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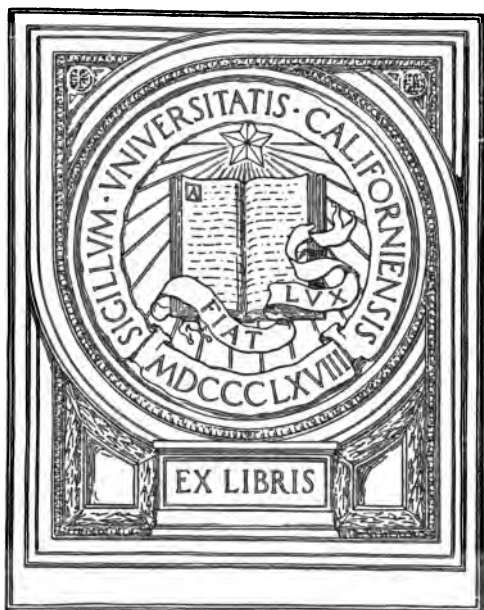
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Cicero, Marcus Tullius, 106-43 B.C.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

CORRESPONDENCE OF CICERO

EDITED FOR SIGHT READING

BY

J. C. KIRTLAND, JR.

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COR. OF CICERO.
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THE
MUSIC
OF
THE
MUSIC

PREFACE.

THE necessity of constant practice in the sight translation of Latin and in rapid reading without translation is not yet realized by the greater number of teachers. If the study of the Latin language is to have more than a disciplinary value, it must lead to the ability to read Roman literature with understanding and aesthetic appreciation; and this ability is possible only to the student who has been emancipated from slavery to grammar and lexicon,—and perhaps we should add, the ‘literal translation.’ The exercises in rapid reading should be begun as soon as the regular forms and some little elementary syntax have been mastered, and should be from the first so frequent as to influence the method of preparation of the more formal lessons. Rapid reading postulates observance of the Latin order, and the student who is led to follow the Latin order cannot but come sooner or later to know the language. No form of recitation is so apparently easy and vain and yet so potentially difficult and profitable as the reading of large amounts of Latin aloud and without translation. The measure of success of this method depends almost entirely upon the teacher, as does indeed the success of all methods of teaching; but much of Roman literature made its appeal in the first instance to the ear rather than the eye, and many a difficult passage may be made clear by a careful pronouncing of it.

The material for the exercises in rapid reading should be carefully chosen. The subject matter should be so

interesting as to tempt the reader on, the language should oppose a minimum of hindrance, and the style should heighten the allurements of the theme by its perspicuity and vivacity. Nothing in Roman literature meets these requirements so nearly as do many of the letters of Cicero. Almost all were intended for the eye of the correspondent alone, and not for publication, and were accordingly, for the most part, genuine in sentiment and easy in diction. They are one of our chief sources for the history of the final years of the Republic, and put us on intimate terms with the men of that momentous time. We owe it to them that we know Cicero himself from all points of view better than any other man of ancient Rome. More important, however, than their historical and autobiographical value is the familiar account they give us of Roman character and of Roman life.

It is believed that with the help given in the footnotes the letters of the present selection will not prove difficult to students who have begun the reading of Cicero, and that they will be found to have sufficient interest to justify their use as late as the first years of the college course. The text is based in the main on the recensions of Mendelssohn, Wesenberg, and O. E. Schmidt.

It remains for me to acknowledge the generous assistance rendered by Prof. A. P. Hall of Drury College, Mr. G. B. Rogers of the Phillips Exeter Academy, and Mr. Glanville Terrell of Harvard College in the reading of proof.

J. C. KIRTLAND, JR.

EXETER, N.H.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. **Writing materials.** — In early times the Romans used for their letters thin tablets of wood or ivory (*tabellae*) smeared with wax (*cera*), through which they scratched (*exarare*) the characters with the *stilus*. This was of metal or ivory, sharpened at one end for writing, and having the other end rounded for erasure (*vertere stilum*). The tablets were surrounded by a raised rim, like that of the modern schoolboy's slate, which served to keep the waxed surfaces apart when two or more tablets were fastened together. To secure the letter from molestation, the *tabellae* were tied together by means of a thread (*linum*) passing through holes in the center, and the knot was sealed with wax and pressed with the signet ring (*anulus*). Inasmuch as letters were often dictated to an amanuensis, this seal (*signum*) was the proof of genuineness, and the thread was therefore cut that the seal might be kept intact (see Cic. *in Cat.* 3. 5. 10, where the image of a distinguished ancestor is used as the seal). Cicero himself preferred to write to his intimates with his own hand, but was often forced by circumstances to resort to dictation (IX.*). In *Att.* 6. 6. 4 Cicero boasts of his forgery of a letter, which he dictated to a secretary of the supposed writer to insure belief in its genuineness.

* The Roman numerals refer to letters of this selection.

2. **Ancient paper.** — We know that many of Cicero's letters were written on the tablets described above, but for the longer letters paper (*charta*) made from the papyrus plant was used. Pliny the Elder is our chief authority for the manufacture of the *chartae*. The pith of the reed was cut into thin strips; these were laid side by side, and covered transversely with a similar layer. They were then wet with water, and perhaps with paste, pressed or hammered into a single sheet, and made smooth by polishing. The size of the *charta* depended upon the distance between successive joints of the papyrus reed. For writing on this substance, a pen (*calamus*) of reed, very like the quill pen of modern times, was used. The ink (*atramentum*) was made of soot and gum, or from the juice of the cuttle-fish, and was thick like the ink of the Chinese. It could be removed with a sponge (*spongia*), and the *charta* thus cleaned was called a *palimpsestus*. In *Fam.* 7. 18. 2 Cicero asks Trebatius what writing could have been so worthless as to be replaced by the latter's letter.

3. **The transmission of letters.** — There was no government post in the time of Cicero, and the letter writer had to depend for the delivery of his letters upon messengers (*tabellarii*) in his service or in the service of a friend, the messengers of the farmers of taxes (*publicani*), the orderlies (*statores*) of the officials of the provinces, or the kindness of those who happened to be going in the right direction. The messengers covered from thirty-five to forty-five miles a day on land, and by sea, from five to seven knots an hour. In *Fam.* 14.

5. I we are told of a letter which was brought from Rome to Athens (*sane strenue*) in twenty-one days, while in *Fam.* 16. 21. I the *tabellarii* are said to have taken forty-six days for the same journey. The person into whose hands the letter was given was frequently not trustworthy, and when important, it was sometimes sent in duplicate by different messengers (*uno* or *eodem exemplo*). In VI. we find mention of the loss of a letter on the road. In view of the fact that letters might be tampered with (V. 8-11), the meaning was often disguised, where the subject was a delicate one, by the use of covert language.

4. **The form of the letter.** — A Pompeian wall painting represents a sealed letter addressed *M. Lucretio Flamini Martis Decurioni Pompeis*, and in *Att.* 8. 5. 2 Cicero gives the direction of a package as simply *M'. Curio*. The Roman letter had date and place of writing at the end, and in this order. The name of the place stood in either the ablative or the locative (XII., XIII., XXVIII., XXXIX., XLII., L., LIV.). It will be noticed that both date and place are generally omitted, and that the date is sometimes given without the place. The reason for the invariable omission of the date in the case of letters of introduction is obvious. The signature was not subscribed as with us, but the name of the writer stood at the beginning of the letter in the nominative, with the name of the person addressed in the dative, as subject and object respectively of the phrase of salutation, *salutem dicit* (*S.D.*). This was sometimes amplified to *salutem plurimam dicit* (*S.P.D.*),

sometimes shortened to *salutem* (*Sal.* or *S.*), and sometimes omitted altogether. The formality of the greeting varied with the intimacy of the correspondents. We find the *praenomen* alone (XIV.), *cognomen* alone (XXI.), *praenomen* and *cognomen*, *praenomen* and *nomen* (XXXVIII.), and all three (IV.). A very formal greeting contained, as in the last example, the full names of both persons with their titles, if they held office, and the *praenomina* of their fathers, sometimes of their grandfathers also. In correspondence with members of his own household, Cicero used less regular forms (XIII., XXVIII.). The greeting was sometimes followed by stereotyped expressions of interest in the health and welfare of the person addressed (III., IV., XLV., XLVIII., L.). There was greater variety in the forms of affectionate or considerate farewell; cf. *Cura ut valeas* (XII.), *Cura ut valeas et me, ut amas, ama* (XXI.), *Vale* (XXXV.).

5. **The collections of Cicero's letters.**—Of the letters of Cicero's correspondence there have come down to us nearly nine hundred in all, of which about four hundred are *Epistulae ad Atticum*, a somewhat larger number *Epistulae ad Familiares* so called, and the remainder *ad Quintum Fratrem* and *ad Brutum*. The greater collections are divided into sixteen books each, the *Epist. ad Quint. Frat.* into three, and the *Epist. ad Brut.* into two. Nearly one hundred of the letters are from other than Cicero's hand; among the writers are Cato, D. Brutus, M. Brutus, Cassius, Pompey, Caesar, Asinius Pollio, Lepidus, and other famous men of the time.

The earliest of the extant letters is *Att.* 1. 5, written in B.C. 68, in Cicero's thirty-ninth year, and the latest *Fam.* 10. 24, dated July 28th of the last year of his life. There are no letters for the eventful year of Cicero's consulship. The letters to Atticus are arranged chronologically, but not without mistakes in order; those of the collection *ad Fam.*, roughly by correspondents.

6. **Publication of the letters.** — No edition of the letters could have been published in Cicero's lifetime; we have the promise of an edition in *Att.* 16. 5. 5, but this could not well have appeared before his death, a year and a half later. He does not seem to have looked upon its publication as important, and it is not likely that he gave much thought to the project at this troublous time. In *Fam.* 16. 17. 1 we have an earlier reference to the possibility of the publication of his correspondence, addressed to him who was destined to be its editor. This was Tiro, his freedman, secretary, and friend. The editorship of the *Epist. ad Att.* is, however, disputed, many scholars holding that the collection must have been made by Atticus. The chief support of this view is derived from the fact that no letters from Atticus appear in the collection (as none from Tiro appear in the *Epist. ad Fam.*), although his letters were preserved by Cicero, as we learn from *Att.* 9. 10. 4. We know, moreover, that Atticus was one of Cicero's publishers. The title *ad Fam.* does not occur in any mention of the letters in antiquity, and is inexact, since many letters to Cicero are included in the collection, and many of the correspondents were not *famili-*

ares. Another modern title, *ad Diversos*, is not Latin. This collection seems to have been known to the ancients as simply *Epistularum Libri Sedecim*, and the individual books bore the names of those to whom the first letters in each were addressed (I., *ad Lentulum*; II., *ad Curionem*; VIII., *M. Caeli Epistulae ad M. Tullium Ciceronem*). We have in Nepos' life of Atticus (16. 3) a reference to the *Epist. ad Att.*, and the probable reading points to the collection of sixteen books as it has come down to us; but of the other letters known to the ancients half seem to have been lost. Among them were three books *ad Caesarem* and four *ad Pompeium*. The extant collection *ad Fam.* is supposed to be an early and incomplete edition.

7. **Atticus.** — That the *Epist. ad Att.* are more valuable than the *Epist. ad Fam.* is due not more to the continuity and regularity of the correspondence than to the intimacy existing between Atticus and Cicero, and the consequent frankness of the latter in writing of political matters. T. Pomponius Atticus was well-born, cultured, and in possession of a fortune which enabled him to speculate in business enterprises of a novel sort, as well as in recognized ways, while preserving his position as gentleman of leisure and patron of literature. He held himself steadfastly aloof from political life, living abroad a great part of the time, and managed to keep the favor of the prominent men of all factions. He had great business sagacity, and acted frequently in matters of business as Cicero's agent. Cicero deferred to his judgment in literary matters also.

8. **Style of the letters.** — Some of the letters were expected by the writer to become public property, and were formal in tone and studied in diction; but the great mass have the charm of spontaneity and are written in the language of conversation, the *sermo familiaris* or *cottidianus* (XXXII.). Among the chief stylistic peculiarities of the letters are: (a) the frequent use of Greek words and phrases, especially as technical terms or to make the letter unintelligible to those who might tamper with it, but also in some measure, perhaps, an affectation, although it should be noted that most of the Greek occurs in letters to Atticus, who *sic Graece loquebatur ut Athenis natus videretur* (Nep. Att. 4. 1); (b) the prevalence and variety of diminutive formations; (c) the freedom of composition with *per* and *sub*. (d) Here should be mentioned, too, the epistolary tenses. The Roman letter writer transferred himself to the time of receipt or of reading of his letter, and used the imperfect to describe that which was happening at the time of writing, the pluperfect to describe that which had happened previous to the time of writing (cf. *profecti sumus, petebamus*, XIII. 18, 19; *putares*, XXVII. 1; *sperabam, audiebam*, XXXVIII. 45, 46).

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE
OF CICERO.

I. ROMAN POLITICS (*Att. I. I. 1, 2*).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Petitōnis nostrae, quam tibi summae cūrae esse sciō, hūius modī ratiō est, quod adhūc coniectūrā prōvidērī possit. Prēnsat ūnus P. Galba; sine fūcō ac fallāciis mōre māiōrum negātur. Ut opiniō est hominum, nōn aliēna ratiōnī nostrae fuit illius haec praepropera prēnsatiō. Nam illi ita negant vulgō ut mihi sē dēbere dīcant. Ita quiddam spērō nōbīs prōfici, cum hōc percrebrēscit, plūrimōs nostrōs amīcōs invenīrī. Nōs autem initium prēnsandī facere cōgitāramus eō ipsō tempore

I. Written in July, 65 B.C. Cicero had been praetor the previous year. The year following the tenure of the praetorship was usually spent either as governor of a province (propraetor) or in seeking political support that would justify candidacy for the consulship. Atticus had now been living in Athens for more than twenty years. 1. *Petitiois, candidature*, sc. for the consulship of 63 B.C. 2. *ratio, condition, prospects*. — *quod . . . possit*, restrictive, *so far as*. 3. *Prensat, is making an active canvass*; notice the effect of

the position of *Petitiois nostrae* (1), *Prensat*, and *Nos* (8). — *sine fuco ac fallaciis maiorum, in the good old-fashioned way, without dissimulation and deceit*. 5. *rationi, advantage, interest*. — *praepropera, precipitate*. 6. *ita . . . ut . . . dicant, with the explanation that*. 7. *profici, = prodesse*. — *percrebescit, is spread abroad*. 9. *cogitaramus, dicebat*, epistolary tenses. — *tempore*: the election of tribunes, the first election of the year, called together a large concourse of citizens; the active can-

10 quō tuūm puerūm cum hīs litterīs proficiscī Cīncius dicē-
 bat, in campō comitiīs tribūnicīis a. d. xvi. Kalend. Sex-
 tilis. Competītōrēs quī certī esse videantur Galba et
 Antōnius et Q. Cornificius. Putō tē in hōc aut risisse
 aut ingemuisse; ut frontem feriās, sunt quī etiam Cae-
 15 sōnium putēt. Aquilium nōn arbitrāmur, quī dēnegat
 et iūrāvit morbum et illud suum rēgnū iūdiciale op-
 posuit. Catilīna, sī iūdicātum erit merīdiē nōn lūcēre,
 certus erit competītōr. Dē Aufidiō et dē Palicānō nōn
 putō tē expectāre dum scribam. Dē iis quī nunc
 20 petunt, Caesar certus putātur. Thermus cum Silānō
 contendere existimātur, quī sic inopēs et ab amicīs et
 ab existimātiōne sunt ut mihi videātur nōn esse ἀδύνατον
 Curium obducere, sed hōc praeter mē nēminī vidētur.
 Nostrīs ratiōnibus māximē conducere vidētur Thermum
 25 fierī cum Caesare. Nēmō est enim ex iis quī nunc
 petunt quī, sī in nostrum annum reciderit, firmior can-

vass commonly began at this time, but the formal announcement of candidacy (*professio*), corresponding to nomination with us, was not made until seventeen days before the election. 10. *puerum*, *slave, man*. 12. *certi*: of those named in this letter, these three and Catiline ran. Cicero and Antonius were elected. 16. *iuravit morbum*, *has sworn that he is too ill*. — *regnum iudiciale*: Aquilius was a famous jurist. 17. *Catilina*: he was under accusation of malversation in office, and was consequently not eligible; that Cicero believed him guilty is clear from *si . . . lucere*. 19. *nunc pe-*

tunt, i.e. as candidates for the consulship of 64 B.C. 20. *Caesar*, L. Julius Caesar, who voted in 63 B.C. for the execution of his brother-in-law Lentulus and the other Catilinarian conspirators. His colleague in the consulship was, as appears from the next letter, one C. Marcus Figulus, but this is commonly supposed to have been the name assumed by Thermus on adoption into the Marcian gens. — *Silano*: Silanus was consul in 62 B.C., and as consul elect moved Dec. 5th, 63 B.C., the execution of the conspirators. 21. *ab, in respect to*. 22. *ἀδύνατον, impossible*. 26. *candidatus*: the candidate for

didātus fore videātur, proptereā quod cūrātor est viae Flāminiae, quae tum erit absolūta s̄nē facile. Eum libenter nunc Caesarī cōsulem addiderim. Petītōrum haec est adhūc infōrmāta cōgitātiō. Nōs in omnī ³⁰ mūnere candidātōriō fungendō summam adhibēbimus dīligentiam et fortasse, quoniam vidētur in suffrāgiis multum posse Gallia, cum Rōmae ā iūdicīis forum refrīxerit, excurrēmus mēse Septembri lēgātī ad Pisōnem, ut Iānuariō revertāmur. Cum perspēxerō voluntātēs ³⁵ nōbīlium, scribam ad tē. Cētera spērō prōlixa esse, hīs dumtaxat urbānis competitōribus. Illam manum tū mihi cūrā ut praestēs, quoniam propius abes, Pompēi, nostrī amīcī. Negā mē eī irātum fore, sī ad mea comitia nōn vēnerit. 40

public office was so called because custom required that he should wear a new toga or one newly whitened (*toga candida*). 27. *curator, superintendent*. — *viae Flaminiae*, the great northern road, took its name from the C. Flaminius who commanded the Romans in the disastrous battle of Lake Trasumennus; it terminated at Ariminum on the upper Adriatic. 28. *sane, very*. 30. *informata cogitatio, the opinion that I have formed, or my general impression*. 33. *Gallia, sc. Cispadana*; Caesar finally secured the right of suffrage to the rest of Cisalpine Gaul in 49 B.C. — *refrīxerit, refrigescō, frigus*. The last four months of the year were given up almost altogether to the celebration of various festivals, and the

courts of law had a long vacation at that time. 34. *legati*: Cicero had in mind a *libera legatio*, by virtue of which a senator might travel in the provinces with all the privileges and perquisites of an ambassador, but without public responsibility. — *Pisonem*, C. Calpurnius Piso, at this time governor of Narbonese Gaul. 36. *nobilium*: these in their fear of Catiline and the revolutionists cast their votes and influence for Cicero. — *prolixa, favorable*. 37. *dumtaxat, at least*. — *urbanis, civilians*. — *manum*, the staff of Pompey, who was now conducting the campaign against Mithridates in accordance with the provisions of the Manilian Law of 66 B.C. 38. *propius abes, i.e. a Pompeio*.

II. CICERO AND CATILINE (*Att.* 1. 2).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

L. Iūliō Caesare C. Mārciō Figulō cōsulibus filiolo
 mē auctum scītō salvā Terentiā. Abs tē tam diū nihil
 litterārum! Ego dē meis ad tē ratiōnibus sc̄ripsī antea
 dīligenter. Hōc tempore Catilinam, competītōrem no-
 5 strum, dēfendere cōgitāmus. Iūdicēs habēmus quōs
 voluimus, summā accūsātōris voluntāte. Spērō, si ab-
 solūtus erit, coniūctiōrem illum nōbīs fore in ratiōne
 petitiōnis; sīn aliter acciderit, hūmāniter ferēmus. Tuō
 adventū nōbīs opus est mātūrō. Nam prōrsus summa
 10 hominum est opīniō tuōs familiārīs, nōbilis hominēs,
 adversāriōs honōrī nostrō fore. Ad eōrum voluntātem
 mihi conciliandam māximō tē mihi ūsuī fore videō. Quā
 rē Iānuāriō mēnse, ut cōstituistī, cūrā ut Rōmae sīs.

II. 1. *consulibus*, sc. *designatis*.

The child appears to have been born on the day of the election of consuls for 64 B.C., and the abl. abs. not only indicates the date of the domestic event, but makes known to Atticus the result of the election also. — *filiolo me auctum*, *I was blessed in the birth of a little son*. 3. *antea*, in the preceding letter. 5. *cogitamus*: it is not known for certain whether Cicero defended Catiline, but that he should have contemplated it after expressing so strongly his belief in Catiline's guilt seems a little strange. We must remember, however, that impeachment was in large measure a matter of politics.

Cicero appears in this letter as still coquetting with the popular party. Even more surprising is the shameless avowal of his willingness to profit by the collusion of jury and prosecutor. 6. *accusatoris*, Clodius, later a leader of the popular party. He it was who carried the bill banishing Cicero, and Cicero defended his murderer, T. Annius Milo, in the speech that has come down to us in an elaborated version (*pro Milone*). 7. *in ratione petitionis*, *in the conduct of the canvass*. 8. *humaniter*, *as befits a man*, i.e. with equanimity. 9. *prorsus*, intensifies *summa*. 11. *honori*, *election*. 13. *Romae sīs*: Atticus seems to have com-

III. AN ANGRY FRIEND (*Fam.* 5. 1).

Q. Metellus Q. F. Celer Prōcōs. S. D. M. Tullio Cicerōni.

Sī valēs, bene est. Exīstimāram prō mītuō inter nōs animō et prō reconciliātā grātiā nec absentem lūdibriō laesum irī nec Metellum frātre[m] ob dictum capite ac fortūnīs per tē oppūgnātum irī. Quem sī parum pudor ipsius dēfendēbat, dēbēbat vel familiae nostrae dīgnitās 5 vel meum studium ergā vōs remque pūblicam satis sublevāre. Nunc vidēo illum circumventum, mē dēsertum ā quibus minimē conveniēbat. Itaque in lūctū et squālōre sum, quī prōvinciae, quī exercitūi praesum, quī bellum gerō. Quae quoniam nec ratiōne nec māiōrum 10 nostrōrum clēmētiā administrāstis, nōn erit mīrandum

plied, and to have remained at Rome for three years, for there are extant no letters *ad Att.* dating from the time of this one to the Kalends of January, 61 B.C.

III. Written in January, 62 B.C. Q. Metellus Celer was praetor 63 B.C. and rendered valuable assistance in the suppression of the conspiracy of Catiline. When Cicero relinquished Macedonia to Antonius, it became necessary that one of the praetors should be given a consular province, and Cicero seems to have contrived that this province, Cisalpine Gaul, should fall to Metellus. The brother of Metellus Celer, Q. Metellus Nepos, in his capacity of tribune had forbidden Cicero to make a farewell address to the people on laying down the consul-

ship, on the ground that he had put citizens to death unheard, and had continued to attack him. Cicero finally replied in a sarcastic speech, which is not extant, and it is to this speech that our letter refers. **Q. F.** (greeting), *Quinti filius*. **Procos.** (greeting): Metellus, although he had not yet held the consulship, was administering a consular province, i.e. a province in which a military force was stationed. **2. absentem**, sc. *me*. **3. capite**, *civil rights*. **6. vos**, *you and your political friends*; notice the changes of number. **8. squalore**, a sign of mourning, but the word is not here to be understood literally. Mourning was worn among the Romans by those whom disgrace threatened. **10. ratione**, *in a reasonable way*.

sī vōs paenitēbit. Tē tam mōbili in mē meōsque esse animō nōn spērābam. Mē intereā nec domesticus dolor nec cūiusquam iniūria ab rē pūblicā abdūcet.

IV. WOUNDED PRIDE (*Fam.* 5. 7).

M. Tullius M. F. Cicerō S. D. Cn. Pompēiō Cn. F. Māgnō Imperātōri.

S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. Ex litteris tuis, quās pūblicē mīsistī, cēpī unā cum omnibus incrēdibilem voluptātem. Tantam enim spem ōtī ostendistī quantam ego semper omnibus tē unō frētus pollicēbar. Sed hōc scītō, tuōs
 5 veterēs hostīs, novōs amicōs vehementer litteris percussōs atque ex māgnā spē dēturbātōs iacēre. Ad mē autem litterās quās mīsistī, quamquam exiguam sīgnificātiōnem tuae ergā mē voluntātis habēbant, tamen mihi scītō iūcundās fuisse. Nullā enim rē tam laetārī soleō
 10 quam meōrum officiōrum cōscientiā, quibus sī quandō nōn mūtūē respondētur, apud mē plūs officiī residēre facillimē patior. Illud nōn dubitō, quīn, sī tē mea summa ergā tē studia parum mihi adiūnserint, rēs pū-

13. **sperabam**, *apprehend.* — **interea**, adversative, but without the loss of temporal force.

