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THE ATTIC NIGHTS
OF AULUS GELLIUS
III

LCL 212

THE ATTIC NIGHTS
OF AULUS GELLIUS,
BOOKS XIV-XX

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
JOHN C. ROLFE



HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
LONDON, ENGLAND

GR 11
E 78
G3
R75
1946
v.3

First published 1927
Revised and reprinted 1952
Reprinted 1961, 1967, 1978, 1993

ISBN 0-674-99234-2

*Printed in Great Britain by St Edmundsbury Press Ltd,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, on acid-free paper.
Bound by Hunter & Foulis Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

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31324265
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THE ATTIC NIGHTS
OF AULUS GELLIUS
BOOK XIV

A. GELLII
NOCTIUM ATTICARUM
LIBER QUARTUS DECIMUS

I

Dissertatio Favorini philosophi adversus eos qui Chaldaei appellantur, et ex coetu motibusque siderum et stellarum fata hominum dicturos pollicentur.

- 1 ADVERSUM istos qui sese "Chaldaeos" seu "genethliacos" appellant ac de motu deque situ stellarum dicere posse quae futura sunt profitentur, audivimus quondam Favorinum philosophum Romae
- 2 Graece disserentem egregia atque inlustri oratione; exercendi autem, non ostentandi, gratia ingenii, an quod ita serio iudicatoque existimaret, non habeo dicere. Capita autem locorum argumentorumque quibus usus est, quod eius meminisse potui, egressus ibi ex auditione propere adnotavi, eaque fuerunt ad hanc ferme sententiam: disciplinam istam Chaldaeorum tantae vetustatis non esse quantae videri volunt, neque eos principes eius auctoresque esse, quos ipsi ferant, sed id praestigiarum atque officiarum genus commentos esse homines aeruscatores et cibum
- 3 quaestumque ex mendaciis captantes. Atque eos,

¹ Literally, calculators of nativities; see also note on i. 9. 6.

² p. 44, Marres.

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BOOK XIV

I

A discourse of the philosopher Favorinus directed against those who are called Chaldaeans, and who profess to tell men's fortunes from the conjunction and movements of the stars and constellations.

AGAINST those who call themselves "Chaldaeans" or "astrologers,"¹ and profess from the movements and position of the stars to be able to read the future, I once at Rome heard the philosopher Favorinus discourse in Greek in admirable and brilliant language. But whether it was for the purpose of exercising, not vaunting, his talent, or because he seriously and sincerely believed what he said, I am unable to tell; but I promptly jotted down the heads of the topics and of the arguments which he used, so far as I could recall them immediately after leaving the meeting, and they were about to this effect:² That this science of the Chaldaeans was not of so great antiquity as they would have it appear; that the founders and authors of it were not those whom they themselves name, but that tricks and delusions of that kind were devised by jugglers and men who made a living and profit from

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quoniam viderent terrena quaedam inter homines
caelestium rerum sensu atque ductu moveri, quale
est quod oceanus quasi lunae comes cum ea simul
senescit adolescitque, hinc videlicet sibi argumentum
ad suadendum paravisse ut crederemus omnia rerum
humanarum et parva et maxima, tamquam stellis
4 atque sideribus evincta, duci et regi. Esse autem
nimis quam ineptum absurdumque, ut, quoniam
aestus oceani cum lunae curriculo congruit, negotium
quoque alicuius, quod ei forte de aquae ductu cum
rivalibus aut de communi pariete cum vicino apud
iudicem est, ut existimemus, id negotium quasi
5 habena quadam de caelo vinctum gubernari. Quod
etsi vi et ratione quapiam divina fieri potest, nequa-
quam id tamen censebat in tam brevi exiguoque vitae
spatio quantovis hominis ingenio comprehendi posse
et percipi, set coniectari pauca quaedam, ut verbo
ipsius utar, *παχυμερέστερον*, nullo scientiae fundo
concepto, sed fusa et vaga et arbitraria, qualis
longinqua oculorum acies est per intervalla media
6 caligantium; tolli enim quod maxime inter deos
atque homines differt, si homines quoque res omnis
7 post futuras praenoscerent. Ipsam deinde siderum
stellarumque observationem, quam esse originem
scientiae suae praedicarent, hautquaquam putabat
8 liquide consistere. “Nam si principes Chaldaei, qui
in patentibus campis colebant, stellarum motus et

¹ In a rough and ready, superficial manner.

their lies. And since they saw that some terrestrial phenomena known to men were caused by the influence and control of the heavenly bodies, as for example the ocean, as though a companion of the moon, grows old and resumes its youth along with her—from this, forsooth, they derived an argument for persuading us to believe that all human affairs, both the greatest and the least, as though bound to the stars and constellations, are influenced and governed by them. But Favorinus said that it was utterly foolish and absurd to suppose, because the tide of the ocean corresponds with the course of the moon, that a suit at law which one happens to have about an aqueduct with his neighbours, or with the man next door about a party wall, is also bound to heaven as if by a kind of chain and is decided by the stars. But even if by some divine power and purpose this could happen, yet he thought that it could by no means be grasped and understood in such a brief and scant span of life as ours by any human intellect, but he believed that some few things were conjectured *παχυμερέστερον* (to use his own term), that is, “somewhat roughly,”¹ with no sure foundation of knowledge, but in a loose, random and arbitrary manner, just as when we look at objects far away with eyes blinded by their remoteness from us. For the greatest difference between men and gods was removed, if man also had the power of foreknowing all future events. Furthermore, he thought that even the observation of the stars and constellations, which they declared to be the foundation of their knowledge, was by no means a matter of certainty. “For if the original Chaldaeans,” said he, “who dwelt in the open plains, watched the movements and orbits of the stars their

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vias et discessiones et coetus intuentes, quid ex his
efficeretur observaverunt, procedat," inquit, "haec
sane disciplina, set sub ea modo inclinatione caeli,
sub qua tunc Chaldaei fuerunt; non enim potest,"
inquit, "ratio Chaldaeorum observationis manere, si
quis ea uti velit sub diversis caeli regionibus. Nam
quanta," inquit, "partium circulatorumque caeli ex
devergentia et convexionibus mundi varietas sit,
9 quis non videt? Eaedem igitur stellae, per quas
omnia divina humanaque fieri contendunt, sicuti non
usquequaque pruinas aut calores cient, sed mutant et
variant tempestatesque eodem in tempore alibi placi-
das, alibi violentas movent, cur non eventa quoque
rerum ac negotiorum alia efficiunt in Chaldaeis, alia
10 in Gaetulis, alia aput Danuvium, alia aput Nilum? Per
autem,"¹ inquit, "inconsequens, ipsum quidem cor-
pus et habitum tam profundi aeris sub alio atque alio
caeli curvamine non eundem manere, in hominum
autem negotiis stellas istas opinari idem semper osten-
11 dere, si eas ex quacumque terra conspexeris." Prae-
terea mirabatur id cuiquam pro percepto liquere, stel-
las istas quas a Chaldaeis et Babylois sive Aegyptiis
observatas ferunt, quas multi "erraticas," Nigidius
"errones" vocat, non esse plures quam volgo diceren-
12 tur; posse enim fieri existimabat ut et alii quidam
planetes pari potestate essent, sine quibus recta

¹ autem enim, Q; enim, *Hertz*.

¹ Fr. 87, Swoboda; the reference is to the planets.

separations and conjunctions, and observed their effects, let this art continue to be practised, but let it be only under the same inclination of the heavens as that under which the Chaldaeans then were. For the system of observation of the Chaldaeans cannot remain valid, if anyone should wish to apply it to different regions of the sky. For who does not see," said he, "how great is the diversity of the zones and circles of the heavens caused by the inclination and convexity of the earth? Why then should not those same stars, by which they maintain that all human and divine affairs are affected, just as they do not everywhere arouse cold and heat, but change and vary the weather, at the same time causing calm in one place and storm in another—why should they not, I say, produce one series of affairs and events in the land of the Chaldaeans, another among the Gaetulians, another on the Danube, and still another on the Nile? But," said he, "it is utterly inconsistent to suppose that the mass and the condition of this vast height of air does not remain the same under one or another region of the heavens, but that in human affairs those stars always indicate the same thing from whatever part of the earth you may observe them." Besides, he expressed his surprise that anyone considered it a certainty that those stars which they say were observed by the Chaldaeans and Babylonians, or by the Egyptians, which many call *erraticae*, or "wandering," but Nigidius called *errones*, or "the wanderers,"¹ are not more numerous than is commonly assumed; for he thought it might possibly be the case that there were some other planets of equal power, without which a correct and

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atque perpetua observatio perfici non quiret, neque
eos tamen cernere homines possent propter exuper-
13 antiam vel splendoris vel altitudinis. "Nam et
quaedam," inquit, "sidera a quibusdam terris conspici-
untur earumque terrarum hominibus nota sunt; sed
eadem ipsa ex alia omni terra non videntur et sunt
14 aliis omnino ignarissima. Atque uti demus," inquit,
"et has tantummodo stellas et ex una parte terrae
observari debuisse, quae tandem finis observationis
istius fuit et quae tempora satis esse visa sunt
ad percipiendum quid praemonstraret aut coetus
15 stellarum aut circuitus aut transitus? Nam si isto
modo coepta fieri observatio est, ut animadverteretur
quo habitu quaque forma quaque positura stellarum
aliquis nasceretur, tum deinceps ab ineunte vita
fortuna eius et mores et ingenium et circumstantia
rerum negotiorumque et ad postremum finis etiam
vitae spectaretur eaque omnia, ut usu venerant,
litteris mandarentur ac postea longis temporibus,
cum ipsae illae eodem in loco eodemque habitu
forent, eadem ceteris quoque eventura existimarentur,
16 qui eodem¹ illo tempore nati fuissent—si isto,"
inquit, "modo observari coeptum et ex ea observa-
tione conposita quaedam disciplina est, nullo id
17 pacto potest procedere. Dicant enim quot tandem
annis vel potius quot saeculis orbis hic observationis
18 perfici quiverit." Constare quippe inter astrologos
dicebat, stellas istas quas "erraticas" dicerent,

¹ eodem *deleted by Skutsch.*

¹ That is, the time when the stars were again in the same position. The point is, that observations made for one man, even though they came out right, were of no value, because

final observation could not be completed, but that men could not see them because of their remarkable brilliance or altitude. "For," said he, "some stars are visible from certain lands and are known to the men of those lands; but those same stars are not visible from every other land and are wholly unknown to other men. And granting," said he, "both that only these stars ought to be observed, and that too from one part of the earth, what possible end was there to such observation, and what periods of time seemed sufficient for understanding what the conjunction or the orbits or the transits of the stars foretold? For if an observation was made in the beginning in such a manner that it was calculated under what aspect, arrangement and position of the stars anyone was born, and if thereafter his fortune from the beginning of his life, his character, his disposition, the circumstances of his affairs and activities, and finally also the end of his life were noted, and all these things as they had actually happened were committed to writing, and long afterwards, when the same stars were in the same aspect and position, it was supposed that those same things would happen to others who had been born at that same time;¹ if the first observations were made in that way," said he, "and from such observations a kind of science was formed, it can by no means be a success. For let them tell me in how many years, pray, or rather in how many ages, the cycle of the observations could be completed." For he said that it was agreed among astrologers that those stars which they call "wandering," which are supposed of the long time that it took for the stars to reach the same positions that they had at the time of the earlier observations.

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quae esse omnium rerum fatales viderentur, infinito prope et innumerabili numero annorum ad eundem locum, cum eodem abitu simul omnes reverti¹ unde² profectae sunt, ut neque ullus observationis tenor neque memoriae ulla effigies litterarum³ tanto
19 aevo potuerint edurare. Atque illud etiam cuiusmodi esset considerandum putabat, quod aliud stellarum agmen foret quo primum tempore conciperetur homo in utero matris, aliud postea cum in decem mensibus proximis in lucem ederetur, quaerebatque qui conveniret diversam super eodem fieri demonstrationem, si, ut ipsi putarent, alius atque alius earundem stellarum situs atque ductus alias atque alias
20 fortunas daret. Sed et nuptiarum tempore, ex quibus liberi quaererentur, atque ipso etiam illo maris et feminae iam declarari coitu oportere dicebat certo quodam et necessario stellarum ordine quales qualique fortuna homines gignerentur; ac multo etiam ante, cum⁴ pater ipse atque mater nascerentur, ex eorum genitura debuisse iam tunc prospici quinam olim futuri essent quos hi creaturi forent; et supra longe atque longe per infinitum, ut, si disciplina ista fundamento aliquo veritatis nixa est, centesimo usque abhinc saeculo vel magis primo caeli atque mundi exordio atque inde iam deinceps continua significatione, quotiens generis auctores eiusdem homines nascerentur, stellae istae praemonstrare debuerint qualis qualique fato futurus sit quisquis hodie natus
21 est. "Quo autem," inquit, "pacto credi potest, uniuscuiusque stellarum formae et positionis sortem

¹ reverti (redire, etc.) added by J. F. Gronov and others after sunt; reverti unde olim omnes, Skutsch.

² unde added by Vogel.

³ litterarum deleted by Skutsch.

to determine the fate of all things, beginning their course together, return to the same place from which they set out only after an innumerable and almost infinite number of years, so that there could be no continuity of observation, and no literary record could endure for so long an epoch. And he thought that this point also ought to be taken into consideration, that one constellation presided at the time when a man was first conceived in his mother's womb, and another one ten months later when he came into the world, and he asked how it was consistent for a different indication to be made about the same person, if, as they themselves thought, a different position and order of the same stars gave different fortunes. But also at the time of marriage, from which children were expected, and at the very union of the husband and wife, he said that it ought to be indicated by a fixed and inevitable position of the stars, with what character and fortune men would be born; and, indeed, long before that, when the father and mother were themselves born, it ought to be foretold even then from their horoscope what offspring they would produce; and far, far back of that, even to infinity, so that, if that science rested on any foundation of truth, a hundred years ago, or rather at the beginning of heaven and earth, and then on in an unbroken series of predictions as long as generation followed generation, those stars ought to have foretold what character and fortune anyone would have who is born to-day. "But how," said he, "can it be believed that the fate and fortune foretold by the form and position of any one of the stars are

* ante, cum, *Hertz*; antequam, *ω*.

