse posterique eius Torquati sunt cognominati.

Ab hoc Tito Manlio, cuius hanc pugnam Quadrigarius descripsit, imperia et aspera et immitia 'Manlia' dicta sunt, quoniam postea bello adversum Latinos cum esset consul, filium suum securi percussit, qui speculatum ab eo missus, pugna interdicta, hostem, a quo provocatus fuerat, occiderat.

1. *Proiecto*: 'advanced.'

1. *Cunctabundus*: 'playing a waiting game.'

2. *Statum*: 'stand,' 'position.'

5. *Ei . . . successit*: 'got to close quarters with him under his (long) Gallic sword.'

7. *Hausit*: 'pierced,' 'wounded.'

13. *Ab*: 'from' or 'after,' not 'by.'

15. *Bello*: the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C.; the occasion here alluded to was just before the decisive battle of Mt. Vesuvius, which was won by Manlius Torquatus and Decius Mus.

34. (N. A. X. vi.)
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Multam dictam esse ab aedilibus plebei Appi Caeci filiae, mulieri nobili, quod locuta esset petulantius.

Non in facta modo, sed in voces etiam petulantiores publice vindicatum est; ita enim debere esse visa est Romanae disciplinae dignitas inviolabilis. Appi namque illius Caeci filia, a ludis quos spectaverat exiens, turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi iactata est. Atque inde egressa, cum se male habitam diceret: 'Quid me nunc factum esset,' inquit, 'quantoque artius pressiusque conflictata essem, si P. Claudius, frater meus, navali proelio classem navium cum ingenti civium numero non perdidisset? certe quidem maiore nunc copia populi oppressa intercidissem. Sed utinam' inquit, 'reviviscat frater aliamque classem in Siciliam ducat atque istam multitudinem perditum eat, quae me nunc male miseram convexavit!' Ob haec mulieris verba tam improba ac tam incivilia C. Fundanius et Tiberius Sempronius, aediles plebei, multam dixerunt

2. *Mul(c)tam*: 'a fine.'

2. *Appi Caeci*: Appius Claudius Caecus, censor in 312 B.C., the builder of the Appian Way.

4. *Non . . . vindicatum est*: 'not acts only . . . were punished.'

6. *Disciplinae*: 'sense of propriety.'

8. *Iactata*: 'hustled.'

9. *Male habitam*: 'inconvenienced.'

10. *Quid . . . factum esset*: 'what would have become of me?'

11. *Conflictata*: 'knocked about.'

11. *P. Claudius*: sc. Pulcher, signally defeated by the Carthaginians off Drepanum, Sicily, 249 B.C., with the loss of nearly all his forces.

14. *Intercidissem*: 'I should have perished.'

ei aeris gravis viginti quinque milia. Id factum esse dicit Capito Ateius in commentario de iudiciis publicis bello Poenico primo, Fabio Licino et Otacilio Crasso consulibus.

5

35. (N. A. X. xxvii.)

Historia de populo Romano deque populo Poenico, quod pari propemodum vigore fuerint aemuli.

In litteris veteribus memoria extat, quod par quondam fuit vigor et acritudo amplitudoque populi Romani atque
10 Poeni. Neque inmerito aestimatum. Cum aliis quidem populis de uniuscuiusque republica, cum Poenis autem de omnium terrarum imperio decertatum.

Eius rei specimen est in illo utriusque populi verbo factoque: Q. Fabius, imperator Romanus, dedit ad
15 Carthaginienses epistulam. Ibi scriptum fuit, populum Romanum misisse ad eos hastam et caduceum, signa duo belli aut pacis, ex quis utrum vellent eligerent; quod elegissent, id unum ut esse missum existimarent. Carthaginienses responderunt, neutrum sese eligere, sed
20 posse, qui adtulissent, utrum mallent relinquere; quod reliquissent, id sibi pro electo futurum.

M. autem Varro non hastam ipsam neque ipsum caduceum missa dicit, sed duas tesserulas, in quarum

1. *Aeris . . . milia*: 25,000 liberal asses; *i.e.* pounds of copper.

8. *Litteris*: 'literature' or 'history.'

9. *Vigor et acritudo amplitudoque*: 'aggressive strength and greatness.'

14. *Q. Fabius*: the famous op-

ponent of Hannibal, called from his cautious tactics Cunctator.

16. *Caduceum*: 'a herald's staff,' a symbol of peace, as the spear was of war.

22. *M. . . . Varro*: the learned contemporary of Cicero.

23. *Tesserulas*: 'little tablets.'

altera caduceum, in altera hastae simulacra fuerint incisa.

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36. (N. A. XI. VI.)

Quod mulieres Romae per Herculem non iuraverint neque viri per Castorem.