IV. Probably written in April, 62 B.C. Pompey had brought the Mithridatic War to a successful conclusion, but was still in the East. Cicero had written to him a full account of the events of 63 B.C., and was disappointed and chagrined by what he considered the lack of appreciation of his services shown in

Pompey's reply. 1. **S. T. E. Q. V. B. E.**, *si tu exercitusque valetis, bene est.* — **publice**, *officially*; these dispatches were addressed to the magistrates and senate. 3. **otī**, *peace.* — **semper**, e.g. in the *Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei.* 6. **dēturbatos**, *cast down.* 11. **non mutue respondetur**, *no return is made.* — **plus**, *the balance.* 13. **studia**: the use of the plu. implies that Cicero had manifested his *zeal* in

blica nōs inter nōs conciliātūra coniūctūraque sit. Ac
 nē ignōrēs quid ego in tuīs litterīs dēsiderārim, scribam 15
 apertē, sicut et mea nātūra et nostra amicitia postulat.
 Rēs eās gessī quārum aliquam in tuīs litterīs et nostrae
 necessitudinis et rei pūblicae causā grātulātiōnem ex-
 spectāvī, quam ego abs tē praetermissam esse arbitror
 quod verēbare nē cūius animum offenderēs. Sed scītō 20
 ea quae nōs prō salūte patriae gessimus orbis terrae
 iūdicīō ac testimōniō comprobārī, quae, cum vēneris,
 tantō cōnsiliō tantāque animī māgnitūdine ā mē gesta
 esse cōgnōscēs ut tibi, multō māiōrī quam Āfricānus
 fuit, mē, nōn multō minōrem quam Laelium, facile et in 25
 rē pūblicā et in amicitia adfūctum esse patiāre.

V. CICERO SLIGHTED BY A CONSUL

(Att. I. 13. I, 2).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Accēpī tuās trīs iam epistulās: ūnam ā M. Cornē-
 liō, quam Tribus Tabernīs, ut opīnor, eī dedistī; alte-

Pompey's interest on more than one occasion. — *res publica*, our patriotism. 15. *desiderarim*, missed. 17. *Res eas*, the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy. 18. *necessitudinis*, intimacy. 20. *animum offenderes*: Pompey was at this time, or was thought to be, in sympathy with the purposes of the democratic leaders (cf. *veteres hostis, novos amicos*). He had at any rate to look to the populace for his support, and the execution of the con-

spirators had been little to the liking of the populace. 25. *Laelium*, attracted to me. The friendship of C. Laelius the Wise and the younger Africanus had been unusually close and enduring, and was later celebrated by Cicero in the essay *de Amicitia*.

V. Written January 25th, 61 B.C. Atticus had just returned to Greece, and had written to Cicero several times during the journey. 2. *Tribus Tabernīs*, an inn on the *Via Appia*,

ram, quam mihi Canusinus tuus hospes reddidit; tertiam, quam, ut scribis, ancorā solūtā dē phaselō dedisti. Quae
 5 fuērunt omnēs, ut rhētorum puerī loquuntur, cum hū-
 mānitātis sparsae sale, tum insignēs amōris notis. Quibus epistulis sum equidem abs tē lacessitus ad re-
 scribendum, sed idcirco sum tardior, quod nōn inveniō
 fidēlem tabellārium. Quotus enim quisque est quī
 10 epistulam paulō graviōrem ferre possit, nisi eam per-
 lēctiōne relevārit? Accēdit eō quod mihi nōn prōdest,
 ut quisque in Ēpīrum proficiscitur. Ego enim tē arbi-
 tror caesis apud Amalthēam tuam vīctimis statim esse
 ad Sicyōnem oppūgnandum profectum. Neque tamen
 15 id ipsum certum habeō, quandō ad Antōnium proficī-
 scāre aut quid in Ēpīrō temporis pōnās. Ita neque
 Achāicis hominibus neque Ēpīrōticis paulō liberiorēs
 litterās committere audeō. Sunt autem post discessum
 ā mē tuum rēs dignae litterīs nostrīs, sed nōn commit-
 20 tendae ēius modī periculō, ut aut interīre aut aperīrī aut
 intercīpī possint. Prīmum igitur scītō prīmum mē nōn

between thirty and forty miles from Rome. 3. *Canusinus tuus hospes*, your host at Canusium. 4. *ancora soluta*: to weigh anchor is regularly *ancoram tollere*. — *phaselo*, a narrow, usually light vessel, so named from its resemblance in shape to a kidney bean. 5. *humanitatis . . . sale*, elegant wit. 6. *notis*, tokens. 7. *lacessitus*, importuned. 9. *Quotus . . . quisque est*, how many are there? 10. *graviorem*: there is a play upon the two meanings *heavy* and *important*. — *perlectione*, *peru-*

sal; this is the only occurrence of the word. 13. *Amaltheam*, the villa of Atticus near Buthrotum in Epirus, or the library of the villa simply; the name evidently has reference to the nymph Amalthea, but its exact signification is not known. Atticus was intending to enforce payment of taxes or loans due him from the Sicyonians, and Cicero likens him to a general sacrificing before starting for the seat of war. 15. *Antonium*, governor of Macedonia. 16. *ponas*, spend. 21. *pos-*

esse rogātum sententiam praepositumque esse nōbis
 pācificātōrem Allobrogum, idque admurmurante senātū
 neque mē invitō esse factum. Sum enim et ab obser-
 vandō homine perversō liber et ad dignitātem in rē pū- 25
 blicā retinendam contrā illius voluntātem solūtus, et ille
 secundus in dicendō locus habet auctōritātem paene
 p̄ncipis et voluntātem nōn nimis dēvinc̄tam beneficiō
 cōnsulis. Tertius est Catulus, quārtus, sī etiam hōc
 quaeris, Hortēnsius. Cōsul autem ipse parvō animō 30
 et prāvō, tantum cavillātor genere illō mōrōsō quod
 etiam sine dicācitāte rīdētur, faciē magis quam facētiis
 rīdiculus, nihil agēns cum rē pūblicā, sēiūctus ab opti-
 mātibus, ā quō nihil spērēs bonī rei pūblīcae, quia nōn
 vult, nihil spērēs malī, quia nōn audet. Ēius autem 35
 conlēga et in mē perhonōrificus et partium studiōsus ac
 dēfēnsor bonārum.

sint: the logical subject is *litterae*.
 — **primum** . . . **sententiam**: the
 presiding magistrate in taking a
 vote called first upon the *princeps*
senatus, consules designati, consula-
res, in this order, and he might
 honor some particular *consularis*
 by calling upon him among the
 first. The magistrates of the year
 had no vote. It seems likely that
 in the preceding consulship Cicero
 had led the *consulares*, but the new
 consul had conferred this honor
 upon his brother, the Piso men-
 tioned in I. 34. 23. **pacificatorem**
Allobrogum, ironical; while gov-
 erning Narbonese Gaul as proconsul
 Piso had put down an insurrection

of the Allobroges.—**admurmurante**,
 in disapproval. 24. **observando**, *de-*
ferring to. 28. **principis**, *sc. loci*.
 29. **Catulus**, later *princeps senatus*,
 and the most upright and uncompromis-
 ing of the *Optimates*. 30. **Hortēnsius**,
 the famous orator, long a
 rival of Cicero. 31. **cavillator**, *a*
mocker. 32. **dicacitate**, *wit.*—**facie**
 . . . **ridiculus**, *a man who excites*
laughter more by his wry face than by
his witticisms. 33. **cum re publica**,
in the interest of the state, the res
publica being personified. 36. **con-**
lega, Messalla. — **perhonōrificus**,
very respectful. — **partium** . . . **bo-**
narum, = *optimatum, bonorum*; in
 the sense of *party* commonly plu.

VI. A LOST LETTER (*Att. 2. 8*).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Epistulam cum ā tē avidē exspectārem ad vesperum, ut soleō, ecce tibi nūntius puerōs vēnisse Rōmā. Vocō; quaerō, ecquid litterārum. Negant. Quid ais, inquam, nihilne ā Pompōniō? Perterritī vōce et vultū cōfessi
 5 sunt sē accēpisse, sed excidisse in viā. Quid quaeris? Permolestē tulī. Nūlla enim abs tē per hōs diēs epistula inānis aliquā rē ūtilī et suāvī vēnerat. Nunc sī quid in eā epistolā quam ante diem xvi. Kal. Māiās dedisti fuit historiā dīgnum, scrībe quam prīmum, nē ignōrē-
 10 mus; sīn nihil praeter iocātiōnem, redde id ipsum. Et scītō Cūriōnem adulēscēntem vēnisse ad mē salūtātum. Valdē eius sermō dē Pūbliō cum tuīs litterīs congruēbat. Ipse vērō mīrandum in modum

—rēgēs ōdisse superbōs.

15 Peraequē nārrābat incēnsam esse iuventūtem neque ferre haec posse. Bene habēmus nōs, sī in hīs spēs est. Opīnor, aliud agāmus. Ego mē dō historiae. Quam-

VI. Written in April, 59 B.C., from Cicero's villa near Antium. Atticus was now at Rome. 2. ecce tibi, look you; tibi is ethical dative. — pueros venisse, ind. disc. with implied verb. 4. Pomponio, Atticus' nomen. 8. dedisti, especially important. 10. iocationem, joking. — redde, make good, i.e. by repeating it in another letter. 11. Curionem, a most dissolute

young man, who later became an ardent supporter of Caesar. 12. Valde . . . congruebat, entirely agreed. — Publio, Clodius. 14. reges, quoted from Lucilius and used here of the so-called First Triumvirate. 15. Peraeque, to quite the same degree. 17. Opinor, aliud agamus, in my opinion we should do well to eschew politics. — historiae: the exact nature of this work is unknown, but it may have been an

quam licet mē Saufēium putēs esse, nihil mē est inertius. Sed cōgnōsce itinera nostra, ut statuās ubi nōs vīsūrus sis. In Formiānum volumus venīre Parīlibus. 20
 Inde, quoniam putās praetermittendum nōbīs esse hōc tempore Crātēra illum dēlicātum, Kal. Māiīs dē Formiānō proficiscēmur, ut Antiī sīmus a. d. v. Nōnās Māiās. Lūdī enim Antiī futūrī sunt ā IIII. ad pr. Nōnās Māiās. Eōs Tullia spectāre vult. Inde cōgitō in Tūsculānum, 25
 deinde Arpinum, Rōmam ad Kal. Iūniās. Tē aut in Formiānō aut Antiī aut in Tūsculānō cūrā ut videāmus. Epistulam superiōrem restitue nōbīs et appinge aliquid novī.

VII. CICERO LONGS FOR NEWS OF ROME

(from *Att.* 2. 11).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Nārrō tibi: plānē relēgātus mihi videor postea quam in Formiānō sum. Diēs enim nullus erat, Antiū cum

attack upon Caesar, and not intended for publication. 18. **Saufēium**: he seems to have had the reputation of letting slip no occasion for writing. 19. **itinera**, *itinerary*. 20. **Formianum**, *my villa at Formiae*; it was near this villa that Cicero was put to death. — **Parīlibus**, a festival celebrated April 21st in honor of Pales, the Italian goddess of shepherds. The date of this festival was that given by tradition for the founding of Rome. 22. **Cratera**, the *Sinus Cumanus*;

Cicero had been taunted by Clodius with reference to a visit to Baiae, the most famous and frivolous of ancient watering places, and may have had a villa in this vicinity. — **dēlicātum**, *charming*, or perhaps, *seductive*. 25. **Inde**, *sc. ire*. — **Tūsculānum**, Cicero's favorite villa at Tusculum. 26. **Arpinum**, his birthplace. 28. **appinge**, *add*.

VII. Written during the visit to his Formian villa. 1. **plane relegatus**, *actually banished*; *relegatio* was a milder punishment than *exsi-*

essem, quō diē nōn melius scīrem Rōmae quid agerētur
 quam īī quī erant Rōmae. Etenim litterae tuae nōn
 5 sōlum quid Rōmae, sed etiam quid in rē publicā, neque
 sōlum quid fieret, vērūm etiam quid futūrūm esset indi-
 cābant. Nunc, nisi sī quid ex praetereunte viātōre
 exceptum est, scīre nihil possumus. Quā rē quamquam
 iam tē ipsum expectō, tamen istī puerō, quem ad mē
 10 statim iussī recurrere, dā ponderōsam aliquam epistu-
 lam, plēnam omnium nōn modo āctōrum, sed etiam
 opīniōnum tuārum, ac diem quō Rōmā sīs exitūrus cūrā
 ut sciam. Nōs in Formiānō esse volumus ūsque ad
 prid. Nōnās Māiās. Eō sī ante eam diem nōn vēneris,
 15 Rōmae tē fortasse vidēbō. Nam Arpinum quid ego tē
 invitem?

VIII. POMPEY AND CAESAR UNPOPULAR

(Att. 2. 19. 3).

Populī sēnsus māximē theātrō et spectāculīs per-
 spectus est. Nam gladiātōribus quā dominus quā ad-
 vocātī sībilis cōnscissī. Lūdīs Apollināribus Dīphilus

lium, for it did not carry with it the loss of civil rights. 7. *nisi si, except in case.* — *viatore, traveler.* 8. *exceptum est, has been picked up.* 10. *ponderosam, heavy.* 15. *Nam . . . invitem:* Cicero implies that Arpinum is not so much pleasing in itself as dear to him from its associations. The stay at Formiae had been prolonged, and Antium and Tusculum were, it would seem, not to be visited.

VIII. Written from Rome in July, 59 B.C., Atticus having returned to Greece. 1. *spectaculis, shows, games.* 2. *gladiatoribus, at a show of gladiators.* — *qua . . . qua, = et . . . et;* used by Cicero only in the letters. — *dominus, Pompey.* — *advocati, supporters;* the *advocatus* was one who supported a friend in a suit at law by his presence or by testimony. 3. *sibilis conscissi, were assailed with*

tragoedus in nostrum Pompēium petulanter invectus est.

Nostrā miserā tū es māgnus . . .

5

mīliēns coāctus est dīcere ;

Eandem virtūtem istam veniet tempus cum graviter gemēs
tōtīus theātrī clāmōre dīxit, itemque cētera. Nam ēius
modī sunt iī versūs ut in tempus ab inimicō Pompēi
scrīptī esse videantur.

10

Sī neque lēgēs tē neque mōrēs cōgunt . . .

et cētera māgnō cum fremitū et clāmōre sunt dicta.
Caesar cum vēnisset mortuō plausū, Curiō filius est
īsecūtus. Huic ita plausum est ut salvā rē publicā
Pompēiō plaudī solēbat. Tulit Caesar graviter. Litte- 15
rae Capuam ad Pompēium volāre dīcēbantur. Inimicī
erant equitibus quī Curiōnī stantēs plauserant, hostēs
omnibus. Rōsciae lēgī, etiam frūmentāriae minitāban-
tur. Sānē rēs erat perturbāta. Equidem mālueram
quod erat susceptum ab illīs silentiō trānsīrī, sed vereor 20
nē nōn liceat. Nōn ferunt hominēs quod vidētur esse
tamen ferendum ; sed est iam ūna vōx omnium, magis
odiō firmāta quam praesidiō.

hisses. 4. **petulanter invectus est,** made a saucy attack. 5. **magnus:** Pompey was given the surname *Magnus* by the dictator Sulla. 9. **in tempus,** for the occasion. 13. **filius,** to distinguish him from his father; he was applauded because of his well-known hostility to the triumvirs. 16. **Capuam:** Caesar was now consul, and had carried a law for the distribution of the land of Capua

among the soldiers of the army that had fought Mithridates; Pompey was serving on the commission intrusted with the execution of this law. 18. **Roscae legi:** it provided for the seating of the *equites* in the theater in a place of honor behind the senators. — **frumentariae:** this provided for the sale of grain at low fixed rates. — **minitabantur,** i.e. to abrogate them.

IX. A LETTER DICTATED AS CICERO
WALKED (*Att.* 2. 23. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Numquam ante arbitror tē epistolam meam lēgisse, nisi meā manū scrīptam. Ex eō conligere poteris quantā occupātiōne distinear. Nam cum vacuī temporis nihil habērem et cum recreandae vōculae causā necesse esset
5 mihi ambulāre, haec dictāvī ambulāns.

X. CICERO THE POLITICIAN

(from *Att.* 2. 25. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Cum aliquem apud tē laudārō tuōrum familiārium, volam illum scīre ex tē mē id fēcisse, ut nūper mē scīs scrīpsisse ad tē dē Varrōnis ergā mē officiō, tē ad mē rescrīpsisse eam rem summae tibi voluptātī esse; sed
5 ego māllem ad illum scrīpsissēs mihi illum satis facere, nōn quō faceret, sed ut faceret.

XI. A RUNAWAY SLAVE (from *Quint. Frat.*

I. 2. 14).

Praetereā Aesōpī tragoedī, nostrī familiāris, Licinius servus, tibi nōtus, aufūgit. Is Athēnīs apud Patrōnem

IX. 2. *conligere, infer.* 4. *vōculae, my weak voice*; walking was thought to strengthen the voice.

X. 3. *Varronis*, "most learned of the Romans," author of the *De Re Rustica* and the *De Lingua Latina*.

XI. Quintus Cicero, the brother of Marcus and brother-in-law of

Atticus, is best known for the heroic defense of his camp of which Caesar gives an account in Bk. V. of the *Gallic War*. He was at this time governor of the province of Asia. 1. *Aesopi*, the most famous of Roman tragedians; as a young man Cicero had studied his gestures

Epicūrēum prō liberō fuit. Inde in Asiam vēnit. Posteā
 Platō quidam Sardiānus, Epicūrēus, quī Athēnīs solet
 esse multum et quī tum Athēnīs fuerat, cum Licinius 5
 eō vēnisset, cum eum fugitīvum esse posteā ex Aesōpi
 litterīs cōgnōsset, hominem comprehendit et in custō-
 diam Ephesī trādīdit, sed in pūblicam an in pīstrinum
 nōn satis ex litterīs ēius intellegere potuimus. Tū quō-
 quō modō est, quoniam Ephesī est, hominem investigēs 10
 velim summāque diligentīā vel tēcum dēducās. Nōlī
 spectāre quantī homō sit. Parvī enim pretī est, quī iam
 nihili est; sed tantō dolōre Aesōpus est adfectus propter
 servī scelus et audāciam ut nihil eī grātius facere possīs
 quam sī illum per tē reciperārit. 15

XII. THE EXILE TO HIS FRIEND

(Att. 3. 5).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Terentia tibi et saepe et mājimās agit grātīās. Id est
 mihi grātissimum. Ego vīvō miserrimus et mājimō do-
 lōre cōnficior. Ad tē quid scrībam nesciō. Sī enim es

and delivery, and was now intimate with him. 3. *Epicureum, the Epicurean.* 4. *Sardianus, of Sardis.* 8. *publicam, sc. custodiam.* — *pīstrinum*, a mill for grinding grain, in which refractory slaves were often compelled to work as a punishment. 10. *Ephesī*: Ephesus was the seat of the provincial government. — *investiges, hunt up.*

XII. In March of 58 B.C. Clodius had proposed a bill providing for the

banishment of any one who had put to death a Roman citizen without trial. When Cicero, against whom this was aimed, found that his foes were too powerful to be resisted, he fled from the city, and Clodius thereupon carried another bill banishing and outlawing him by name. Atticus was now in Rome, and this letter is one of several addressed to him by Cicero while on his way into exile. 1. *saepe*, i.e. in her letters to me.

Rōmae, iam mē adsequī nōn potes; sīn es in viā, cum
 5 eris mē adsecūtus, cōram agēmus quae erunt agenda.
 Tantum tē ōrō ut, quoniam mē ipsum semper amāstī,
 eōdem amōre sīs. Ego, enim idem sum; inimicī mei
 mea mihi, nōn mē ipsum adēmērunt. Cūrā ut valeās.
 Data VIII. Īdūs Aprīl. Thūriīs.

XIII. THE EXILE TO HIS FAMILY

(*Fam.* 14. 4).

Tullius S. D. Terentiae et Tulliae et Cicerōni Suis.

Ego minus saepe dō ad vōs litterās quam possum
 proptereā quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera,
 tum vērō, cum aut scribō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōn-
 ficior lacrimīs sic ut ferre nōn possim. Quod utinam
 5 minus vītae cupidī fuissēmus! Certē nihil aut nōn mul-
 tum in vītā malī vidissēmus. Quod sī nōs ad aliquam
 alicūius commodī aliquandō reciprandī spem fortuna
 reservāvit, minus est errātum ā nōbīs; sī haec mala fixa
 sunt, ego vērō tē quam primum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre
 10 et in tuō complexū ēmorī, quoniam neque dī, quōs tū
 castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper

XIII. Cicero wrote this letter to his wife, son, and daughter as he was about to take ship at Brundisium for Dyrrhachium. **Suis** (greeting), *his dear*. 3. *vestras*, sc. *litteras*. 4. **Quod utinam**: cf. the frequent *quod si*; Cicero laments that he had not met death in resistance to Clodius, or as in other letters from

exile, that he had relinquished out of consideration for his family and friends his intention to commit suicide. It must be remembered that suicide was sanctioned by Cicero's philosophic belief. 9. *vīta*, a term of endearment common in familiar Latin. 11. *castissime coluisti*, *have worshiped most piously*.

servivī, nōbīs grātiām rettulērunt. Nōs Brundisiū apud M. Laenium Flaccum diēs xiii. fuimus, virum optimum, quī periculum fortūnārum et capitis suī prae meā salūte neglēxit, neque lēgis improbissimae poenā dēductus est 15 quō minus hospitī et amīcitiae iūs officiumque praestāret. Huic utinam aliquandō grātiām referre possīmus! Habēbimus quidem semper. Brundisiō profectī sumus a. d. II. K. Māi.; per Macedoniām Cyzicum petēbāmus. Ō mē perditum! Ō adflictum! Quid nunc rogem tē 20 ut veniās, mulierem aegram et corpore et animō cōnfectam? Nōn rogem? Sine tē igitur sim? Opīnor, sic agam: sī est spēs nostrī reditūs, eam cōfirmēs et rem adiuvēs; sīn, ut ego metuō, trānsāctum est, quōquō modō potes ad mē fac veniās. Ūnum hōc scītō: sī tē 25 habēbō, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perisse. Sed quid Tulliolā meā fiet? Iam id vōs vidēte; mihi deest cōsiliū. Sed certē, quōquō modō sē rēs habēbit, illiūs misellae et mātrimōniō et fāmae serviendum est. Quid? Cicerō meus quid aget? Iste vērō sit in sinū semper et 30 complexū meō. Nōn queō plūra iam scribere; impedit maeror. Tū quid ēgeris nesciō, utrum aliquid teneās an, quod metuō, plānē sis spoliāta. Pīsōnem, ut scribis,

14. **fortunarum et capitis**: he who sheltered an outlaw was himself liable to banishment and the confiscation of a third of his property. — **prae**, in comparison with. 18. **profecti sumus, petebamus**, epistolary tenses. 19. a. d. II., = *pridie*. — **Cyzicum**: he actually went no farther than Thessalonica. 23. **confirmes**: the subj. is logically

dependent upon a verb of wish or command implied in *sic agam*, and not an instance of the rare definite second person as a substitute for the imperative; cf. *fac venias*. 24. **transactum est**, it is all up with me. 26. **Tulliola**, an affectionate diminutive. 27. **fiet**, will become of; the abl. in this idiom is instrumental. 29. **misellae**, dim. of *miser*. — **ma-**

spērō fore semper nostrum. Dē familiā liberātā nihil
 35 est quod tē moveat. Primum tuīs ita prōmissum est, tē
 factūram esse ut quisque esset meritus. Est autem in
 officiō adhūc Orpheus, praetereā māgnopere nēmō.
 Cēterōrum servōrum ea causa est ut, sī rēs ā nōbīs
 abisset, libertī nostrī essent, sī obtinēre potuissent; sīn
 40 ad nōs pertinērent, servīrent praeterquam oppidō paucī.
 Sed haec minōra sunt. Tū quod me hortāris ut animō
 sim māgnō et spem habeam reciperae salūtis, id
 velim sit ēius modī ut rēctē spērāre possimus. Nunc
 miser quandō tuās iam litterās accipiam? Quis ad mē
 45 perferet? Quās ego exspectāssem Brundisiū, sī esset
 licitum per nautās, quī tempestātem praetermittere nōlu-
 ērunt. Quod reliquum est, sustentā tē, mea Terentia,
 ut potes honestissimē. Vīximus, flōruimus. Nōn vitium
 nostrum, sed virtūs nostra nōs adfixit; peccātum est
 50 nūllum, nisi quod nōn ūnā animam cum ōrnāmentīs
 āmisimus. Sed sī hōc fuit liberīs nostrīs grātius, nōs
 vivere, cētera, quamquam ferenda nōn sunt, ferāmus.
 Atque ego, quī tē cōfirmō, ipse mē nōn possum. Clō-

trimonio et famae: Tullia's dowry had not been paid; her husband was the Piso mentioned below. 34. *De familia liberata*, touching the manumission of our slaves; with *familia*, cf. *famulus*. 36. *in officio*, doing his duty by us. 38. *causa*, = *condicio*. — *res* . . . *abisset*, our property should pass out of our hands. 39. *obtinere*, establish their freedom in the courts of law; the legality of such a manumission might well be questioned. 40. *servirent*, they

should continue our slaves; the secondary sequence is due to the fact that *ea causa est* implies the making of the agreement in past time. — *oppido*, very. 41. *minora*, of minor importance. 43. *recte*, reasonably. 45. *esset licitum*, = *licuisset*; the use of the passive is peculiar to familiar Latin. 46. *tempestatem*, here, as often, favorable weather. 50. *ornamentis*, honors. 53. *Clodium Philhetaerum*, *Sallustius*, *Pescennius*: these were prob-

dium Philhetaerum quod valētūdine oculōrum impediē-
bātur, hominem fidēlem, remisī. Sāllustius officiō vincit 55
omnīs. Pescennius est perbenevolus nōbīs, quem sem-
per spērō tuī fore observantem. Sicca dīxerat sē mēcum
fore, sed Brundisiō discessit. Cūrā, quod potes, ut
valeās et sic existimēs, mē vehementius tuā miserīā
quam meā commovērī. Mea Terentia, fidissima atque 60
optima uxor, et mea cārissima filiola et spēs reliqua
nostra, Cicerō, valēte. Pr. K. Māi. Brundisiō.