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- atque fortunam uni omnino homini certam destinamque esse eamque formam post longissima saeculorum spatia restitui, si vitae fortunarumque eiusdem hominis indicia in tam brevibus intervallis per singulos maiorum eius gradus perque infinitum successionum ordinem tam saepe ac tam multipliciter eadem ipsa, non eadem stellarum facie denotantur?
- 22 Quod si id fieri potest eaque diversitas atque varietas admittitur per omnis antiquitatis gradus ad significanda eorum hominum qui post nascentur exordia imparilitas haec turbat observationem omnisque ratio
- 23 disciplinae confunditur." Iam vero id minime ferendum censebat, quod non modo casus et eventa quae evenirent extrinsecus, sed consilia quoque ipsa hominum et arbitria et varias voluntates adpetitionesque et declinationes et fortuitos repentinosque in levissimis rebus animorum impetus recessusque moveri agitarique desuper e caelo putarent; tamquam quod forte ire in balneas volueris ac deinde nolueris atque id rursus volueris, non ex aliqua dispari variaque animi agitatione, sed ex necessaria quadam errantium siderum reciprocatione contigerit, ut plane homines non, quod dicitur, λογικὰ ζῶα, sed ludicra et ridenda quaedam neurospasta esse videantur, si nihil sua sponte, nihil arbitrato suo faciunt, sed ducentibus
- 24 stellis et aurigantibus. "Ac si," inquit, "potuisse praedici adfirmant Pyrrusne rex an Manius Curius proelio victurus esset, cur tandem non de alea quoque ac de calculis et alveolo audent dicere, quis-

fixed and attached to one particular individual, and that the same position of the stars is restored only after a long series of years, if the indications of the same man's life and fortunes in such short intervals, through the single degrees of his forefathers and through an infinite order of successions, are so often and so frequently pointed out as the same, although the position of the stars is not the same? But if this can happen, and if this contradiction and variation be admitted through all the epochs of antiquity in foretelling the origin of those men who are to be born afterwards, this inequality confounds the observation and the whole theory of the science falls to the ground." Moreover, he thought that the most intolerable thing was their belief that not only occurrences and events of an external nature, but even men's very deliberations, their purposes, their various pleasures, their likes and dislikes, the chance and sudden attractions and aversions of their feelings on trifling matters, were excited and influenced from heaven above; for example, if you happened to wish to go to the baths, and then should change your mind, and again should decide to go, that all this happens, not from some shifting and variable state of mind, but from a fateful ebb and flow of the planets. Thus men would clearly be seen to be, not λογικὰ ζῶα, or "reasoning beings," as they are called, but a species of ludicrous and ridiculous puppets, if it be true that they do nothing of their own volition or their own will, but are led and driven by the stars. "And if," said he, "they affirm that it could have been foretold whether king Pyrrhus or Manius Curius was to be victorious in the battle, why, pray, do they not dare also to predict which of the

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- nam ibi ludentium vincat? An videlicet magna sciunt, parva nesciunt, et minora maioribus imperceptiora sunt? Sed si magnitudines rerum sibi vindicant magisque esse perspicuas et facilius comprehendi posse dicunt, volo," inquit, "mihi respondeant quid in hac totius mundi contemplatione, prae tantis naturae operibus, in tam parvis atque brevibus negotiis fortunisque hominum magnum putent?
- 26 Atque id velim etiam," inquit, "ut respondeant: si tam parvum atque rapidum est momentum temporis, in quo homo nascens fatum accipit, ut in eodem illo puncto sub eodem circulo caeli plures simul ad eandem competentiam nasci non queant, et si idcirco gemini quoque non eadem vitae sorte sunt, quoniam non eodem temporis puncto editi sunt—peto," inquit, "respondeant, cursum illum temporis transvolantis, qui vix cogitatione animi comprehendi potest, quonam pacto aut consulto adsequi queant aut ipsi perspicere et reprehendere, cum in tam praecipiti dierum noctiumque vertigine minima
- 27 momenta ingentes facere dicant mutationes?" Ad postremum autem et quid esset quod adversum hoc dici posset requirebat, quod homines utriusque sexus, omnium aetatum, diversis stellarum motibus in vitam editi, regionibus sub quibus geniti sunt longe distantibus, omnes tamen isti, aut hiantibus terris aut labentibus tectis aut oppidorum expugnationibus aut eadem in navi fluctu obruti, eodem genere mortis eodemque ictu temporis universi simul interirent.
- 28 "Quod scilicet," inquit, "numquam eveniret, si momenta nascendi singulis adtributa suas unumquid-

players with dice or counters on a board will win? Or, forsooth, do they know important things, but not those which are unimportant; and are unimportant things more difficult to understand than the important? But if they claim knowledge of great matters and say that they are plainer and easier to be understood, I should like," said he, "to have them tell me, in this observation of the whole world, in comparison with such mighty works of nature, what they regard as great in the trifling and brief fortunes and affairs of men. And I should like to have them answer this question also," said he: "if the instant in which man at birth is allotted his destiny is so brief and fleeting, that at that same moment not more than one can be born with the same conjunction under the same circle of the heavens, and if therefore even twins have different lots in life, since they are not born at the same instant—I ask them to tell me," said he, "how and by what plan they are able to overtake the course of that fleeting moment, which can scarcely be grasped by one's thoughts, or to detain and examine it, when in the swift revolution of days and nights even the briefest moments, as they say, cause great changes?" Then, finally, he asked what answer could be made to this argument, that human beings of both sexes, of all ages, born into the world under different positions of the stars and in regions widely separated, nevertheless sometimes all perished together by the same kind of death and at the same moment, either from an earthquake, or a falling building, or the sack of a town, or the wreck of the same ship. "This," said he, "of course would never happen, if the natal influence assigned to the birth

- 29 que leges haberent. Quod si quaedam," inquit, "in hominum morte atque vita etiam diversis temporibus editorum per stellarum pares quosdam postea conventus paria nonnulla et consimilia posse dicunt optingere, cur non aliquando possint omnia quoque paria usu venire, ut existant per huiuscemodi stellarum concursiones et similitudines Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi genere, forma, ingenio, moribus, vita omni et morte pari? Quod
- 30 nequaquam," inquit, "prorsus fieri potest. Non igitur hac causa probe uti queunt adversum hominum
- 31 impares ortus, interitus pares." Illud autem condonare se his dicebat quod non id quoque requireret: si vitae mortisque hominum rerumque humanarum omnium tempus et ratio et causa in caelo et apud stellis foret, quid de muscis aut vermiculis aut echinis, multis aliis minutissimis terra marique animalibus dicerent? An istaec quoque isdem, quibus homines, legibus nascerentur isdemque itidem extinguerentur? ut aut ranunculis quoque et culicibus nascendi fata sint de caelestium siderum motibus adtributa aut, si id non putarent, nulla ratio videretur cur ea siderum vis in hominibus valeret, deficeret in ceteris.
- 32 Haec nos sicca et incondita et propemodum ieiuna oratione adtigimus.¹ Set Favorinus, ut hominis ingenium fuit utque est Graecae facundiae copia simul et venustas, latius ea et amoenius et splendidius et profluentius exequabatur, atque identidem com-

¹ adtigimus, *Skutsch*; adtingimus, *MSS.*

of each of them had its own peculiar conditions. But if," he said, "they answer that even in the life and death of men who are born at different times certain events may happen which are alike and similar, through some similar conjunction of the stars at a later time, why may not sometimes everything become equal, so that through such agreement and similarity of the stars many a Socrates and Antisthenes and Plato may appear, equal in birth, in person, in talent, in character, in their whole life and in their death? But this," said he, "can by no means whatever happen. Therefore they cannot properly use this argument against the inequality of men's births and the similarity of their death." He added that he excused them from this further inquiry: namely, if the time, the manner and the cause of men's life and death, and of all human affairs, were in heaven and with the stars, what would they say of flies, worms, sea urchins, and many other minute animals of land and sea? Were they too born and destroyed under the same laws as men? so that to frogs also and gnats either the same fates are assigned at birth by the movements of the constellations, or, if they do not believe that, there seemed to be no reason why that power of the stars should be effective with men and ineffectual with the other animals.

These remarks I have touched upon in a dry, unadorned, and almost jejune style. But Favorinus, such was the man's talent and such is at once the copiousness and the charm of Greek eloquence, delivered them at greater length and with more charm, brilliance and readiness, and from time to

- monebat ut caveremus ne qua nobis isti sycophantae ad faciendam fidem inreperent, quod viderentur
 33 quaedam interdum vera effutire aut spargere. “Non enim comprehensa,” inquit, “neque definita neque percepta dicunt, sed lubrica atque ambagiosa coniectatione nitentes, inter falsa atque vera pedetemptim quasi per tenebras ingredientes, eunt et aut multa temptando incidunt repente imprudentes in veritatem aut ipsorum, qui eos consulunt, multa credulitate ducente perveniunt callide ad ea quae vera sunt, et idcirco videntur in praeteritis rebus quam in futuris veritatem facilius imitari. Ista tamen omnia quae aut temere aut astute vera dicunt, prae ceteris,” inquit, “quae mentiuntur, pars ea non sit millesima.”
 34 Praeter haec autem quae dicentem Favorinum audivimus, multa etiam memini poetarum veterum testimonia, quibus huiuscemodi ambages fallaciosae confutantur. Ex quibus est Pacuvianum illud :

Nám si quae eventúra sunt provideant, aequiperént Iovi,

item Accianum illud :

Nihil (inquit) crédo auguribus, qui aúres verbis dívitant

Aliénas, suas ut aúro locupletént domus.

- 35 Idem Favorinus, deterrere volens ac depellere adulescentes a genethliacis istis et quibusdam aliis id genus, qui prodigiosis artibus futura omnia dicturos pollicentur, nullo pacto adeundos eos esse consulendosque huiuscemodi argumentis concludebat : “Aut
 36

¹ v. 407, Ribbeck³.

² v. 169, Ribbeck³.

time he warned us to take care lest in any way those sycophants should worm their way into our confidence by sometimes seeming to stumble upon, and give utterance to, something true. "For they do not," said he, "say anything that is tangible, definite or comprehensible, but depending upon slippery and roundabout conjecture, groping with cautious steps between truth and falsehood, as if walking in the dark, they go their way. And after making many attempts they either happen suddenly on the truth without knowing it, or led by the great credulity of those who consult them, they get hold by cunning of something true, and therefore obviously find it easier to come somewhere near the truth in past events than in those to come. Yet all the true things which they say through accident or cunning," said he, "are not a thousandth part of the falsehoods which they utter."

But besides these remarks which I heard Favorinus make, I recall many testimonies of the ancient poets, by which delusive fallacies of this kind are refuted. Among these is the following saying of Pacuvius : ¹

Could men divine the future, they'd match Jove.

Also this from Accius, who writes : ²

I trust the augurs not, who with mere words
Enrich men's ears, to load themselves with gold.

Favorinus too, wishing to deter and turn away young men from such calculators of nativities and from certain others of that kind, who profess to reveal all the future by means of magic arts, concluded with arguments of this sort, to show that they ought by no means to be resorted to and consulted.

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adversa," inquit, "eventura dicunt, aut prospera. Si dicunt prospera et fallunt, miser fies frustra expectando; si adversa dicunt et mentiuntur, miser fies frustra timendo; si vera respondent eaque sunt non prospera, iam inde ex animo miser fies, antequam e fato fias; si felicia promittunt eaque eventura sunt, tum plane duo erunt incommoda: et expectatio te spei suspensum fatigabit et futurum gaudii fructum spes tibi iam praefloraverit. Nullo igitur pacto utendum est istiusmodi hominibus res futuras praesagientibus."

II

Quem in modum disseruerit Favorinus consultus a me super officio iudicis.

- 1 Quo primum tempore a praetoribus lectus in iudices sum, ut iudicia quae appellantur "privata" susciperem, libros utriusque linguae de officio iudicis scriptos conquisivi, ut homo adulescens, a poetarum fabulis et a rhetorum epilogis ad iudicandas lites vocatus, rem iudiciariam, quoniam "vocis," ut dicitur, "vivae" penuria erat, ex "mutis," quod aiunt, "magistris" cognoscerem. Atque in dierum quidem diffissionibus conperendinationibusque et aliis quibusdam legitimis ritibus ex ipsa lege Iulia et ex Sabini Masurii et quorundam aliorum iurisperitorum com-
- 2 mentariis commoniti et adminiculati sumus. In his

¹ See note on xii. 13. 1.

² A law of Julius Caesar and Augustus regulating criminal processes.

“They predict,” said he, “either adverse or prosperous events. If they foretell prosperity and deceive you, you will be made wretched by vain expectations; if they foretell adversity and lie, you will be made wretched by useless fears. But if they predict truly and the events are unhappy, you will thereby be made wretched by anticipation, before you are fated to be so; if on the contrary they promise prosperity and it comes to pass, then there will clearly be two disadvantages: the anticipation of your hopes will wear you out with suspense, and hope will in advance have reaped the fruit of your approaching happiness. Therefore there is every reason why you should not resort to men of that kind, who profess knowledge of the future.”

II

How Favorinus discoursed when I consulted him about the duty of a judge.

At the time when I was first chosen by the praetors to be one of the judges in charge of the suits which are called “private,”¹ I hunted up books written in both languages on the duty of a judge, in order that, being a young man, called from poets’ tales and orators’ perorations to preside in court, I might from lack of the “living voice,” as they say, gain legal lore from so-called “mute counsellors.” And with regard to postponements and delays and some other legal principles I was advised and helped by the Julian Law itself² and by the commentaries of Masurius Sabinus³ and some other jurists.⁴ But in

¹ *Jur. Civ.* iii. 3, Bremer.

⁴ ii. 2, p. 567, Bremer.

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- autem, quae existere solent, negotiorum ambagibus et in ancipiti rationum diversarum circumstantia nihil quicquam nos huiusmodi libri iuverunt.
- 3 Nam, etsi consilia iudicibus ex praesentium causarum statu capienda sunt, generalia tamen quaedam praemonita et praecepta sunt, quibus ante causam praemuniri iudex praepararique ad incertos casus futurarum difficultatum debeat, sicut illa mihi tunc accidit inexplicabilis reperiendae sententiae ambiguitas.
- 4 Petebatur apud me pecunia, quae dicebatur data numerataque, sed qui petebat neque tabulis neque testibus id factum docebat et argumentis admodum
- 5 exilibus nitebatur. Sed eum constabat virum esse firme bonum notaeque et expertae fidei et vitae inculpatissimae, multaque et inlustria exempla probitatis
- 6 sinceritatisque eius expromebantur; illum autem unde petebatur hominem esse non bonae rei vitaeque turpi et sordida convictumque volgo in mendaciis plenumque esse perfidiarum et fraudum ostendebatur.
- 7 Is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, "expensi latione," "mensae rationibus," "chirographi exhibitione," "tabularum obsignatione," "testium
- 8 intercessionem," ex quibus omnibus si nulla re probaretur, dimitti iam se sane¹ oportere et adversarium de calumnia damnari, quod de utriusque autem vita atque factis diceretur, frustra id fieri atque dici; rem enim de petenda pecunia apud iudicem privatum agi, non apud censores de moribus.

¹ se sane, *Lion*; se, δ ; sane, γ .

¹ *i.e.* advanced or loaned by the claimant.

those complicated cases which often come up, and in the perplexity arising from conflicting opinions, such books gave me no aid at all. For although the opinions of judges ought to be formed from the conditions of the cases before them, yet there are certain general principles and precepts by which, before hearing a case, the judge ought to guard and prepare himself against the uncertain event of future difficulties ; as, for example, an inexplicable perplexity in coming to an opinion once befell me.