5

In veteribus scriptis neque mulieres Romanae per Herculem deiurant neque viri per Castorem. Sed cur illae non iuraverint Herculem, non obscurum est, nam Herculeo sacrificio abstinent. Cur autem viri Castorem iurantes non appellaverint, non facile dictu est. 10 Nusquam igitur scriptum invenire est apud idoneos quidem scriptores, aut 'me hercle' feminam dicere aut 'me castor' virum; 'edepol' autem, quod iusiurandum per Pollucem est, et viro et feminae commune est. Sed M. Varro adseverat, antiquissimos viros neque per Ca- 15 storem neque per Pollucem deiurare solitos, sed id iusiurandum fuisse tantum feminarum ex initiis Eleusinis acceptum; paulatim tamen inscitia antiquitatis viros dicere 'edepol' coepisse factumque esse ita dicendi morem, sed 'me castor' a viro dici, in nullo vetere scripto 20 inveniri.

7. *Deiurant*: 'swear.'

11. *Idoneos*: 'good,' 'respectable.'

15. *M. Varro*: see note on p. 50, l. 22.

15. *Adseverat*: 'declares.'

17. *Ex initiis Eleusinis*: 'from the Eleusinian mysteries.'

37. (N. A. XI. IX.)

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Historia de legatis Milesis ac Demosthene rhetore in libris Critolai reperta.

Critolaus scripsit, legatos Mileto publicae rei causa
 5 venisse Athenas (fortasse an dixerit auxilii petendi
 gratia). Tum qui pro sese verba facerent quos visum
 erat advocavisse, advocatos, uti erat mandatum, verba
 pro Milesiis ad populum fecisse, Demosthenen Milesio-
 rum postulatis acriter respondisse, neque Milesios auxilio
 10 dignos neque ex republica id esse contendisse: rem in
 posterum diem prolatam. Legatos ad Demosthenen
 venisse magnoque opere orasse, uti contra ne diceret;
 eum pecuniam petivisse et quantam petiverat abstulisse.
 Postridie, cum res agi denuo coepta esset, Demosthenen,
 15 lana multa collum cervicesque circumvolutum, ad popu-
 lum prodisse et dixisse, se synanchen pati, eo contra
 Milesios loqui non quire. Tum e populo unum exclamasse,
 non 'synanchen,' quod Demosthenes pateretur,
 sed argyranchen esse.

2. *Milesis*: 'of Miletus,' one of the 12 Ionian cities of Asia Minor, situated at the mouth of the Maeander.

4. *Critolaus*: of Phaselis in Lycia, one of the famous embassy of three philosophers, sent to Rome in 155 B.C.

6. *Qui . . . facerent*: final clause; the antecedent of *qui* and of *quos* is *advocatos*.

10. *Ex republica*: 'for the interest of the state.'

11. *Prolatam*: 'laid over,' 'adjourned.'

14. *Denuo*: 'anew,' 'again.'

15. *Lana*: 'wool.'

15. *Collum cervicesque*: 'neck and throat.'

18. *Synanchen*: 'quinsy,' 'inflammation of the throat.'

19. *Argyranchen*: 'silver quinsy,' a comic formation from *ἄργυρον*, after the analogy of *synanche*. Erasmus translates it *argentangina*.

Ipsē etiam Demosthenes, ut idem Critolaus refert, non id postea conelavit, quin gloriæ quoque hoc sibi adsignavit. Nam cum interrogasset Aristodemum, actorem fabularum, quantum mercedis, uti ageret, accepisset, et Aristodemus 'talentum' respondisset, 'At ego plus' inquit 5
'accepi, ut tacerem.'

38. (N. A. XI. xiv.)

Sobria et pulcherrima Romuli regis responsio circa vini usum.

Simplicissima suavitate et rei et orationis L. Piso Frugi usus est in primo annali, cum de Romuli regis 10
vita atque victu scriberet. Ea verba, quae scripsit, haec sunt: Eundem Romulum dicunt, ad cenam vocatum, ibi non multum bibisse, quia postridie negotium haberet. Ei dicunt: 'Romule, si istud omnes homines faciant, vinum vilius sit.' His respondit: 'Immo vero carum, 15
si quantum quisque volet bibat; nam ego bibi, quantum volui.'

39. (N. A. XII. vii.)

Quam ob causam Cn. Dolabella proconsul ream mulierem veneficii confitentemque ad Ariopagitas reiecerit. 20

Ad Cn. Dolabellam, proconsulari imperio provinciam Asiam obtinentem, deducta mulier Smyrnaea est.

2. *Quin . . . adsignavit*: 'nay, he even made a boast of it.'

5. *Aristodemus*: a tragic actor of Athens, a favorite with Philip of Macedon.

9. *L. Piso Frugi*: a Roman annalist, consul in 133 B.C.; a vigorous opponent of C. Gracchus.

10. *In primo annali*: 'in the first book of his annals.'

15. *Vilius*: 'cheaper.'

15. *Immo*: 'on the contrary.'

19. *Cn. Dolabella*: he means P. Dolabella, son-in-law of Cicero, consul in 44 B.C., made governor of Syria by Mark Antony after the murder of Caesar.