XIV. THE EXILE TO HIS BROTHER

(Quint. Frat. I. 3. 1-6).

Mārcus Quintō Frātrī Salūtem.

Mī frāter, mī frāter, mī frāter, tūne id veritus es, nē
ego irācundiā aliquā adductus puerōs ad tē sine litterīs
miserim? Aut etiam nē tē vidēre nōluerim? Ego tibi
irāscerer? Tibi ego possem irāscī? Scīlicet, tū enim
mē adflīxistī; tuī mē inimicī, tua mē invidia ac nōn ego 5
tē miserē perdidī. Meus ille laudātus cōsulātus mihi

ably freedmen. 54. **valetudine**, =
infirmirate. 57. **observantem**, *at-*
tentive. — **Sicca**, a friend who had
entertained Cicero at Vibo, and had
accompanied him to Brundisium
upon receipt of news of the second
rogatio of Clodius. 58. **quod potes**,
as far as you are able. 61. **optima**
uxor: Cicero and Terentia had now
been married twenty years, and their
relations at this time seem to have
been most affectionate; but they

later became estranged and were
divorced in 46 B.C. Terentia's ex-
travagance was the ostensible cause
of the estrangement.

XIV. Written from Thessalonica
on the Ides of June, 58 B.C. Quin-
tus had left his province to return
to Rome, but by the advice of his
brother did not come to Thessalo-
nica on the way. 3. **Ego tibi, Tibi**
ego: notice the effect produced by
the change in the order. 6. **Meus**

tē, liberōs, patriam, fortūnās, tibi velim nē quid ēriperit
 praeter ūnum mē. Sed certē ā tē mihi omnia semper
 honesta et iūcunda cecidērunt, ā mē tibi lūctus meae
 10 calamitātis, metus tuae, dēsiderium, maeror, sōlitūdō.
 Ego tē vidēre nōluerim? Immō vērō mē ā tē vidēri
 nōluī. Nōn enim vidissēs frātrem tuum, nōn eum quem
 reliquerās, nōn eum quem nōrās, nōn eum quem flēns
 flentem, prōsequentem proficiscēns dimiserās, nē vesti-
 15 gium quidem eius nec simulācrum, sed quandam effigiem
 spīrantis mortuū. Atque utinam mē mortuum prius vi-
 dissēs aut audissēs! Utinam tē nōn sōlum vītae, sed
 etiam dignitātis meae superstitem reliquissem! Sed
 testor omnīs deōs mē hāc ūnā vōce ā morte esse revocā-
 20 tum, quod omnēs in meā vītā partem aliquam tuae vītae
 repositam esse dicēbant. Quā in rē peccāvī scelerātē-
 que fēcī. Nam sī occidissem, mors ipsa meam pietātem
 amōremque in tē facile dēfenderet. Nunc commīsī ut
 mē vīvō carērēs, vīvō mē aliīs indigērēs, mea vōx in
 25 domesticīs periculīs potissimum occideret, quae saepe
 aliēnissimīs praesidiō fuisset. Nam quod ad tē puerī
 sine litterīs vēnērunt, quoniam vidēs nōn fuisse irācun-
 diam causam, certē pigritia fuit et quaedam īnfīnita vīs
 lacrimārum et dolōrum. Haec ipsa mē quō flētū putās
 30 scrīpsisse? Eōdem quō tē legere certō sciō. An ego
 possum aut nōn cōgitāre aliquandō dē tē aut umquam
 sine lacrimīs cōgitāre? Cum enim tē dēsiderō, frātrem
 sōlum dēsiderō? Ego vērō suāvitāte frātrem prope

. . . *fortunas*, sc. *eripuit*. 13. *re-* | 18. *dignitatis*, i.e. by dying sooner
liqueras, i.e. on leaving Rome for | than submit to disgrace. 28. *pi-*
 his province. 14. *vestigium*, *trace*. | *gritia*, *supineness*. 33. *suavitate*,

aequālem, obsequiō filium, cōnsiliō parentem. Quid mihi sine tē umquam aut tibi sine mē iūcundum fuit? 35 Quid, quod eōdem tempore dēsiderō filiam? Quā pietāte, quā modestiā, quō ingeniō! Effigiem ōris, sermōnis, animī meī! Quod filium venustissimum mihique dulcissimum? Quem ego ferus ac ferreus ē complexū dīmīsī meō, sapientiōrem puerum quam vellem. Sentiē- 40 bat enim miser iam quid agerētur. Quod vērō tuum filium, imāginem tuam, quem meus Cicerō et amābat ut frātre et iam ut māiōrem frātre verēbatur? Quid, quod mulierem miserrimam, fidēlissimam coniugem, mē prōsequī nōn sum passus, ut esset quae reliquiās com- 45 mūnis calamitātis, commūnis liberōs tuērētur? Sed tamen, quōquō modō potuī, scrīpsī et dedī litterās ad tē Philogonō, libertō tuō, quās crēdō tibi postea redditās esse, in quibus idem tē hortor et rogō quod pueri tibi verbis meis nūntiārent, ut Rōmam prōtinus pergās et 50 properēs. Primum enim tē praesidiō esse voluī, sī quī essent inimicī quōrum crūdēlitās nōndum esset nostrā calamitāte satiāta; deinde congressūs nostrī lāmentātiōnem pertimū. Dīgressum vērō nōn tulissem, atque etiam id ipsum quod tū scrībīs metuēbam, nē ā mē dis- 55 trahī nōn possēs. Hīs dē causīs hōc māximum malum, quod tē nōn vīdī, quō nihil amantissimīs et coniūctissimīs frātribus acerbius miseriusve vidētur accidere potuisse, minus acerbum, minus miserum fuit quam fuisset cum congressiō, tum vērō dīgressiō nostra. Nunc, sī 60

pleasant companionship. 34. *obsequio, compliance.* 38. *venustissimum, most lovable.* 43. *verebatur,* *respected.* 47. *ad te, for you.* 48. *postea, i.e. after you had written* *finding fault with me.* 50. *protinus*

potes, id quod ego, quī tibi semper fortis vidēbar, nōn
 possum, ērige tē et cōfirmā, sī qua subeunda dīmīcātio
 erit. Spērō, sī quid mea spēs habet auctōritātis, tibi et
 integritātem tuam et amōrem in tē civitātis et aliquid
 65 etiam misericordiam nostrī praesidi lātūram. Sīn eris
 ab istō periculō vacuus, agēs scilicet, sī quid agī posse
 dē nōbīs putābis. Dē quō scribunt ad mē quidem multī
 multa et sē spērāre dēmōstrant, sed ego quod spērem
 nōn dīspiciō, cum inimīcī plūrimum valeant, amīcī par-
 70 tim dēseruerint mē, partim etiam prōdiderint, quī in meō
 reditū fortasse reprehēnsiōnem suī sceleris pertimēscant.
 Sed ista quālia sint tū velim perspiciās mihi que dēclārēs.
 Ego tamen, quam diū tibi opus erit, sī quid periculī sub-
 eundum vidēbis, vīvam; diūtius in hāc vitā esse nōn
 75 possum. Neque enim tantum vīrium habet ūlla aut
 prūdētia aut doctrīna ut tantum dolōrem possit susti-
 nēre. Sciō fuisse et honestius moriendī tempus et
 ūtilius, sed nōn hōc solum, multa alia praetermīsī, quae
 sī querī velim praeterita, nihil agam nisi ut augeam
 80 dolōrem tuum, indicem stultitiam meam. Illud quidem
 nec faciendum est nec fierī potest, mē diūtius quam aut
 tuum tempus aut fīrma spēs postulābit in tam miserā
 tamque turpī vitā commorārī ut, quī modo frātre fuerim,
 liberīs, coniuge, cōpiīs, genere ipsō pecūniae beātissimus,
 85 dīgnitāte, auctōritāte, exīstimātiōne, grātiā nōn inferior

pergas et properes: notice the al-
 literation. 62. **dīmīcatio**: Quintus
 was threatened with impeachment
 on his return to Rome. 63. **aucto-
 ritātis**, *foundation*. 65. **nostrī**, de-
 pends upon *miserīcordiam*; *praesidi*

is to be taken with *aliquid*. 82. **tem-
 pus**, *necessity*. 83. **modo**, *but lately*.
 84. **genere**, because the *pecunia* had
 been acquired by honorable means.
 The chief sources of Cicero's wealth
 were the gifts and bequests of grate-

quam quī umquam fuērunt amplissimī, is nunc in hāc tam adflīctā perditāque fortūnā neque mē neque meōs lūgēre diūtius possim.

XV. A SUPPRESSED ORATION (*Att.* 3. 12. 2).

Percussistī autem mē etiam dē orātiōne prōlātā. Cui vulnerī, ut scribis, medēre, sī quid potes. Scripsī equidem ōlim eī irātus quod ille prior scripserat, sed ita compresseram ut numquam emānātūrā putārem. Quō modō exciderit nesciō. Sed quia numquam accidit ut cum eō verbō ūnō concertārem, et quia scripta mihi vidētur negligentius quam cēterae, putō posse probārī nōn esse meam. Id, sī putās mē posse sārārī, cūrēs velim; sīn plānē perīi, minus labōrō.

XVI. CICERO'S RETURN FROM EXILE

(from *Att.* 4. 1. 4, 5).

Pr. Nōnās Sextilīs Dyrhachiō sum profectus, ipsō illō diē quō lēx est lāta dē nōbīs. Brundisium vēnī

ful clients and generous friends; he did not loan money on interest; he had refused the governorship of the rich province of Macedonia, and did not use his position as governor of Cilicia for his own pecuniary advantage. 87. **adflīcta perditaque**, *wretched and hopeless*.

XV. 1. **oratione prolata**, *the publication of my speech*. 4. **emanaturam, exciderit**, here substantially synonymous with *prolata*. 9. **laboro, suffer**; in *sanari* and

laboro, perhaps also in *cures* and *perii*, Cicero returns to the figure with which he introduced the subject (*Percussisti, vulneri, medere*).

XVI. Written in September, 57 B.C. After many months of discussion and commotion the *comitia centuriata* had finally voted Cicero's recall on August 4th of this year. The exile, who had been watching events from Dyrrhachium, sailed for Brundisium the same day. Atticus was now in Epirus. 2. **lata, pro-**

Nōnīs Sextīlibus. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit praestō
 nātālī suō ipsō diē, quī cāsū idem nātālīs erat et Brundī-
 5 sīnae colōniae et tuae vicīnae Salūtis, quae rēs animad-
 versa ā multitudīne summā Brundisīnōrum grātulātiōne
 celebrāta est. Ante diem vi. Īdūs Sextīlis cōgnōvī litte-
 rīs Quīntī mīrificō studiō omnium aetātum atque ōrdinum,
 10 incrēdibilī concursū Ītaliae lēgem comitiīs centuriātis esse
 perlātam. Inde ā Brundisīnīs honestissimīs ōrnātus iter
 ita fēcī ut undique ad mē cum grātulātiōne lēgātī con-
 vēnerint. Ad urbem ita vēnī ut nēmō ūllius ōrdinis
 homō nōmenclātōrī nōtus fuerit quī mihi obviam nōn
 vēnerit, praeter eōs inimicōs quibus id ipsum, sē inimī-
 15 cōs esse, nōn liceret aut dissimulāre aut negāre. Cum
 vēnissem ad portam Capēnam, gradūs templōrum ab
 infimō plēbe complētī erant, ā quā plausū māximō cum
 esset mihi grātulātiō sīgnificāta, similis et frequentia et
 plausus mē ūsque ad Capitōlium celebrāvit, in forōque
 20 et in ipsō Capitōliō mīranda multitudō fuit. Postridiē
 in senātū, quī fuit diēs Nōnārum Septembr., senātūi
 grātiās ēgimus.

posed. 3. fuit praesto, met. 4. natalis, i.e. the anniversary of the founding of the colony at Brundisium and of the dedication of the temple of Salus on the Quirinal. 5. vicinae: Atticus had a house on the Quirinal. — Salutis, goddess of the public welfare. 9. concursu Italiae: Roman citizens could exercise their right of suffrage only in Rome itself, and the senate had summoned to Rome in the name of the consuls all who were favor-

able to the recall of Cicero. 11. legati, deputations. 13. nomenclatori, a slave whose part it was to know by name all influential men and to prompt his master when necessary. 16. portam Capenam: through this gate the traveler by the *Via Appia* entered the city. — ab infimo, from top to bottom. 19. celebravit, attended. 21. Nonarum, appositional gen.; the appositive *Nonae* also occurs. 22. egimus, in the so-called *Oratio post Reditum in Senatu*.

XVII. A WELCOME TO ATTICUS (*Att.* 4. 4 a).**Cicerō Atticō Sal.**

Periūcundus mihi Cīncius fuit ante diem III. Kal. Febr. ante lūcem. Dixit enim mihi tē esse in Ītaliā sēsēque ad tē puerōs mittere, quōs sine meis litterīs ire nōluī, nōn quō habērem quod tibi, praesertim iam prope praesentī, scriberem, sed ut hōc ipsum significārem, 5 mihi tuum adventum suāvissimum expectātissimumque esse. Quā rē advolā ad nōs eō animō ut nōs amēs, tē amārī sciās. Cētera cōram agēmus. Haec properantēs scripsimus. Quō diē veniēs, utique fac cum tuīs apud mē sis. 10

XVIII. WANTED, A PANEGYRIST

(*Fam.* 5. 12).**M. Cicerō S. D. L. Luccēiō Q. F.**

Cōram mē tēcum eadem haec agere saepe cōnantem dēterruit pudor quīdam paene subrūsticus, quae nunc exprōmam absēns audācius. Epistula enim nōn ērubescit. Ārdeō cupiditāte incrēdibili neque, ut ego arbitror, reprehendendā, nōmen ut nostrum scriptīs inlūstrētur 5 et celebrētur tuīs. Quod etsī mihi saepe ostendis tē

XVII. Written in 56 B.C. Atticus was on his way to Rome. 1. **Cīncius**, perhaps the agent of Atticus at Rome. 3. **meis**, *from me*. 6. **expectatissimum**, *most welcome*. 8. **properantes**, *in haste*. 9. **utique**, *without fail*.

XVIII. Written in June, 56 B.C. Cicero himself thought this a 'very elegant' (*valde bella*) letter, and it was evidently written with the greatest care, as indeed so delicate a subject demanded. 2. **subrusticus**: notice the force of *sub*. 3. **erube-**

esse factūrum, tamen ignōscās velim huic fēstīnātiōni
 meae. Genus enim scrīptōrum tuōrum etsi erat semper
 ā mē vehementer exspectātum, tamen vicit opīniōnem
 10 meam, mēque ita vel cēpit vel incendit ut cuperem
 quam celerrimē rēs nostrās monumentis commendārī
 tuīs. Neque enim mē solum commemorātiō posteritātis
 ad spem quandam immortalitātis rapit, sed etiam illa
 cupiditās, ut vel auctōritāte testimōnī tuī vel indicio
 15 benevolentiae vel suāvitāte ingenī vivī perfruāmur. Ne-
 que tamen haec cum scribēbam, eram nescius quantis
 oneribus premerere susceptārum rērum et iam īnstītū-
 tārum; sed quia vidēbam Italicī bellī et civīlis historiam
 iam ā tē paene esse perfectam, dīxerās autem mihi tē
 20 reliquās rēs ordīrī, deesse mihi nōluī quīn tē admonērem
 ut cōgitārēs coniūctēne mālles cum reliquīs rēbus no-
 stra contexere an, ut multī Graecī fēcērunt, Callisthenēs
 Phōcicum bellum, Tīmaeus Pyrrhī, Polybius Numanti-
 num, quī omnēs ā perpetuīs suis historiīs ea quae dixī

scit, blush. 7. festinationi, impa-
 tience. 8. Genus, character. 10. ce-
 pit, charmed. 11. monumentis,
 memoirs. 13. rapit, draws irre-
 sistibly. 15. vivi, nom. plu. 18. Ita-
 lici belli, i.e. the Social War, 90-
 89 B.C. — civilis, the struggle be-
 tween Marius and other leaders of
 the popular party and Sulla, 88-78
 B.C. 20. reliquas res, i.e. the his-
 tory of Rome from the close of
 the Civil War to 56 B.C. — deesse
 mihi . . . quin, to throw away the
 opportunity of. 21. nostra, = res
 nostras. 22. Callisthenes, a pupil

of Aristotle and the intimate com-
 panion of Alexander the Great, the
 romantic account of whose life was
 long supposed to be from his hand;
 his *perpetua historia* was a history
 of Greece from 387 to 357 B.C.
 23. Timaeus, a Sicilian (about 352-
 256 B.C.), who while living in exile
 at Athens wrote a history of his na-
 tive land. — Polybius, one of the
 most trustworthy and valuable of an-
 cient historians; he lived for many
 years at Rome, and was the tutor
 and lifelong friend of the younger
 Africanus. 24. perpetuis, general.

bella sēparāvērunt, tū quoque item cīvilem coniūrātiō- 25
 nem ab hostīlibus externisque bellīs sēiungerēs. Equi-
 dem ad nostram laudem nōn multum videō interesse,
 sed ad properātiōnem meam quiddam interest, nōn tē
 exspectāre dum ad locum veniās, ac statim causam illam
 tōtam et tempus adripere, et simul, sī ūnō in argūmentō 30
 ūnāque in persōnā mēns tua tōta versābitur, cernō iam
 animō quantō omnia ūberiōra atque ōrnātiōra futūra
 sint. Neque tamen ignōrō quam impudenter faciam,
 quī primum tibi tantum oneris impōnam — potest enim
 mihi dēnegāre occupātiō tua —, deinde etiam ut ōrnēs 35
 mē postulem. Quid sī illa tibi nōn tantō opere viden-
 tur ōrnanda? Sed tamen quī semel verēcundiae finīs
 trānsierit, eum bene et nāviter oportet esse impuden-
 tem. Itaque tē plānē etiam atque etiam rogō ut et
 ōrnēs ea vehementius etiam quam fortasse sentis, et in 40
 eō lēgēs historiae neglegās, grātiāque illam de quā
 suāvissimē quōdam in proōemiō scrīpsisti, ā quā tē
 flectī nōn magis potuisse dēmōnstrās quam Herculem
 Xenophōntium illum ā Voluptāte, eam, sī mē tibi vehe-
 mentius commendābit, nē āspernēre, amōrīque nostrō 45
 plūsculum etiam quam concēdet vērītās largiāre. Quod
 sī tē addūcēmus ut hōc suscipiās, erit, ut mihi persuādeō,

25. **coniurationem**, that of Catiline.
 28. **properationem**, cf. *festinationi*.
 29. **locum**, i.e. the place in his history where the account of Cicero's consulship would naturally be given.
 30. **argumento**, *theme*. 35. **occupatio**, *engagements*. 37. **verecundiae**, cf. *pudor*. 38. **bene et naviter**, *thoroughly and completely*. 39. **plane**,

candidly. 40. **sentis**, *you think they deserve*. 42. **prooemio**, *preface*. — a **qua**, instead of *qua*, to correspond to a *Voluptate*; perhaps *gratia* also is personified. 44. **Xenophontium**, *as Xenophon tells us*; the fable of Hercules' choice between Duty and Pleasure is told in the *Memorabilia*. — **eam**, resumes *gratiam illam*.

māteriēs dīgna facultāte et cōpiā tuā. Ā prīncipiō enim
 conīūrātiōnis ūsque ad reditum nostrum vidētur mihi
 50 modicum quoddam corpus cōnfici posse, in quō et illā
 poteris ūtī cīvīlium commūtātiōnum scientiā vel in expli-
 candīs causīs rērum novārum vel in remediīs incommo-
 dōrum, cum et reprehendēs ea quae vituperanda dūcēs
 et quae placēbunt expōnendīs ratiōnibus comprobābis ;
 55 et sī liberius, ut cōnsuēstī, agendum putābis, multōrum
 in nōs perfīdiam, īnsidiās, prōditiōnem notābis. Multam
 etiam cāsūs nostrī varietātem tibi in scrībendō suppedi-
 tābunt plēnam cūiusdam voluptātis, quae vehementer
 animōs hominum in legendō tē scrīptōre tenēre possit.
 60 Nihil est enim aptius ad dēlectātiōnem lēctōris quam
 temporum varietātēs fortūnaeque vicissitūdīnēs. Quae
 etsī nōbīs optābilēs in experiendō nōn fuērunt, in le-
 gendō tamen erunt iūcundae. Habet enim praeteritī
 dolōris sēcūra recordātiō dēlectātiōnem. Cēterīs vērō
 65 nūllā perfūctīs propriā molestiā, cāsūs autem aliēnōs
 sine ūllō dolōre intuentibus etiam ipsa misericordia est
 iūcunda. Quem enim nostrūm ille moriēns apud Man-
 tinēam Epaminōndās nōn cum quādam miserātiōne dē-
 lectat? Quī tum dēnique sibi ēvellī iubet spīculum
 70 postēā quam eī percontantī dictum est clipeum esse
 salvum, ut etiam in vulneris dolōre aequō animō cum
 laude morerētur. Cūius studium in legendō nōn ērēc-

48. facultate et copia, ability and eloquence. 49. reditum, i.e. from exile. 50. corpus, volume. 55. multorum . . . proditorem, i.e. at the time of his banishment. 57. casus, vicissitudes. 65. nulla . . . mo-

lestia, who have gone through no trouble of their own. 69. spiculum, spear-head. 70. ei percontanti, in answer to his question. 71. aequo animo, abl. abs.; connect with in vulneris dolore. 72. studium, in-

tum Themistoclī fugā exitūque retinētur? Etenim ōrdō ipse annālium mediocriter nōs retinet quasi ēnumerātiōne fāstōrum. At virī saepe excellentis ancipitēs 75 variūque cāsūs habent admirātiōnem, exspectātiōnem, laetitiam, molestiam, spem, timōrem; sī vērō exitū notābili conclūduntur, explētur animus iucundissimā lēctiōnis voluptāte. Quō mihi acciderit optātius, sī in hāc sententiā fueris, ut ā continentibus tuīs scriptīs, in quibus perpetuam rerū gestārum historiam complecteris, sēcernās hanc quasi fābulam rerū eventōrumque nostrōrum. Habet enim variōs āctūs multāsque āctiōnēs et cōnsiliōrum et temporum. Ac nōn vereor nē adsentātiunculā quādam aucupārī tuam grātiā videar cum 85 hōc dēmōnstrem, mē ā tē potissimum ōrnārī celebrārīque velle. Neque enim tū is es quī quid sis nesciās et quī nōn eōs magis quī tē nōn admīrentur invidōs quam eōs quī laudent adsentātōrēs arbitrēre; neque autem ego sum ita dēmēns ut mē sempiternae glōriāe per eum 90 commendārī velim quī nōn ipse quoque in mē commendāndō propriam ingenī glōriā cōsequātur. Neque enim Alexander ille grātiāe causā ab Apelle potissimum pingī et ā Lysippō fingī volēbat, sed quod illōrum artem cum ipsis, tum etiam sibi glōriāe fore putābat. Atque 95 illi artificēs corporis simulācra ignōtīs nōta faciēbant,

terest. 73. *ordo, chronicle.* 75. *fastorum, the calendar.* 79. *Quo . . . optatius, I shall therefore consider myself all the more fortunate.* 82. *fabulam, drama.* — *eventorum, fortunes.* 83. *actus, acts.* — *actiones, scenes.* 84. *adsentatiun-*

cula, a little flattery. 85. *aucupari, to be fishing for; literally, to go fowling for.* 93. *gratiae causa, because of his liking for them.* — *Apelle, the most famous of Greek painters.* 94. *Lysippo: his bronze portrait statues were famous.* 96. *ignotis,*

quae vel sī nūlla sint, nihilō sint tamen obscūriōrēs clāri
 virī. Nec minus est Spartiātēs Agēsilāus ille perhi-
 bendus, quī neque pictam neque fictam imāginem suam
 100 passus est esse, quam quī in eō genere labōrārunt.
 Ūnus enim Xenophōntis libellus in eō rēge laudandō
 facile omnīs imāginēs omnium statuāsque superāvit.
 Atque hōc praestantius mihi fuerit et ad laetitiam animī
 et ad memoriae dīgnitātem sī in tua scrīpta pervēnerō
 105 quam sī in cēterōrum, quod nōn ingenium mihi solum
 suppeditātum fuerit tuum, sicut Tīmoleontī ā Tīmaeō
 aut ab Hērodotō Themistoclī, sed etiam auctōritās clā-
 rissimī et spectātissimī virī et in rei pūblīcae māximīs
 gravissimīsque causīs cōgnitī atque in primīs probātī, ut
 110 mihi nōn solum praecōnium, quod, cum in Sīgēum
 vēnisset, Alexander ab Homērō Achillī tribūtum esse
 dixit, sed etiam grave testimōnium impertitum clārī
 hominis māgnīque videātur. Placet enim Hector ille
 mihi Naeviānus, quī nōn tantum ‘laudārī’ sē laetātur,
 115 sed addit etiam ‘ā laudātō virō.’ Quod sī ā tē nōn
 impetrō, hōc est, sī quae tē rēs impediterit — neque enim
 fās esse arbitror quicquam mē rogantem abs tē nōn
 impetrāre —, cōgar fortasse facere quod nōn nullī saepe

in the rare active sense, *strangers*.
 98. **Spartiates**, the Spartan. —
perhibendus, must be mentioned.
 100. in eo genere, i.e. in having
 pictures and statues of themselves
 made. 103. **praestantius**, more
 helpful. 104. **memoriae digni-**
tatem, my posthumous reputation.
 106. **Timoleonti**: he deposed the
 tyrants of the Greek cities of Sicily,

and conducted a successful war
 against the Carthaginians (339–
 338 B.C.); notice the chiasmus.
 108. **spectatissimi**, most highly es-
 teemed. 109. **cogniti**, tried. 110.
praeconium, laudation. 114. **Nae-**
vianus, i.e. in the *Hector Profici-*
scens. Naevius flourished in the latter
 half of the third century B.C.; he
 was the father of Roman epic poe-

reprehendunt: scribam ipse dē mē, multōrum tamen
 exemplō et clārōrum virōrum. Sed, quod tē nōn fugit, ¹²⁰
 haec sunt in hōc genere vitia: et verēcundius ipsī dē
 sēsē scribant necesse est, sī quid est laudandum, et
 praetereant, sī quid reprehendendum est. Accēdit
 etiam ut minor sit fidēs, minor auctōritās, multī dēni-
 que reprehendant et dicant verēcundiōrēs esse prae- ¹²⁵
 cōnēs lūdōrum gymnicōrum, quī cum cēteris corōnās
 imposuerint victōribus eōrumque nōmina māgnā vōce
 prōnūntiārint, cum ipsī ante lūdōrum missiōnem corōnā
 dōnentur, alium praecōnem adhibeant, nē suā vōce sē
 ipsī victōrēs esse praedicent. Haec nōs vitāre cupimus ¹³⁰
 et, sī recipis causam nostram, vitābimus, idque ut faciās
 rogāmus. Ac nē forte mirēre cūr, cum mihi saepe
 ostenderis tē accurātissimē nostrōrum temporum cōn-
 silia atque ēventūs litteris mandātūrum, ā tē id nunc
 tantō opere et tam multīs verbīs petāmus, illa nōs ¹³⁵
 cupiditās incendit dē quā initiō scripsī fēstīnātiōnis,
 quod alacrēs animō sumus ut et cēterī vīventibus nōbīs
 ex librīs tuīs nōs cōgnōscant et nōsmet ipsī vīvi glōriolā
 nostrā perfruāmur. Hīs dē rēbus quid āctūrus sīs, sī
 tibi nōn est molestum, rescribās mihi velim. Sī enim ¹⁴⁰
 suscipis causam, cōnficiam commentāriōs rērum omnium;
 sīn autem differs mē in tempus aliud, cōram tēcum

try, and likewise created a national
 drama. 119. **scribam**: Cicero had
 already written an account of his con-
 sulship in Greek, and had announced
 to Atticus his intention to write also
 a poem and a Latin memoir on the
 same subject; of these the poem at

least was afterwards finished, but is
 fortunately not extant. 126. **gym-
 nicorum**, *athletic*. 128. **missio-
 nem**, *end.* 129. **adhibeant**, *employ*.
 133. **accuratissime**, *most carefully*.
 138. **gloriola**, *small meed of fame*.
 141. **commentarios**, *notes*. 142. **dif-**

loquar. Tū intereā nōn cessābis et ea quae habēs institūta perpoliēs nōsque diligēs.