A sum of money was claimed before me, which was said to have been paid and counted out ;¹ but the claimant did not show this by documents or witnesses, but relied upon very slender arguments. It was clear, however, that he was a thoroughly good man, of well-known and tested integrity and of blameless life, and many striking instances of his probity and honesty were presented. On the other hand, the man upon whom the claim was made was shown to be of no substance, of base and evil life, often convicted of lying, and full of treachery and fraud. Yet he, along with his numerous advocates, noisily protested that the payment of the money ought to be shown in the usual way, by a "receipt for payment," by a "book of accounts," by "producing a signature," by "a sealed deed," or by the "testimony of witnesses" ; and if it could be shown in none of these ways, that he ought surely to be dismissed at once and his accuser found guilty of blackmail. He maintained that the testimony relating to the life and conduct of the two parties was irrelevant ; for this was a case of claiming money before a private judge, not a question of morals inquired into by the censors.

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- 9 Tunc ibi amici mei, quos rogaveram in consilium, viri exercitati atque in patrociniis et in operis fori celebres semperque se circumundique distrahentibus causis festinantes, non sedendum diutius ac nihil esse dubium dicebant quin absolvendus foret, quem accepisse pecuniam nulla probatione sollemni docebatur.
- 10 Sed enim ego homines cum considerabam, alterum fidei, alterum probri plenum spurcissimaeque vitae ac defamatissimae, nequaquam adduci potui ad absolvendum. Iussi igitur diem diffindi atque inde a
- 11 subselliis pergo ire ad Favorinum philosophum, quem in eo tempore Romae plurimum sectabar, atque ei de causa ac de hominibus quae apud me dicta fuerant, uti res erat, narro omnia ac peto ut et ipsum illud in quo haerebam, et cetera etiam quae observanda mihi forent in officio iudicis, faceret me ut earum rerum essem prudentior.
- 12 Tum Favorinus, religione illa cunctationis et sollicitudinis nostrae conprobata: "Id quidem," inquit, "super quo nunc deliberas, videri potest specie tenui parvaque esse. Sed si de omni quoque officio iudicis praeire tibi me vis, nequaquam est vel loci
- 13 huius vel temporis; est enim disceptatio ista multiugae et sinuosae quaestionis multaque et anxia
- 14 cura et circumspectantia indigens. Namque, ut pauca tibi nunc quaestionum capita adtingam, iam omnium primum hoc de iudicis officio quaeritur: si

Thereupon some friends of mine, whom I had asked to aid me with their advice, experienced men with a reputation gained in acting as advocates and in the business of the forum, who were always inclined to act in haste because of the suits everywhere demanding attention, declared there was no need of sitting longer and that there was no doubt that the defendant ought to be acquitted, since it could not be shown in any of the usual ways that he had received the money. But when I contemplated the men, one abounding in honesty, the other in baseness and of a most shameful and degraded life, I could not by any means be argued into an acquittal. I therefore ordered a postponement and from the bench I proceeded to go to the philosopher Favorinus, with whom I associated a great deal at Rome at that time. I told him the whole story of the suit and of the men, as it had been related to me, begging that with regard both to the matter about which I was then in doubt, as well as to others which I should have to consider in my position as judge, he should make me a man of greater wisdom in such affairs.

Then Favorinus, after commending my scrupulous hesitation and my conscientiousness said: "The question which you are now considering may seem to be of a trifling and insignificant character. But if you wish me to instruct you as to the full duties of a judge, this is by no means a fit place or time; for such a discussion involves many intricate questions and requires long and anxious attention and consideration. For—to touch at once upon a few leading questions for your benefit—the first query relating to the duty of a judge is this. If a judge

iudex forte id sciat, super qua re apud eum litigatur, eaque res uni ei, priusquam agi coepta aut in iudicium deducta sit, ex alio quodam negotio casuve¹ aliquo cognita liquido et comperta sit, neque id tamen in agenda causa probetur, oporteatne eum secundum ea quae sciens venit iudicare, an secundum
 15 ea quae aguntur? Id etiam," inquit, "quaeri solet, an deceat atque conveniat iudici causa iam cognita, si facultas esse videatur componendi negotii, officio paulisper iudicis dilato communis amicitiae et quasi
 16 pacificatoris partes recipere? Atque illud amplius ambigi ac dubitari scio, debeatne iudex inter cognoscendum ea quae dicto quaesitoque opus est dicere et quaerere, etiamsi cuius ea dici quaerique interest neque dicat neque postulet? Patrocinari enim prorsus hoc esse aiunt, non iudicare.

17 "Praeter haec super ea quoque re dissentitur, an ex usu exque officio sit iudicis, rem causamque de qua cognoscit interlocutionibus suis ita exprimere consignareque, ut ante sententiae tempus, ex iis quae apud eum in praesens confuse varieque dicuntur, proinde ut quoquo in loco ac tempore movetur, signa
 18 et indicia faciat motus atque sensus sui. Nam qui iudices," inquit, "acres atque celeres videntur, non aliter existimant rem qua de agitur indagari conpre-

¹ casuve, *Cramer*; casuque, *MSS.*

chance to have knowledge of a matter which is brought to trial before him, and the matter is clearly known and demonstrated to him alone from some external circumstance or event, before it has begun to be argued or brought into court, but nevertheless the same thing is not proved in the course of the trial, ought he to decide in accordance with what he knew beforehand, or according to the evidence in the case? This question also," said he, "is often raised, whether it is fitting and proper for a judge, after a case has been heard, if there seems to be an opportunity for compromising the dispute, to postpone the duty of a judge for a time and take the part of a common friend and peace-maker, as it were. And I know that this further is a matter of doubt and inquiry, whether a judge, when hearing a suit, ought to mention and ask about the things which it is for the interest of one of the parties to the suit to mention and inquire, even if the party in question neither mentions nor calls for them. For they say that this is in fact to play the part of an advocate, not of a judge.

"Besides these questions, there is disagreement also on this point, whether it is consistent with the practice and office of a judge by his occasional remarks so to explain and set forth the matter and the case which is being tried, that before the time of his decision, as the result of statements which at the time are made before him in a confused and doubtful form, he gives signs and indications of the emotions and feelings by which he is affected on each occasion and at every time. For those judges who give the impression of being keen and quick think that the matter in dispute cannot be examined

hendique posse, nisi is qui iudicat crebris interrogationibus necessariisque interlocutionibus et suos
 19 sensus aperiat et litigantium deprehendat. Contra autem qui sedatiores et graviores putantur negant iudicem debere ante sententiam, dum causa utrumque agitatur, quotiens aliqua re proposita motus est, totiens significare quid sentiat. Eventurum enim aiunt, ut, quia pro varietate propositionum argumentorumque alius atque alius motus animi patiendus est, aliter atque aliter eadem in causa eodemque in tempore sentire et interloqui videantur.

20 "Sed de his," inquit, "et ceteris huiusmodi iudicialis officii tractatibus et nos posthac, cum erit otium, dicere quid sentiamus conabimur et praecepta Aelii Tuberonis super officio iudicis, quae nuper-
 21 rime legi, recensebimus. Quod autem ad pecuniam pertinet quam apud iudicem peti dixisti, suadeo hercle tibi, utare M. Catonis, prudentissimi viri, consilio, qui, in oratione quam *Pro L. Turio* contra Cn. Gellium dixit, ita esse a maioribus traditum observatumque ait, ut si quod inter duos actum est neque tabulis neque testibus planum fieri possit, tum apud iudicem qui de ea re cognosceret, uter ex his vir melior esset quaereretur et, si pares essent seu boni pariter seu mali, tum illi unde petitur
 22 crederetur ac secundum eum iudicaretur. In hac

¹ *Tempore* evidently refers to the whole period of the trial; Favorinus seems to use the word in a double sense, to emphasize his point.

² li., Jordan.

and understood, unless the judge by frequent questions and necessary interruptions makes his own opinion clear and grasps that of the litigants. But, on the other hand, those who have a reputation for calmness and dignity maintain that the judge ought not, before giving his decision and while the case is being pleaded by both parties, to indicate his opinion whenever he is influenced by some argument that is brought forward. For they say that the result will be, since one emotion of the mind after another must be excited by the variety of points and arguments, that such judges will seem to feel and speak differently about the same case and almost at the same time.¹

“But,” said he, “about these and other similar discussions as to the duty of a judge I shall attempt to give you my views later, when we have leisure, and I will repeat the precepts of Aelius Tubero on the subject, which I have read very recently. But so far as concerns the money which you said was claimed before your tribunal, I advise you, by Heaven! to follow the counsel of that shrewdest of men, Marcus Cato; for he, in the speech which he delivered *For Lucius Turius against Gnaeus Gellius*,² said that this custom had been handed down and observed by our forefathers, that if a question at issue between two men could not be proved either by documents or witnesses, then the question should be raised before the judge who was trying the case which of the two was the better man, and if they were either equally good or equally bad, that then the one upon whom the claim was made should be believed and the verdict should be given in his favour. But in this case about which you are in

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autem causa de qua tu ambigis, optimus est qui petit, unde petitur deterrimus, et res est inter duos
23 acta sine testibus. Eas igitur et credas ei qui petit, condemnesque eum de quo petitur, quoniam, sicuti dicis, duo pares non sunt et qui petit melior est.”

24 Hoc quidem mihi tum Favorinus, ut virum philo-
25 sophum decuit, suasit. Sed maius ego altiusque id esse existimavi quam quod meae aetati et mediocritati conveniret, ut cognovisse et condemnasse de moribus, non de probationibus rei gestae viderer; ut absolverem tamen inducere in animum non quivi et propterea iuravi, mihi non liquere, atque ita iudicatu illo solutus sum.

26 Verba ex oratione M. Catonis cuius commemoravit Favorinus, haec sunt: “Atque ego a maioribus memoria sic accepi: si quis quid alter ab altero peterent, si ambo pares essent, sive boni sive mali essent, quod duo res¹ gessissent uti testes non interessent, illi unde petitur, ei potius credendum esse. Nunc si sponsionem fecissent² Gellius cum Turio: ‘Ni vir melior esset Gellius quam Turius,’ nemo, opinor, tam insanus esset qui iudicaret meliorem esse Gellium quam Turium; si non melior Gellius est Turio, potius oportet credi unde petitur.”

¹ rei, *Rutgers*; pares, *Skutsch*.

² fecisset, *NO*.

doubt the claimant is a person of the highest character and the one on whom the claim is made is the worst of men, and there are no witnesses to the transaction between the two. So then go and give credit to the claimant and condemn the one on whom the claim is made, since, as you say, the two are not equal and the claimant is the better man."

This was the advice which Favorinus gave me at that time, as became a philosopher. But I thought that I should show more importance and presumption than became my youth and humble merit, if I appeared to sit in judgment on and condemn a man from the characters of the disputants rather than from the evidence in the case; yet I could not make up my mind to acquit the defendant, and accordingly I took oath that the matter was not clear to me and in that way I was relieved from rendering a decision.

The words of the speech of Marcus Cato which Favorinus mentioned are these: "And I have learnt this from the tradition of our ancestors: if anyone claim anything from another, and both are equally either good or bad, provided there are no witnesses to the transaction between the two, the one from whom the claim is made ought rather to be credited. Now, if Gellius had made a wager¹ with Turio on the issue, 'Provided Gellius were not a better man than Turio,' no one, I think, would be so mad as to decide that Gellius is better than Turio; if Gellius is not better than Turio, the one from whom the claim is made ought preferably to be credited."

¹ See note on vi. 11. 9.

III

An aemuli offensique inter sese fuerint Xenophon et Plato.

- 1 Qui de Xenophontis Platonisque vita et moribus pleraque omnia exquisitissime scripsere, non a fuisse ab eis motus quosdam tacitos et occultos simultatis aemulationisque mutuae putaverunt et eius rei argumenta quaedam coniectaria ex eorum scriptis
 2 protulerunt. Ea sunt profecto huiuscemodi: quod neque a Platone in tot numero libris mentio usquam facta sit Xenophontis neque item contra ab eo in suis libris Platonis, quamquam uterque ac maxime Plato complurium Socratis sectatorum in sermonibus
 3 quos scripsit commemoraverit. Id etiam esse non sinceræ neque amicae voluntatis indicium crediderunt, quod Xenophon inclito illi operi Platonis, quod de optimo statu reipublicae civitatisque administrandae scriptum est, lectis ex eo duobus fere libris qui primi in vulgus exierant, opposuit contra conscripsitque diversum regiae administrationis
 4 genus, quod Παιδείας Κύρου inscriptum est. Eo facto scriptoque eius usque adeo permotum esse Platonem ferunt, ut quodam in libro, mentione Cyri regis habita, retractandi levandique eius operis gratia, virum quidem Cyrum navum et strenuum fuisse dixerit, παιδείας δὲ οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἤφθαι τὸ παράπαν; haec enim verba sunt de Cyro Platonis.
 5 Praeterea putant id quoque ad ista, quae dixi,

¹ *De Legg.* 12, p. 694, c.

III

Whether Plato and Xenophon were rivals and not on good terms with each other.

THOSE who have written most carefully and thoroughly about the life and character of Xenophon and Plato have expressed the belief that they were not free from certain secret and concealed feelings of enmity and rivalry of each other, and they have set forth some conjectural evidence of this, drawn from their writings. These are in fact of this sort: that Plato in his great number of works nowhere makes mention of Xenophon, nor, on the other hand, does Xenophon mention Plato in his writings, although both men, and in particular Plato in the dialogues which he wrote, mention many followers of Socrates. This too they thought was an indication of no sincerely friendly feeling: that Xenophon in opposition to that celebrated work of Plato, which he wrote on the best form of constitution and of governing a city-state, having barely read the two books of Plato's work which were first made public, proposed a different mode of government (to wit, a monarchy) in the work entitled Παιδεία Κύρου, or *The Education of Cyrus*. They say that Plato was so disturbed by that conduct and book of his, that having made mention of king Cyrus in one of his own books, in order to criticize and belittle Xenophon's work he said¹ that Cyrus was indeed a strong and active man, but "had by no means had a fitting education"; for these are Plato's words about Cyrus.

Moreover, they think that this also is added to

accedere: quod Xenophon, in libris quos dictorum atque factorum Socratis commentarios composuit, negat Socraten de caeli atque naturae causis rationibusque umquam disputavisse, ac ne disciplinas quidem ceteras, quae μαθήματα Graeci appellant, quae ad bene beateque vivendum non pergerent, aut attigisse aut comprobasse, idcircoque turpiter eos mentiri dicit, qui dissertationes istiusmodi
 6 Socrati adtribuerent. "Hoc autem," inquit, "Xenophon cum scripsit, Platonem videlicet notat, in cuius libris Socrates physica et musica et geo-
 7 metrica disserit." Sed enim de viris optimis et gravissimis si credendum hoc aut suspicandum fuit, causam equidem esse arbitror non obtrectationis nec invidiae neque de gloria maiore parienda certationis; haec enim procul a moribus philosophiae absunt, in quibus illi duo omnium iudicio excelluerunt.
 8 Quae igitur est opinionis istius ratio? Haec pro-
 9 fecto est: aequiperatio ipsa plerumque et paritas virtutum inter sese consimilium, etiamsi contentionis studium et voluntas abest, speciem tamen aemu-
 10 lationis creat. Nam cum ingenia quaedam magna duorum pluriumve in eiusdem rei studio inlustrium aut pari sunt fama aut proxima, oritur apud diversos favisores eorum industriae¹ laudisque aestumandae contentio. Tum postea ex alieno certamine ad eos quoque ipsos contagium certationis adspirat cursusque eorum ad eandem virtutis calcem pergentium, quando est compar vel ambiguus, in aemulandi

¹ inlustriae, suggested by Hosius.