Eadem mulier virum et filium eodem tempore venenis
 clam datis vita interfecerat atque id fecisse se confite-
 batur dicebatque, habuisse se faciendi causam, quoniam
 idem illi maritus et filius alterum filium mulieris, ex viro
 5 priore genitum, adulescentem optimum et innocentissimum,
 exceptum insidiis occidissent. Idque ita esse
 factum, controversia non erat. Dolabella retulit ad
 consilium. Nemo quisquam ex consilio sententiam
 ferre in causa tam ancipiti audebat, quod et confessum
 10 veneficium, quo maritus et filius necati forent, non ad-
 mittendum inpunitum videbatur et digna tamen poena
 in homines sceleratos vindicatum fuisset. Dolabella eam
 rem Athenas ad Ariopagitas, ut ad iudices graviore
 exercitatioresque, reiecit. Ariopagitae, cognita causa,
 15 accusatorem mulieris et ipsam, quae accusabatur, cen-
 tesimo anno adesse iusserunt. Sic neque absolutum
 mulieris veneficium est, quod per leges non licuit, neque
 nocens damnata poenitaque, quae digna venia fuit.
 Scripta haec historiast in libro Valerii Maximi factorum
 20 et dictorum memorabilium nono.

2. *Vita interfecerat*: 'had cut off from life.'

4. *Idem*: plural, referring to *illi*.

6. *Exceptum insidiis*: 'by foul play.'

8. *Consilium*: his council of advisers.

10. *Veneficium*: 'the act of poisoning.'

13. *Ariopagitas*: the members

of the ancient and venerable court of Areopagus at Athens.

16. *Adesse*: 'to appear for trial.'

18. *Poenitaque*: = *punitaque*.

19. *Valerii Maximi*: this author lived in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote *De factis dictisque memorabilibus libri IX*.

20. *Nono*: the citation is in fact from the eighth book.

40. (N. A. XII. VIII.)

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Reditiones in gratiam nobilium virorum memoratu dignae.

P. Africanus superior et Tiberius Gracchus, Tiberii et C. Gracchorum pater, rerum gestarum magnitudine et honorum atque vitae dignitate inlustres viri, dissen- 5
serunt saepenumero de republica et ea sive qua alia re non amici fuerunt. Ea similtas cum diu mansisset et sollemni die epulum Iovi libaretur atque ob id sacrificium senatus in Capitolio epularetur, fors fuit, ut aput eandem mensam duo illi iunctim locarentur. Tum, 10
quasi diis immortalibus arbitris in convivio Iovis optimi maximi dexteris eorum conducentibus, repente amicis- simi facti. Neque solum amicitia incepta, sed adfinitas simul instituta; nam P. Scipio filiam virginem habens iam viro maturam, ibi tunc eodem in loco despondit 15
eam Tiberio Graccho, quem probaverat elegeratque exploratissimo iudicii tempore, dum inimicus esset.

Aemilius quoque Lepidus et Fulvius Flaccus, nobili genere amplissimisque honoribus ac summo loco in civitate praediti, odio inter sese gravi et similtate diu- 20
tina conflictati sunt. Postea populus eos simul censores facit. Atque illi, ubi voce praeconis renuntiati sunt,

2. *Reditiones in gratiam*: 'reconciliationes.'

3. *Superior*: 'the Elder.'

6. *Ea*: sc. *re*; causal ablative.

7. *Similtas*: 'rivalry,' 'hostility.'

8. *Libaretur*: 'libations were being offered.'

10. *Iunctim*: 'close together.'

11. *Arbitris*: 'witnesses.'

13. *Adfinitas*: 'a marriage alliance.'

16. *Exploratissimo*: 'surest,' 'affording greatest certainty.'

18. *Aemilius Lepidus*: censor in 179 B.C., with Fulvius Nobilior.

18. *Fulvius Flaccus*: was censor five years later.

ibidem in campo statim, nondum dimissa contione, ultro uterque et pari voluntate coniuncti complexique sunt, exque eo die et in ipsa censura et postea iugi concordia fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt.

5

41. (N. A. XII. XII.)

Faceta responsio M. Ciceronis amolientis a se crimen manifesti mendacii.

Haec quoque disciplina rhetorica est, callide et cum astu res criminosas citra periculum confiteri, ut si obiectionum sit turpe aliquid, quod negari non queat, respon-
 10 sione ioculari eludas et rem facias risu magis dignam quam crimine, sicut fecisse Ciceronem scriptum est, cum id, quod infitari non poterat, urbano facetoque dicto diluit. Nam cum emere vellet in Palatio domum et
 15 pecuniam in praesens non haberet, a P. Sulla, qui tum reus erat, mutua sestertium viciens tacita accepit. Ea res tamen, priusquam emeret, prodita est et in vulgus

1. *Campo*: sc. *Martio*, where the election was held.

3. *Iugi*: adjective; 'continual,' 'perpetual.'

6. *Amolientis a se*: 'trying to repel.'