XIX. A PURCHASE OF STATUES

(*Fam.* 7. 23. 1-3).

Cicerō S. D. M. Fadiō Gallō.

Tantum quod ex Arpinātī vēneram cum mihi ā te litterae redditae sunt, ab eōdemque accēpī Aviānī litterās, in quibus hōc inerat liberālissimum, nōmina sē factūrum, cum vēnisset, quā ego vellem diē. Fac,
 5 quae sō, quī ego sum esse tē. Estne aut tuī pudōris aut nostrī primum rogāre dē diē, deinde plūs annuā postulāre? Sed essent, mī Galle, omnia facilia, sī et ea mercātus essēs quae ego dēsiderābam et ad eam summam quam volueram; ac tamen ista ipsa quae tē
 10 ēmissee scribis nōn solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grāta. Plānē enim intellegō tē nōn modo studiō, sed etiam amōre ūsum, quae tē dēlectārint, hominem, ut ego semper iūdicāvī, in omnī iūdicīō ēlegantissimum, quae mē dīgna putāris coēmissee. Sed velim maneat
 15 Damasippus in sententiā. Prōrsus enim ex istīs ēmptiōnibus nūllam dēsiderō. Tū autem ignārus institūtī

fers, *put off*. 143. cessabis, a polite equivalent of the imperative, chiefly colloquial. 144. perpolies, *put the finishing touches to*.

XIX. 1. *Tantum quod, but just*. — *Arpinati, my villa at Arpinum*. 3. *nomina se facturum, he would enter the sale; acting as Cicero's agent, Gallus had bought from Avia-*

nus the statues mentioned below. 6. *die, sc. solutionis, to ask for time*. 10. *rata, accepted*. 13. *elegantissimum, of the greatest taste*. 15. *Damasippus, a virtuoso and dealer in works of art; he seems to have offered to take the statues off Cicero's hands*. — *Prorsus . . . nullam, not a single one*. 16. *instituti,*

meī, quantī ego genus omnīnō sīgnōrum omnium nōn aestimō, tantī ista quattuor aut quīnque sūmpsisti. Bacchās istās cum Mūsīs Metelli comparās. Quid simile? Prīmum ipsās ego Mūsās numquam tantī putās-²⁰ sem, atque id fēcissem Mūsīs omnibus approbantibus, sed tamen erat aptum bibliothēcae studiisque nostrīs congruēns. Bacchīs vērō ubi est apud mē locus? 'At pulchellae sunt.' Nōvī optimē et saepe vidī. Nōminātim tibi sīgna mihi nōta mandāssem, sī probāssem. Ea enim²⁵ sīgna ego emere soleō quae ad similitūdinem gymnasiōrum exōrrent mihi in palaestrā locum. Mārtis vērō sīgnum quō mihi, pācis auctōrī? Gaudeō nūllum Sāturnī sīgnum fuisse, haec enim duo sīgna putārem mihi aes aliēnum attulisse. Mercurī māllem aliquod fuisset;³⁰ fēlicius, putō, cum Aviāniō trānsigere possēmus. Quod tibi dēstinārās trapezophorum, sī tē dēlectat, habēbis; sīn autem sententiā mūtāstī, ego habēbō scīlicet. Istā quidem summā nē ego multō libentius ēmerim dēversōrium Tarracīnae, nē semper hospitī molestus sim. Om-³⁵ nīnō libertī meī videō esse culpam, cui plānē rēs certās mandāram, itēque Iūnī, quem putō tibi nōtum esse,

intention. 17. **genus . . . omnium**, all statues of whatever sort. 19. **Bacchas, Bacchantes.** 22. **bibliothecae, library.** 23. **congruens, appropriate.** 26. **gymnasiōrum**: the Greek gymnasia were adorned with statues. 27. **palaestra**, a place for exercise; often used as synonymous with *gymnasium*. 30. **Mercuri . . . possemus**, because Mercury was the god of gain; there is probably also a

reference to the fact that among the Greeks Hermes had the gymnasia under his protection, and his statue usually had the place of honor in them. 32. **destinaras, had intended.**—**trapezophorum, table**; the word denotes literally the carved or sculptured support upon which the table rested. 34. **ne**, the asseverative particle.—**dēversorium, lodge**; Tarracina was on the *Via*

Aviānī familiārem. Exhedria quaedam mihi nova sunt
 institūta in porticulā Tūsculānī. Ea volēbam tabellis
 40 ōrnāre. Etenim sī quid generis istīus modī mē dēlectat,
 pictūra dēlectat. Sed tamen sī ista mihi sunt habenda,
 certiōrem velim mē faciās ubi sint, quandō arcessantur,
 quō genere vectūrae. Sī enim Damasippus in sententiā
 nōn manēbit, aliquem Pseudodamasippum vel cum iac-
 45 tūrā reperiēmus.

XX. THE DEDICATION OF POMPEY'S THEATER (*Fam.* 7. 1).

M. Cicerō S. D. M. Mariō.

Sī tē dolor aliquī corporis aut infirmitās valētūdinis
 tuae tenuit quō minus ad lūdōs venirēs, fortunāe magis
 tribuō quam sapientiae tuae; sīn haec, quae ceterī mī-
 rantur, contemnenda dūxistī et, cum per valētūdinem
 5 possēs, venīre tamen nōluistī, utrumque laetor, et sine
 dolōre corporis tē fuisse et animō valuisse, cum ea quae
 sine causā mirantur aliī neglēxeris, modo ut tibi cōn-

Appia, and Cicero passed a night here on his way to and from his villas at Formiae and on the coast of Campania. 38. *Exhedria*, alcoves with seats and intended for lectures and discussions. 39. *tabellis*, paintings. 43. *vecturae*, conveyance. 44. *Pseudodamasippum*, would-be *Damasippus*. — *iactura*, loss.

XX. In his second consulship (55 B.C.) Pompey dedicated the first

permanent theater of Rome and the temple of Venus Victrix adjoining it with shows of unprecedented magnitude and magnificence. They included both dramatic representations and the savage sports of the amphitheater. In this letter Cicero undertook to reconcile Marius to enforced absence from Rome at this time. 4. *per valetudinem*, so far as your health was concerned. 5. *utrumque*, on both accounts. 7. *modo ut*,

stiterit fructus ōtī tuī, quō quidem tibi perfrui mīrificē
 licuit, cum essēs in istā amoenitāte paene sōlus relictus.
 Neque tamen dubitō quīn tū in illō cubiculō tuō ex quō 10
 tibi Stabiānum perforāstī et patefēcistī sinum per eōs
 diēs mātūtīna tempora lēctiunculis cōsūmpseris, cum
 illi íntereā quī tē istīc reliquērunt spectārent commūnis
 mīmōs sēmīsomnī. Reliquās vērō partīs diēi tū cōnsū-
 mēbās iīs dēlectātiōnibus quās tibi ipsī ad arbitrium 15
 tuum comparārās, nōbīs autem erant ea perpetienda
 quae Sp. Maecius probāvisset. Omnīnō, sī quaeris, lūdī
 apparātissimī, sed nōn tuī stomachī — coniectūram enim
 faciō dē meō. Nam prīmum honōris causā in scaenam
 redierant iī quōs ego honōris causā dē scaenā dēcēsse 20
 arbitrābar. Dēliciae vērō tuae, noster Aesōpus, ēius
 modī fuit ut eī dēsīnere per omnīs hominēs liceret. Is
 iūrāre cum coepisset, vōx eum dēfēcit in illō locō: ‘Sī
 sciēns fallō.’ Quid tibi ego alia nārrem? Nōstī enim
 reliquōs lūdōs, quī nē id quidem lepōris habuērunt quod 25
 solent mediocrēs lūdī. Apparātūs enim spectātiō tollē-
 bat omnem hilaritātem, quō quidem apparātū nōn dubitō

if only. — constiterit, was without alloy. 9. *cum . . . relictus*: Marius was at his villa on the Bay of Naples. 10. *cubiculo, study.* 11. *Stabianum . . . sinum*: this seems to mean that Marius had cut down some trees on his estate at Stabiae that the bay might be in sight from his study windows; the vista is said to have been produced by boring a passage through (*perforasti*) the trees. 12. *lectiunculis, in desultory read-*

ing. 14. *mimos, farces.* 15. *ad arbitrium tuum, to your own liking.* 17. *Sp. Maecius*: he had been intrusted by Pompey with the selection of the plays and the supervision of their performance. 18. *apparātissimi, most splendid.* — *tui stomachi, to your taste.* 19. *honoris causa, to grace the occasion*; below, *because they no longer graced the stage.* 20. *decesse, for decessisse.* 21. *Deliciae, favorite actor.* 25. *le-*

quā animō aequissimō carueris. Quid enim dēlectātiōnis habent sēscentī mīlī in Clytaemnēstrā, aut in Equō
 30 Troiānō crētērrārum tria mīlia, aut armātūra varia pedītātūs et equitātūs in aliquā pūgnā? Quae populārem admirātiōnem habuērunt, dēlectātiōnem tibi nūllam attulissent. Quod sī tū per eōs diēs operam dedisti Prōtogenī tuō, dum modo is tibi quidvis potius quam
 35 orātiōnēs meās lēgerit, nē tū haud paulō plūs quam quisquam nostrūm dēlectātiōnis habuisti. Nōn enim tē putō Graecōs aut Oscōs lūdōs dēsiderāsse, praesertim cum Oscōs vel in senātū vestrō spectāre possis, Graecōs ita nōn amēs ut nē ad villam quidem tuam viā Graecā
 40 ire soleās. Nam quid ego tē āthlētās putem dēsiderāre, quī gladiātōrēs contempseris? In quibus ipse Pompēius cōnfītētur sē et operam et oleum perdidisse. Reliquae sunt vēnātiōnēs bīnae per diēs quīnque, māgnificae — nēmō negat —, sed quae potest hominī esse politō dēlectātiō cum aut homō imbēcillus ā valentissimā bēstiā
 45 laniātur aut praeclāra bēstia vēnābulō trānsverberātur? Quae tamen, sī videnda sunt, saepe vīdisti; neque nōs quī haec spectāmus quicquam novī vīdimus. Extrēmus

poris, *elegance*. 29. **Clytaemnestra**, Equo Troiano, plays by Accius and Naevius. 30. **creterrarum**, = *craterarum*, bowls. 33. **operam**, attention. — **Protogeni**, a slave whose duty it was to read to Marius (*anagnostes*). 37. **Oscos**, i.e. the farcical *fabulae Atellanae*, so called from Atella, a town of the Osci. 38. **senatu**, perhaps the local governing board; the Campanian col-

leagues of Marius were as droll as the clowns of their native farces. 41. **In quibus**, i.e. in the athletic contests. 42. **operam . . . perdidisse**, had had his labor for his pains. 43. **venationes**, hunts; these were fights between men and wild beasts. On the present occasion five hundred lions alone were killed. 44. **politō**, of refinement. 45. **imbecillus**, feeble. 46. **laniatur**, is torn to

elephantōrum diēs fuit, in quō admirātiō māgna vulgī
 atque turbae, dēlectātiō nūlla exstitit. Quīn etiam mise- 50
 ricordia quaedam cōsecūta est atque opīniō ēius modī,
 esse quandam illī bēluae cum genere hūmānō societā-
 tem. Hīs ego tamen diēbus, lūdīs scaenicīs, nē forte
 videar tibi nōn modo beātus, sed liber omnīnō fuisse,
 dirūpī mē paene in iūdiō Gallī Canīnī, familiāris tuī. 55
 Quod sī tam facilem populum habērem quam Aesōpus
 habuit, libenter mehercule artem dēsinerem tēcumque
 et cum similibus nostrī vīverem. Nam mē cum antea
 taedēbat, cum et aetās et ambitiō mē hortābātur et licē-
 bat dēnique quem nōlēbam nōn dēfendere, tum vērō hōc 60
 tempore vīta nūlla est. Neque enim frūctum ūllum labō-
 ris exspectō, et cōgor nōn numquā hōminēs nōn optimē
 dē mē meritōs rogātū eōrum quī bene meritī sunt dēfen-
 dere. Itaque quaerō causās omnīs aliquandō vīvendī
 arbitrātū meō tēque et istam ratiōnem ōtī tuī et laudō 65
 vehementer et probō, quodque nōs minus intervīsīs, hōc
 ferō animō aequiōre, quod, sī Rōmae essēs, tamen neque
 nōs lepōre tuō neque tē — sī quī est in mē — meō fruī
 licēret propter molestissimās occupātiōnēs meās. Qui-
 bus sī mē relaxārō — nam ut plānē exsolvam nōn postulō 70
 —, tē ipsum, quī multōs annōs nihil aliud commentāris,
 docēbō profectō quid sit hūmāniter vīvere. Tū modo
 istam imbēcillitātem valētūdinis tuae sustentā et tuēre,

pieces. 49. **vulgi atque turbae**, *common herd.* 55. **Galli Canini**, *cognomen and nomen*, the usual order in familiar Latin when the *praenomen* is omitted. 56. **facilem**, *willing.* 57. **artem**, the only instance of an

acc. with *desinere* in Cicero. 68. **lepore**, *agreeable conversation.* 70. **me relaxaro**, *I obtain some respite.* 71. **commentaris**, *have been studying.* 72. **humaniter vivere**, *to live a life of gentlemanly leisure.*

ut facis, ut nostrās villās obīre et mēcum simul lecticulā
 75 concursāre possis. Haec ad tē plūribus verbīs scrīpsī
 quam soleō, nōn ōtī abundantīā, sed amōris ergā tē,
 quod mē quādam epistulā subinvītārās, sī memoriā
 tenēs, ut ad tē aliquid ēius modī scrīberem quō minus
 tē praetermīsisse lūdōs paenitēret. Quod sī adsecūtus
 80 sum, gaudeō; sīn minus, hōc mē tamen cōnsōlor, quod
 posthāc ad lūdōs veniēs nōsque vīsēs neque in epistulis
 relinquēs meīs spem aliquam dēlectātiōnis tuae.

XXI. A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

(*Fam.* 7. 5).

Cicerō Caesarī Imp. S. D.

Vidē quam mihi persuāserim tē mē esse alterum, nōn
 modo in iīs rēbus quae ad mē ipsum, sed etiam in iīs
 quae ad meōs pertinent. C. Trebātium cōgitāram, quō-
 cumque exīrem, mēcum dūcere, ut eum meīs omnibus
 5 studiis, beneficiis quam ōrnātissimum domum redūcerem;

74. obire, *visit.* — lecticula, *sedan-chair.* 75. concursare, *travel about.* 77. me . . . subinvitaras, *had hinted to me.*

XXI. Written in April, 54 B.C., the year of Caesar's second invasion of Britain, of which he gives an account in Book V. of the *Bellum Gallicum*. C. Trebatius Testa was a famous jurist; he was about to go out to Caesar in Gaul, that he might gain the military experience which was thought an important part of the Roman's preparation for a life

of public service. Imp. (greeting), *Imperatori.* 1. te . . . alterum, *that you are my second self.* 3. meos, *my friends.* 4. mecum ducere: after Cicero's return from exile in 57 B.C. he had carried a law intrusting to Pompey the control of the grain supply for five years, and had been appointed one of his deputies (*legati*). Pompey was now also governor of Spain, and Cicero may at one time have thought of accompanying him to that province, but Pompey remained at Rome.

sed posteā quam et Pompēi commorātiō diūturnior erat quam putāram, et mea quaedam tibi nōn ignōta dubitātiō aut impedire profectiōnem meam vidēbātur aut certē tardāre, vidē quid mihi sūmpserim. Coepi velle ea Trebātium expectāre ā tē quae spērasset ā mē, 10 neque mehercule minus eī prōlixē dē tuā voluntāte prōmīsī quam eram solitus dē meā pollicērī. Cāsus vērō mīrificus quīdam intervēnit quasi vel testis opīniōnis meae vel spōnsor hūmānitātis tuae. Nam cum dē hōc ipsō Trebātio cum Balbō nostrō loquerer accūratius 15 domī meae, litterae mihi dantur ā tē, quibus in extrēmīs scrīptum erat: ‘M. Itēium, quem mihi commendās, vel rēgem Galliae faciam, vel hunc Leptae dēlēgā, sī vīs. Tū ad mē alium mitte quem ōrnem.’ Sustulimus manūs et ego et Balbus. Tanta fuit opportunitās ut 20 illud nesciō quid nōn fortuītum, sed dīvinum vidērētur. Mittō igitur ad tē Trebātium, atque ita mittō ut initiō meā sponte, post autem invitātū tuō mittendum dūxerim. Hunc, mī Caesar, sīc velim omnī tuā cōmitātē complectāre ut omnia quae per mē possis addūcī ut in 25 meōs cōferre velīs in ūnum hunc cōferās. Dē quō tibi homine haec spondeō, nōn illō vetere verbō meō quod, cum ad tē dē Milōne scrīpsissem, iūre lūsistī, sed mōre Rōmānō, quō modō hominēs nōn ineptī loquuntur, probiōrem hominem, meliōrem virum, pudentiōrem 30

7. dubitatio, irresolution. 11. prolixē, freely. 12. Casus, coincidence. 14. sponsor, pledge. 15. Balbo, Caesar's agent at Rome. — accuratius, somewhat earnestly. 18. delega, intrust. 21. divinum, providential.

22. ita mitto ut, I send him in the belief that. 24. tua comitate, your accustomed kindness. 28. Milone, the murderer of Clodius. 29. more Romano, i.e. with Roman bluntness and sincerity. — ineptī, without sense.

esse nēminem. Accēdit etiam quod familiam dūcit in iūre cīvīlī singulārī memoriā, summā scientiā. Huic ego neque tribūnātum neque praefectūrā neque ūllius benefici certum nōmen petō, benevolentiam tuam et
 35 liberālitātem petō, neque impediō quō minus, sī tibi ita placuerit, etiam hīsce eum ōrnēs glōriolae īnsignibus. Tōtum dēnique hominem tibi ita trādō, 'dē manū,' ut āiunt, 'in manum' tuam istam et victōriā et fidē prae-
 40 vix licet; vērum, ut videō, licēbit. Cūrā ut valeās et mē, ut amās, amā.

XXII. CICERO QUOTES FROM ENNIUS

(Fam. 7. 6).

Cicerō S. D. Trebātīō.

In omnibus meīs epistulis quās ad Caesarem aut ad Balbum mittō lēgitima quaedam est accessiō commendātiōnis tuae, nec ea vulgāris, sed cum aliquō īnsignī indicīō meae ergā tē benevolentiae. Tū modo ineptias
 5 istās et dēsideria urbis et urbānitātis dēpōne et, quō cōnsiliō profectus es, id adsiduitāte et virtūte cōsequere. Hōc tibi tam ignōscēmus nōs amīcī quam ignōvērunt Mēdēae,

31. *familiam*, profession. 32. *memoria*, scientiā, abl. of cause. 33. *ullius* . . . *nomen*, any particular favor by name. 35. *impedio*, object. 39. *putidiusculi*, a little troublesome.

XXII. 2. *legitima*, regular. — *accessio*, addition. — *commendatio-*

nis, appositional gen. 3. *tuae*, = *tui*. 4. *ineptias* . . . *desideria*, silly longing. 5. *urbanitatis*, the life of the city. 6. *adsiduitate*, perseverance. 7. *Hoc*, i.e. your absence from Rome. 8. *Medeae*: the quotations that follow are from the *Medea Ex-*

quae Corinthum arcem altam habebant, matrōnae opulentaе,
optimatēs,

quibus illa manibus gypsātissimīs persuāsit nē sibi vitiō 10
illae verterent quod abesset ā patriā. Nam

multī suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriā procul ;
multī, quī domī aetātem agerent, propterea sunt improbatī.

Quō in numerō tū certē fuissēs, nisi tē extrūsissēmus.
Sed plūra scribēmus aliās. Tū, quī ceterīs cavere didi- 15
cisti, in Britannīā nē ab essedāriīs dēcipiāris cavētō et,
quoniam Mēdēam coepī agere, illud semper mementō :

Quī ipse sibi sapiēns prōdesse nōn quit, nēquīquam sapit.

Cūrā ut valeās.

XXIII. NO GOLD OR SILVER IN BRITAIN

(*Fam.* 7. 7).

Cicero Trebatio.

Ego tē commendāre nōn dēsistō, sed quid prōficiam
ex tē scīre cupiō. Spem māximam habeō in Balbō, ad
quem dē tē diligentissimē et saepissimē scribō. Illud
soleō mīrārī, nōn mē totiēns accipere tuās litterās quo-
tiēns ā Quīntō mihi frātre adferantur. In Britannīā 5

sul of Ennius, which was adapted from the *Medea* of Euripides. 9. *habebant*, = *habitabant*. — *matronae*, subj. of *ignoverunt*. 10. *gypsatis*, covered with gypsum ; actors used gypsum to whiten their hands and arms. 11. *verterent*, *impute*. — *patria*: *Medea* was a native of Colchis; she had fled from home with Jason, the leader of the Argonauts. 12. *patria*, abl. with *procul*.

13. *improbatī*, *censured*. 14. *te extrusissemus*, *had thrust you out*. 15. *alias*, *at another time*. — *ceteris cavere*, *to look out for the security of other men*, i.e. as a lawyer. 16. *essedariis*, *charioteers*, the warriors who fought from the *essedum*. 17. *agere*, *to play the part of*. 18. *quit*, = *post*.

XXIII. 5. *Quinto*: this was the year (54 B.C.) of his life and death

nihil esse audiō neque aurī neque argentī. Id sī ita est, essedum aliquod capiās suādeō et ad nōs quam primum recurrās. Sīn autem sine Britannīa tamen adsequī quod volumus possumus, perforce ut sīs in familiāribus Caesaris.

10 Multum tē in eō frāter adiuvābit meus, multum Balbus, sed, mihi crēde, tuus pudor et labor plūrimum. Imperātōrem habēs liberālissimum, aetātem opportūnissimam, commendātiōnem certē singulārem, ut tibi ūnum timendum sit, nē ipse tibi dēfuisse videāre.