¹ *Memorabilia*, i. l. 11.

² For *ambiguus* in this sense see Virg. *Aen.* v. 326.

what I have already said: that Xenophon, in the book which he wrote as records of the sayings and doings of Socrates,¹ asserts that Socrates never discussed the causes and laws of the heavens and of nature, and that he never touched upon or approved the other sciences, called by the Greeks *μαθήματα*, which did not contribute to a good and happy life; accordingly, he says that those who have attributed discourses of that kind to Socrates are guilty of a base falsehood.

“But when Xenophon wrote this,” they say, “he of course refers to Plato, in whose works Socrates discourses on physics, music and geometry.” But if anything of this kind was to be believed, or even suspected, in noble and dignified men, I do not believe that the motive was hostility or envy, or a contest for gaining greater glory; for such considerations are wholly alien to the character of philosophers, among whom those two were in all men’s judgment pre-eminent. What then is the reason for that opinion? Undoubtedly this: the mere equality and likeness of kindred talents, even though the desire and inclination of contention be absent, nevertheless create an appearance of rivalry. For when two or more men of great intellectual gifts, who have gained distinction in the same pursuit, are of equal or nearly equal fame, then there arises among their various partisans emulation in expressing an estimate of their efforts and merit. Then later, from the contention of others, the contagion of rivalry spreads to the men themselves, and while they are pressing on to the same goal of honour, the race is so even, or almost even,² that it comes imperceptibly under a sus-

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- suspiciones non suo, sed faventium studio delabitur.
- 11 Proinde igitur et Xenophon et Plato, Socraticae amoenitatis duo lumina, certare aemularique inter sese existimati sunt, quia de his apud alios uter esset exuperantior certabatur et quia duae eminentiae, cum simul iunctae in arduum nituntur, simulacrum quoddam contentionis aemulae pariunt.

IV

Quod apte Chrysippus et graphice imaginem Iustitiae modulis coloribusque verborum depinxit.

- 1 CONDIGNÈ mehercule et condecore Chrysippus, in librorum qui inscribuntur *Περὶ Καλοῦ καὶ Ἠδονῆς* primo, os et oculos Iustitiae vultumque eius severis atque venerandis verborum coloribus depinxit.
- 2 Facit quippe imaginem Iustitiae fierique solitam esse dicit a pictoribus rhetoribusque antiquioribus ad hunc ferme modum: "Forma atque filo virginali, aspectu vehementi et formidabili, luminibus oculorum acribus, neque humilis neque atrocis, sed
- 3 reverendae cuiusdam tristitiae dignitate." Ex imaginis autem istius significatione intellegi voluit, iudicem, qui Iustitiae antistes est, oportere esse gravem, sanctum, severum, incorruptum, inadulabilem contraque improbos nocentesque inmisericordem atque inexorabilem erectumque et arduum ac potentem, vi et maiestate aequitatis veritatisque terrificum.
- 4 Verba ipsa Chrysippi de Iustitia scripta haec

¹ They were not rivals, but both equally eager to attain "virtue." Thus they seem like competitors in a race, and

picion of rivalry, not from any purpose of their own, but from the zeal of their partisans.¹ So then Xenophon and Plato, two stars of Socrates' charming philosophy, were believed to contend with and rival each other, because others strove to show that one or the other was the superior, and because two eminent characters, when they are labouring side by side for a lofty aim, beget a kind of appearance of rivalry and competition.

IV

That Chrysippus skilfully and vividly represented the likeness of Justice in melodious and picturesque language.

Most worthily, by Heaven! and most elegantly did Chrysippus, in the first book of his work entitled *On Beauty and Pleasure*, depict the face and eyes of Justice, and her aspect, with austere and noble word-painting. For he represents the figure of Justice, and says that it was usually represented by the painters and orators of old in about the following manner: "Of maidenly form and bearing, with a stern and fearsome countenance, a keen glance of the eye, and a dignity and solemnity which was neither mean nor cruel, but awe-inspiring." From the spirit of this representation he wished it to be understood that the judge, who is the priest of Justice, ought to be dignified, holy, austere, incorruptible, not susceptible to flattery, pitiless and inexorable towards the wicked and guilty, vigorous, lofty, and powerful, terrible by reason of the force and majesty of equity and truth. Chrysippus' own words about Justice

as they run so that you can hardly tell which leads, their partisans insist on regarding them as rivals.

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sunt: Παρθένος δὲ εἶναι λέγεται κατὰ σύμβολον τοῦ ἀδιάφθορος εἶναι καὶ μηδαμῶς ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς κακούργοις, μηδὲ προσίεσθαι μήτε τοὺς ἐπιεικεῖς λόγους μήτε παραίτησιν καὶ δέησιν μήτε κολακείαν μήτε ἄλλο μηδὲν τῶν τοιούτων· οἷς ἀκολούθως καὶ σκυθρωπὴ γράφεται καὶ συνεστηκὸς ἔχουσα τὸ πρόσωπον καὶ ἔντονον καὶ δεδορκὸς βλέπουσα, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν ἀδίκους φόβον ἐμποιεῖν, τοῖς δὲ δικαίοις θάρσος· τοῖς μὲν προσφιλοῦς ὄντος τοῦ τοιούτου προσώπου, τοῖς δὲ ἐτέροις προσάντους.

- 5 Haec verba Chrysippi eo etiam magis ponenda existimavi, ut prompta ad considerandum iudicandumque sint, quoniam legentibus ea nobis delicatiorum¹ quidam disciplinarum philosophi, Saevitiae imaginem istam esse, non Iustitiae, dixerunt.

V

Lis atque contentio grammaticorum Romae inlustrium enarrata, super casu vocativo vocabuli quod est "egregius."

- 1 DEFESSUS ego quondam diutina commentatione laxandi levandique animi gratia in Agrippae campo deambulabam. Atque ibi duos forte grammaticos conspicatus non parvi in urbe Roma nominis, certationi eorum acerrimae adfui, cum alter in casu

¹ delicatiores, ω; corr. by Stephanus.

¹ The *campus Agrippae*, laid out by the famous minister of Augustus, was finished and dedicated by the emperor in

are as follows: "She has the title of virgin as a symbol of her purity and an indication that she has never given way to evil-doers, that she has never yielded to soothing words, to prayers and entreaties, to flattery, nor to anything of that kind. Therefore she is properly represented too as stern and dignified, with a serious expression and a keen, steadfast glance, in order that she may inspire fear in the wicked and courage in the good; to the latter, as her friends, she presents a friendly aspect, to the former a stern face."

I thought it the more necessary to quote these words of Chrysippus, in order that they might be before us for consideration and judgment, since, on hearing me read them, some philosophers who are more sentimental in their views called that a representation of Cruelty rather than of Justice.

V

The strife and contention of two eminent grammarians at Rome as to the vocative case of *egregius*.

ONCE upon a time, wearied with constant writing, I was walking in the park of Agrippa¹ for the purpose of relieving and resting my mind. And there, as it chanced, I saw two grammarians of no small repute in the city of Rome, and was a witness of a violent dispute between them, one maintaining

7 B.C. It extended from the line of the *aqua Virgo* on the south at least as far as the modern *via S. Claudio* on the north, and from the *via Lata* to the slope of the Quirinal hill, although its eastern boundary is quite uncertain; see Platner, *Topog.*², p. 477.

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vocativo "vir egregi" dicendum contenderet, alter "vir egregie."

- 2 Ratio autem eius, qui "egregi" oportere dici censebat, huiuscemodi fuit: "Quaecumque," inquit, "nomina seu vocabula recto casu numero singulari 'us' syllaba finiuntur, in quibus ante ultimam syllabam posita est *i* littera, ea omnia casu vocativo *i* littera terminantur, ut 'Caelius Caeli,' 'modius modi,' 'tertius terti,' 'Accius Acci,' 'Titius Titi' et similia omnia; sic igitur 'egregius,' quoniam 'us' syllaba in casu nominandi finitur eamque syllabam praecedit *i* littera, habere debet in casu vocandi *i* litteram extremam et idcirco 'egregi,' non 'egregie,' rectius dicetur. Nam 'divus' et 'rivus' et 'clivus' non 'us' syllaba terminantur, sed ea quae per duo *u* scribenda est, propter cuius syllabae sonum declarandum reperta erat nova littera, quae 'digamma' appellabatur."
- 3 Hoc ubi ille alter audivit, "O," inquit, "egregie grammaticae vel, si id mavis, egregissime, dic, oro te, 'inscius' et 'impius' et 'sobrius' et 'ebrius' et 'proprius' et 'propitius' et 'anxius' et 'contrarius,' quae 'us' syllaba finiuntur, in quibus ante ultimam syllabam *i* littera est, quem casum vocandi habent? Me enim pudor et verecundia tenent,
- 4 pronuntiare ea secundum tuam definitionem." Sed cum ille paulisper oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus reticisset et mox tamen se conlegisset eandemque illam quam definierat regulam retineret

¹ The Greek digamma had practically the form of Latin F and the pronunciation of Latin V (the semi-vowel). The Romans used the character to represent the sound of *f*, at first with the addition of the aspirate *h* (as in *fheshaked*, *C.I.L.* i². 3 and xiv. 4123) and afterwards alone.

that *vir egregi* was the proper form of the vocative case, the other *vir egregie*.

The argument of the one who thought that we should say *egregi* was of this sort: "Whatever nouns or words," said he, "end in the nominative singular in the syllable *us* preceded by *i*, in the vocative case terminate in the letter *i*, as *Caelius Caeli*, *modius modi*, *tertius terti*, *Accius Acci*, *Titius Titi*, and the like; so then *egregius*, since it ends in the syllable *us* in the nominative and the letter *i* precedes that syllable, must in the vocative singular have *i* for the final letter, and therefore it is correct to say *egregi*, not *egregie*. For *divus* and *rivus* and *clivus* do not end in the syllable *us*, but in that which ought to be written with two *u*'s, and in order to indicate that sound a new letter was devised, which was called the *digamma*."¹

When the other heard this, he said: *O egregie grammaticæ*, or if you prefer, *egregissime*, tell me, I pray you, what is the vocative case of *inscius*, *impius*, *sobrius*, *ebrius*, *proprius*, *propitius*, *anxius*, and *contrarius*, which end in the syllable *us* and have the letter *i* before the final syllable? For shame and modesty prevent me from pronouncing them according to your rule." Now the other, overcome by the accumulation of so many words against him, remained silent for a time; but then he nevertheless rallied, and upheld and defended that same rule which he

Since V was used both for the vowel *u* and the semi-vowel *v*, the emperor Claudius introduced an inverted digamma (Ϝ), to represent the latter sound; see Suet. *Claud.* xii. 3 and (e.g.) *C.I.L.* vi. 919. The writing of F for V, to which Gellius seems to refer, was apparently confined to a few grammarians; see Cassiodorus, vii. 148. 8 K and Priscian, ii. 11. 5 K.

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et propugnaret diceretque et "proprium" et "propitium" et "anxium" et "contrarium" itidem in casu vocativo dicendum, ut "adversarius" et "extrarius" diceretur; "inscium" quoque et "impium" et "ebrium" et "sobrium" insolentius quidem paulo, sed rectius per *i* litteram, non per *e*, in eodem casu pronuntiandum, eaque inter eos contentio longius duceretur, non arbitratus ego operae pretium esse eadem istaec diutius audire, clamantes compugnantesque illos reliqui.

VI

Cuimodi sint quae speciem doctrinarum habeant, sed neque delectent neque utilia sint; atque inibi de vocabulis singularum urbium regionumque inmutatis.

- 1 Homo nobis familiaris, in litterarum cultu non ignobilis magnamque aetatis partem in libris versatus "Adiutum," inquit, "ornatumque volo ire *Noctes* tuas"; et simul dat mihi librum grandi volumine doctrinae omnigenus, ut ipse dicebat, praescatentem, quem sibi elaboratum esse ait ex multis et variis et remotis lectionibus, ut ex eo sumerem quantum liberet rerum memoria dignarum.
- 2 Accipio cupidus et libens, tamquam si copiae cornu nactus essem, et recondo me penitus, ut sine arbitris legam.
- 3 At quae ibi scripta erant, pro Iuppiter, mera miracula! quo nomine fuerit qui primus "grammaticus" appellatus est; et quot fuerint Pythagorae nobiles, quot Hippocratae; et cuiusmodi fuisse

had laid down, maintaining that *proprius*, *propitius*, *anxius* and *contrarius* ought to have the same form in the vocative case as *adversarius* and *extrarius*; that *inscius* also and *impius* and *ebrius* and *sobrius* were somewhat less commonly, nevertheless more correctly, made to end in that same case in the letter *i* rather than *e*. But as this contest of theirs was likely to be continued for some time, I did not think it worth while to listen to those same arguments any longer, and I left them shouting and wrangling.

VI

Of what kind are the things which have the appearance of learning, but are neither entertaining nor useful; and also of changes in the names of several cities and regions.

A FRIEND of mine, a man not without fame as a student of literature, who had passed a great part of his life among books, said to me: "I should like to aid and adorn your *Nights*," at the same time presenting me with a book of great bulk, overflowing, as he himself put it, with learning of every kind. He said that he had compiled it as the result of wide, varied and abstruse reading, and he invited me to take from it as much as I liked and thought worthy of record. I took the book eagerly and gladly, as if I had got possession of the horn of plenty, and shut myself up in order to read it without interruption.