8. *Disciplina rhetorica*: 'the art of rhetoric.'

8. *Cum astu*: 'shrewdly,' 'cunningly.'

9. *Citra*: 'without.'

11. *Eludas*: 'one may evade.'

14. *Diluit*: 'did away.'

14. *In Palatio*: 'on the Palatine

Hill,' then the fashionable quarter of Rome.

15. *P. Sulla*: nephew of the great dictator of that name. Charged with complicity in the conspiracy of Catiline, he was defended by Hortensius and Cicero, and acquitted. Cf. Sal. Cat. 17.

16. *Reus*: 'under accusation,' 'a defendant.'

16. *Mutua*: 'as a loan.'

16. *Sestertium viciens*: 2,000,000 sesterces, about \$100,000.

exivit, obiectumque ei est, quod pecuniam domus emendae causa a reo accepisset. Tum Cicero inopinata obprobatione permotus accepisse se negavit ac domum quoque se empturum negavit atque 'Adeo' inquit 'verum sit, accepisse me pecuniam, si domum emero.' Sed cum postea emisset et hoc mendacium in senatu ei ab amicis obiceretur, risit satis atque inter ridendum : 'Ἀκοινωνόητοι' inquit 'homines estis, cum ignoratis, prudentis et cauti patrisfamilias esse, quod emere velit, empturum sese negare propter competitores emptionis.'

42. (N. A. XIII. xxiv.)

Verba M. Catonis, egere se multis rebus et nihil tamen cupere dicentis.

M. Cato, consularis et censorius, publicis iam privatisque opulentis rebus, villas suas inexcultas et rudes, ne tectorio quidem praelitas fuisse dicit ad annum usque aetatis suae septuagesimum. Atque ibi postea his verbis utitur : Neque mihi, inquit, aedificatio neque vasum neque vestimentum ullum est manupretiosum neque pretiosus servus neque ancilla. Si quid est, inquit, quod utar, utor, si non est, egeo. Suum cuique per me uti atque frui licet. Tum deinde addit : Vitio vertunt, quia

4. *Adeo* : 'quite.'7. *Satis* : 'heartily.'

7. Ἀκοινωνόητοι : 'destitute of common sense.'

9. *Patrisfamilias* : 'householder,' 'property owner.'12. *M. Catonis* : see note on p. 6, l. 6.16. *Tectorio . . . praelitas* : 'plastered.'19. *Manupretiosum* : 'costly.'21. *Per me* : 'as far as I am concerned.'22. *Vitio vertunt* : 'they censure me.'

multa egeo ; at ego illis, quia nequeunt egere. Haec
 mera veritas Tusculani hominis, egere se multis rebus et
 nihil tamen cupere dicentis, plus hercle promovet ad
 exhortandam parsimoniam sustinendamque inopiam quam
 5 Graecorum istorum praestigiae, philosophari sese dicen-
 tium umbrasque verborum inanes fingentium, qui se
 nihil habere et nihil tamen egere ac nihil cupere dicunt,
 cum et habendo et egendo et cupiendo ardeant.

43. (N. A. XV. iv.)

10 Historia de Ventidio Basso, ignobili homine, quem primum de
 Parthis triumphasse memoriae traditum est.

In sermonibus nuper fuit seniorum hominum et erudi-
 torum, multos in vetere memoria altissimum dignitatis
 gradum ascendisse ignobilissimos prius homines et de-
 15 spicatissimos. Nihil adeo de quoquam tantae admira-
 tionis fuit, quantae fuerunt, quae de Ventidio Basso scripta
 sunt : eum Picentem fuisse genere et loco humili ; et
 matrem eius a Pompeio Strabone, Pompei Magni patre,
 bello sociali, quo Asculanos subegit, captam cum ipso
 20 esse ; mox triumphante Pompeio Strabone eum quoque
 puerum inter ceteros ante currum imperatoris sinu matris

2. *Tusculani* : Cato lived on a farm near Tusculum.

5. *Praestigiae* : 'boasts.'

10. *Ventidio Basso* : a distinguished Roman general, who rose from the humblest walks of life to the highest honors in the state.

11. *Parthis* : Parthia became independent about 250 B.C., and

was at the time here in question the greatest power in the East.

17. *Picentem* : 'an inhabitant of Picenum,' the district between Umbria and Sabina and the Adriatic Sea.