XXIV. CICERO BANTERS TREBATIUS

(Fam. 7. 16. 2, 3).

Ego sī forīs cēnitārem, Cn. Octāviō, familiārī tuō, nōn dēfuissem; cui tamen dīxī, cum mē aliquotiēns invitāret: 'Ōrō tē, quis tū es?' Sed meherculēs, extrā iocum, homō bellus est; vellem eum tēcum abdūxissēs.

5 Quid agātis et ecquid in Ītaliā ventūrī sītis hāc hieme fac plānē sciam. Balbus mihi cōfirmāvit tē dīvitem futūrum. Id utrum Rōmānō mōre locūtus sit, bene nummātum tē futūrum, an quō modō Stōicī dīcunt, omnis esse dīvītēs quī caelō et terrā fruī possint, postea

10 vidēbō. Quī istinc veniunt superbiam tuam accūsant,

struggle with the Gallic insurgents. 8. **quod volumus**, i.e. the preference of Trebatius. 12. **aetatem**: Trebatius was at this time about thirty-five.

XXIV. 1. **si foris cenitarem**, if I were in the habit of dining out. 3. **extra iocum**, joking apart. 4. **homo bellus**, a fine fellow. 5. **ec-**

quid . . . sitis, whether you are coming at all; Caesar usually spent the winter in *Gallia Cisalpina*, that he might watch the course of events at Rome, but during the winter of 54-53 B.C. he thought it necessary to remain with his army at *Samarobriva* (Amiens). 7. **Romano more**, literally. — **bene nummatum**, well

quod negent tē percontantibus respondēre. Sed tamen est quod gaudeās. Cōnstat enim inter omnīs nēminem tē unō Samarobrīvae iūris peritiōrem esse.

XXV. TREBATIUS AN INDIFFERENT SOLDIER (*Fam.* 7. 10. 1, 2).

M. Cicerō S. D. Trebātiō.

Lēgī tuās litterās, ex quibus intellēxī tē Caesarī nostrō valdē iūre cōsultum vidērī. Est quod gaudeās tē in ista loca vēnisse ubi aliquid sapere vidērēre. Quod sī in Britanniam quoque profectus essēs, profectō nēmō in illā tantā insulā peritiōr tē fuisset. Vērum tamen — 5
rīdeāmus licet, sum enim ā tē invītātus — subinvideo tibi, ultrō etiam arcessitum ab eō ad quem cēteri nōn propter superbiam ēius, sed propter occupātiōnem adspīrāre nōn possunt. Sed tū in istā epistulā nihil mihi scripsistī dē tuīs rēbus, quae mehercule mihi nōn minōri 10
cūrae sunt quam meae. Valdē metuō nē frīgeās in hībernīs. Quam ob rem camīnō lūculentō utendum cēnseō; idem Mūciō et Māniliō placēbat, praesertim quī sagīs nōn abundārēs. Quamquam vōs nunc istīc satis calēre audiō, quō quidem nūntiō valdē mehercule 15

supplied with money. 11. **respondere**, a sorry pun, *answer questions and give advice*, in the latter sense a legal term.

XXV. 2. **iure consultum**, = *iuris peritus*. 6. **subinvideo tibi**, *I am a bit envious of you*. 7. **eo**, i.e. Caesar. 8. **adspirare**, in the sense in which the Eng. derivative is used.

12. **camino luculento**, a bright fire, literally stove. 13. **idem . . . placebat**: Cicero cites two famous legal authorities. 14. **sagis**: the *sagum*, military cloak, was emblematic of war, as the *toga* was emblematic of peace, and Cicero may be joking Trebatius upon his disinclination to war. 15. **calere**: word had reached

dē tē timueram. Sed tū in rē militārī multō es cautiōr
 quam in advocātiōnibus, quī neque in Ōceanō natāre
 volueris, studiōsissimus homō natandī, neque spectāre
 essedāriōs, quem antea nē andabatā quidem dēfraudāre
 20 poterāmus.

XXVI. THE TRUE NOBILITY IS THAT OF WORTH (*Fam.* 3. 7. 5).

Illud idem Pausania dīcēbat tē dixisse: 'Quid nī?
 Appius Lentulō, Lentulus Ampiō prōcessit obviam,
 Cicerō Appiō nōluit?' Quaesō, etiamne tū hās inep-
 tiās, homō meā sententiā summā prūdentiā, multā etiam
 5 doctrinā, plūrimō rērum ūsū, addō urbānitātem, quae est
 virtūs, ut Stōicī rēctissimē putant, ūllam Appietātem aut
 Lentulitātem valēre apud mē plūs quam ōrnāmenta vir-
 tūtis existimās? Cum ea cōsecūtus nōndum eram quae

Rome that the Gauls under Ambiorix were *making it warm* for Caesar's army. 17. *advocationibus*, *legal consultations*. — *qui . . . poteramus*: an allusion to the fact that Trebatius had not taken part in the expedition to Britain. 19. *andabata*: these were gladiators who fought blindfold; in *essedarios* there may be a reference to another class of gladiators, who fought from chariots.

XXVI. Written in February, 50 B.C. Cicero was from the last of July, 51 B.C., to the first of August, 50 B.C., in Asia Minor as governor of Cilicia. In 52 B.C. Pompey had

carried a law providing that the governors of provinces should be *consulares* and *praetorii* of five years' standing; for five years after the passage of this law ex-magistrates who had not yet had a provincial government were called into service, and Cicero among them. His predecessor was Appius Claudius Pulcher, to whom this letter is addressed. 1. *Quid nī? Indeed?* 2. *Lentulo, Ampio*: Lentulus preceded Appius and succeeded Appius. 3. *etiam*, often used in an impatient question; cf. *tandem*. 5. *urbanitatem, refinement*. 6. *ullam . . . Lentulitatem*, in app. with

sunt hominum opīnionibus amplissima, tamen ista vestra
 nōmina numquam sum admīrātus; virōs eōs quī ea vōbīs 10
 reliquissent māgnōs arbitrābar. Postea vērō quam ita
 et cēpī et gessī māxima imperia ut mihi nihil neque ad
 honōrem neque ad glōriam adquīrendum putārem, supe-
 riōrem quidem numquam, sed parem vōbīs mē spērāvī
 esse factum. Nec mehercule aliter vīdī existimāre vel 15
 Cn. Pompēium, quem omnibus quī umquam fuērunt, vel
 P. Lentulum, quem mihi ipsī antepōnō. Tū sī aliter
 existimās, nihil errābis, sī paulō diligentius, ut quid sit
 εὐγένεια, quid sit nōbilitās intellegās, Athēnodōrus, San-
 dōnis filiū, quid dē hīs rēbus dīcat attenderis. 20

XXVII. HUNTING PANTHERS FOR A CURULE AEDILE (*Fam.* 2. 11).

M. Cicerō Imp. S. D. M. Caeliō Aedilī Curulī.

Putārēsne umquam accidere posse ut mihi verba de-
 essent, neque solum ista vestra orātōria, sed haec etiam
 levia nostrātia? Dēsunt autem propter hanc causam,
 quod mīrificē sum sollicitus quidnam dē prōvinciīs dē-
 cernātur. Mīrum mē dēsiderium tenet urbis, incredibile 5

has ineptias. 12. *imperia, magis-
 tracies.* 19. εὐγένεια, *nobility of
 birth.* — *nobilitas, nobility of worth.*
 — *Athenodorus, a Stoic philoso-
 pher, the tutor of Augustus.*

XXVII. Written April 4th, 50
 B.C. M. Caelius Rufus had been
 defended by Cicero in 56 B.C. against
 the charge of attempted murder (*de*
vi); his speech (*pro Caelio*) is still
 extant. *Imp.* (greeting): Cicero
 had been hailed *Imperator* by his
 soldiers after a successful expedition
 against some mountain tribes of his
 province. 3. *levia nostratia, the
 simple words of our mother tongue,*
i.e. of the sermo cottidianus. 4. *quod*
decernatur: Cicero was anxious

meōrum atque in primīs tuī, satietās autem prōvinciae, vel quia vidēmur eam fāmam cōsecūtī ut nōn tam accessiō quaerenda quam fortūna metuenda sit, vel quia tōtum negotium nōn est dīgnum vīribus nostrīs, quī
 10 māiōra onera in rē publicā sustinēre et possim et so-
 leam, vel quia bellī māgnī timor impendet, quod vidē-
 mur effugere sī ad cōstitutam diem dēcēdēmus. Dē
 panthēris, per eōs quī vēnārī solent agitur mandātū meō
 diligenter; sed mīra paucitās est, et eās quae sunt valdē
 15 āiunt querī quod nihil cuiquam insidiārum in meā prō-
 vinciā nisi sibi fiat. Itaque cōstituisse dīcuntur in
 Cāriam ex nostrā prōvinciā dēcēdere. Sed tamen sē-
 dulō fit, et in primīs ā Patiscō. Quicquid erit, tibi erit,
 sed quid esset plānē nesciēbāmus. Mihi mehercule
 20 māgnae cūrae est aedilitās tua. Ipse diēs mē admonē-
 bat, scrīpsī enim haec ipsīs Megalēnsibus. Tū velim
 ad mē dē omnī reī publicae statū quam diligentissimē
 perscribās, ea enim certissima putābō quae ex tē
 cōgnōrō.

that his successor should be ap-
 pointed, that he might return to
 Rome immediately upon the termi-
 nation of his year of office on July
 30th. 8. **fortuna**, i.e. a change of
 fortune. 11. **belli magni**, with the
 Parthians, who since the battle of
 Carrhae had been threatening Asia
 Minor; at this time and for many
 years they were considered the most
 formidable of the foes of Rome.
 15. **quod . . . fiat**: Cicero's ad-
 ministration had been remarkably
 free from the corruption and cru-

elty that characterized Roman pro-
 vincial government. 17. **sedulo**, =
diligenter. 19. **nesciebamus, ad-**
monebat, scrīpsī, epistolary tenses.
 21. **Megalensibus**, the *Megalensia*
 was a festival in honor of Cybele,
 celebrated from April 4th to 10th;
 the games at this festival were in
 charge of the curule aediles. 23. **per-**
scribas, write in detail; during his
 absence in Cilicia Cicero depended
 upon Caelius for the political news of
 Rome, and Bk. VIII. *ad Fam.* is made
 up entirely of the latter's letters.

XXVIII. CICERO AND HIS SECRETARY

(Fam. 16. 1).

Tullius Tīrōnī Suō S. P. D. et Cicerō Meus et Frāter et Frātris F.

Paulō facilius putāvī posse mē ferre dēsiderium tuī, sed plānē nōn ferō, et quamquam māgnī ad honōrem nostrum interest quam primum ad urbem mē venīre, tamen peccāsse mihi videor, quī ā tē discesserim; sed quia tua voluntās ea vidēbātur esse ut prōrsus nisi cōn- 5 firmātō corpore nōllēs nāvigāre, approbāvī tuum cōnsilium, neque nunc mūtō, sī tū in eādē es sententiā. Sīn autem posteā quam cibum cēpistī, vidēris tibi posse mē cōsequī, tuum cōnsilium est. Mariōnem ad tē eō mīsī, ut aut tēcum ad mē quam primum venīret aut, sī 10 tū morārēre, statim ad mē redīret. Tū autem hōc tibi persuādē, sī commodō valētūdinis tuae fierī possit, nihil mē malle quam tē esse mēcum; sī autem intellegēs opus esse tē Patrīs convalēscendī causā paulum commorārī, nihil mē malle quam tē valēre. Sī statim nāvigās, nōs 15 Leucade cōsequēre; sīn tē cōfirmāre vīs, et comitēs et tempestātēs et nāvem idōneam ut habeās diligenter

XXVIII. Written November 3d, 50 B.C., on the journey from Cilicia. Tiro was sick, and on November 2d Cicero had been obliged to leave him behind at Patrae in Achaia. **Suo, Meus** (greeting): notice the change of person. 2. **plane**, at all well. — **honorem**: Cicero hoped to be granted a triumph for his military successes in Cilicia. 3. **ad urbem**,

i.e. into the neighborhood of Rome; Cicero could not enter the city until the question of his triumph was decided without forfeiting his military *imperium* and all claim to a triumph. 5. **prorsus . . . nolles**, you were altogether unwilling. 9. **tuum consilium est**, it is for you to decide what to do. — **Marionem**, a slave. 12. **commodo**, without injury to.

vidēbis. Ūnum illud, mī Tīrō, vidētō, sī mē amās, nē
 tē Mariōnis adventus et hae litterae moveant. Quod
 20 valētūdīnī tuae māximē condūcet sī fēceris, māximē
 obtemperāris voluntātī meae. Haec prō tuō ingeniō
 cōsiderā. Nōs ita tē dēsīderāmus ut amēmus; amor
 ut valentem videāmus hortātur, dēsīderium ut quam
 prīmum. Illud igitur potius. Cūrā ergō potissimum
 25 ut valeās; dē tuīs innumerābilibus in mē officiīs erit
 hōc grātissimum. III. Nōnās Novembrīs.

XXIX. CICERO AS AN EPICURE (*Fam.* 9. 20).

Cicerō Paetō.

Dupliciter dēlectātus sum tuīs litterīs, et quod ipse
 rīsī et quod tē intellēxī iam posse rīdēre. Mē autem ā
 tē, ut scurram yēlitem, malīs onerātum esse nōn mo-
 lestē tulī. Illud doleō, in ista loca venīre mē, ut cōn-
 5 stitueram, nōn potuisse; habuissēs enim nōn hospitem,
 sed contubernālem. At quem virum! Nōn eum quem
 tū es solitus prōmulside cōficere. Integram famem ad
 ōvum adferō, itaque ūsque ad āssum vitulīnum opera

18. **videbis**, a polite equivalent of *vide*, found chiefly in familiar diction. 21. **obtemperaris voluntati meae**, will consult my wishes. 22. **ita . . . ut amemus**, only so far as our love allows.

XXIX. Written early in August, 46 B.C. 3. **scurram velitem**, a *skirmishing wit*; perhaps *scurram* refers to the professional diner-out, who paid for the dinners he ate by his contribution to the amusement of

the guests. There will then be a pun in *malīs oneratum*, *overwhelmed with abuse (malīs)* and *pelted with apples (mālis)*, as the *scurra* might be at a boisterous dinner. 6. **contubernalem**, *boon companion*. 7. **promulside**, *appetizer*; this first course of the dinner might include eggs, pickles, shell-fish, vegetables, salted fish, olives, and similar dishes, and *mulsum*, a drink made of wine and honey. 8. **assum vitulinum**, *the roast veal*.

perducitur. Illa mea quae solēbās antea laudāre, ‘*Ō*
 hominem facilem! *Ō* hospitem nōn gravem!’ abiērunt. 10
 Nam omnem nostram dē rē pūblicā cūram, cōgitatiōnem
 dē dīcendā in senātū sententiā, commentatiōnem causā-
 rum abiēcimus; in Epicūrī nōs, adversārī nostrī, castra
 coniēcimus, nec tamen ad hanc insolentiam, sed ad illam
 tuam lautitiam, veterem dīcō, cum in sūmptum habēbās, 15
 etsī numquam plūra praedia habuistī. Proinde tē parā.
 Cum homine et edācī tibi rēs est et quī iam aliquid
 intellegat; *ὄψιμαθεῖς* autem hominēs scīs quam insol-
 lentēs sint. Dēdiscendae tibi sunt sportellae et arto-
 laganī tuī. Nōs iam ex arte istā tantum habēmus ut 20
 Verrium tuum et Camillum — quā munditiā hominēs,
 quā ēlegantiā! — vocāre saepius audeāmus. Sed vidē
 audāciam. Etiam Hīrtiō cēnam dedī, sine pāvōne ta-
 men. In eā cēnā cocus meus praeter iūs fervēns nihil
 nōn potuit imitārī. Haec igitur est nunc vīta nostra: 25

11. **Nam . . . curam**: the senatorial party had been completely overthrown by the defeat at Thapsus on April 6th, and Cicero despaired of the republic. 12. **commentationem, preparation.** 14. **hanc insolentiam, the prevailing extravagance.** 15. **lautitiam, elegance.** — **cum . . . habebas, when you had money to spend.** 16. **etsi . . . habuisti**: the value of land had depreciated throughout Italy in consequence of the civil war, and in 49 B.C. Caesar had provided for the relief of debtors by a law which required creditors to accept property in payment of debt at its value before the outbreak

of the war. Paetus had suffered financial loss as a creditor. 17. **edaci, who has a good appetite.** 18. **ὄψιμαθεῖς, who have learned late.** 19. **Dediscendae, unlearn, forget.** — **sportellae, little baskets,** used evidently for some article of food; perhaps there is hendiadys with *artolagani, little baskets of cakes.* 21. **munditia, niceness.** 22. **vo-care, ask to dinner.** 23. **Hirtio,** the author of Book VIII. of the *Bellum Gallicum*, who lost his life at Mutina in 53 B.C. — **pavone, peacock,** first served by Hortensius, and now become a fashionable luxury. 24. **cocus, cook.** — **ius, sauce.**

māne salūtāmus domī et bonōs virōs multōs, sed tristīs, et hōs laetōs victōrēs, quī mē quidem perofficiōsē et peramanter observant. Ubi salūtatiō dēfluxit, litterīs mē involvō; aut scribō aut legō. Veniunt etiam quī
 30 mē audiunt quasi doctum hominem, quia paulō sum quam ipsī doctior. Inde corporī omne tempus datur. Patriam ēlūxī iam et gravius et diūtius quam ūlla māter ūnicum filium. Sed cūrā, sī mē amās, ut valeās, nē ego tē iacente bona tua comedim. Statuī enim tibi nē
 35 aegrōtō quidem parcere.

XXX. THE PARDON OF MARCELLUS

(from *Fam.* 4. 4).

Ūnō tē vicimus, quod dē Mārcellī, conlēgae tuī, salūte paulō ante quam tū cōgnōvimus; etiam mehercule, quod quem ad modum ea rēs agerētur vidimus. Nam sic fac exīstimēs, post hās miserīās, id est, postquam
 5 armīs disceptārī coeptum est de iūre pūblicō, nihil esse āctum aliud cum dīgnitāte. Nam et ipse Caesar accū-sātā acerbitāte Mārcellī — sic enim appellābat — laudā-

26. **salutamus**, *greet*; the visitors called in accordance with custom to pay their respects to the great man; this formal morning call was called *salutatio*. — **bonos viros**, the defeated Pompeians. 28. **defluxit**, *is over*. 31. **corpori**, i.e. to exercise, the bath, and dinner. 32. **eluxi**, *have mourned*; the prefix denotes that the period of mourning has been completed. 34. **comedim**, *eat up*. 35. **aegrotō**, = *aegro*.

XXX. Written in September or October, 46 B.C., to Servius Sulpicius, who was administering the province of Achaia. M. Marcellus had during his consulship (51 B.C.) shown himself a most bitter enemy of Caesar, and since Pharsalus had been living in voluntary exile at Mytilene. 1. **Uno**, *in one respect*. — **conlegae**, in the consulship of 51 B.C. — **salute**, *restoration*. 6. **et ipse Caesar**: there is a slight ana-

tāque honōrificentissimē et aequitāte tuā et prūdentiā
 repente praeter spem dixit sē senātuī rogantī dē Mār-
 cellō nē hominis quidem causā negātūrum. Fēcerat 10
 autem hōc senātus, ut cum ā L. Pisōne mentiō esset
 facta dē Mārcellō et cum C. Mārcellus sē ad Caesaris
 pedēs abiēcisset, cūctus cōnsurgeret et ad Caesarem
 supplex accēderet. Nōlī quaerere. Ita mihi pulcher
 hic diēs vīsus est ut speciem aliquam vidērer vidēre 15
 quasi revivīscentis rei pūblicae. Itaque cum omnēs
 ante mē rogātī grātiās Caesarī ēgissent praeter Volca-
 cium — is enim, sī eō locō esset, negāvit sē factūrum
 fuisse —, ego rogātus mūtāvī meum cōnsilium. Nam
 statueram nōn mehercule inertīā, sed dēsideriō prīstinae 20
 dignitātis in perpetuum tacēre. Frēgit hōc meum cōn-
 silium et Caesaris māgnitūdō animī et senātus officium.
 Itaque plūribus verbīs ēgī Caesarī grātiās, mēque metuō
 nē etiam in cēterīs rēbus honestō ōtiō prīvārim, quod
 erat ūnum sōlācium in malīs. Sed tamen, quoniam 25
 effūgī ēius offēnsiōnem, quī fortasse arbitrārētur mē
 hanc rem pūblicam nōn putāre, sī perpetuō tacērem,
 modicē hōc faciam aut etiam intrā modum, ut et illius
 voluntātī et meīs studiīs serviam. Nam etsī ā primā
 aetāte mē omnis ars et doctrīna liberālis et māximē 30
 philosophia dēlectāvit, tamen hōc studium cottidiē

coluthon, *Fecerat autem senatus*
 standing for *et senatus fecerat*.
 10. *hominis . . . causa*, to satisfy
 his personal feeling. 12. **C. Marcellus**,
 cousin of Marcus. 13. *cunctus*,
 in a body. 14. *Noli quaerere*, =
quid quaeris, in short. 17. *rogati*,

sc. sententiam. 18. *eo loco*, i.e. in
 Caesar's place. 20. *inertia*, disinclination.
 — *desiderio*, regret. 22. *officium*,
 loyalty. 23. *Itaque . . . gratias*,
 in the *Oratio pro M. Marcello* so called.
 27. *rem publicam*, a constitutional government.
 28. *hoc*

ingravēscit, crēdō et aetātis mātūrītāte ad prūdētiā
 et iis temporum vitiīs, ut nūlla rēs alia levāre animum
 molestiīs possit. Ā quō studiō tē abdūcī negōtiīs intel-
 35 legō ex tuīs litterīs, sed tamen aliquid iam noctēs tē
 adiuvābunt.

XXXI. A PILFERING LIBRARIAN

(*Fam.* 13. 77. 3).

Praetereā ā tē petō in māiōrem modum prō nostrā
 amīcitiā et prō tuō pēpetuō in mē studiō ut in hāc
 rē etiam ēlabōrēs. Dionysius, servus meus, quī meam
 bibliothēcē multōrum nummōrum trāctāvit, cum mul-
 5 tōs librōs subripuisset nec sē impūne lātūrum putāret,
 aufūgit. Is est in prōvinciā tuā; eum et M. Bōlānus,
 meus familiāris, et multī aliī Narōnae vidērunt, sed cum
 sē ā mē manūmissum esse diceret, crēdidērunt. Hunc
 tū sī mihi restituendum cūrāris, nōn possum dīcere quam
 10 mihi grātum futūrum sit. Rēs ipsa parva, sed animī
 meī dolor māgnus est. Ubi sit et quid fierī possit,
 Bōlānus tē docēbit. Ego sī hominem per tē reciperārō,
 summō mē ā tē beneficiō adfectum arbitrābor.

faciam, i.e. take part in the deliberations of the senate. 32. **ingrave-**
scit, grows more earnest. — **aetatis**
 . . . **prudentiam**, because I have now
 come to the age of full mental vigor.
 35. **noctes**, i.e. because they were
 growing longer.

XXXI. 1. **in maiorem modum**,
 very earnestly. 3. **elabores**, do your
 best to assist me; notice the force of

the prefix. 4. **bibliothecen**, Greek
 form, = *bibliothecam*. — **multorum**
nummorum, = *magni preti, pretio-*
sam. — **tractavit**, had charge of.
 6. **provincia tua**: the letter is ad-
 dressed to the Roman commander
 in Illyricum. 7. **Naronae**, a city of
 Dalmatia, one of the divisions of
 Illyricum. 12. **hominem**, the fellow;
 used contemptuously for *eum*.

XXXII. A FAMILY PEDIGREE (*Fam.* 9. 21).

Cicerō Paetō 8.

Ain tandem? Īnsānīre tibi vidēris, quod imitēre ver-
bōrum meōrum, ut scrībīs, fulmina? Tum insānīrēs, sī
cōnsequī nōn possēs; cum vērō etiam vincās, mē prius
inrīdeās quam tē oportet. Quā rē nihil tibi opus est
illud ā Trabeā, sed potius ἀπότευγμα meum. Vērum 5
tamen quid tibi ego videor in epistulīs? Nōnne plēbēiō
sermōne agere tēcum? Nec enim semper eōdem modō.
Quid enim simile habet epistula aut iūdicīō aut cōn-
tīōnī? Quīn ipsa iūdicia nōn solēmus omnia trāctāre
ūnō modō. Prīvātās causās, et eās tenuīs, agimus sub- 10
tilius, capītis aut fāmae scīlicet ōrnātius; epistulās vērō
cottīdiānīs verbīs texere solēmus. Sed tamen, mī Paete,
quī tibi vēnīt in mentem negāre Papīrium quemquam
umquam nisi plēbēiū fuisse? Fuērunt enim patriciī
minōrum gentium, quōrum prīnceps L. Papīrius Mūgil- 15
lānus, quī cēnsor cum L. Semprōniō Ātrātīnō fuit, cum
ante cōnsul cum eōdem fuisset, annīs post Rōmam con-
ditam cccxii. Sed tum Papīsī dīcēbāminī. Post hunc
xiii. fuērunt sellā curūlī ante L. Papīrium Crassum, quī

XXXII. 1. Ain tandem? In-
deed! 5. illud, that quotation;
Trabea was an early writer of comedies.—ἀπότευγμα, failure; sc. est.
8. iudicio, the address to a jury.—
contioni, a political speech. 10. tenuis, of slight importance.—subtilius, more simply. 12. texere, compose. 13. qui, the adv.—Papi-

rium: the Paeti were a family of the Papiria gens. 15. minorum gentium: the minores gentes were clans which had been incorporated into the early settlement on the Palatine and ennobled, as distinguished from the clans of the original settlers there (maiores gentes). 19. sella curuli, abl. of description.