But what was written there was, by Jove! merely a list of curiosities: the name of the man who was first called a "grammarian"; the number of famous men named Pythagoras and Hippocrates; Homer's

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Homerus dicat in Ulixis domo *λαύρην*; et quam ob causam Telemachus cubans iunctim sibi cubantem Pisistratum non manu adtigerit, sed pedis ictu excitarit; et Euryclia Telemachum quo genere claustrum incluserit; et quapropter idem poeta rosam non norit, oleum ex rosa norit. Atque illud etiam scriptum fuit, quae nomina fuerint sociorum Ulixis, qui a Scylla rapti laceratique sunt; utrum *ἐν τῇ ἔσω θαλάσση* Ulixes erraverit *κατ' Ἀρίσταρχον* an *ἐν τῇ ἔξω κατὰ Κράτητα*; item etiam istuc scriptum

4 fuit, qui sint apud Homerum versus isopsephi; et quorum ibi nominum *παραστιχίς* reperiatur; et quis adeo versus sit, qui per singula vocabula singulis syllabis increseat; ac deinde qua ratione dixerit singulas pecudes in singulos annos terna parere; et ex quinque operimentis quibus Achillis clipeus munitus est, quod factum ex auro est summum sit an medium, et praeterea quibus urbibus regionibusque vocabula iam mutata sint, quod Boeotia ante appellata fuerit "Aonia," quod Aegyptus "Aeria," quod Creta quoque eodem nomine "Aeria" dicta sit, quod Attice "Ἀκτὴ," quod Corinthus "Ephyre," quod Macedonia "Ἡμαθία," quod Thesalia "Αἰμονία," quod Tyros "Sarra," quod Thracia ante "Sithonia"¹ dicta sit, quod Paestum "Ἰοσειδώνιον."

5 Haec item atque alia multa istiusmodi scripta in eo libro fuerunt.

Quem cum statim properans redderem: "Ὁναϊό

¹ Sithonia, *Hertz*; Sithon, *MSS.*

¹ *Odyss.* xxii. 128, 137.

² *Odyss.* i. 441.

³ *Odyss.* xii. 245.

² *Odyss.* xv. 44.

⁴ *Iliad* xxiii. 186.

⁵ p. 244, *Lehrs.*

description¹ of the *λαυρή*, or "narrow passage," in the house of Ulysses; why Telemachus did not touch Pisistratus, who was lying beside him, with his hand, but awakened him by a kick;² with what kind of bolt Euryclia shut in Telemachus;³ and why the same poet did not know the rose, but did know oil made from roses.⁴ It also contained the names of the companions of Ulysses who were seized and torn to pieces by Scylla;⁵ whether the wanderings of Ulysses were in the inner sea, as Aristarchus believed,⁶ or in the outer sea, according to Crates. There was also a list of the isopsephic verses in Homer;⁷ what names in the same writer are given in the form of an acrostic; what verse it is in which each word is a syllable longer than the preceding word;⁸ by what rule each head of cattle produces three offspring each year;⁹ of the five layers with which the shield of Achilles was strengthened, whether the one made of gold was on top or in the middle;¹⁰ and besides what regions and cities had had a change of name, as Boeotia was formerly called *Aonia*, Egypt *Aeria*, Crete by the same name *Aeria*, Attica *Acte*, Corinth *Ephyre*, Macedonia *Emathia*, Thessaly *Haemonia*, Tyre *Sarra*, Thrace *Sithonia*, Paestum *Poseidonia*.¹¹

These things and many others of the same kind were included in that book.

Hastening to return it to him at once, I said: "I

¹ That is, those whose letters, treated as figures, amounted to the same sum, thus *Iliad* vii. 264 and 265 = 3498. See Suet. *Nero* xxxix. 2 and note *a* (*L.C.L.*).

² An example is *Iliad* iii. 182, ὦ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη μοιρηγενὲς ὀλβιοδαίμων. ³ *Odysse*, iv. 86. ¹⁰ *Iliad* xx. 269.

¹¹ The original name was Ποσειδωνία; Ποσειδώνιον was in Pallene. Gellius seems to have made a slip. Ποσειδώνιον means a temple of Poseidon.

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σου," inquam, "doctissime virorum, ταύτης τῆς πολυμαθίας et librum hunc opulentissimum recipe, nil prosus ad nostras paupertinas litteras congruentem. Nam meae *Noctes*, quas instructum ornatumque isti, de uno maxime illo versu Homeri quaerunt, quem Socrates prae omnibus semper rebus sibi esse cordi dicebat :

Ὅτι τοι ἐν μεγάροισι κακὸν τ' ἀγαθὸν τε τέτυκται."

VII

Quod M. Varro Cn. Pompeio, consuli primum designato, commentarium dedit, quem appellavit ipse *Εἰσαγωγικόν*, de officio senatus habendi.

1 GNAEO POMPEIO consulatus primus cum M. Crasso
2 designatus est. Eum magistratum Pompeius cum
initurus foret, quoniam per militiae tempora senatus
habendi consulendique,¹ rerum expers urbanarum
fuit, M. Varronem, familiarem suum, rogavit uti
commentarium faceret *Εἰσαγωγικόν*—sic enim Varro
ipse appellat—, ex quo disceret quid facere dicere-
3 que deberet, cum senatum consuleret. Eum librum
commentarium, quem super ea re Pompeio fecerat,
perisse Varro ait in litteris quas ad Oppianum

¹ senatus . . . consulendique *deleted by C. W. F. Müller*; reliquarumque rerum, *Mommsen*; omninoque rerum, *Mähly*.

¹ *Odyss.* iv. 392.

² The emphasis is on the last two words. Socrates thought that the chief value of the study of philosophy was its effect

congratulate you, most learned sir, on this display of encyclopaedic erudition; but take back this precious volume, which does not have the slightest connection with my humble writings. For my *Nights*, which you wish to assist and adorn, base their inquiries especially on that one verse of Homer which Socrates said was above all other things always dear to him: ¹

Whate'er of good and ill has come to you at home." ²

VII

That Marcus Varro presented Gnaeus Pompeius, when he was consul elect for the first time, with a commentary, which Varro himself called *Εισαγωγικός*,³ on the method of conducting meetings of the senate.

GNAEUS POMPEIUS was elected consul for the first time with Marcus Crassus. When he was on the point of entering upon the office, because of his long military service he was unacquainted with the method of convening and consulting the senate, and of city affairs in general. He therefore asked his friend Marcus Varro to make him a book of instructions (*Εισαγωγικός*, as Varro himself termed it), from which he might learn what he ought to say and do when he brought a measure before the House. Varro in letters which he wrote to Op-

on the student's own life and character. Gellius apparently means that he is collecting materials for home consumption; see Praef. i, *ut liberis meis partae istiusmodi remissiones essent*.

³ The word means *Introductory*. It was what we should call a "Handbook of Parliamentary Practice."

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dedit, quae sunt in libro *Epistolicarum Quaestionum* quarto, in quibus litteris, quoniam quae ante scripserat non comparebant, docet rursum multa ad eam rem ducentia.

- 4 Primum ibi ponit qui fuerint per quos more maiorum senatus haberi soleret eosque nominat: "dictatorem, consules, praetores, tribunos plebi, interregem, praefectum urbi," neque alii praeter hos ius fuisse dixit facere senatusconsultum, quotiensque usus venisset ut omnes isti magistratus eodem tempore Romae essent, tum quo supra ordine scripti essent, qui eorum prior aliis esset, ei potissimum senatus consulendi ius fuisse ait, deinde
5 extraordinario iure tribunos quoque militares, qui pro consulibus fuissent, item decemviros, quibus imperium consulare tum esset,¹ item triumviros reipublicae constituendae causa creatos ius consulendi senatum habuisse.
- 6 Postea scripsit de intercessionibus dixitque intercedendi ne senatusconsultum fieret ius fuisse iis solis qui eadem potestate qua ii qui senatusconsultum facere vellent maioreve essent.
- 7 Tum adscripsit de locis in quibus senatusconsultum fieri iure posset, docuitque confirmavitque, nisi in loco per augurem constituto, quod "tem-

¹ *I.e.* datum esset or datum fuisset, *Mommsen*; tum esset, *MSS.*

¹ i, p. 195, *Bipont.*

² i, p. 125, *Bremer.*

³ From 444 to 384 B.C. military tribunes with consular authority took the place of the consuls.

⁴ The *decemviri legibus scribundis*, who drew up the *Twelve Tables* in 450 B.C.

pianus, contained in the fourth book of his *Investigations in Epistolary Form*, says¹ that this notebook which he made for Pompey on that subject was lost; and since what he had previously written was no longer in existence, he repeats in those letters a good deal bearing upon the same subject.²

First of all, he tells us there by what magistrates the senate was commonly convened according to the usage of our forefathers, naming these: "the dictator, consuls, praetors, tribunes of the commons, interrex, and prefect of the city." No other except these, he said, had the right to pass a decree of the senate, and whenever it happened that all those magistrates were in Rome at the same time, then he says that the first in the order of the list which I have just quoted had the prior right of bringing a matter before the senate; next, by an exceptional privilege, the military tribunes also who had acted as consuls,³ and likewise the decemvirs,⁴ who in their day had consular authority, and the triumvirs⁵ appointed to reorganize the State, had the privilege of bringing measures before the House.

Afterwards he wrote about vetoes, and said that the right to veto a decree of the senate belonged only to those who had the same authority⁶ as those who wished to pass the decree, or greater power.

He then added a list of the places in which a decree of the senate might lawfully be made, and he showed and maintained that this was regular only

¹ The second triumvirate of Antony, Octavian and Lepidus; cf. iii. 9. 4 and the note.

² *Potestate* is used in the technical sense. "The *par potestas* conferred on the colleague of the presiding officer the right to interpose his veto" (Abbott, *Roman Political Institutions*, § 274).

plum" appellaretur, senatusconsultum factum esset, iustum id non fuisse. Propterea et in curia Hostilia et in Pompeia et post in Iulia, cum profana ea loca fuissent, templa esse per augures constituta, ut in iis senatusconsulta more maiorum iusta fieri possent. Inter quae id quoque scriptum reliquit, non omnes aedes sacras templa esse ac ne aedem quidem Vestae templum esse.

- 8 Post haec deinceps dicit senatusconsultum ante exortum aut post occasum solem factum ratum non fuisse, opus etiam censorium fecisse existimatos per quos eo tempore senatusconsultum factum esset.
- 9 Docet deinde inibi multa: quibus diebus habere senatum ius non sit; immolareque hostiam prius auspiciarique debere, qui senatum habiturus esset, de rebusque divinis prius quam humanis ad senatum referendum esse; tum porro referri oportere aut infinite de republica aut de singulis rebus finite; senatusque consultum fieri duobus modis: aut per discessionem, si consentiretur, aut, si res dubia esset, per singulorum sententias exquisitas; singulos autem

¹ A *templum* (from *temno*) was originally a sacred precinct.

² The *curia Hostilia*, on the Comitium (see iv. 5. 1 and note 3), was the earliest senate house, ascribed to Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. It was restored by Sulla in 80 B.C., rebuilt by Faustus Sulla after its destruction by fire in 52 B.C. The *curia Julia* was begun by Caesar in 45 B.C. The *curia Pompei*, in which Caesar was murdered, was built by Pompey in 55 B.C., near his theatre. Whether it was an *exedra* of his colonnade, or a separate building, is uncertain.

³ The shrine or temple of Vesta, in spite of its sacred character, was not a consecrated *templum*. It was said to

in a place which had been appointed by an augur, and called a "temple."¹ Therefore in the Hostilian Senate House² and the Pompeian, and later in the Julian, since those were unconsecrated places, "temples" were established by the augurs, in order that in those places lawful decrees of the senate might be made according to the usage of our forefathers. In connection with which he also wrote this, that not all sacred edifices are temples, and that not even the shrine of Vesta was a temple.³

After this he goes on to say that a decree of the senate made before sunrise or after sunset was not valid, and that those through whom a decree of the senate was made at that time were thought to have committed an act deserving censure.

Then he gives much instruction on the same lines: on what days it was not lawful to hold a meeting of the senate; that one who was about to hold a meeting of the senate should first offer up a victim and take the auspices; that questions relating to the gods ought to be presented to the senate before those affecting men; then further that resolutions should be presented indefinitely,⁴ as affecting the general welfare, or definitely on specific cases; that a decree of the senate was made in two ways: either by division if there was general agreement, or if the matter was disputed, by calling for the opinion of each senator; furthermore the senators ought to

have been built by Numa, and was certainly very ancient. It was burned and rebuilt several times, the last restoration being in A.D. 196 by Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus.

⁴ That is, in general terms, as in Livy xxii. 1. 5, *cum (consul) de re publica rettulisset*, i.e. "had proposed a general discussion of the interests of the State."

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debere consuli gradatim incipique a consulari gradu. Ex quo gradu semper quidem antea primum rogari solitum, qui princeps in senatum lectus esset; tum autem, cum haec scriberet, novum morem institutum refert per ambitionem gratiamque, ut is primus rogaretur quem rogare vellet qui haberet senatum, 10 dum is tamen ex gradu consulari esset. Praeter haec de pignore quoque capiendo disserit deque multa dicenda senatori qui, cum in senatum venire 11 deberet, non adesset. Haec et alia quaedam id genus in libro quo supra dixi M. Varro epistula ad Oppianum scripta executus est.

12 Sed quod ait senatusconsultum duobus modis fieri solere, aut conquisitis sententiis aut per discessionem, parum convenire videtur cum eo quod Ateius Capito 13 in *Coniectaneis* scriptum reliquit. Nam in libro VIII. Tuberonem dicere ait nullum senatusconsultum fieri posse non discessione facta, quia in omnibus senatusconsultis, etiam in iis quae per relationem fierent, discessio esset necessaria, idque ipse Capito verum esse adfirmat. Sed de hac omni re alio in loco plenius accuratiusque nos meminisse scribere.

¹ Cf. Suet. *Jul.* xxi.

be asked their opinions in order, beginning with the grade of consul. And in that grade in former times the one to be called upon first was always the one who had first been enrolled in the senate; but at the time when he was writing he said that a new custom had become current, through partiality and a desire to curry favour, of asking first for the opinion of the one whom the presiding officer wished to call upon, provided however that he was of consular rank.¹ Besides this he discoursed about seizure of goods² and the imposing of a fine upon a senator who was not present when it was his duty to attend a meeting. These and certain other matters of that kind, first published in the book of which I spoke above, Marcus Varro treated in a letter written to Oppianus.

But when he says that a decree of the senate is commonly made in two ways, either by calling for opinions or by division, that does not seem to agree with what Ateius Capito has written in his *Miscellanies*. For in Book VIII Capito says³ that Tubero asserts⁴ that no decree of the senate could be made without a division, since in all decrees of the senate, even in those which are made by calling for opinions, a division was necessary, and Capito himself declares that this is true. But I recall writing on this whole matter more fully and exactly in another place.⁵

² In consequence of the issue of a writ of execution; see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* i. 160, and cf. Suet. *Jul.* xvii. 2.

³ Frag. 3, Huschke; 5, Bremer.

⁴ Frag. 1, Huschke; *De Off. Sen.* 1, Bremer.

⁵ iii. 18.

VIII

Quaesitum esse dissensumque an praefectus Latinarum causa creatus ius senatus convocandi consulendique habeat.

- 1 PRAEFECTUM urbi Latinarum causa relictum senatum habere posse Iunius negat, quoniam ne senator quidem sit neque ius habeat sententiae dicendae, cum ex ea aetate praefectus fiat quae non sit senatoria. M. autem Varro in quarto *Epistolicarum Quaestionum* et Ateius Capito in *Coniectaneorum* VIII., ius esse praefecto senatus habendi dicunt; deque ea re ad sensum esse Capito Varronem¹ Tuberoni contra sententiam Iunii refert: "Nam et tribunis," inquit, "plebis senatus habendi ius erat, quamquam senatores non essent ante Atinium plebiscitum."