19. *Asculanos subegit* : in 89 B.C. There was an Asculum in Picenum and another in Apulia.

vectum esse; post, cum adolevisset, victum sibi aegre
 quaesisse eumque sordide invenisse comparandis mulis
 et vehiculis, quae magistratibus, qui sortiti provincias
 forent, praebenda publice conduxisset. In isto quaestu
 notum esse coepisse C. Caesari et cum eo profectum 5
 esse in Gallias. Tum, quia in ea provincia satis naviter
 versatus esset et deinceps civili bello mandata sibi ple-
 raque inpire et strenue fecisset, non modo in amicitiam
 Caesaris, sed ex ea in amplissimum quoque ordinem
 pervenisse; mox tribunum quoque plebi ac deinde prae- 10
 torem creatum atque in eo tempore iudicatum esse a
 senatu hostem cum M. Antonio; post vero coniunctum
 patribus non pristinam tantum dignitatem reciperasse,
 sed pontificatum ac deinde consulatum quoque adeptum
 esse, eamque rem tam intoleranter tulisse populum 15
 Romanum, qui Ventidium Bassum meminerat curandis
 mulis victitasse, ut vulgo per vias urbis versiculi pro-
 scriberentur:

Concurrite omnes augures, haruspices!

Portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens: 20

Nam mulas qui fricabat, consul factus est.

Eundem Bassum Suetonius Tranquillus praepositum

1. *Victum* . . . *quaesisse*: 'gained a scanty living.'

2. *Sordide*: 'in a lowly way.'

4. *Praebenda publice conduxisset*: 'he had contracted with the state to supply.'

5. *C. Caesari*: Julius Caesar took command of Gaul 58 B.C.

6. *Naviter*: 'zealously.'

10. *Plebi*: archaic genitive, fifth declension.

10. *Praetorum creatum*: in B.C. 43; in the same year he was consul *suffectus*.

17. *Victitasse*: 'had subsisted,' 'had supported himself.'

20. *Conflatum*: 'has been brought to pass.'

21. *Fricabat*: 'used to rub down.'

22. *Suetonius Tranquillus*: the biographer of the twelve Caesars.

22. *Praepositum*, etc.: in 39 B.C.

esse a M. Antonio provinciis orientalibus Parthosque in Syriam introrumpentis tribus ab eo proelis fusos scribit, eumque primum omnium de Parthis triumphasse et morte obita publico funere sepultum esse.

5

44. (N. A. XV. VII.)

Observatum esse in senibus, quod annum fere aetatis tertium et sexagesimum agant aut laboribus aut interitu aut clade aliqua insignitum; atque inibi super eadem observatione exemplum adpositum epistulae divi Augusti ad Gaium filium.

10 Observatum in multa hominum memoria expertumque est, senioribus plerisque omnibus sexagesimum tertium vitae annum cum periculo et clade aliqua venire aut corporis morbique gravioris aut vitae interitus aut animi aegritudinis. Propterea, qui rerum verborumque
15 istiusmodi studio tenentur, eum aetatis annum appellant 'κλιμακτηρικόν.'

Nocte quoque ista proxima superiore, cum librum epistularum divi Augusti, quas ad Gaium nepotem suum scripsit, legeremus duceremurque elegantia orationis
20 neque morosa neque anxia, sed facili hercle et simplici,

2. *Introrumpentis*: accusative plural.

9. *Gaium*: Gaius Caesar, son of Augustus' daughter Julia and M. Agrippa; adopted by the emperor.

11. *Plerisque omnibus*: 'almost all.'

15. *Studio tenentur*: 'take an interest in.'

16. *Κλιμακτηρικόν*: 'climacteric;'

from *κλιμακτήρ*, the round of a ladder; a dangerous period in a man's life, especially so regarded were the multiples of seven, 35, 49, 63.

17. *Nocte . . . proxima superiore*: 'the night before last.'

19. *Duceremurque*: 'and we were attracted.'

20. *Morosa*: 'captious.'

20. *Anxia*: 'painful.'

id ipsum in quadam epistula super eodem anno scriptum offendimus ; eiusque epistulae exemplum hoc est :

IX. Kal. Octobris. www.libtool.com.cn

Ave, mi Gai, meus asellus iucundissimus, quem semper medius fidius desidero, cum a me abes. Set prae- 5
cipue diebus talibus, qualis est hodiernus, oculi mei
requirunt meum Gaium, quem, ubicumque hoc die
fuisti, spero laetum et bene valentem celebrasse quartum
et sexagesimum natalem meum. Nam, ut vides, κλιμακ- 10
τήρα communem seniorum omnium tertium et sexa-
gesimum annum evasimus. Deos autem oro, ut mihi
quantumcumque superest temporis, id salvis nobis tra-
ducere liceat in statu reipublicae felicissimo, ἀνδραγαθούν-
των ὑμῶν καὶ διαδεχομένων stationem meam.

45. (N. A. XV. xvi.)

15

De novo genere interitus Crotoniensis Milonis.

Milo Crotoniensis, athleta inlustris, quem in chronicis scriptum est Olympiade LXII primum coronatum esse, exitum habuit e vita miserandum et mirandum. Cum

4. *Asellus*: diminutive of *asinus*, evidently a term of endearment; but the proper reading 'is doubtful.

5. *Medius fidius*: 'upon my honor.'

9. *Natalem*: 'birthday.'

12. *Salvis nobis*: 'while I live.'

13. 'Ἀνδραγαθούντων . . . meam: 'while you act with becoming spirit, and succeed to my position.'