20 *p*rimus *Pap*isius est vocārī dēsitus. Is dictātor cum L. *Pap*iriō *Curs*ōre magistrō equitum factus est annīs post Rōmam conditam ccccxv. et quadrienniō post cōsul cum K. *Du*iliō. Hunc secūtus est *Curs*or, homō valdē honōrātus; deinde L. *Mas*ō aedilīcius; inde multī *Ma* 25 sōnēs. Quōrum quidem tū omnium patriciōrum imāginēs habeās volō. Deinde *Carb*ōnēs et *Turd*ī insequuntur. Hī plēbēiī fuērunt, quōs contemnās cēseō. Nam prae-ter hunc C. *Carb*ōnem quem *Damasipp*us occidit, civis ē rē publicā *Carb*ōnum nēmō fuit. Cōgnōvimus Cn. 30 *Carb*ōnem et ēius frātrem scurram. Quid his improbius? Dē hōc amīcō meō, *Rubriae fili*ō, nihil dīcō. Trēs illi frātres fuērunt, C., Cn., M. *Carb*ōnēs. *Mārcus P. Flacc*ō accūsante est condemnātus, fūr māgnus, ex *Siciliā*; *Gāius* accūsante L. *Crass*ō *cantharidas* sūmp- 35 sisse dicitur. Is et tribūnus pl. sēditiōsus et P. *Āfricān*ō vim attulisse exīstimātus est. Hōc vērō quī *Lilybaei* ā *Pompēi*ō nostrō est interfectus improbius nēmō meō iūdiciō fuit. Iam pater ēius accūsātus ā M. *Ant*ō-

20. *Papisius*: *s* between two vowels was everywhere in Latin words changed to *r* at an early stage in the development of the language; this change is known as rhotacism. 23. *valde honoratus*: he was one of the Roman leaders in the Second Samnite War, and was twice dictator and five times consul. 24. *aedilicius*, the *ex-aedile*, i.e. who rose to the *aedileship*. 25. *imagines*: the *imagines* of those who had filled some curule magistracy could alone be set up in the *atrium* of the house

of the descendant and carried in funeral processions. 28. *occidit*, in 82 B.C. as a partisan of Sulla. — *civis e re publica*, a *useful citizen*. 29. *Cn. Carbonem*, the Marian leader. 34. *Gaius*: he had at one time supported the Gracchi, and his political apostasy did not save him. — *L. Crasso*, the orator. — *cantharidas*, *cantharis*, a poison. 35. *P. Africano*, the younger. 36. *Hoc*, Cn. Carbo, the Marian leader. 38. *pater*, the third of the brothers mentioned above; he was

niō sūtōriō ātrāmentō absolūtus putātur. Quā rē ad patrēs cēnsēō revertāre; plēbēī quam fuerint impor- 40 tūnī vidēs.

XXXIII. CICERO GRIEVES FOR TULLIA

(from *Att.* 12. 15).

In hāc sōlitūdine careō omnium conloquiō, cumque māne mē in silvam abstrūsī dēnsam et asperam, nōn exeō inde ante vesperum. Secundum tē nihil est mihi amīcius sōlitūdine. In eā mihi omnis sermō est cum litterīs; eum tamen interpellat flētus, cui repūgnō, 5 quoad possum, sed adhūc parēs nōn sumus.

XXXIV. A MONUMENT TO TULLIA

(Att. 12. 18. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Dum recordātiōnēs fugiō, quae quasi morsū quōdam dolōrem efficiunt, refugiō ad tē admonendum, quod velim mihi ignōscās, cuiuimodī est. Etenim habeō nōn nullōs ex iīs quōs nunc lēctitō auctōrēs qui dīcant fierī id oportēre quod saepe tēcum ēgī et quod ā tē 5 approbārī volō. Dē fānō illō dīcō, dē quō tantum quan-

defeated by the Cimbri at Noreia in 113 B.C. — **M. Antonio**, the orator. 39. **sutorio atramento**, *shoemaker's blacking*, a poison.

XXXIII. Written March 9th, 45 B.C. Cicero had lost his beloved daughter, Tullia, in the middle of February, and he was now at his

villa at Astura, the solitude of which was grateful in his sorrow. 1. **careo**, *I withdraw from*. 2. **abstrusi**, *have buried myself*.

XXXIV. Written March 11th, 45 B.C. 3. **cuiuimodī**, for *cuius-cuius modi*, gen. of *quisquis modus*. 4. **lectito**, freq. of *lego*.

tum mē amās velim cōgitēs. Equidem neque dē genere dubitō — placet enim mihi Cluātī —, neque dē rē — statūtum est enim —, dē locō nōn numquam. Velim igitur
 10 cōgitēs. Ego, quantum hīs temporibus tam ērudītis fieri poterit, profectō illam cōsecrābō omnī genere monumentōrum ab omnium ingeniīs scrīptōrum et Graecōrum et Latīnōrum, quae rēs forsitan sit refricātūra vulnus meum. Sed iam quasi vōtō quōdam et prōmissō mē
 15 tenēri putō, longumque illud tempus cum nōn erō magis mē movet quam hōc exiguum, quod mihi tamen nimium longum vidētur. Habeō enim nihil temptātis rēbus omnibus in quō adquiēscam. Nam dum illud trāctābam dē quō ad tē ante scrīpsī, quasi fovēbam
 20 dolōrēs meōs; nunc omnia respuō, nec quicquam habeō tolerābilius quam sōlitūdinem, quam, quod eram veritus, nōn obturbāvit Philippus. Nam ut herī mē salūtāvit, statim Rōmam profectus est.

XXXV. A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE

(Fam. 4. 5).

Servius Cicerōnī S.

Posteā quam mihi renūntiātum est dē obitū Tulliae, filiae tuae, sānē quam prō eō ac dēbuī graviter molestēque tulī, commūnemque eam calamitātem existimāvī,

7. genere, design, plan. 8. Cluati, an architect. 11. illam, Tullia. 13. sit . . . meum, is likely to re-open my wound. 18. illud: Cicero had begun to write for his own solace a treatise *de luctu minuendo*

(*Consolatio*); it was never published. 20. respuo, relinquish.

XXXV. Written in March, 45 B.C., by Servius Sulpicius, the governor of Achaia. 2. sane quam, exceedingly. — pro eo ac, = ut.

quī, sī istic adfuissem, neque tibi dēfuissem cōramque
 meum dolōrem tibi dēclārāssem. Etsi genus hōc cōn- 5
 sōlātiōnis miserum atque acerbum est, propterea quia
 per quōs ea cōnferī dēbet propinquōs ac familiāris, iī
 ipsī parī molestiā adficiuntur neque sine lacrimis mul-
 tīs id cōnārī possunt, utī magis ipsī videantur aliōrum
 cōnsōlātiōne indigēre quam aliis posse suum officium 10
 praestāre, tamen quae in praesentiā in mentem mihi
 vēnērunt dēcrēvī brevī ad tē perscribere, nōn quō ea
 tē fugere exīstimem, sed quod forsitan dolōre impedi- 5
 tus minus ea perspiciās. Quid est quod tantō opere
 tē commoveat tuus dolor intestīnus? Cōgitā quem ad 15
 modum adhūc fortūna nōbiscum ēgerit. Ea nōbis
 ērepta esse quae hominibus nōn minus quam liberī
 cāra esse dēbent, patriam, honestātem, dignitātem, ho-
 nōrēs omnīs. Hōc ūnō incommodō additō quid ad
 dolōrem adiungī potuit? Aut quī nōn in illis rēbus 20
 exercitātus animus callēre iam dēbet atque omnia minō-
 ris exīstimāre? An illius vicem, crēdō, dolēs? Quo-
 tiēns in eam cōgitātiōnem necesse est et tū vēneris et
 nōs saepe incidimus, hīsce temporibus nōn pessimē cum
 iīs esse āctum quibus sine dolōre licitum est mortem 25
 cum vitā commūtāre! Quid autem fuit quod illam hōc
 tempore ad vīvendum māgnō opere invitāre posset?
 Quae rēs? Quae spēs? Quod animī sōlācium? Ut cum
 aliquō adulēscēte primāriō coniūcta aetātem gereret?

7. confieri, = *confici*. 12. brevi, adv.
 15. intestinus, *private*. 18. hone-
 statem, *reputation*. 20. illis re-
 bus, i.e. the fall of the republic.

21. callere, *to be insensible of pain*.
 22. illius vicem, *on her account*.
 23. veneris, subj. with *necesse est*.
 29. primario, *distinguished*. — gere-

30 Licitum est tibi, crēdō, prō tuā dignitate ex hāc iuven-
tute generum diligere, cuius fidei liberōs tuos tē tūtō
committere putārēs? An ut ea liberōs ex sēsē pareret,
quōs cum flōrentis vidēret laetārētur, quī rem ā parente
trāditam per sē tenēre possent, honōrēs ordinātīm peti-
35 tūrī essent, in rē publicā, in amicōrum negōtiis libertate
suā ūsūrī? Quid hōrum fuit quod nōn prius quam
datum est ademptum sit? ‘At vērō malum est liberōs
āmittere.’ Malum; nisi hōc pēius sit, haec sufferre et
perpetī. Quae rēs mihi nōn mediocrem cōsōlātiōnem
40 attulit, volō tibi commemorāre, sī forte eadem rēs tibi
dolōrem minuere possit. Ex Asiā rediēns cum ab
Aeginā Megaram versus nāvigārem, coepī regiōnēs cir-
cumcircā prōspicere. Post mē erat Aeginā, ante mē
Megara, dextrā Piraeus, sinistrā Corinthus, quae oppida
45 quōdam tempore flōrentissima fuērunt, nunc prōstrāta
et diruta ante oculōs iacent. Coepī egomet mēcum sic
cōgitāre: ‘Hem! nōs homunculi indignāmur, sī quis
nostrūm interiit aut occīsus est, quōrum vīta brevior
esse dēbet, cum ūnō locō tot oppidūm cadāvera prō-
50 iecta iacent? Visne tū tē, Servī, cohibēre et memi-
nisse hominem tē esse nātum?’ Crēde mihi, cōgitātiōne
eā nōn mediocriter sum cōfirmātus. Hōc idem, sī tibi
vidētur, fac ante oculōs tibi prōpōnās. Modo ūnō tem-

ret, = *ageret, degeret*. 32. *liberos*
... *pareret*, might become the mother
of sons. 34. *ordinatim*, i.e. one of-
fice after the other, as they reached
the age of eligibility; the Ciceronian
word is *ordine*. 38. *haec*, what we
are now suffering. 42. *versus*, adv.;

translate in the direction of Megara.
— *circumcirca*, round about; = quae
circumcirca erant. 45. *quodam*
tempore, once upon a time. 49. *ca-*
davera, ruins. 50. *Visne*, will you
not. 51. *Crede mihi*: formal prose
has *mihi crede*. 53. *Modo*, but

pore tot viri clārissimī interiērun, dē imperiō populi
 Rōmānī tanta dēminūtiō facta est, omnēs prōvinciae 55
 conquassātae sunt; in ūnīus mulierculae animulā sī
 iactūra facta est, tantō opere commovēris? Quae sī
 hōc tempore nōn diem suum obisset, paucis post annis
 tamen eī moriendum fuit, quoniam homō nāta fuerat.
 Etiam tū ab hīsce rēbus animum ac cōgitātiōnem tuam 60
 āvocā atque ea potius reminiscere quae dīgna tuā per-
 sōnā sunt: illam quam diū eī opus fuerit vixisse; ūnā
 cum rē publicā fuisse; tē, patrem suum, praetōrem, cōn-
 sulem, augurem vīdisse; adulēscentibus primāriis nūp-
 tam fuisse; omnibus bonis prope perfūctam esse; cum 65
 rēs publicā occideret, vitā excessisse. Quid est quod
 tū aut illa cum fortunā hōc nōmine querī possitis?
 Dēnique nōlī tē obliviscī Cicerōnem esse et eum quī
 aliis cōsuēris praecipere et dare cōsiliū, neque imi-
 tāri malōs medicōs, quī in aliēnis morbīs profitentur 70
 tenēre sē medicīnae scientiam, ipsī sē cūrāre nōn pos-
 sunt; sed potius, quae aliis tūte praecipere solēs, ea
 tūte tibi subice atque apud animum prōpōne. Nullus
 dolor est quem nōn longinquitās temporis minuat ac
 molliat. Hōc tē exspectāre tempus tibi turpe est ac 75
 nōn eī rei sapientiā tuā tē occurrere. Quod sī quī etiam
 inferis sēnsus est, quī illius in tē amor fuit pietāsque in

recently. 56. *conquassatae, con-*
vulsed. — in . . . *est, if the frail*
life of one little woman has been
lost. 58. *diem suum, = diem supre-*
mum, mortem. 59. *homo, mortal.*
 61. *persona, character.* 64. *adule-*
scēntibus, Piso, Furius Crassipes,

and Dolabella; all were patricians.
 67. *hoc nomine, on this score.* 69.
consueris, = consueveris. — *imitari,*
coördinate with oblivisci. 73. *tibi*
subice, give your attention to. 76. *ei*
rei . . . occurrere, to hasten this re-
sult. 77. *quī . . . fuit, such was.*

omnis suōs, hōc certē illa tē facere nōn vult. Dā hōc
 illi mortuae, dā cēteris amicis ac familiāribus, quī tuō
 80 dolōre maerent, dā patriae ut, sī quā in rē opus sit,
 operā et cōsiliō tuō ūtī possit. Dēnique quoniam in
 eam fortūnam dēvēnimus ut etiam huic rei nōbīs servi-
 endum sit, nōlī committere ut quisquam tē putet nōn
 tam filiam quam rei pūblicae tempora et aliōrum victō-
 85 riam lūgēre. Plūra mē ad tē dē hāc rē scribere pudet, nē
 videar prūdētiaē tuae diffidere. Quā rē, sī hōc ūnum
 prōposuerō, finem faciam scribēdī. Vidimus aliquo-
 tiēns secundam pulcherrimē tē ferre fortūnam māgnam-
 que ex eā rē tē laudem apīsci; fac aliquandō intellegā-
 90 mus adversam quoque tē aequē ferre posse neque id
 māius quam dēbeat tibi onus vidērī, nē ex omnibus
 virtūtibus haec ūna tibi videātur deesse. Quod ad mē
 attinet, cum tē tranquillīōrem animō esse cōgnōrō, dē
 iis rēbus quae hīc geruntur, quem ad modumque sē
 95 prōvincia habeat certīōrem faciam. Valē.

XXXVI. THE VOTE OF DEC. 5, 63 B.C.

(Att. 12. 21. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Lēgī Brūtī epistulam eamque tibi remīsī, sānē nōn
 prūdenter rescriptam ad ea quae requisierās. Sed ipse
 viderit. Quamquam illud turpiter ignōrat. Catōnem

78. hoc . . . facere, i.e. to grieve
 immoderately. 81. opera, serv-
 ices. 83. committere, give occa-
 sion. 89. apisci, = adipisci. 90. ae-
 que, with equal moderation.

XXXVI. March 17th, 45 B.C.
 M. Brutus had written a eulogy of
 Cato Uticensis, in which he seemed
 to Cicero to have given undue credit
 to Cato for his part in the debate on

primum sententiam putat de animadversione dixisse, quam omnes ante dixerant praeter Caesarem, et cum 5 ipsius Caesaris tam severa fuerit, qui tum praetorio loco dixerit, consularium putat leniores fuisse, Catuli, Servili, Lucullorum, Curionis, Torquati, Lepidi, Gelli, Volcaci, Figuli, Cottae, L. Caesaris, C. Pisonis, M'. Gla- 10 brionis, etiam Silani, Murenarum, designatorum consulum. 'Cur ergo in sententiam Catonis?' Quia verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat. Me autem hic laudat quod rettulerim, non quod patefecerim, cohortatus sim, quod denique ante quam consulerem ipse iudicaverim. Quae omnia, quia Cato 15 laudibus extulerat in caelum perscribendaque censuerat, idcirco in eius sententiam est facta discessio. Hic autem se etiam tribuere multum mihi putat quod scripserit 'optimum consulem.' Quis enim Ieiunius dixit inimicus? Ad cetera vero tibi quem ad modum rescrip- 20 sit? Tantum rogat de senatus consulto ut corrigas. Hoc quidem fecisset, etiam si a librario admonitus esset. Sed haec iterum ipse viderit.

the punishment of the Catilinarian conspirators. All other authorities, however, agree in ascribing the decision for capital punishment to the effect produced by Cato's speech. 5. **Caesarem**: he had advocated imprisonment for life and confiscation of the property of the conspirators. 6. **praetorio loco**: Caesar was praetor designatus, and spoke therefore after the *consulares* and before the *praetorii*. 11. **in sententiam**, sc. *discessio facta est*, Why then was

the vote taken on the proposal of Cato, who was only tribune elect? The senate voted by division (*discessio*). — **luculentioribus**, clearer. 13. **hic**, i.e. Brutus. — **rettulerim**: *referre in senatum* is used of the magistrate who puts before the senate the business of the session, and carries no implication of his opinion. 16. **perscribenda**, should be recorded. 19. **ieiunius**, more grudgingly. 21. **corrigas**: perhaps Atticus was to publish the *Cato*, and

XXXVII. DOMESTIC WORRIES (*Att. 12. 32*).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Pūbilia ad mē scrīpsit mātrem suam — ut cum Pūbiliō loquerer — ad mē cum illō ventūram et sē ūnā, sī ego paterer. Ōrat multīs et supplicibus verbīs ut liceat et ut sibi rescrībam. Rēs quam molesta sit vidēs. Re-
 5 scrīpsī mihi etiam gravius esse quam tum cum illī dīx-
 issem mē solum esse velle; quā rē nolle mē hōc tempore
 eam ad mē venīre. Putābam, sī nihil rescrīpsissem,
 illam cum mātre ventūram; nunc nōn putō, appārēbat
 enim illās litterās nōn illius esse. Illud autem quod
 10 fore vidēo ipsum volō vitāre, nē illae ad mē veniant.
 Iēiūna est vitātiō ut ego nollem, sed necesse est. Tē
 hōc nunc rogō, ut explōrēs ad quam diem hīc ita possim
 esse ut nē opprimar. Agēs, ut scribis, temperātē. Cice-
 rōnī velim hōc prōpōnās — ita tamen, sī tibi nōn iniquum
 15 vidēbitur —, ut sūmptūs hūius peregrīnātiōnis, quibus, sī
 Rōmae esset domumque condūceret, quod facere cōgi-

had suggested some changes to Brutus before giving it to his slaves to copy; slaves engaged in this work were called *librarii*.

XXXVII. Written from Astura, March 28th, 45 B.C. Soon after divorcing Terentia, Cicero married Publilia, confessedly for her money. She was little more than a girl, and is said to have been jealous of her step-daughter and to have offended Cicero by her indifference to his affliction. Whatever the cause, their

estrangement dated from about the time of Tullia's death, and they were divorced this same year. 1. **Publilio**, Publilia's brother. 11. **ieiuna . . . nollem**, *It's a poor excuse for not seeing them, that I did not wish to.* 12. **ita . . . ut ne opprimar**, *without danger of being surprised.* 13. **Ciceroni**, Cicero's son, Marcus, who was to study in Athens. 14. **ita tamen, si, that is, in case.** 15. **peregrinationis, tour, sojourn abroad.** — **quibus**, refers to *mercedes*. 16. **con-**

tābat, facile contentus futūrus erat, accommodet ad mer-
 cēdēs Argilētī et Aventinī; et cum eī prōposueris, ipse
 velim reliqua moderēre, quem ad modum ex iis mercē-
 dibus suppeditēmus eī quod opus sit. Praestābō nec 20
 Bibulum nec Acidinum nec Messallam, quōs Athēnis
 futūrōs audiō, māiōrēs sūmptūs factūrōs quam quod ex
 iis mercēdibus recipiētur. Itaque velim videās primum
 conductōrēs quī sint et quantī, deinde ut sint quī ad
 diem solvant, et quid viaticī, quid instrūmentī satis sit. 25
 Iūmentō certē Athēnis nihil opus erit; quibus autem in
 viā ūtātur, domī sunt plūra quam opus erat, quod etiam
 tū animadvertis.

XXXVIII. REPLY TO THE LETTER OF
 CONDOLENCE (*Fam.* 4. 6).

M. Cicerō S. D. Ser. Sulpiciō.

Ego vērō, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meō gravissimō
 cāsū adfuissēs. Quantum enim praesēns mē adiuvāre
 potueris et cōsōlandō et prope aequē dolendō facile
 ex eō intellegō, quod litteris lēctis aliquantum adquiēvi.
 Nam et ea scripsisti quae levāre lūctum possent, et in 5
 mē cōsōlandō nōn mediocrem ipse animī dolōrem ad-
 hibuisti. Servius tamen tuus omnibus officiīs quae illi
 temporī tribuī potuērunt dēclārāvit et quantī ipse mē

duceret, *were renting.* 17. mercede-
 des, *rents, income;* Cicero owned
 tenement houses or shops on the
 Aventine and in the quarter called
Argiletum. 19. moderere, *you would*
manage. 24. conductores, *tenants.*
 — quanti, *gen. of price.* 25. via-

tici, *allowance for traveling expenses.*
 —instrūmenti, *outfit.* 26. Iumento,
a carriage.

XXXVIII. 4. aliquantum ad-
 quievi, *I have found some little*
relief. 8. quanti . . . faceret,
how highly he himself esteemed me.

faceret et quam suum tālem ergā mē animum tibi grā-
 10 tum putāret fore. Cūius officia iūcundiōra scīlicet saepe
 mihi fuērunt, numquam tamen grātiōra. Mē autem nōn
 ōrātiō tua solum et societās paene aegritūdinis, sed
 etiam auctōritās cōnsolātur. Turpe enim esse exīstimō
 15 mē nōn ita ferre cāsum meum ut tū, tāli sapientiā prae-
 ditus, ferendum putās. Sed opprimor interdum et vix
 resistō dolōri, quod ea mē sōlācia dēficiunt quae cēteris
 quōrum mihi exempla prōpōnō simili in fortunā nōn
 dēfuērunt. Nam et Q. Māximus, quī filium cōsulā-
 20 rem, clārum virum et māgnis rēbus gestis, āmisit, et
 L. Paullus, quī duo septem diēbus, et vester Galus et
 M. Catō, quī summō ingeniō, summā virtūte filium per-
 didit, iis temporibus fuērunt ut eōrum lūctum ipsōrum
 dīgnitās cōnsolārētur ea quam ex rē publicā cōsequē-
 bantur. Mihi autem āmissis ōrnāmentis iis quae ipse
 25 commemorās quaeque eram māximis labōribus adeptus,
 ūnum manēbat illud sōlācium, quod ēreptum est. Nōn
 amīcōrum negōtiis, nōn rei publicae prōcūrātiōne impe-
 diēbantur cōgitātiōnēs meae, nihil in forō agere libēbat,
 adspicere cūriam nōn poteram, exīstimābam, id quod

10. **Cuius** . . . gratiora, i.e. he could take no *pleasure* at such a time in the kindly services of friends, although they were *grateful* to him. 12. **oratio tua**, *your words*. 13. **auctoritas**, *the importance I attach to your opinion*. 15. **opprimor**, *I am overcome*. 16. **dēficiunt**, = *desunt*. 18. **Q. Māximus**, the opponent of Hannibal; he delivered a funeral oration over his son. 19. **māgnis**

rebus gestis, abl. of quality. 20. **L. Paullus**, the victor of Pydna, whose two young sons died during the week of the celebration of his triumph in 167 B.C. — **vester**, *your kinsman*. 21. **M. Cato**, the Censor. 23. **ex re publica**, *in the service of the state*. 27. **rei publicae procuratione**, *the conduct of public business*. 28. **in foro agere**, i.e. as leader in the courts of law. 29. **id quod erat**,

erat, omnīs mē et industriae meae frūctūs et fortūnae 30
 perdidisse. Sed cum cōgitārem haec mihi tēcum et
 cum quibusdam esse commūnia, et cum frāgerem iam
 ipse mē cōgeremque illa ferre toleranter, habēbam quō
 cōfugerem, ubi conquiēscerem, cūius in sermōne et
 suāvitāte omnīs cūrās dolōrēsque dēpōnerem. Nunc 35
 autem hōc tam gravī vulnere etiam illa quae cōnsā-
 nuisse vidēbantur recrūdēscunt. Nōn enim ut tum mē
 ā rē publicā maestum domus excipiēbat quae levāret,
 sic nunc domō maerēns ad rem publicam cōfugere
 possum ut in ēius bonīs adquiēscam. Itaque et domō 40
 absum et forō, quod nec eum dolōrem quem dē rē pū-
 blicā capiō domus iam cōsōlārī potest nec domesticum
 rēs publica. Quō magis tē exspectō tēque vidēre quam
 primum cupiō. Māius mihi sōlācium adferre ratiō nūlla
 potest quam coniūctiō cōnsuētūdinis sermōnumque 45
 strōrum. Quamquam spērābam tuum adventum—sic
 enim audiēbam—appropinquāre. Ego autem cum mul-
 tīs dē causīs tē exoptō quam primum vidēre, tum etiam
 ut ante commentēmur inter nōs quā ratiōne nōbīs trā-
 dūcendum sit hōc tempus, quod est tōtum ad ūnūs 50
 voluntātem accommodandum, et prūdentis et liberālis
 et, ut perspēxisse videor, nec ā mē aliēnī et tibi amī-

as was indeed the case. 32. *frange-*
rem, I was beginning to get myself
in hand. 33. *toleranter, patiently.*
 36. *consanuisse, to have healed.*
 37. *recrudescent, are breaking open*
again.—*Non, with possum.* 39. *mae-*
rens, in my grief. 40. *bonis, = se-*
cundis rebus.—*domo, i.e. from his*
residence in the city. 42. *domesti-*

cum, sc. dolorem. 45. *consuetudi-*
nis, intercourse. 46. *sperabam,*
audiebam, epistolary tense. 49. *ante,*
in advance, i.e. before Caesar's re-
turn from Spain; the battle of Munda
had been fought March 17th.—*com-*
mentemur, deliberate. 51. *pruden-*
tis, sensible.—*liberalis, generous.*
 52. *a me alieni, unfriendly to me.*

cissimī. Quod cum ita sit, māgnae tamen est dēliberā-
tīōnis quae ratiō sit ineunda nōbīs nōn agendī aliquid,
55 sed illius concessū et beneficiō quiēscendī. Valē.