¹ Capito Varronem, *Hertz*; capitonem, *ω*.

¹ Frag. 10, *Huschke*; id., *Bremer*.

² The *feriae Latinae* were held on the Alban Mount in April at a date set by the consuls. Since the consuls must be present at the celebration, they appointed a *praefectus urbi* to take their place in Rome. Under the empire he was called *praefectus urbi feriarum Latinarum*, to distinguish him from the *praefectus urbi* instituted by Augustus (*Suet. Aug. xxxvii*). Since a *praefectus* had the powers of the officer or officers in whose place he was appointed, Varro and Capito are right in theory; but since very young men were often appointed

VIII

Inquiry and difference of opinion as to whether the praefect appointed for the Latin Festival has the right of convening and consulting the senate.

JUNIUS declares¹ that the praefect left in charge of the city because of the Latin Festival² may not hold a meeting of the senate, since he is neither a senator nor has he the right of expressing his opinion, because he is made praefect at an age when he is not eligible to the senate. But Marcus Varro in the fourth book of his *Investigations in Epistolary Form*³ and Ateius Capito in the ninth of his *Miscellanies*⁴ assert that the praefect has the right to convene the senate, and Capito declares that Varro agrees on this point with Tubero, contrary to the view of Junius: "For the tribunes of the commons also," says Capito,⁵ "had the right of convening the senate although before the bill of Atinius⁶ they were not senators."

to the office (Suet. *Nero*, vii. 2; S.H.A. *vita Marci*, iv, etc.), Junius may have been right as to the actual practice.

³ p. 196, Bipont.

⁴ Frag. 4, Huschke; id., Bremer.

⁵ *De Off. Sen.* 2, Bremer.

⁶ The date of this bill is not known.

BOOK XV

LIBER QUINTUS DECIMUS

I

Quod in Quinti Claudii *Annalibus* scriptum est lignum alumine oblitum non ardere.

- 1 DECLAMAUERAT Antonius Iulianus rhetor, praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter et feliciter. Sunt enim ferme scholasticae istae declamationes eiusdem hominis eiusdemque fecundiae, non eiusdem tamen cotidie felicitatis. Nos ergo familiares eius circumfusi undique eum prosequeremur domum, cum inde subeuntes montem Cispium conspicimus insulam quandam occupatam igni multis arduisque tabulatis editam et propinqua iam omnia
- 3 flagrare vasto incendio. Tum quispiam ibi ex comitibus Iuliani: “Magni,” inquit, “reditus urbanorum praediorum, sed pericula sunt longe maxima. Si quid autem posset remedii fore, ut ne tam adsidue domus Romae arderent, venum hercle dedissem res
- 4 rusticas et urbicas emissem.” Atque illi Iulianus laeta, ut mos eius fuit, inter fabulandum venustate: “Si *Annalem*,” inquit, “undevicensimum Q. Claudii legissem, optimi et sincerissimi scriptoris, docuisset te profecto Archelaus, regis Mitridati praefectus, qua medella quaque sollertia ignem defenderes, ut ne
- 58

BOOK XV

I

That it is written in the *Annals* of Quintus Claudius that wood smeared with alum does not burn.

THE rhetorician Antonius Julianus, besides holding forth on many other occasions, had once declaimed with marvellous charm and felicity. For such scholastic declamations generally show the characteristics of the same man and the same eloquence, but nevertheless are not every day equally happy. We friends of his therefore thronged about him on all sides and were escorting him home, when, as we were on our way up the Cispan Hill, we saw that a block of houses, built high with many stories, had caught fire, and that now all the neighbouring buildings were burning in a mighty conflagration. Then some one of Julianus' companions said: "The income from city property is great, but the dangers are far greater. But if some remedy could be devised to prevent houses in Rome from so constantly catching fire, by Jove! I would sell my country property and buy in the city." And Julianus replied to him in his usual happy and graceful style: "If you had read the nineteenth book of the *Annals* of Quintus Claudius, that excellent and faithful writer, you would surely have learned from Archelaus, a praefect of king Mithridates, by what method and by what skill you might prevent fires, so that no wooden building of yours

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ulla tua aedificatio e ligno correpta atque insinuata flammis arderet.”

5 Percontatus ego sum quid esset illud mirum
6 Quadrigarii. Repetit: “In eo igitur libro scriptum
inveni, cum obpugnaret L. Sulla in terra Attica Pi-
raeum et contra Archelaus regis Mitridati praefectus
ex eo oppido propugnaret, turrim ligneam defendendi
gratia structam, cum ex omni latere circumplexa igni
foret, ardere non quisse, quod alumine ab Archelao
oblita fuisset.”

7 Verba Quadrigarii ex eo libro haec sunt: “Cum
Sulla conatus¹ esset tempore² magno, eduxit copias,
ut Archelai turrim unam quam ille interposuit
ligneam incenderet. Venit, accessit, ligna subdidit,
submovit Graecos, ignem admovit; satis sunt diu
conati, numquam quiverunt incendere, ita Archelaus
omnem materiam obleverat alumine, quod Sulla
atque milites mirabantur, et postquam non succen-
dit,³ reduxit copias.”

II

Quod Plato in libris quos *De Legibus* composuit largiores
laetioresque in conviviis invitatiunculas vini non inutiles
esse existimavit.

1 Ex insula Creta quispiam aetatem Athenis agens
Platonicum sese philosophum dicebat et viderier ges-
2 tibat. Erat autem nihili homo et nugator atque in

¹ cunctatus, *sugg. by Hosius.* ² opere, *Lipsius.*

³ succendit, *ω*; successit, *Damsté.*

would burn, even though caught and penetrated by the flames."

I inquired what this marvel of Quadrigarius¹ was. He rejoined: "In that book then I found it recorded, that when Lucius Sulla attacked the Piraeus in the land of Attica, and Archelaus, praefect of king Mithridates, was defending it against him, Sulla was unable to burn a wooden tower constructed for purposes of defence, although it had been surrounded with fire on every side, because Archelaus had smeared it with alum."

The words of Quadrigarius in that book are as follows:² "When Sulla had exerted himself for a long time, he led out his troops in order to set fire to a single wooden tower which Archelaus had interposed. He came, he drew near, he put wood under it, he beat off the Greeks, he applied fire; though they tried for a considerable time, they were never able to set it on fire, so thoroughly had Archelaus covered all the wood with alum. Sulla and his soldiers were amazed at this, and failing in his attempt, the general led back his troops."

II

That Plato in the work which he wrote *On the Laws* expressed the opinion that inducements to drink more abundantly and more merrily at feasts were not without benefit.

A MAN from the island of Crete, who was living in Athens, gave out that he was a Platonic philosopher and desired to pass as one. He was, however, a man of no worth, a trifler, boastful of his command

¹ That is, Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius; see § 4.

² Frag. 81, Peter³.

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Graecae facundiae gloria iactabundus et praeterea
3 vini libidine adusque ludibria ebriosus. Is in convi-
viis iuvenum, quae agitare Athenis hebdomadibus
lunae sollemne nobis fuit, simulatque modus epulis
factus et utiles delectabilesque sermones coeperant,
tum, silentio ad audiendum petito, loqui coeptabat
atque id genus vili et incondita verborum caterva
hortabatur omnes ad bibendum, idque se facere ex
decreto Platonico praedicabat, tamquam Plato in
libris quos *De Legibus* composuit laudes ebrietatis
copiosissime scripsisset utilemque esse eam bonis ac
fortibus viris censuisset; ac simul inter eiusmodi
orationem crebris et ingentibus poculis ingenium
omne ingurgitabat, fomitem esse quendam dicens
et ignitabulum ingenii virtutisque, si mens et corpus
hominis vino flagraret.

4 Sed enim Plato in primo et secundo *De Legibus*
non, ut ille nebulo opinabatur, ebrietatem istam
turpissimam quae labefacere et inminuere hominum
mentes solet laudavit, sed hanc largiorem paulo iu-
cundioremque vini invitationem, quae fieret sub qui-
busdam quasi arbitris et magistris conviviorum sobriis,
5 non inprobavit. Nam et modicis honestisque inter
bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad
instauranda sobrietatis officia existumavit reddique
eos sensim laetiores atque ad intentiones rursus ca-
piendas fieri habiliores, et simul, si qui penitus in his
adfectionum cupiditatumque errores inessent, quos

¹ 9, p. 637, A; 14, p. 647, E.

of Grecian eloquence, besides having a passion for wine which fairly made him a laughing stock. At the entertainments which it was the custom of us young men to hold at Athens at the beginning of each week, as soon as we had finished eating and an instructive and pleasant conversation had begun, this fellow, having called for silence that he might be heard, began to speak, and using a cheap and disordered rabble of words after his usual fashion, urged all to drink; and this he declared that he did in accordance with the injunction of Plato, maintaining that Plato in his work *On the Laws* had written most eloquently in praise of drunkenness, and had decided that it was beneficial to good and strong men. And at the same time, while he was thus speaking, he drenched such wits as he had with frequent and huge beakers, saying that it was a kind of touchwood and tinder to the intellect and the faculties, if mind and body were inflamed with wine.

However, Plato in the first¹ and second² books of his work *On the Laws* did not, as that fool thought, praise that shameful intoxication which is wont to undermine and weaken men's minds, although he did not disapprove of that somewhat more generous and cheerful inspiration of wine which is regulated by some temperate arbiters, so to speak, and presidents of banquets. For he thought that by the proper and moderate relaxation of drinking the mind was refreshed and renewed for resuming the duties of sobriety, and that men were gradually rendered happier and became readier to repeat their efforts. At the same time, if there were deep in their hearts any errors of inclination or desire,

¹ 9, p. 666, A; 12, p. 671, B.

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aliquis pudor reverens concealaret, ea omnia sine gravi periculo, libertate per vinum data detegi et ad corrigendum medendumque fieri oportuniora.

- 6 Atque hoc etiam Plato ibidem dicit, non defugiendas esse neque respuendas huiuscemodi exercitationes adversum propulsandam vini violentiam neque ullum umquam continentem prorsum ac temperantem satis fideliter visum esse, cuius vita victusque non inter ipsa errorum pericula et in mediis voluptatum
7 inlecebris explorata sit. Nam cui libentiae gratiaeque omnes conviviorum incognitae sint quique illarum omnino expers sit, si eum forte ad participandas eiusmodi voluptates aut voluntas tulerit aut casus induxerit aut necessitas compulerit, deleniri plerumque et capi, neque mentem animumque eius con-
8 sistere, sed vi quadam nova ictum labascere. Congrediendum igitur censuit et, tamquam in acie quadam, cum voluptariis rebus cumque ista vini licentia comminus decernendum, ut adversum eas non fuga simus tuti nec absentia, sed vigore animi et constanti praesentia moderatoque usu temperantiam continentiamque tueamur et calefacto simul refotoque animo, si quid in eo vel frigidae tristitiae vel torpentis verecundiae fuerit, deluamus.

which a kind of reverential shame concealed, he thought that by the frankness engendered by wine all these were disclosed without great danger and became more amenable to correction and cure.

And in the same place Plato says this also: that exercises of this kind¹ for the purpose of resisting the violence of wine, are not to be avoided and shunned, and that no one ever appeared to be altogether self-restrained and temperate whose life and habits had not been tested amid the very dangers of error and in the midst of the enticements of pleasures. For when all the license and attractions of banquets are unknown, and a man is wholly unfamiliar with them, if haply inclination has led him, or chance has induced him, or necessity has compelled him, to take part in pleasures of that kind, then he is as a rule seduced and taken captive, his mind and soul fail to meet the test, but give way, as if attacked by some strange power. Therefore he thought that we ought to meet the issue and contend hand to hand, as in a kind of battle, with pleasure and indulgence in wine, in order that we may not be safe against them by flight or absence, but that by vigour of spirit, by presence of mind, and by moderate use, we may preserve our temperance and self-restraint, and at the same time by warming and refreshing the mind we may free it of whatever frigid austerity or dull bashfulness it may contain.

¹ That is, in the moderate use of wine, explained by *adversum . . . violentiam*.

III

Quid M. Cicero de particula ista senserit scripseritque quae praeposita est verbis "aufugio" et "aufero"; et an in verbo "autumo" eadem istaec praepositio esse videri debeat.

- 1 LEGIMUS librum M. Ciceronis qui inscriptus est
- 2 *Orator*. In eo libro Cicero, cum dixisset verba haec "aufugio" et "aufero" composita quidem esse ex praepositione "ab" et ex verbis "fugio" et "fero," sed eam praepositionem, quo fieret vox pronuntiata audituque lenior, versam mutatamque esse in "au" syllabam coeptumque esse dici "aufugio" et "aufero"
- 3 pro "abfugio" et "abfero"—cum haec, inquam, ita dixisset, tum postea ibidem super eadem particula ita scripsit: "Haec,"¹ inquit, "praepositio praeter haec duo verba nullo alio in verbo reperietur."
- 4 Invenimus autem in *Commentario* Nigidiano, verbum "autumo" compositum ex "ab" praepositione et verbo "aestumo" dictumque intercise "autumo" quasi "abaestumo," quod significaret "totum aestumo," tamquam "abnumero." Sed, quod sit cum honore multo dictum P. Nigidii, hominis eruditissimi, audacius hoc argutiusque esse videtur quam verius.
- 5 "Autumo" enim non id solum significat, "aestumo," sed et "dico" et "opinor" et "censeo," cum quibus verbis praepositio ista neque cohaerentia vocis neque

¹ quae, *Cic.*

¹ *Au* is probably a different preposition from *ab*; see *Archiv. f. lat. Lex. u. Gr.*, x, p. 480, and xiii, pp. 7 f.

² § 158.

³ Frag. 51, Swoboda.

⁴ The derivation of *autumo* is uncertain; some take the original meaning to be "divining" and connect it with *avis*;

III

What Marcus Cicero thought and wrote about the prefix in the verbs *aufugio* and *aufero*; and whether this same preposition is to be seen in the verb *autumo*.

I READ a book of Marcus Cicero's entitled *The Orator*. In that book when Cicero had said that the verbs *aufugio* and *aufero* were indeed formed of the preposition *ab* and the verbs *fugio* and *fero*, but that the preposition, in order that the word might be smoother in pronunciation and sound, was changed and altered into the syllable *au*,¹ and *aufugio* and *aufero* began to be used for *abfugio* and *abfero*; when he had said this, I say, he afterwards in the same work wrote as follows of the same particle:² "This preposition," he says, "will be found in no other verb save these two only."