The plural is used perhaps because the emperor was thinking not only of Gaius, but also of his brother Lucius.

16. *Novo*: 'strange.'

16. *Milonis*: an athlete, renowned for his strength, six times victor in the Olympic games; commanded the army of Crotona, and gained a victory over the Sybarites in 511 B.C.

iam natu grandis artem athleticam desisset iterque
 faceret forte solus in locis Italiae silvestribus, quercum
 vidit ^{proxime} ~~in~~ ^{via} ~~in~~ ^{capulis} ~~in~~ parte media rimis hian-
 tem. Tum experiri, credo, etiam tunc volens, an ullae
 5 sibi reliquae vires adessent, inmissis in cavernas arboris
 digitis, diducere et rescindere quercum conatus est.
 Ac mediam quidem partem discidit divellitque; quer-
 cus autem in duas diducta partis, cum ille, quasi per-
 10fecto quod erat conixus, manus laxasset, cessante vi
 rediit in naturam manibusque eius retentis inclusisque
 stricta denuo et cohaesa, dilacerandum hominem feris
 praebuit.

46. (N. A. XV. xvii.)

15 Quam ob causam nobiles pueri Atheniensium tibiis canere desie-
 rint, cum patrium istum morem canendi haberent.

Alcibiades Atheniensis, cum apud avunculum Periclen
 puer artibus ac disciplinis liberalibus erudiretur et ar-

1. *Artem athleticam desisset*:
 'had given up athletics.'

3. *Patulis . . . hiantem*: 'gap-
 ing with wide cracks in the
 middle.'

10. *Rediit in naturam*: 're-
 turned to its natural position.'

11. *Stricta . . . cohaesa*: 'again
 clinging closely.'

14. *Tibiis canere*: 'to play the
 flute,' or, more correctly, 'the
 pipes.'

16. *Alcibiades*: born about
 450 B.C., died 404 B.C.; a pupil of

Socrates, equally distinguished for
 his vices and his abilities. He
 played a prominent part in the
 Peloponnesian War.

16. *Avunculum*: 'maternal
 uncle.' Some say his step-father.

16. *Periclen*: the statesman
 who governed Athens in her
 period of greatest power and
 prosperity. He died 429 B.C.

17. *Artibus . . . liberalibus*: 'the
 accomplishments and training of
 a gentleman.'

cessi Pericles Antigenidam tibicinem iussisset, ut eum canere tibiis, quod honestissimum tum videbatur, doceret, traditas sibi tibiis, cum ad os adhibuisset inflassetque, pudefactus oris deformitate abiecit infregitque. Ea res cum percrebuisset, omnium tum Atheniensium consensu disciplina tibiis canendi desita est. Scriptum hoc in commentario Pamphilae nono et vicesimo.

47. (N. A. XV. XVIII.)

Quod pugna belli civilis victoriaque Gai Caesaris, quam vicit in Pharsaliis campis, nuntiata praedictaque est per cuiuspiam sacerdotis vaticinium eodem ipso die in Italia Patavi.

Quo C. Caesar et Cn. Pompeius die per civile bellum signis conlatis in Thessalia conflixerunt, res accidit Patavi in transpadana Italia memorari digna. Cornelius quidam sacerdos, et nobilis et sacerdotii religionibus venerandus et castitate vitae sanctus, repente mota mente conspicerere se procul dixit, pugnam acerrimam pugnari, ac deinde alios cedere, alios urgere, caedem,

1. *Tibicinem*: 'a flute-player,' 'piper.'

2. *Honestissimum*: 'highly respectable.'

3. *Ad os adhibuisset*: 'had applied to his lips.'

4. *Deformitate*: 'disfigurement.'

7. *Pamphilae*: a female author, who lived in the reign of Nero, and wrote a historical miscellany.

10. *Pharsaliis*: the battle of Pharsalus was fought by Caesar and Pompey 48 B.C. It made the former master of the Roman world, the latter a fugitive.

11. *Patavi*: now Padua, near Venice.

12. *Per*: 'during.'

13. *Signis conlatis*: 'in a pitched battle.'

15. *Religionibus*: 'by the sacred distinction.'

fugam, tela volantia, instaurationem pugnae, impressionem, gemitus, vulnera, proinde ut si ipse in proelio versaretur, coram videre sese vociferatus est ac postea subito exclamavit, Caesarem vicisse.

- 5 Ea Cornelii sacerdotis ariolatio levis tum quidem visa est et vecors. Magnae mox admirationi fuit, quoniam non modo pugnae dies, quae in Thessalia pugnata est, neque proelii exitus, qui erat praedictus, idem fuit, sed omnes quoque pugnandi reciprocae vices et ipsa exercituum duorum conflictatio vaticinantis motu atque ver-
10 bis repraesentata est.

48. (N. A. XV. XXII.)

- Historia de Sertorio, egregio duce, deque astu eius commenticiisque simulamentis, quibus ad barbaros milites continendos
15 conciliandosque sibi utebatur.