XXXIX. THE MURDER OF MARCELLUS

(*Fam.* 4. 12).

Servius Cicerōnī Salūtem Plūribus Verbīs.

Étsī sciō nōn iūcundissimum mē nūntium vōbīs adlā-
tūrum, tamen, quoniam cāsus et nātūra in nōbīs dominā-
tur, vīsum est faciendum, quōquō modō rēs sē habēret,
vōs certiōrēs facere. A. d. x. Kal. Iūn., cum ab Epi-
5 daurō Pīraeum nāvī advectus essem, ibi M. Mārcellum,
conlēgam nostrum, convēnī eumque diem ibi cōsūmpsi
ut cum eō essem. Posterō diē ab eō dīgressus sum eō
cōnsiliō, ut ab Athēnīs in Boeōtiam irem reliquamque
iūrisdictiōnem absolverem, ille, ut aiēbat, suprā Maleās
10 in Ītaliā versus nāvīgātūrus erat. Post diem tertium

55. *concessu et beneficio, kind per-
mission.*

XXXIX. Marcellus had not been unhappy in his voluntary exile at Mytilene, and it was several months after his pardon when he reluctantly set out for Rome. He did not come to his journey's end, but was murdered by one of his suite while at the Piraeus waiting to take ship for Italy. Among the irreconcilable Pompeians were some who foolishly thought that Caesar must have inspired the murder; the real cause of the act was not known. 1. **non**

*iucundissimum, litotes; = acerbis-
simum, tristissimum.* 2. **quoniam**

. . . **dominatur**, i.e. since death is the lot of all, — death by violence or in the course of nature. 5. **Pīraeum**, the famous port of Athens. 8. **reliquamque . . . absolverem**, i.e. visit the other assize towns of the province before the close of his administration. 9. **supra, round; super** is commonly used to express this idea. — **Maleas**, a promontory at the southeastern extremity of Laconia. 10. **versus**, the prep.; *ad* or *in* are used with it, except with

eius diēi, cum ab Athēnīs proficiscī in animō habērem,
 circiter hōrā decimā noctis P. Postumius, familiāris eius,
 ad mē vēnit et mihi nūntiāvit M. Mārcellum, conlēgam
 nostrum, post cēnae tempus a P. Magiō Cīlōne, familiārī
 eius, pūgiōne percussum esse et duo vulnera accēpisse, 15
 ūnum in stomachō, alterum in capite secundum aurem;
 spērāre tamen eum vīvere posse; Magium sē ipsum
 interfēcisse postea; sē ā Mārcellō ad mē missum esse
 quī haec nūntiāret et rogāret utī medicōs eī mitterem.
 Itaque medicōs coēgī et ē vestigiō eō sum profectus 20
 primā lūce. Cum nōn longē ā Piraeō abessem, puer
 Acidinī obviam mihi vēnit cum cōdicillīs, in quibus erat
 scriptum paulō ante lūcem Mārcellum diem suum obisse.
 Ita vir clārissimus ab homine dēterrimō acerbissimā
 morte est adfectus, et cui inimicī propter dīgnitātem 25
 pepercerant, inventus est amīcus quī eī mortem offerret.
 Ego tamen ad tabernāculum eius perrēxī. Invēnī duōs
 libertōs et pauculōs servōs; reliquōs aiēbant profūgisse
 metū perterritōs quod dominus eōrum ante tabernācu-
 lum interfectus esset. Coāctus sum in eādē illā lecticā 30
 quā ipse dēlātus eram meisque lecticariīs in urbem eum

the names of towns and of small
 islands. 12. *circiter . . . noctis*,
 i.e. between two and three in the
 morning. 14. *cenae tempus*: the
 dinner hour at Rome was apparently
 about half-past three. 15. *pugione*,
dagger. 16. *secundum*, *just behind*.
 20. *e vestigio*, = *statim, continuo*.
 22. *Acidini*, probably the young man
 mentioned in a previous letter as a
 student at Athens. — *codicillis*, a

note. 25. *inimici*: Caesar is meant.
 27. *tamen*, i.e. although it was now
 too late to be of service to Marcellus.
 — *tabernaculum*, *tent*; the Piraeus
 was now in ruins. 29. *metu . . .*
esset: by Roman law slaves who
 were present at the murder of their
 master were liable to the death
 penalty as accessory to the deed.
 31. *meisque lecticariis*, instrumen-
 tal abl.; *using my own bearers*.

referre, ibique prō eā cōpiā quae Athēnīs erat fūnus
 eī satis amplum faciendum cūrāvī. Ab Athēniēnsibus
 locum sepultūrae intrā urbem ut darent impetrāre nōn
 35 potuī, quod religiōne sē impediri dicerent, neque tamen
 id antea cuiquam concesserant. Quod proximum fuit,
 utī in quō vellēmus gymnasiō eum sepelirēmus, nōbīs
 permiserunt. Nōs in nōbilissimō orbī terrārum gym-
 nasiō Acadēmiae locum dēlēgimus ibique eum combūs-
 40 simus, posteāque cūrāvimus ut iidem Athēniēnsēs in
 eōdem locō monumentum eī marmoreum faciendum lo-
 cārent. Ita quae nostra officia fuērunt prō conlēgiō
 et prō propinquitāte, et vīvō et mortuō omnia eī prae-
 stitimus. Valē. D. pr. Kal. Iūn. Athēnīs.

XL. DEDICATION OF THE *ACADEMICA*

(*Fam.* 9. 8. 1).

Cicerō Varrōnī.

Etsi mūnus flāgitāre, quamvis quis ostenderit, nē
 populus quidem solet nisi concitātus, tamen ego ex-

32. *pro . . . erat, so far as there were facilities at Athens.* 35. *tamen, I must admit.* 36. *Quod . . . fuit, the next best thing.* 37. *gymnasio: the three great gymnasia of Athens—Academia, Lyceum, and Cynosarges—were in the suburbs.* 38. *orbi, locative.* 39. *Academiae, a grove set apart as a gymnasium; it contained temples, statues, and the tombs of famous men, and in it Plato had taught.—eum combussimus, burned his body.* 41. *facien-*

dum locarent, should contract for the erection of. 44. *D., data.*

XL. This letter was written July 11th or 12th, 45 B.C., and sent with the *Academica* to M. Terentius Varro, the greatest scholar and most prolific author of Rome. The *Academica* was an exposition of the teaching of the New Academy; it had been revised that Varro might be introduced as one of the interlocutors and further gratified by its dedication to him. I. *ostenderit, has promised.*

spectatiōne prōmissī tuī moveor ut admoneam tē, nōn
 ut flāgitem. Mīsī autem ad tē quattuor admonitōrēs
 nōn nimis verēcundōs — nōstī enim profectō ōs illius 5
 adulēscentiōris Acadēmīae. Ex eā igitur mediā exci-
 tātōs mīsī, quī metuō nē tē forte flāgitent; ego autem
 mandāvī ut rogārent. Exspectābam omnīnō iam diū
 mēque sustinēbam nē ad tē prius ipse quid scriberem
 quam aliquid accēpīsem, ut possem tē remūnerārī quam 10
 simillimō mūnere; sed cum tū tardius facerēs, id est,
 ut ego interpretor, diligentius, tenērī nōn potuī quā
 coniūctiōnem studiōrum amōrisque nostrī quō possem
 litterārū genere dēclārārem. Fēcī igitur sermōnem
 inter nōs habitum in Cūmānō, cum esset ūnā Pompō- 15
 nius. Tibi dedī partis Antiochīnās, quās ā tē probārī
 intellēxisse mihi vidēbar; mihi sūmpsī Philōnis. Putō
 fore ut, cum lēgeris, mīrēre nōs id locūtōs esse inter
 nōs quod numquam locūtī sumus — sed nōstī mōrem
 dialogōrum. 20

3. **promissī**: Varro fulfilled this promise later by dedicating to Cicero the last twenty of the twenty-five books of his *De Lingua Latina*.
 4. **quattuor**: the revised *Academica* was in four books, the first edition in two, called *Catulus* and *Lucullus* after Q. Lutatius Catulus and L. Licinius Lucullus; there are extant portions of both editions. 5. **os**, assurance; cf. the slang *cheek, face*.
 6. **adulescentioris**, used comically for *novae*. 9. **sustinebam**, sc. *a scribendo*. 15. **Cumano**: Varro, as well as Cicero, had a country seat

near Cumae. — **Pomponius**, Atticus.
 16. **Antiochinas**, of *Antiochus*; he professed to reconcile Stoicism with the teachings of Plato and Aristotle. — **quas . . . videbar**: Cicero's uncertainty concerning Varro's belief is not surprising; the latter has been called 'the most unphilosophical among the unphilosophical Romans.' 17. **Philonis**, sc. *partis*; it was largely through the influence of Philo that Cicero had been led to embrace the philosophy of the Academy. 19. **locutī sumus**: notice the force of the indicative.

XLI. THE SINGER TIGELLIUS

(Fam. 7. 24).

M. Cicerō S. D. M. Fadiō Gallō.

Amōris quidem tuī quōquō mē vertī vestīgia, vel
 proximē dē Tigelliō. Sēnsī enim ex litterīs tuīs valdē
 tē labōrāsse. Amō igitur voluntātem. Sed pauca dē
 rē. Cīpius, opīnor, ōlim ‘Nōn omnibus dormiō.’ Sic
 5 ego nōn omnibus, mī Galle, serviō. Etsī quae est haec
 servitūs? Ōlim cum rēgnāre exīstimābāmur, nōn tam
 ab ūllīs quam hōc tempore observor ā familiārissimīs
 Caesaris omnibus praeter istum. Id ego in lucrīs pōnō,
 nōn ferre hominem pestilentiōrem patriā suā, eumque
 10 addictum iam tum putō esse Calvī Licinī Hippōnactēō
 praecōniō. At vidē quid suscēnseat. Phameae causam
 recēperam, ipsius quidem causā, erat enim mihi sānē
 familiāris. Is ad mē vēnit dīxitque iūdicem sibi ope-

XLI. Written about August 20th, 45 B.C. Fadius had expressed his anxiety lest Tigellius' resentment should lead to a misunderstanding between Cicero and Caesar, with whom the singer was a favorite, as later with Augustus. 1. *vestigia*, sc. *vidi*.—*vel*, in particular. 2. *proxime*, quite recently. 3. *Amo*, I am delighted by. 4. *opinor*, I believe that was his name. 6. *regnare*: Cicero's foes had charged him with playing the tyrant during his consulship. 8. *in lucris pono*, count clear gain. 9. *patria*: Tigellius was a native of Sardinia, which

was notoriously unhealthy. 10. *addictum* . . . *praeconio*, had been disposed of by the Hipponactean proclamation of Licinius Calvus; *addicere* is used of the auctioneer, to knock down, and *praeconium* denotes his crying of the goods to be sold. Calvus, the orator and poet, had attacked Tigellius in a lampoon written in choliambics, the meter in which Hipponax wrote and of which he was reputed the inventor. This poem was in form a *praeconium*. It began: *Sardi Tigelli putidum caput venit (is for sale)*. 11. *Phameae*, the grandfather of Tigellius.

ram dare cōstituissē eō ipsō diē quō dē P. Sēstiō in cōnsilium irī necesse erat. Respondī nullō modō mē 15
facere posse; quem vellet alium diem sī sūmpsisset, mē eī nōn dēfutūrum. Ille autem, quī scīret sē nepōtem bellum tībīcinem habēre et sat bonum cantōrem, discessit ā mē, ut mihi vidēbātur, irātior. Habēs ‘Sardōs vēnālīs, alium aliō nēquiōrem.’ Cōgnōstī meam 20
causam et istīus salacōnis inīquitātem. ‘Catōnem’ tuum mihi mitte, cupiō enim legere. Mē adhūc nōn lēgisse turpe utriq̄ue nostrūm est.

XLII. CICERO IN FAVOR WITH CAESAR

(Fam. 5. 10 b).

Vatīnius Cicerōnī Suō S.

Ego post supplicatiōnēs mihi dēcrētās in Dalmatiam profectus sum; sex oppida vī oppūgnandō cēpī, ūnum hōc, quod erat māximum, quater ā mē iam captum. Quattuor enim turrīs et quattuor mūrōs cēpī et arcem eōrum tōtam, ex quā mē nivēs, frīgora, imbrēs dētrūsē- 5
runt indīgnēque, mī Cicerō, oppidum captum et bellum

14. in consilium iri, *that the jury should deliberate upon its verdict.*

18. bellum tibicinem, *a skillful flute-player.* — sat, = *satis; fairly, moderately.*

19. Sardos . . . nequiorem: Sardinian slaves were held in but slight esteem at Rome.

21. salacōnis, *braggart.* — iniquitatem, *unreasonableness.* — Catōnem: Fadius had taken part in the pamphleteering war which followed

the death of Cato and in which Cicero and Brutus had also written on the one side, and Caesar and Hirtius on the other.

XLII. Vatinius, the unscrupulous tool of Caesar, was now governor of Illyricum. Cicero had made a bitter attack upon him in 56 B.C. in the *Oratio in Vatinium*, but two years later defended him at the urgent request of Caesar, in a speech

cōfectum relinquere sum coāctus. Quā rē tē rogō, sī opus erit, ad Caesarem meam causam agās mēque tibi in omnīs partīs dēfendendum putēs hōc existimāns, nē
 10 minem tē tuī amantiōrem habēre. Valē. Data Nōnis Decembribus, Narōnā.

XLIII. THE SPEECH FOR DEIOTARUS

(*Fam.* 9. 12).

Cicerō Dolābellae.

Grātulor Bāiīs nostrīs, sī quidem, ut scrībīs, salūbrēs repente factae sunt, nisi forte tē amant et tibi adsentantur et tam diū dum tū ades sunt oblītae suī. Quod quidem sī ita est, minimē mīror caelum etiam et terrās vim
 5 suam, sī tibi ita conveniat, dīmittere. Ōrātiunculam prō Dēiotarō quam requirēbās habēbam mēcum, quod nōn putāram. Itaque eam tibi mīsī. Quam velim sic legās ut causam tenuem et inopem nec scrīptiōne māgnō opere dīgnam. Sed ego hospitī veterī et amicō mūnusculum

now lost, against the charge of *ambitus* brought by Licinius Calvus. 8. *ad*, = *apud*. 9. *in omnīs partīs*, = *omni ratione*.

XLIII. P. Cornelius Dolabella, to whom this letter was addressed, had been Tullia's third husband, but was divorced from her in 46 B.C. 5. *si . . . conveniat, if it suits your pleasure*.—*Oratiunculam pro Deiotaro*: this speech is known to us as the *Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro*; Deiotarus, the Galatian tetrarch, had been accused of having attempted

to murder Caesar, before whom and in whose house the case was tried. This was Cicero's last plea as an advocate. 6. *habebam mecum*: Cicero was doubtless writing from one of his country seats. 9. *hospiti*: Deiotarus had offered the help of his army to Cicero and had otherwise been of service to him during the term of his administration in Cilicia, and Cicero in mock disparagement of his speech says that he had only committed it to writing because he wished to send a copy

mittere voluī levidēse crassō filō, cūius modī ipsīus 10
solent esse mūnera. Tū velim animō sapientī fortīque
sīs, ut tua moderātiō et gravitās aliōrum infāmet in-
iūriam.

XLIV. CONSUL FOR HALF A DAY

(Fam. 7. 30. 1).

Cicerō Curiō S. D.

Ego vērō iam tē nec hortor nec rogō ut domum
redeās; quīn hinc ipse ēvolāre cupiō et aliquō perve-
nire, 'ubi nec Pelopidārum nōmen nec facta audiam.'
Incrēdibile est quam turpiter mihi facere videar, quī hīs
rēbus intersim. Nē tū vidēris multō ante prōvidisse 5
quid impendēret tum cum hinc profūgistī. Quamquam
haec etiam audītū acerba sunt, tamen audire tolerābilius
est quam vidēre. In campō certē nōn fuistī cum hōrā
secundā comitiīs quaestōriīs institūtis sella Q. Māximī,
quem illī cōsulem esse dicēbant, posita esset, quō mor- 10

to his old friend. 10. *levidense crasso filo*, slight and of coarse texture; the metaphor is from spinning. 12. *infamet*, may bring into ill repute by contrast.

XLIV. Written early in January, 44 B.C. 2. *quin*, = *quin etiam*. 3. *ubi . . . audiam*: the source of the quotation is not known, but the reference is to Caesar and the Caesarians. The house of Pelops, of which were Atreus, Thyestes, Aegisthus, Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, and Orestes, was typical of monstrous crime and inhuman wrong. 5. *Ne*,

really. 8. *hora secunda*, i.e. between eight and nine o'clock; the *comitia* were called together at daybreak. 9. *comitiis quaestoriis*: the quaestors were regularly elected by the *comitia tributa* in the summer and entered into office on December 5th, but the election of 45 B.C. had been postponed to December 31st. — *sella*, sc. *curulis*. 10. *illi*, the followers of Caesar. For the greater part of the year 45 B.C. Caesar had been sole consul, but in October he resigned and nominated Q. Fabius Maximus and C.

tuō nūntiātō sella sublāta est. Ille autem, quī comitiīs tribūtīs esset auspicātus, centuriāta habuit, cōnsulem hōrā septimā renūntiāvit, quī ūsque ad Kalendās Iān. esset, quae erant futūrae māne postrīdiē. Ita Canīniō
 15 cōnsule scītō nēminem prandisse. Nihil tamen eō cōnsule malī factum est. Fuit enim mirificā vigilantīā, quī suō tōtō cōnsulātū somnum nōn viderit.

XLV. CICERO INTERCEDES FOR A PIRATE

(*Fam.* 5. 10 a).

Vatīnius Cicerōnī Suō S.

S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Dē Dionysiō tuō adhūc nihil extrīcō, et eō minus quod mē frīgus Dalmaticum, quod illinc ēiēcit, etiam hīc refrīgerāvit; sed tamen nōn dē-sistam quīn illum aliquandō ēruam. Sed tamen omnia
 5 mihi dūra imperās. Dē Catiliō nesciō quid ad mē scripsistī dēprecātiōnis diligentissimae. Apage tē cum nostrō Sex. Serviliō! Nam mehercule ego quoque

Trebonius to serve for the three months that remained; it is the constitutionality of Caesar's nomination of magistrates that Cicero questions in *quem . . . dicebant*. 11. *Ille*, Caesar. 12. *esset auspicatus*, had taken the auspices. — *centuriata*, i.e. the *comitia centuriata* for the election of a *consul suffectus*; the term of office would be but a few hours since the consuls for the new year would enter into office at midnight, but the possession of the chief magistracy for even so short a time was

held an honor. 13. *hora septima*, about one o'clock. — *renuntiavit*, announced the election of.

XLV. The interest of this letter is due chiefly to the fact that it is the self-righteous Cicero who is reproved by the scapegrace Vatinius. 1. *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.*, *si vales, bene est; ego quoque valeo*. — *Dionysio*, the runaway librarian. 2. *extrico*, find out. 5. *Catilio*, probably an exiled Pompeian who in his desperation had turned pirate. 6. *Apagete*, get out. 7. *Sex. Servilio*, un-

illum amō. Sed hūiusce modī vōs clientīs, hūius modī
 causās recipitis? Hominem ūnum omnium crudēlissi-
 mum, quī tot ingenuōs, matrēs familiās, civīs Rōmānōs 10
 occīdit, abripuit, disperdidit, regiōnēs vāstāvit? Sīmius,
 nōn sēmīssis homō, contrā mē arma tulit et eum bellō
 cēpī. Sed tamen, mī Cicerō, quid facere possum?
 Omnia mehercule cupiō quae tū mihi imperās. Meam
 animadversiōnem et supplicium, quō ūsūrus eram in 15
 eum quem cēpīsem, remittō tibi et condōnō. Quid
 illis respondēre possum quī ob sua bona direpta, nāvis
 expūgnātās, frātēs, liberōs, parentēs occīsōs āctiōnēs
 expostulant? Sī meherculēs Appī ōs habērem, in cūius
 locum suffectus sum, tamen hōc sustinēre nōn possem. 20
 Quid ergō est? Faciam omnia sēdulō quae tē sciam
 velle. Dēfenditur ā Q. Volusiō, tuō discipulō, sī forte
 ea rēs poterit adversāriōs fugāre. In eō māxima spēs
 est. Nōs, sī quid erit istīc opus, dēfendēs. Caesar
 adhūc mihi iniūriam facit; dē meis supplicātiōnibus et 25
 rēbus gestīs Dalmaticīs adhūc nōn refert, quasi vērō
 nōn iūstissimī triumphī in Dalmatiā rēs gesserim. Nam
 sī hōc exspectandum est, dum tōtum bellum cōficiam,
 vīginti oppida sunt Dalmatiae antīqua; quae ipsī sibi
 adscīvērunt, amplius sexāgintā. Haec nisi omnia ex- 30
 pūgnō, sī mihi supplicātiōnēs nōn dēcernuntur, longē
 aliā condiōne ego sum ac cēteri imperātōrēs.

known. 8. vos, you Pompeians.
 11. Simius, ape. 12. semissis,
 worth a cent; gen. of value. 18. ac-
 tiones expostulant, demand that he
 be brought to trial. 19. mehercules:
 mehercule is preferred by Cicero. —

Appi, Cicero's predecessor in Cilicia;
 at his death Vatinius had taken his
 place in the college of augurs.
 26. Dalmaticis, = in Dalmatia. —
 refert, sc. ad senatum. 27. trium-
 phi, gen. of quality.

XLVI. A DEARTH OF WIT AT ROME

(Fam. 7. 31).

Cicero Curio S. D.

Facile perspēxi ex tuīs litterīs, quod semper studuī, et mē ā tē plūrimī fierī et tē intellegere quam mihi cārus essēs. Quod quoniam uterque nostrūm cōsecūtus est, reliquum est ut officiīs certēmus inter nōs, quibus aequō
 5 animō vel vincam tē vel vincar abs tē. Aciliō nōn fuisse necesse meās darī litterās facile patior. Sulpici tibi operam intellegō ex tuīs litterīs nōn multum opus fuisse propter tuās rēs ita contrāctās ut, quem ad modum scribis, nec caput nec pedēs. Equidem vellem utī
 10 pedēs habērent, ut aliquandō redirēs. Vidēs enim exaruisse iam veterem urbānitātem, ut Pompōnius noster suō iūre possit dīcere,

Nisi nōs paucī retineāmus glōriam antīquam Atticam.

Ergō is tibi, nōs eī succēdimus. Vēnī igitur, quaesō,
 15 nē tamen sēmen urbānitātis ūnā cum rē publicā intereat.

XLVI. 5. **Acilio**: Curius was living at Patrae as a banker and broker (*negotiator*), and Cicero had given him a letter of introduction to Acilius, who had recently succeeded Sulpicius as governor of Achaia. The friendship of the provincial governor was of supreme importance to the capitalist or financial agent who had made investments away from Rome, since his great

power enabled him to enforce the unequal contracts which made this business so inordinately lucrative. He usually shared in the spoils. 9. **nec . . . pedes**, sc. *haberent*. 10. **exaruisse**, *has dried up*. 11. **Pomponius**: the quotation is said to be from L. Pomponius of Bononia, the writer who gave an artistic form to the Atellan farces; but Cicero seems to have had Atticus in mind.

XLVII. THE IDES OF MARCH

*(Fam. 6. 15).***Cicerō Basilō S.**

Tibi grātulor, mihi gaudeō; tē amō, tua tueor; ā tē amārī et quid agās quidque agātur certior fierī volō.

XLVIII. A STUDENT AT ATHENS

*(Fam. 12. 16. 1, 2).***Trebōnius Cicerōnī S.**

S. V. B. Athēnās vēnī a. d. xi. Kal. Iūn. atque ibi, quod māximē optābam, vīdī filium tuum, dēditum optimīs studiīs summāque modestiae fāmā. Quā ex rē quantam voluptātem cēperim scīre potes etiam mē tacentē. Nōn enim nescīs quantī tē faciam et quam prō nostrō veterrimō vērissimōque amōre omnibus tuis etiam minimīs commodīs, nōn modo tantō bonō gaudeam.