But I have found in the *Commentary* of Nigidius³ that the verb *autumo* is formed from the preposition *ab* and the verb *aestumo* (estimate) and that *autumo* is a contracted form of *abaestumo*, signifying *totum aestumo*, on the analogy of *abnumero*.⁴ But, be it said with great respect for Publius Nigidius, a most learned man, this seems to be rather bold and clever than true. For *autumo* does not only mean "I think," but also "I say," "I am of the opinion," and "I consider," with which verbs that preposition has no connection either in the composition of the

see *T.L.L. s.v.* Walde rejects that derivation in favour of the one from *autem*; cf. Fay, *Class. Quart.* i. (1907) p. 25. Here the original meaning is assumed to be "repeat, assert," and in fact *autumo* and *itero* are sometimes synonymous. The development of the meanings of *autumo* was doubtless influenced by *aestumo*, which has the same suffix.

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7 significatione sententiae convenit. Praeterea vir
acerrimae in studio litterarum diligentiae M. Tullius
non sola esse haec duo verba dixisset, si reperiri
8 posset ullum tertium. Sed illud magis inspicere
quaerique dignum est, versane sit et mutata "ab"
praepositio in "au" syllabam propter lenitatem
vocis, an potius "au" particula sua sit propria
origine et proinde ut pleraeque aliae praepositiones a
Graecis, ita haec quoque inde accepta sit; sicuti est
in illo versu Homeri :

Ἀνέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,

et :

** Ἀβρομοί, ἀνίαχοι.*

IV

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

1 IN sermonibus nuper fuit seniorum hominum et
eruditorum, multos in vetere memoria altissimum
dignitatis gradum ascendisse ignobilissimos prius
2 homines et despiciatissimos. Nihil adeo de quoquam
tantae admirationi fuit, quanta fuerunt quae de
3 Ventidio Basso scripta sunt: eum Picentem fuisse
genere et loco humili; et matrem eius a Pompeio

¹ See note 1, p. 66; it is not "taken from the Greeks."

² *Iliad* i. 459.

³ *Iliad* xiii. 41

word or in the expression of its meaning. Besides, Marcus Tullius, a man of unwearied industry in the pursuit of letters, would not have said that these were the only two verbs containing *au*, if any third example could be found. But the following point is more worthy of examination and investigation, whether the preposition *ab* is altered and changed into the syllable *au* for the sake of making the pronunciation smoother, or whether more properly the particle *au* has its own origin, and just as many other prepositions were taken from the Greeks, so this one also is derived from that source.¹ As in that verse of Homer :²

First bent them back (*αὔερυσαν*), then slew and
flayed the beasts ;
and :³

Loud-shouting (*αὐίαχοι*), noisy.⁴

IV

The story of Ventidius Bassus, a man of obscure birth, who is reported to have been the first to celebrate a triumph over the Parthians.

It was lately remarked in the conversation of certain old and learned men that in ancient times many persons of most obscure birth, who were previously held in great contempt, had risen to the highest grade of dignity. Nothing that was said about anyone, however, excited so much wonder as the story recorded of Ventidius Bassus. He was born in Picenum in a humble station, and with his mother was taken prisoner by Pompeius Strabo,

⁴ Or, in silence, noiseless ; see L. and S. s.vv.

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Strabone, Pompei Magni patre, bello sociali, quo Asculanos subegit, captam cum ipso esse; mox triumphante Pompeio Strabone eum quoque puerum inter ceteros ante currum imperatoris sinu matris vectum esse; post, cum adolevisset, victum sibi aegre quae-sisse eumque sordide invenisse comparandis¹ mulis et vehiculis, quae magistratibus qui sortiti provincias forent praebenda publice conduxisset. In isto quaestu notum esse coepisse C. Caesari et cum eo profectum esse in Gallias. Tum, quia in ea provincia satis naviter versatus esset et deinceps civili bello mandata sibi pleraque inpigre et strenue fecisset, non modo in amicitiam Caesaris, sed ex ea in amplissimum quoque ordinem pervenisse; mox tribunum quoque plebi ac deinde praetorem creatum atque in eo tempore iudicatum esse a senatu hostem cum M. Antonio; post vero coniunctis partibus² non pristinam tantum dignitatem reciperasse, sed pontificatum ac deinde consulatum quoque adeptum esse, eamque rem tam intoleranter tulisse populum Romanum, qui Ventidium Bassum meminerat curandis mulis victitasse, ut vulgo per vias urbis versiculi proscriberentur:

¹ conquirendis, *Damsté*, but cf. *Suet. Jul. lxxv. 3; Calig. xxvii. 1.*

² patribus, ω ; *corr.* in ς : coniunctum patribus, *Hertz.*

¹ 90–89 B.C. War was waged by the Italian allies against Rome. After a bitter contest, in which 300,000 men are said to have perished, the Romans were victorious, but by the

father of Pompey the Great, in the Social War,¹ in the course of which Strabo subdued the Aesculani.² Afterwards, when Pompeius Strabo triumphed, the boy also was carried in his mother's arms amid the rest of the captives before the general's chariot. Later, when he had grown up, he worked hard to gain a livelihood, resorting to the humble calling of a buyer of mules and carriages, which he had contracted with the State to furnish to the magistrates who had been allotted provinces. In that occupation he made the acquaintance of Gaius Caesar and went with him to the Gallic provinces. Then, because he had shown commendable energy in that province, and later during the civil war had executed numerous commissions with promptness and vigour, he not only gained Caesar's friendship, but because of it rose even to the highest rank. Afterwards he was also made tribune of the commons, and then praetor, and at that time he was declared a public enemy by the senate along with Mark Antony. Afterwards, however, when the parties were united, he not only recovered his former rank, but gained first the pontificate and then the consulship.³ At this the Roman people, who remembered that Ventidius Bassus had made a living by taking care of mules, were so indignant that these verses⁴ were posted everywhere about the streets of the city :

lex Plautia Papiria granted nearly all the demands of the allies, including the franchise.

² Aesculum was the capital of the Picenates, one of the seven peoples who made up the allies.

³ 43 B.C.

⁴ p. 331, 7, Bährens ; cf. *Virg. Catal. x.*, believed by some to refer to Ventidius Bassus, but probably wrongly. See *Virgil, L.C.L.*, ii., p. 499, n. 2.

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Concúrrite omnes aúgures, harúspices!
Porténtum inusitátum conflatúm est recens;
Nam múlas qui fricábat, consul fáctus est.

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

V

Verbum "profligo" a plerisque dici inproprie insciteque.

- 1 SICUT alia verba pleraque, ignoratione et inscitia improbe dicentium quae non intellegant, deflexa ac depravata sunt a ratione recta et consuetudine, ita huius quoque verbi, quod est "profligo," significatio
2 versa et corrupta est. Nam cum ab adfligendo et ad perniciem interitumque deducendo inclinatum id tractumque sit, semperque eo verbo qui diligenter locuti sunt ita usi sint, ut "profligare" dicerent "prodigere" et "deperdere" "profligatasque res" quasi "proflictas" et "perditas" appellarent, nunc audio aedificia et templa et alia fere multa quae prope absoluta adfectaque sunt "in profligato" esse
3 dici ipsaque esse iam "profligata." Quapropter urbanissime respondisse praetorem, non indoctum virum, barunculo¹ cuidam ex advocatorum turba, Sulpicius Apollinaris in quadam epistula scriptum

¹ barunculo, *Heraeus* (see *T.L.L. s.v.*); baruasculo, *ω*; barbariusculo, *Madvig*.

¹ Frag. 210, Reiff.

Assemble, soothsayers and augurs all !
 A portent strange has taken place of late ;
 For he who curried mules is consul now.

Suetonius Tranquillus writes¹ that this same Bassus was put in charge of the eastern provinces by Mark Antony, and that when the Parthians invaded Syria he routed them in three battles;² that he was the first of all to celebrate a triumph over the Parthians, and was honoured when he died with a public funeral.

V

That the verb *profligo* is used by many improperly and ignorantly.

Just as many other words, through the ignorance and stupidity of those who speak badly what they do not understand, are diverted and turned aside from their proper and usual meaning, so too has the signification of the verb *profligo* been changed and perverted. For while it is taken over and derived from *adfligo*, in the sense of "bring to ruin and destruction," and while all who have been careful in their diction have always used the word to express "waste" and "destroy," calling things that were cast down and destroyed *res profligatae*, I now hear that buildings, temples, and many other things that are almost complete and finished are said to be *in profligato* and the things themselves *profligata*. Therefore that was a very witty reply, as Sulpicius Apollinaris has recorded in one of his *Letters*, which a praetor, a man not without learning, made to a simpleton among a crowd of advocates.

² 39 and 38 B.C.

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4 reliquit. "Nam cum ille," inquit, "rabula audaculus ita postulasset verbaque ita fecisset: 'Omnia, vir clarissime, negotia de quibus te cogniturum esse hodie dixisti diligentia et velocitate tua profligata sunt, unum id solum relictum est, de quo, rogo, audias,' tum praetor satis ridicule: 'An illa negotia de quibus iam cognovisse me dicis profligata sint equidem nescio; hoc autem negotium quod in te incidit, procul dubio, sive id audiam sive non audiam, profligatum est.'"

5 Quod significare autem volunt qui "profligatum" dicunt, hi qui Latine locuti sunt non "profligatum," sed "adfectum" dixerunt, sicuti M. Cicero in oratione, quam habuit *De Provinciis Consularibus*. Eius verba haec sunt: "Bellum adfectum videmus et, 6 vere ut dicam, paene confectum." Item infra: "Nam ipse Caesar quid est quod¹ in ea² provincia commorari velit, nisi ut ea quae per eum adfecta sunt, 7 perfecta reipublicae tradat?" Idem Cicero in *Oeconomico*: "Cum vero adfecta iam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est."

VI

In libro M. Ciceronis *De Gloria* secundo manifestum erratum, in ea parte in qua scriptum est super Hectore et Aiace.

1 IN libro M. Tulli, qui est secundus *De Gloria*, manifestus error est non magnae rei, quem errorem

¹ est cur, *Cic.*

² ea, omitted by MSS. of *Cic.*

“For,” said he, “when that impudent praeter had made a request in these terms: ‘All the business, renowned sir, about which you said that you would take cognizance to-day, because of your diligence and promptness is done (*profligata sunt*); one matter only remains, to which I beg you to give attention.’ Then the praetor wittily enough replied: ‘Whether the affairs of which you say that I have taken cognizance are done (*profligata*), I do not know; but this business which has fallen into your hands is undoubtedly done for (*profligatum est*), whether I hear it or not.’”

But to indicate what those wish to express who use *profligatum* in the sense of “nearly done,” those who have spoken good Latin used, not *profligatum*, but *adfectum*, as for example Marcus Cicero, in the speech which he delivered *About the Consular Provinces*. His words are as follows:¹ “We see the war nearing its end (*adfectum*) and, to tell the truth, all but finished.” Also further on:² “For why should Caesar himself wish to remain longer in that province, except that he may turn over to the State, completed, the tasks which he has nearly finished (*adfecta sunt*)?” Cicero also says in the *Oeconomicus*:³ “When indeed, as summer is already well nigh ended (*adfecta*), it is time for the grapes to ripen in the sun.”

VI

An evident mistake in the second book of Cicero *On Glory*, in the place where he has written about Hector and Ajax.

IN Cicero's second book *On Glory* there is an evident mistake, of no great importance—a mistake

¹ § 19.² § 29.³ Frag. 21, p. 978, Orelli².

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esse possit cognoscere non aliquis eruditorum, sed qui
2 tantum legerit 'Ομήρου τὸ Η'. Quamobrem non tam
id mirabamur errasse in ea re M. Tullium, quam
non esse animadversum hoc postea correctumque vel
ab ipso vel a Tirone, liberto eius, diligentissimo
3 homine et librorum patroni sui studiosissimo. Ita
enim scriptum in eo libro est: "Apud eundem
poetam Ajax cum Hectore congrediens depugnandi
causa agit ut sepeliatur, si sit forte victus, declarat-
que se velle ut suum tumulum multis etiam post
saeculis praetereuntes sic loquantur :

Hic situs est vitae iampridem lumina linquens,
Qui quondam Hectoreo percussus concidit ense.
Fabitur haec aliquis, mea semper gloria vivet.

4 Huius autem sententiae versus, quos Cicero in
linguam Latinam vertit, non Ajax apud Homerum
dicit neque Ajax agit ut sepeliatur, sed Hector dicit
et Hector de sepultura agit, priusquam sciat an Ajax
secum depugnandi causa congressurus sit.

VII

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

1 OBSERVATUM in multa hominum memoria exper-
tumque est, senioribus plerisque omnibus sexagesimum

¹ II., frag. 1, p. 989, Orelli².

² *Iliad* vii. 89.

³ Gaius and Lucius Caesar were sons of Agrippa and Julia, and grandsons of Augustus (see *Gaium nepotem*, § 3).

which it does not require a man of learning to detect, but merely one who has read the seventh book of Homer. Therefore I am not so much surprised that Marcus Tullius erred in that matter, as that it was not noticed later and corrected either by Cicero himself or by Tiro, his freedman, a most careful man, who gave great attention to his patron's books. Now, in that book the following passage occurs :¹ "The same poet says that Ajax, when about to engage with Hector in combat, arranges for his burial in case he should chance to be defeated, declaring that he wishes that those who pass his tomb even after many ages should thus speak :²

Here lies a man of life's light long bereft,
Who slain by Hector's sword fell long ago.
This, one shall say ; my glory ne'er shall die."

But the verses to this purport, which Cicero has turned into the Latin tongue, Ajax does not utter in Homer, nor is it Ajax who plans his burial, but Hector speaks the lines and arranges for burial, before he knows whether Ajax will meet him in combat.

VII

It has been observed of old men, that the sixty-third year of their life is marked as a rule by troubles, by death, or by some disaster ; and an example apropos of this observation is taken from a letter from the deified Augustus to his son Gaius.³

It has been observed during a long period of human recollection, and found to be true, that for almost all old men the sixty-third year of their age

Both were adopted by Augustus, and on the death of the young Marcellus were made *principes iuventutis*, and thus designated as the successors of Augustus.

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tertium vitae annum cum periculo et clade aliqua venire aut corporis morbique gravioris aut vitae interitus aut animi aegritudinis. Propterea, qui rerum verborumque istiusmodi studio tenentur eum aetatis annum appellant *κλιμακτηρικόν*.

3 Nocte quoque ista proxima superiore, cum librum *Epistularum* divi Augusti, quas ad Gaium nepotem suum scripsit, legeremus duceremurque elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, sed facili hercle et simplici, id ipsum in quadam epistula super eodem anno scriptum offendimus; eiusque epistula exemplum hoc est:

“ IX. Kal. Octobris.

“ Ave, mi Gai, meus asellus iucundissimus, quem semper medius fidius desidero, cum a me abes. Set praecipue diebus talibus, qualis est hodiernus, oculi mei requirunt meum Gaium, quem, ubicumque hoc die fuisti, spero laetum et bene valentem celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum. Nam, ut vides, *κλιμακτηῆρα* communem seniorum omnium tertium et sexagesimum annum evasimus. Deos autem oro ut mihi quantumcumque superest temporis, id salvis nobis traducere liceat in statu reipublicae felicissimo, *ἀνδραγαθούτων ὑμῶν καὶ διαδεχομένων* stationem meam.”