- Sertorius, vir acer egregiusque dux, et utendi regendique exercitus peritus fuit. Is in temporibus difficilimis et mentiebatur ad milites, si mendacium prodesset, et litteras compositas pro veris legebat et somnium
20 simulabat et falsas religiones conferebat, si quid istae

1. *Instaurationem* : 'renewal.'

1. *Inpressionem* : 'onset,' 'assault,' 'attack.'

5. *Ariolatio* : 'prophecy,' 'soothsaying.'

5. *Levis . . . et vecors* : 'futile and senseless.'

9. *Reciprocae vices* : 'ups and downs,' 'alternating fortunes.'

10. *Conflictatio* : 'collision,' 'strife.'

10. *Vaticinantis* : 'of the seer.'

13. *Sertorio* : a Roman officer, sent to Spain about 83 B.C. in the interest of the Marian party, became the leader of the Lusitanians against the Romans, and held his ground for years against the Sullan generals, till he was assassinated in 72 B.C.

19. *Compositas* : 'fabricated,' 'forged.'

20. *Falsas religiones conferebat* : 'used to excite superstitious fears.'

res eum apud militum animos adiuuabant. Illud adeo Sertori nobile est: Cerva alba eximiae pulchritudinis et vivacissimae celeritatis a Lusitano ei quodam dono data est. Hanc sibi oblatam divinitus et instinctam Dianae numine conloqui secum monereque et docere, quae 5 utilia factu essent, persuadere omnibus institit ac, si quid durius videbatur, quod imperandum militibus foret, a cerva sese monitum praedicabat. Id cum dixerat, universi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant. Ea cerva quodam die, cum incursio esset hostium nuntiata, festinatione ac tumultu consternata in fugam se prorupit atque in palude proxima delituit et postea requisita perisse credita est. Neque multis diebus post inventam esse cervam Sertorio nuntiatur. Tum, qui nuntiaverat, iussit tacere ac, ne cui palam diceret, interminatus est praecipitque, ut eam postero die repente in eum locum, in quo ipse cum amicis esset, inmitteret. Admissis deinde amicis postridie, visum sibi esse ait in quiete, cervam, quae perisset, ad se reverti et, ut prius consuerat, quod opus esset facto praedicere; tum servo quod imperaverat significat, cerva emissa in cubiculum Sertorii introrupit, clamor factus et orta admiratio est.

Eaque hominum barbarorum credulitas Sertorio in magnis rebus magno usui fuit. Memoria prodita est, ex his nationibus, quae cum Sertorio faciebant, cum multis proeliis superatus esset, neminem umquam ab eo descivisse, quamquam id genus hominum esset mobilissimum.

2. *Nobile*: 'famous,' 'well known.'

2. *Cerva*: 'a doe.'

4. *Instinctam*: 'inspired.'

12. *Delituit*: 'hid herself.'

15. *Interminatus*: 'forbade with threats.'

18. *In quiete*: 'in a dream.'

27. *Mobilissimum*: 'most fickle.'

49. (N. A. XVI. XIX.)
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Sumpta historia ex Herodoti libro super fidicine Arione.

Celeri admodum et cohibili oratione vocumque filo
 tereti et candido fabulam scripsit Herodotus super
 5 fidicine illo Arione. 'Vetus,' inquit, 'et nobilis Arion
 cantator fidibus fuit. Is loco et oppido Methymnaeus,
 terra atque insula omni Lesbius fuit. Eum Arionem
 rex Corinthi Periander amicum amatumque habuit artis
 gratia. Is inde a rege proficiscitur, terras inclutas
 10 Siciliam atque Italiam visere. Vbi eo venit auresque
 omnium mentesque in utriusque terrae urbibus demul-
 sit, in quaestibus istic et voluptatibus amoribusque
 hominum fuit. Is tum postea grandi pecunia et re
 bona multa copiosus Corinthum instituit redire, navem
 15 igitur et navitas, ut notiores amicioresque sibi, Corin-
 thios delegit.' Sed eos Corinthios, homine accepto
 navique in altum provecta praedae pecuniaeque cu-
 pidos, cepisse consilium de necando Arione. Tum illum
 ibi, pernicie intellecta, pecuniam ceteraque sua, ut
 20 haberent, dedisse, vitam modo sibi ut parcerent, ora-
 visse. Navitas precum eius harum commiseritum esse
 illactenus, ut ei necem adferre per vim suis manibus

2. *Herodoti*: Herodotus of Halicarnassus, "the father of history," born 484 B.C.

2. *Fidicine*: 'player on the lyre.'

2. *Arione*: lived about 625 B.C.

3. *Cohibili*: 'brief,' 'concise'; a rare word.

3. *Vocumque . . . candido*: 'style well rounded and clear.'

8. *Periander*: tyrant of Corinth, 625-585 B.C.

10. *Visere*: final; 'to visit.'