XLVII. In this note Cicero congratulates one of Caesar's assassins on his deed. Basilus had served on Caesar's staff in Gaul; he was led to join the conspiracy against his old commander by resentment that a province had not been granted him at the expiration of his year of office as praetor for 45 B.C.

XLVIII. Written from Athens May 25th, 44 B.C. Trebonius had been a *legatus* under Caesar in Gaul, and had been appointed by him one of the consuls for 45 B.C.; but he

too joined the conspiracy against his benefactor. He was not one of the actual murderers, but had the humaner part of keeping Antony from the scene. He was now on his way to Asia, which had been assigned to him as his province.

1. S. V. B., *si vales, bene.* 2. **deditum** . . . **fama**: Trebonius was either deceiving or deceived, for we know that the young Cicero was neither the diligent student nor the moral paragon he paints him. 7. **bono**, *blessing*, i.e. in having a

Nōlī putāre, mī Cicerō, mē hōc auribus tuīs dare. Nihil
 adulēscēte tuō, atque adeō nostrō — nihil enim mihi ā
 10 tē potest esse sēiunctum — aut amābilius omnibus iis
 quī Athēnis sunt est aut studiōsius eārum artium quās
 tū māximē amās, hōc est, optimārum. Itaque tibi, quod
 vērē facere possum, libenter quoque grātulor nec minus
 etiam nōbīs, quod eum quem necesse erat diligere, quā-
 15 liscumque esset, tālem habēmus ut libenter quoque dili-
 gāmus. Quī cum mihi in sermōne iniēcisset sē velle
 Asiā vīsere, nōn modo invitātus, sed etiam rogātus est
 ā mē ut id potissimum nōbīs obtinentibus prōvinciam
 faceret. Cui nōs et cāritāte et amōre tuum officium
 20 praestātūrōs nōn dēbēs dubitāre. Illud quoque erit
 nōbīs cūrae, ut Cratippus unā cum eō sit, nē putēs in
 Asiā fēriātum illum ab iis studiīs in quae tuā cohortā-
 tiōne incitātur futūrum. Nam illum parātum, ut videō,
 et ingressum plēnō gradū cohortārī nōn intermittēmus,
 25 quō in diēs longius discendō exercendōque sē prōcēdat.

XLIX. A POINT OF LAW (*Fam.* 7. 22).

Cicerō Trebātīō S.

Inlūserās herī inter scyphōs quod dixeram contrō-
 versiam esse possetne hērēs, quod fūrtum antea factum
 esset, fūrtī rēctē agere. Itaque etsī domum bene pōtus

model son. 9. atque adeo, or rather. 16. iniecisset, had mentioned. 19. nos . . . praestatu-
 ros: notice the acc. and inf. for a quin
 clause. 21. Cratippus, a Peripa-
 tetic philosopher. 22. feriatum . . .
 futurum, is going to rest. 24. pleno

gradu, with rapid progress, lit. at a
 quick step.

XLIX. 1. inter scyphos, over
 the wine; the scyphus was a two-
 handled beaker. 2. antea, i.e. be-
 fore his succession to the property.
 3. furti, gen. of the charge.—agere,

sērōque redieram, tamen id caput ubi haec contrōversia est notāvī et dēscrīptum tibi mīsī, ut scīrēs id quod tū 5 nēminem sēnsisse dicēbās Sex. Aelium, M'. Mānīlium, M. Brūtum sēnsisse. Ego tamen Scaevolae et Tēstae adsentior.

L. BRUTUS AND CASSIUS DEFY ANTONY

(Fam. II. 3).

Brūtus et Cassius Pr. S. D. Antōniō Cōs.

S. V. B. Litterās tuās lēgimus, simillimās ēdictī tuī, contumēliōsās, minācēs, minimē dignās quae ā tē nōbīs mitterentur. Nōs, Antōnī, tē nullā lacessiimus iniūriā neque mirātūrum crēdidimus, sī praetōrēs et eā dignitāte hominēs aliquid ēdictō postulāssēmus ā cōsule; 5 quod sī indignāris ausōs esse id facere, concēde nōbīs ut doleāmus nē hōc quidem abs tē Brūtō et Cassiō tribuī. Nam dē dilēctibus habitīs et pecūniīs imperātīs, exercitibus sollicitātīs et nūntiīs trāns mare missīs quod tē questum esse negās, nōs quidem tibi crēdimus optimō 10

bring suit. 4. **caput, section**, evidently of some law book; Aelius, Manilius, Brutus, and Scaevola had been eminent as jurists, and all had written legal commentaries. 7. **Testae**, Trebatius himself.

L. Written August 4th, 44 B.C. Pr. (greeting), *praetores*. 1. **edicti, manifesto**. 4. **miraturum**, sc. *te*. — **ea dignitate**, abl. of quality with *homines*. 7. **hoc**, i.e. the request contained in their manifesto. What it was is not known, but perhaps

they had asked to be allowed to resign the praetorship. — **Bruto et Cassio**: the names seem to have been used instead of *nobis* to contrast their claim upon him as individuals with their claim as magistrates. 8. **dilectibus . . . missis**: Brutus and Cassius were reported to be engaged in preparations for seizing the provinces of Macedonia and Syria, which had been promised to them respectively, but had been granted in June to Antonius and

animō tē fēcisse, sed tamen neque agnōscimus quicquam eōrum et tē mīrāmur, cum haec reticueris, nōn potuisse continēre irācundiam tuam quā nōbīs dē morte Caesaris obicerēs. Illud vērō quem ad modum ferundum sit tūte cōgitā, nōn licēre praetōribus concordiae ac libertātis causā per ēdictum dē suō iūre dēcēdere, quā cōsul arma minētur. Quōrum fidūciā nihil est quod nōs terreās. Neque enim decet aut convenit nōbīs periculō ūllī submittere animum nostrum neque est An-
 20 tōniō postulandum ut iīs imperet quōrum operā liber est. Nōs sī alia hortārentur ut bellum cīvile suscitāre vellēmus, litterae tuae nihil prōficerent. Nulla enim minantis auctōritās apud liberōs est. Sed pulchrē intellegis nōn posse nōs quōquam impellī, et fortassis eā
 25 rē mināciter agis, ut iūdicium nostrum metus videātur. Nōs in hāc sententiā sumus ut tē cupiāmus in liberā rē publicā māgnam atque honestum esse, vocēmus tē ad nullās inimicitias, sed tamen plūris nostram libertātem quam tuam amīcitiā aestimēmus. Tū etiam atque
 30 etiam vidē quid suscipiās, quid sustinēre possis neque quam diū vixerit Caesar, sed quam nōn diū rēgnārit fac cōgitēs. Deōs quaesumus, cōnsilia tua rei publicae salūtāria sint ac tibi; sī minus, ut salvā atque honestā rē publicā tibi quam minimum noceant optāmus. Prī-
 35 diē Nōn. Sext.

Dolabella. The sequel abundantly substantiated this report, and their present denial (*neque agnoscimus quicquam eorum*) must have been insincere. 11. *agnoscimus*, *acknowledge, own*. 16. *de . . . dece-*

dere, to relinquish their authority. 20. *opera*, i.e. in the assassination of Caesar. 23. *pulchre*, *perfectly*. 25. *iudicium*, *decision, resolve*. 27. *vocemus*, *challenge*; notice the asyndeton.

LI. A FAITHFUL FRIEND

*(Fam. II. 28).***Matius Cicerōnī S.**

Māgnam voluptātem ex tuīs litterīs cēpī, quod quam spērāram atque optāram habēre tē dē mē opīniōnem cōgnōvī. Dē quā etsī nōn dubitābam, tamen quia māximī aestimābam, ut incorrupta manēret labōrābam. Cōnsciū autem mihi eram nihil ā mē commissum esse 5 quod bonī cūiusquam offenderet animum. Eō minus crēdebam plūrimīs atque optimīs artibus ōrnatō tibi temerē quicquam persuādērī potuisse, praesertim in quem mea prōpēnsa et perpetua fuisset atque esset benevolentia. Quod quoniam ut voluī sciō esse, re- 10 spondēbō crīminibus quibus tū prō mē, ut pār erat tuā singulārī bonitāte et amīcitiā nostrā, saepe restitisti. Nōta enim mihi sunt quae in mē post Caesaris mortem contulerint. Vitiō mihi dant quod mortem hominis necessārī graviter ferō atque eum quem dilēxī perisse 15 indīgnor; aiunt enim patriam amīcitiāe praepōnendam esse, proinde ac sī iam vicerint obitum eius rei pūblīcae fuisse ūtilem. Sed nōn agam astūtē. Fateor mē ad

LI. Written at the end of August, 44 B.C. Cicero had heard from Trebatius that Matus complained that he had unjustly criticised the attitude the latter maintained toward the murderers of Caesar, and had written to Matus to defend himself. This is Matus' reply. 9. *propensa*, spontaneous. 11. *par*, fit, meet.

14. *contulerint*: the subj. is used as if in an ind. question with *notum est*; with the personal construction (*nota sunt*) *quae* is the relative, not the interrogative, and the ind. would be regular. — *dant*, impute. 17. *proinde* . . . *vicerint*, just as if they had really demonstrated. 18. *agam astute*, quibble.

istum gradum sapientiae nōn pervēnisse. Neque enim
 20 Caesarem in dissēnsiōne civīlī sum secūtus, sed amīcum,
 quamquam rē offendēbar, tamen nōn dēseruī neque
 bellum umquam civīle aut etiam causam dissēnsiōnis
 probāvī, quam etiam nāscentem exstinguī summē stu-
 25 neque pecūniae dulcēdine sum captus, quibus praemiīs
 reliquī, minus apud eum quam ego cum possent, immo-
 deratē sunt abūsī. Atque etiam rēs familiāris mea lēge
 Caesaris dēminūta est, cūius beneficiō plērique quī Cae-
 saris morte laetantur remānsērunt in civitāte. Civibus
 30 victīs ut parcerētur aequē ac prō meā salūte labōrāvī.
 Possum igitur, quī omnīs voluerim incolumīs, eum ā quō
 id impetrātum est perisse nōn indignārī, cum praesertim
 idem hominēs illī et invidiae et exitiō fuerint? ‘Plectē-
 ris ergō,’ inquit, ‘quoniam factum nostrum improbāre
 35 audēs.’ Ō superbiam inauditam, aliōs in facinore glō-
 riārī, aliīs nē dolēre quidem impūnitē licēre! At haec
 etiam servīs semper libera fuērunt, ut timērent, gaudē-
 rent, dolērent suō potius quam alterius arbitriō, quae
 nunc, ut quidem istī dictitant libertātis auctōrēs, metū
 40 nōbīs extorquēre cōnantur. Sed nihil agunt. Nullius
 umquam periculī terrōribus ab officiō aut ab hūmānitāte

19. gradum, height. 21. re, his action. 23. summe, zealously. 27. lege: this regulated the investment of capital. 28. cuius, sc. legis. 33. illi, i.e. Caesari; the very men whose treatment at Caesar's hands had made him unpopular with his own followers (invidiae)

conspired to murder him (exitio). — Plecteris, you shall smart for it. 36. impunite, = impune. 39. ut... dictitant, to judge from what they say. — metu, intimidation. 40. nihil agunt, they effect nothing, it is of no use. 41. ab . . . desciscam, swerve from the path of.

dēsciscam. Numquam enim honestam mortem fugiendam, saepe etiam oppetendam putāvī. Sed quid mihi suscēnsent sī id optō, ut paeniteat eōs suī factī? Cupiō enim Caesaris mortem omnibus esse acerbam. ‘At 45 dēbeō prō cīvīlī parte rem pūblicam velle salvam.’ Id quidem mē cupere, nisi et ante ācta vīta et reliqua mea spēs tacente mē probat, dīcendō vincere nōn postulō. Quā rē māiōrem in modum tē rogō ut rem potiōrem 50 ōrātiōne dūcās mihique, sī sentīs expedire rēctē fierī, crēdās nūllam commūniōnem cum improbīs esse posse. An quod adulēscēns praestitī, cum etiam errāre cum excūsātiōne possem, id nunc aetāte praecipitātā commūtem ac mē ipse retexam? Nōn faciam neque quod displiceat committam, praeterquam quod hominis mihi 55 coniūctissimī ac virī amplissimī doleō gravem cāsum. Quod sī aliter essem animātus, numquā quod facerem negārem, nē et in peccandō improbus et in dissimulandō timidus ac vānus existimārer. ‘At lūdōs quōs Caesaris victōriae Caesar adulēscēns fēcit cūrāvī.’ At id ad prī- 60 vātum officium, nōn ad statum reī pūblīcae pertinet. Quod tamen mūnus et hominis amīcissimī memoriae atque honōribus praestāre etiam mortuī dēbuī et optīmae speī adulēscētī ac dīgnissimō Caesare petentī ne-

46. pro civili parte, as a citizen.
 47. reliqua, for the future. 50. expedire recte fieri, it is expedient that the right should prevail.
 53. praecipitata, is drawing to a close. 54. me ipse retexam, become another man. 58. improbus, timidus, vanus, a knave, a coward,

a liar. 59. ludos: the *Ludi Victoriae Caesaris* or *Ludi Veneris Genetricis* had been vowed by Julius Caesar at Pharsalus, and were celebrated this year by Octavian (*Caesar adulescens*). 64. dignissimo Caesare: Matius was thinking of Octavian as Caesar's adopted son and

65 gāre nōn potuī. Vēnī etiam cōsulis Antōnī domum
 saepe salūtandī causā, ad quem quī mē parum patriae
 amantem esse exīstimant rogandī quidem aliquid aut
 auferendī causā frequentīs ventitāre reperiēs. Sed quae
 haec est adrogantia, quod Caesar numquam interpellā-
 70 vit quīn quibus vellem atque etiam quōs ipse non dīligē-
 bat tamen iīs ūterer, eōs quī mihi amīcum ēripuērunt
 carpendō mē efficere cōnārī nē quōs velim dīligam?
 Sed nōn vereor nē aut meae vītae modestia parum vali-
 tūra sit in posterum contrā falsōs rūmōrēs, aut nē etiam
 75 iī quī mē nōn amant propter meam in Caesarem cōn-
 stantiam nōn mālīnt meī quam suī similis amīcōs habēre.
 Mihi quidem sī optāta contingent, quod reliquum est
 vītae in ōtīō Rhodī dēgam; sīn cāsus aliquis interpellā-
 rit, ita erō Rōmae ut rēctē fierī semper cupiam. Tre-
 80 bātīō nostrō māgnās agō grātiās, quod tuum ergā mē
 animum simplicem atque amīcum aperuit et quod eum
 quem semper libenter dīlēxī quō magis iūre colere atque
 observāre dēbērem fēcit. Bene valē et mē dīlige.

LII. TIRO TURNS FARMER

(from *Fam.* 16. 21. 7).

Ēmissee tē praedium vehementer gaudeō fēliciterque
 tibi rem istam ēvenire cupiō. Hōc locō mē tibi grātu-

heir. 65. Veni etiam, they make it a ground of complaint also that I visit. 69. quod . . . uterer, paren- thetical, quod having for its ante- cedent eos . . . diligam, which is explanatory of adrogantia: while Caesar never stood in the way of	my associating with whom I pleased. 72. carpendo me, by traducing me. 81. simplicem, sincere. 83. Bene vale, for the Ciceronian vale. LII. From a letter from the young Marcus to Tiro. 1. prae- dium, farm. 2. Hoc loco, i.e. at
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lārī nōlī mīrārī, eōdem enim ferē locō tū quoque ēmis-
 tē fēcistī mē certīorem. Habēs. Dēpōnendae tibi sunt
 urbānitātēs; rūsticus Rōmānus factus es. Quō modō 5
 ego mihi nunc ante oculōs tuum iūcundissimum cōn-
 spectum prōpōnō? Videor enim vidēre ementem tē
 rūsticās rēs, cum vilicō loquentem, in laciniā servantem
 ex mēnsā secundā sēmīna.

LIII. THE COMPANY MAKES THE DINNER

(Fam. 9. 24. 2, 3).

Tē ad cēnās itāre dēsisse molestē ferō, māgnā enim
 tē dēlectātiōne et voluptāte privāstī; deinde etiam ve-
 reor — licet enim vērūm dicere — nē nesciō quid illud
 quod solēbās dēdiscās et oblīvīscāre, cēnulās facere.
 Nam sī tum cum habēbās quōs imitārēre nōn multum 5
 prōficiēbās, quid nunc tē factūrum putem? Spurrinna
 quidem, cum eī rem dēmōnstrāssem et vītā tuam
 superiōrem exposuissem, māgnūm perīculum summae
 reī pūblicae dēmōnstrābat, nisi ad superiōrem cōnsuē-
 tūdīnem tum cum Favōnius flāret revertissēs; hōc tem- 10

the end of my letter. 4. **Habes**,
*Well, you are now a landed gentle-
 man.* 8. **vilico**, *steward, overseer.*
 — **lacinia**, *the corner of your toga.*
 9. **mensa secunda**, *dessert.* The
 dinner among the Romans was di-
 vided into *promulsis, cena proper,*
 and *secunda mensa.* — **semīna**, i.e.
 of the fruit served with the dessert.

LIII. From a letter to Paetus.
 1. **ad . . . desisse**, *have given over
 your custom of dining out; itare is*

the freq. of *ire.* 3. **ne . . . facere**,
*lest you unlearn and forget the little
 you did know about giving dinners;*
 the tone of raillery results from the
 slighting use of *nescio quid* and of
 the dim. *cenulas.* 5. **tum . . . imi-
 tarere**, i.e. before Caesar's assassi-
 nation, when Hirtius and Dolabella
 were giving dinner parties. 6. **Spu-
 rinna**, the soothsayer who warned
 Caesar to beware of the Ides of
 March. 10. **Favonius**, the west

pore ferrī posse, sī forte tū frīgus ferre nōn possēs. Sed mehercule, mī Paete, extrā iocum moneō tē, quod pertinēre ad beātē vīvendum arbitror, ut cum virīs bonīs, iūcundīs, amantibus tuī vivās. Nihil est aptius vītae,
 15 nihil ad beātē vīvendum accommodātius. Nec id ad
 · voluptātem referō, sed ad communitātem vītae atque
 victūs remissiōnemque animōrum, quae māximē ser-
 mōne efficitur familiārī, quī est in convīvīs dulcissimus,
 ut sapientius nostrī quam Graecī. Illī *συνπόσια* aut
 20 *σύνδειπνα*, id est, compōtātiōnēs aut concēnātiōnēs, nōs
 ‘convīvia,’ quod tum māximē simul vīvitur. Vidēs ut
 tē philosophandō revocāre cōner ad cēnās. Cūrā ut
 valeās. Id forīs cēnitandō facillimē cōsequēre.

LIV. THE BATTLE AT FORUM GALLORUM (*Fam.* 10. 30).

Galba Cicerōnī S.

A. d. xvii. Kal. Māiās, quō diē Pānsa in castrīs Hirtī

wind, the herald of spring, also called by the Romans by its Greek name *Zephyrus*; it began to blow about Feb. 10th. 16. **vītae atque victus**: the former represents life in its spiritual aspect, *the conduct of life*; the latter in its material aspect, with reference to the *necessities of life*. 19. **συνπόσια, σύνδειπνα**, translated by *compotationes, concenationes*.

LIV. Written before Mutina, April 16th, 43 B.C. The writer had been a *legatus* under Caesar in Gaul,

and later a conspirator against him, and was the great-grandfather of the Emperor Galba. He was now serving under Hirtius, one of the consuls for this year, who had undertaken with Octavian to raise the siege of Mutina, where D. Brutus was finding it difficult to hold out against the forces of Antony. On receipt of the news of the approach of the other consular army under Pansa, Antony had sent a detachment to intercept it, and the battle described in Galba's letter en-

erat futūrus, cum quō ego eram—nam eī obviam prōces-
 seram mīlia passuum centum, quō mātūrius venīret —,
 Antōnius legiōnēs ēdūxit duās, secundam et quīntam
 tricēsīmam, et cohōrtis praetōriās duās, ūnam suam, 5
 alteram Silānī, ēvocātōrum partem. Ita obviam vēnit
 nōbīs, quod nōs quattuor legiōnēs tīrōnum habēre sōlum
 arbitrābātur. Sed noctū, quō tūtius venīre in castra
 possēmus, legiōnem Mārtiam, cui ego praeesse solēbam,
 et duās cohōrtis praetōriās mīserat Hīrtius nōbīs. Cum 10
 equitēs Antōnī appāruissent, continēri neque legiō Mār-
 tia neque cohōrtēs praetōriae potuērunt, quās sequī coe-
 pimur coāctī, quoniam retinēre eās nōn potuerāmus.
 Antōnius ad Forum Gallōrum suās cōpiās continēbat
 neque scīrī volēbat sē legiōnēs habēre; tantum equitā- 15
 tum et levem armātūram ostendēbat. Postēā quam vīdit
 sē invitō legiōnem ire Pānsa, sequī sē duās legiōnēs
 iussit tīrōnum. Postēā quam angustias palūdis et silvā-
 rum trānsiimus, aciēs est instrūcta ā nōbīs XII. cohōrtium;
 nōndum vēnerant legiōnēs duae. Repente Antōnius in 20
 aciem suās cōpiās dē vicō prōdūxit et sine morā concur-

sued. The last of Cicero's orations that has come down to us, the *Fourteenth Philippic*, was delivered April 22d, while a motion for a public thanksgiving (*supplicatio*) for this victory was being debated in the Senate. 2. *cum quo*: the antecedent is *Pansa*, not *Hirti*. 4. *quintam tricesimam*, sc. *et*. 5. *cohōrtis praetorias*: the *cohors praetoria* was the *body guard* of a general. 6. *evocatorum*, the *veterans*; the term is used of those who having

served the full time required by law, enlist as volunteers. 7. *tironum*, *raw recruits*. 10. *duas cohōrtis praetorias*, his own and that of Octavian. 14. *Forum Gallorum*, between *Mutina* and *Bononia*. 16. *levem armaturam*, = *velites*. 18. *angustias . . . silvarum*, the *defile between the swamp and the woods*. 19. *XII. cohōrtium*, the ten of the *legio Martia* and the two *cohōrtes praetoriae*. 20. *legiones duae*, sc. *tironum*. 21. *vico*, i.e.

rit. Prīmō ita pūgnātum est ut ācrius nōn posset ex
 utrāque parte pūgnārī. Etsī dexterius cornū, in quō
 ego eram cum Mārtiae legiōnis cohortibus octō, impetū
 25 primō fugāverat legiōnem xxxv. Antōnī, ut amplius
 passūs D. ultrā aciem, quō locō steterat, prōcesserit.
 Itaque cum equitēs nostrum cornū circumīre vellent,
 recipere mē coepī et levem armātūrā oppōnere Mau-
 rōrum equitibus, nē āversōs nostrōs adgrederentur. In-
 30 terim videō mē esse inter Antōniānōs Antōniumque post
 mē esse aliquantō. Repente equum immīsī ad eam
 legiōnem tīrōnum quae veniēbat ex castris scūtō reiectō.
 Antōniānī mē īnsequī; nostrī pīla conicere velle. Ita
 nesciō quō fātō sum servātus, quod sum citō ā nostris
 35 cōgnitus. In ipsā Aemiliā, ubi cohors Caesaris praetō-
 ria erat, diū pūgnātum est. Cornū sinisterius, quod erat
 infirmius, ubi Mārtiae legiōnis duae cohortēs erant et
 cohors praetōria, pedem referre coepērunt quod ab
 equitātū circumībantur, quō vel plūrimum valet Antō-
 40 nius. Cum omnēs sē recēpissent nostrī ordinēs, reci-
 pere mē novissimus coepī ad castra. Antōnius tamquam
 victor castra putāvit sē posse capere; quō cum vēnit,
 complūris ibi amīsīt nec ēgit quicquam.

Audītā rē Hīrtius cum cohortibus xx. veterānis re-
 45 deuntī Antōniō in sua castra occurrit cōpiāsque eius
 omnīs dēlēvit fugāvitque eōdem locō ubi erat pūgnā-

Forum Gallorum. 23. *dexterius*, = to protect his back from the missiles
dextrum, of which it is the compara- of the pursuers. 35. *Aemilia*, sc.
 tive form. 32. *castris*, sc. *Pansae*. *via*; this crossed Cisalpine Gaul
 — *reiecto*, i.e. over the shoulder; from Ariminum to Placentia, and is
 this was done to prevent being mis- even now in use. 41. *novissimus*, the
 taken by his own men for a foe, or *last of all*. 46. *dēlevit*, *annihilated*.

tum, ad Forum Gallōrum. Antōnius cum equitibus hōrā noctis quārtā sē in castra sua ad Mutinam recēpit; Hirtius in ea castra rediit unde Pānsa exierat, ubi duās legiōnēs relīquerat, quae ab Antōniō erant oppūgnātae. 50
Sic partem māiōrem suārum cōpiārum Antōnius amīsīt veterānārum, nec id tamen sine aliquā iactūrā cohortium praetōriārum nostrārum et legiōnis Mārtiae fieri potuit. Aquilae duae, sīgna LX. sunt relāta Antōnī. Rēs bene gesta est. A. d. XVI. Kal. Māi. ex castris. 55

52. nec . . . potuit: Galba appar- | received a mortal wound. Hirtius
ently did not know that Pansa had | was killed in battle a few days later.

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