11. *Demulsit*: 'charmed,' 'bewitched.'

22. *Illactenus*: 'so far.'

temperarent, sed imperavisse, ut iam statim coram
 desiliret praeceps in mare. ‘Homo’ inquit ‘ibi territus,
 spe omni vitae perdita, id unum postea oravit, ut,
 priusquam mortem obpeteret, induere permetterent sua
 sibi omnia indumenta et fides capere et canere carmen 5
 casus illius sui consolabile. Feros et inmanes navitas
 prolubium tamen audiendi subit; quod oraverat, im-
 petrat. Atque ibi mox de more cinctus, amictus,
 ornatus stansque in summae puppis foro, carmen, quod
 ‘orthium’ dicitur, voce sublatissima cantavit. Ad po- 10
 strema cantus cum fidibus ornatuque omni, sicut stabat
 canebatque, iecit sese procul in profundum. Navitae,
 hautquaquam dubitantes, quin perisset, cursum, quem
 facere coeperant, tenuerunt. Sed novum et mirum et
 pium facinus contigit.’ Delphinum repente inter undas 15
 adnavisse fluitantique sese homini subdidisse et dorso
 super fluctus edito vectavisse incolumique eum corpore
 et ornatu Taenarum in terram Laconicam devexisse.
 Tum Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse
 talemque Periandro regi, qualis delphino vectus fuerat, 20
 inopinanti sese optulisse eique rem, sicuti acciderat,
 narravisse. Regem istaec parum credidisse, Arionem,
 quasi falleret, custodiri iussisse, navitas inquisitos,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Temperarent</i> : ‘refrained.’ | 14. <i>Novum</i> : ‘strange.’ |
| 5. <i>Indumenta</i> : ‘vestments.’ | 15. <i>Pium</i> : ‘kind.’ |
| 5. <i>Fides</i> : ‘his lyre.’ | 18. <i>Taenarum</i> : the south-west |
| 6. <i>Feros et inmanes</i> : ‘fierce | promontory of Laconia. |
| and cruel as they were.’ | 18. <i>Devexisse</i> : ‘carried to land.’ |
| 7. <i>Prolubium</i> : ‘desire.’ | 19. <i>Prorsus</i> : ‘straight.’ |
| 9. <i>Foro</i> : ‘gangway.’ | 20. <i>Talemque . . . qualis</i> : ‘in |
| 10. <i>Orthium</i> : ‘high,’ <i>i.e.</i> in | such guise as,’ etc. |
| pitch. | 22. <i>Parum</i> : ‘hardly.’ |
| 10. <i>Sublatissima</i> : ‘very high.’ | 23. <i>Inquisitos</i> : ‘searched for.’ |

ablegato Arione, dissimulanter interrogasse, ecquid audissent in his locis, unde venissent, super Arione, eos dixisse, hominem, cum inde irent, in terra Italia fuisse eumque illic bene agitare et studiis delectationibusque
 5 urbium florere atque in gratia pecuniaque magna opulentum fortunatumque esse. Tum inter haec eorum verba Arionem cum fidibus et indumentis, cum quibus se in salum eiacularat, extitisse, navitas stupefactos convictosque ire infitias non quisse. Eam fabulam
 10 dicere Lesbios et Corinthios atque esse fabulae argumentum, quod simulacra duo aenea ad Taenarum viserentur, delphinus vehens et homo insidens.

50. (N. A. XVII. XVII.)

Mitridatem, Ponti regem, duarum et viginti gentium linguis locutum; Quintumque Ennium tria corda habere sese dixisse, quod
 15 tris linguas percalluisset, Graecam, Oscam, Latinam.

Quintus Ennius tria corda habere sese dicebat, quod loqui Graece et Osce et Latine sciret. Mitridates autem, Ponti atque Bithyniae rex inclutus, qui a Cn. Pompeio
 20 bello superatus est, duarum et viginti gentium, quas sub

1. *Ablegato* : 'removed.'

4. *Bene agitare* : 'was doing well.'

5. *Florere* : 'was prospering.'

8. *In salum* : 'into the sea.'

9. *Ire infitias* : 'to deny.' Cf. p. 26, l. 22.

14. *Mitridatem* : Mithridates the Great, 120-63 B.C., conquered

in 63 B.C. by Pompey, to whom the command in the war had been given by the Manilian law.

15. *Ennium* : the "father of Latin poetry," born 239 B.C. at Rudiae in Calabria, where the population was mixed.

16. *Oscam* : Oscan was the dialect of the Samnites.

dicione habuit, linguas percalluit earumque omnium gentium viris haut unquam per interpretem conlocutus est, sed ut quemque ab eo appellari usus fuit, proinde lingua et oratione ipsius non minus scite quam si gentilis eius esset, locutus est.

5

1. *Percalluit*: 'was thoroughly skilled in.'

ever' he had occasion to address any one.'

3. *Ut quemque . . . fuit*: 'when-

4. *Gentilis*: 'his countryman.'

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