¹ Cf. iii. 10. 9.

² p. 155, 18, Wichert.

³ Sept. 23.

is attended with danger, and with some disaster involving either serious bodily illness, or loss of life, or mental suffering. Therefore those who are engaged in the study of matters and terms of that kind call that period of life the "climacteric."¹

Night before last, too, when I was reading a volume of letters of the deified Augustus, written to his grandson Gaius, and was led on by the elegance of the style, which was easy and simple, by Heaven! without mannerisms or effort, in one of the letters I ran upon a reference to this very belief about that same year. I give a copy of the letter:²

"The ninth day before the Kalends of October."³

"Greeting, my dear Gaius, my dearest little donkey,⁴ whom, so help me! I constantly miss whenever you are away from me. But especially on such days as to-day my eyes are eager for my Gaius, and wherever you have been to-day, I hope you have celebrated my sixty-fourth birthday in health and happiness. For, as you see, I have passed the climacteric common to all old men, the sixty-third year. And I pray the gods that whatever time is left to me I may pass with you safe and well, with our country in a flourishing condition, while you⁵ are playing the man and preparing to succeed to my position."

¹ A term of affection. The *asellus* is an attractive little beast, whatever the reputation of the *asinus*. The *ocellus* of Beroaldus and Damsté's *aucellus* (= *avicellus*, "birdlet"; the usual form is *avicula*, as in ii. 29. 2) are needless changes, particularly in view of Augustus' humorous tendencies; Weiss cites vi. 16. 5, where *asellus* has a different, but hardly more complimentary, meaning.

² The plural refers to Gaius and his brother Lucius; see note.

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VIII

Locus ex oratione Favoni, veteris oratoris, de cenarum atque luxuriae obprobatione, qua usus est cum legem Liciniam de sumptu minuendo suasit.

- 1 CUM legeremus orationem veterem Favoni, non indiserti viri, qua oratione . . . totum, ut meminisse possemus odio esse hercle istiusmodi sumptus atque
2 victus, perdidicimus. Verba haec, quae adposuimus, Favoni sunt: "Praefecti popinae atque luxuriae negant cenam lautam esse, nisi cum lubentissime edis, tum auferatur et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur. Is nunc flos cenae habetur inter istos quibus sumptus et fastidium pro facetiis procedit, qui negant ullam avem praeter ficedulam totam comesse oportere; ceterarum avium atque altilium nisi tantum adponatur, ut a cluniculis inferiore parte¹ saturi fiant, convivium putant inopia sordere, superiorem partem avium atque altilium qui edint, eos palatum parum delicatum² habere. Si proportione pergat luxuria crescere, quid relinquitur, nisi ut delibari sibi cenas iubeant, ne edendo defetigentur, quando stratus lectus³ auro, argento, purpura amplior aliquot hominibus quam dis immortalibus adornatur?"

¹ Damsté would delete *inferiore parte* and *avium atque altilium*.

² *parum delicatum* added by Hertz; *palatum non habere*, *σ*.

³ *lectus* added by Skutsch.

¹ The sense of the lacuna seems to be given in the chapter heading.

² *O.R.F.*, p. 207, Meyer².

VIII

A passage from a speech of Favonius, an early orator, containing an attack which he made on luxurious entertainments, when he was advocating the Licinian law for lessening extravagance.

WHEN I was reading an old speech of Favonius, a man of no little eloquence, in which¹ . . . I learned the whole of it by heart, in order to be able to remember that such extravagant living is truly hateful. These words which I have added are those of Favonius:² "The leaders in gluttony and luxury declare that an entertainment is not elegant, unless, when you are eating with the greatest relish, your plate is removed and a better, richer dainty comes from the reserves. This to-day is thought the very flower of a feast among those with whom extravagance and fastidiousness take the place of elegance; who say that the whole of no bird ought to be eaten except a fig-pecker; who think that a dinner is mean and stingy unless so many of the other birds and fatted fowl are provided, that the guests may be satisfied with the rumps and hinder parts; who believe that those who eat the upper parts of such birds and fowl have no refinement of taste. If luxury continues to increase in its present proportion, what remains but that men should bid someone to eat their dinners for them, in order that they may not fatigue themselves by feeding, when the couch is more profusely adorned with gold, silver and purple for a few mortals than for the immortal gods?"³

³ The reference is probably to the *lectisternium*, when the images of the gods were placed upon couches and food was set before them by the *vii viri epulones*.

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IX

Quod Caecilius poeta "frontem" genere virili non poetice, sed cum probatione et cum analogia appellavit.

- 1 VERE ac diserte Caecilius hoc in *Subditivo* scripsit :
Nam hi sũnt inimici pẽssumi, fronte hĩlaro, corde
trĩsti,
Quos nẽque ut adprendas nẽque uti dimittas scias.
- 2 Hos ego versus, cum de quodam istiusmodi homine
sermones essent, in circulo forte iuvenum eruditiorum
3 dixi. Tum de grammaticorum volgo quispiam no-
biscum ibi adsistens non sane ignobilis, "Quanta,"
inquit, "licentia audaciaque Caecilius hic fuit, cum
'fronte hilaro,' non 'fronte hilara' dixit et tam
4 inmanem soloecismum nihil veritus est!" "Immo,"
inquam, "potius nos et quam audaces et quam
licentes sumus, qui 'frontem' inprobe indocteque
non virili genere dicimus, cum et ratio proportionis,¹
quae 'analogia' appellatur, et veterum auctoritates
non 'hanc,' sed 'hunc frontem' debere dici suadeant.
5 Quippe M. Cato in primo *Originum* ita scripsit :
'Postridie signis conlatis, aequo fronte, peditatu,
equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavi-
mus.' 'Recto' quoque 'fronte' idem Cato in libro
eodem dicit."
- 6 At ille semidoctus grammaticus : "Missas," inquit,
"auctoritates facias, quas quidem ut habeas posse
feri puto, sed rationem dic, quam non habes."

¹ pro portione, *Skutsch, comparing Varro, L.L. x. 3.37.*

² ii. 79, Ribbeck³.

³ Frag. 99, Peter².

² On analogy see ii. 25.

⁴ Frag. 100, Peter².

IX

That the poet Caecilius used *frons* in the masculine gender, not by poetic license, but properly and by analogy.

CORRECTLY and elegantly did Caecilius write this in his *Changeling*:¹

The worst of foes are these, of aspect gay (*fronte
hilaro*),
Gloomy of heart, whom we can neither grasp
Nor yet let go.

I chanced to quote these lines in a company of well educated young men, when we were speaking of a man of that kind. Thereupon one of a throng of grammarians who stood there with us, a man of no little repute, said: "What license and boldness Caecilius showed here in saying *fronte hilaro* and not *fronte hilara*, and in not shrinking from so dreadful a solecism." "Nay," said I, "it is rather we who are as bold and free as possible in improperly and ignorantly failing to use *frons* in the masculine gender, when both the principle of regularity which is called analogy² and the authority of earlier writers indicate that we ought to say, not *hanc frontem*, but *hunc frontem*. Indeed, Marcus Cato in the first book of his *Origins* wrote as follows:³ 'On the following day in open combat, with straight front (*aequo fronte*) we fought with the enemy's legions with foot, horse and wings.' Also Cato again says⁴ *recto fronte* in the same book."

But that half-educated grammarian said: "Away with your authorities, which I think you may perhaps have, but give me a reason, which you do not

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- 7 Atque ego his eius verbis, ut tum ferebat aetas,
 irritior, "Audi," inquam, "mi magister, rationem
 falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu
 8 non queas. Omnia," inquam, "vocabula tribus
 litteris finita quibus 'frons' finitur, generis masculini
 sunt, si in genetivo quoque casu eadem syllaba
 9 finiantur, ut 'mons,' 'fons,' 'pons,' 'frons.'" At
 ille contra renidens: "Audi," inquit, "discipule,
 plura alia consimilia, quae non sint generis mascu-
 10 lini." Petebant ibi omnes ut vel unum statim
 diceret. Sed cum homo voltum intorqueret et non
 hisceret et colores mutaret, tum ego intercessi et
 "Vade," inquam, "nunc et habeto ad requirendum
 triginta dies; postquam inveneris, repetes nos."
 11 Atque ita hominem nulli rei ad indagandum voca-
 bulum, quo rescinderet finitionem fictam, dimisimus.

X

De voluntario et admirando interitu virginum Milesiarum.

- 1 PLUTARCHUS in librorum quos Περὶ Ψυχῆς inscripsit
 primo, cum de morbis dissereret in animos hominum
 incidentibus, virgines¹ dixit Milesii nominis fere
 quot tum in ea civitate erant repente sine ulla evi-
 denti causa voluntatem cepisse obeundae mortis ac
 2 deinde plurimas vitam suspendio amisisse. Id cum
 accideret in dies crebrius neque animis earum mori
 perseverantium medicina adhiberi quiret, decrevisse
 Milesios ut virgines quae corporibus suspensis de-

¹ virginem, δ; virginum, *Hertz*.

¹ Nouns of the third declension ending in *s* preceded by a consonant are regularly feminine. The four excep-

have." Then I, somewhat irritated by those words of his, as was natural at my time of life: "Listen," said I, "my dear sir, to a reason that may be false, but which you cannot prove to be false. All words," said I, "ending in the three letters in which *frons* ends are of the masculine gender, if they end in the same syllable in the genitive case also, as *mons*, *fons*, *pons*, *frons*."¹ But he replied with a laugh: "Hear, young scholar, several other similar words which are not of the masculine gender." Then all begged him at once to name just one. But when the man was screwing up his face, could not open his lips, and changed colour, then I broke in, saying: "Go now and take thirty days to hunt one up; when you have found it, meet us again." And thus we sent off this worthless fellow to hunt up a word with which to break down the rule which I had made.

X

About the strange suicides of the maids of Miletus.

PLUTARCH in the first book of his work *On the Soul*,² discussing disorders which affect the human mind, has told us that almost all the maidens of the Milesian nation suddenly without any apparent cause conceived a desire to die, and thereupon many of them hanged themselves. When this happened more frequently every day, and no remedy had any effect on their resolve to die, the Milesians passed a decree that all those maidens who committed suicide

tions are *mons*, *fons*, *dens*, and *pons*; *frons* is usually feminine.

¹ vii. p. 20, Bern.

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mortuae forent, ut hae omnes nudaee, cum eodem laqueo quo essent praevinctae efferrentur. Post id decretum virgines voluntariam mortem non petisse pudore solo deterritas tam inhonesti funeris.

XI

Verba senatusconsulti de exigendis urbe Roma philosophis ;
item verba edicti censorum, quo improbati et coerciti sunt
qui disciplinam rhetoricam instituire et exercere Romae
coeperant.

- 1 C. FANNIO STRABONE, M. Valerio Messala coss. senatusconsultum de philosophis et de rhetoribus Latinis¹ factum est : " M. Pomponius praetor senatum consuluit. Quod verba facta sunt de philosophis et de rhetoribus, de ea re ita censuerunt, ut M. Pomponius praetor animadverteret curaretque, uti ei² e republica fideque sua videretur, uti Romae ne essent."
- 2 Aliquot deinde annis post id senatusconsultum Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus et L. Licinius Crassus censores de coercendis rhetoribus Latinis ita edixerunt : " Renuntiatum est nobis esse homines, qui novum genus disciplinae instituerunt, ad quos iuventus in ludum conveniat ; eos sibi nomen inposuisse Latinos rhetoras ; ibi homines adulescentulos

¹ Latinis deleted by Pighius, comparing Suetonius, *De Rhet.* 1.

² ut si ei, *Suet. De Rhet.* 1.

¹ 161 B.C.

² *Fontes Iuris Rom.*, p. 157 ; cf. Suetonius, *De Rhet.* 1 (ii. p. 434, *L.C.L.*).

by hanging should be carried to the grave naked, along with the same rope by which they had destroyed themselves. After that decree the maidens ceased to seek a voluntary death, deterred by the mere shame of so disgraceful a burial.

XI

The words of a decree of the senate on expelling philosophers from the city of Rome; also the words of the edict of the censors by which those were rebuked and restrained who had begun to establish and practise the art of rhetoric at Rome.

IN the consulship of Gaius Fannius Strabo and Marcus Valerius Messala¹ the following decree of the senate was passed regarding Latin speaking philosophers and rhetoricians:² "The praetor Marcus Pomponius laid a proposition before the senate. As the result of a discussion about philosophers and rhetoricians, the senate decreed that Marcus Pomponius, the praetor, should take heed and provide, in whatever way seemed to him in accord with the interests of the State and his oath of office, that they should not remain in Rome."

Then some years³ after that decree of the senate Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Lucius Licinius Crassus the censors issued the following edict for restraining the Latin rhetoricians:⁴ "It has been reported to us that there be men who have introduced a new kind of training, and that our young men frequent their schools; that these men have assumed the title of Latin rhetoricians, and that

¹ 92 B.C.

⁴ *F.I.R.*, p. 215; Suetonius ii, p. 434 f. *L.C.L.*

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dies totos desiderare. Maiores nostri quae liberos suos discere et quos in ludos itare vellent instituerunt. Haec nova, quae praeter consuetudinem ac morem maiorum fiunt, neque placent neque recta videntur. Quapropter et his qui eos ludos habent, et his qui eo venire consuerunt, visum est faciendum, ut ostenderemus nostram sententiam, nobis non placere.”

- 3 Neque illis solum temporibus, nimis rudibus nec-
4 dum Graeca disciplina expolitis, philosophi ex urbe
5 Roma pulsi sunt, verum etiam Domitiano imperante
senatusconsulto eiecti atque urbe et Italia interditi
sunt. Qua tempestate Epictetus quoque philo-
sophus propter id senatusconsultum Nicopolim Roma
decessit.

XII

Locus ex oratione Gracchi de parsimonia ac de pudicitia sua memoratissimus.

- 1 C. GRACCHUS cum ex Sardinia rediit, orationem ad
2 populum in contione habuit. Ea verba haec sunt :
“Versatus sum,” inquit, “in provincia, quomodo ex
usu vestro existimabam esse, non quomodo ambitioni
meae conducere arbitrabar. Nulla apud me fuit
popina, neque pueri eximia facie stabant, et in con-
vivio liberi vestri modestius erant quam apud prin-

¹ A.D. 89.

² The celebrated tribune of 123 and 122 B.C. He was famous as an orator ; cf. i. 11. 10 ff.

young men spend whole days with them in idleness. Our forefathers determined what they wished their children to learn and what schools they desired them to attend. These innovations in the customs and principles of our forefathers neither please us nor seem proper. Therefore it seems necessary to make our opinion known, both to those who have such schools and to those who are in the habit of attending them, that they are displeasing to us."

And it was not only in those times, which were somewhat rude and not yet refined by Greek training, that philosophers were driven from the city of Rome, but even in the reign of Domitian¹ by a decree of the senate they were driven from the city and forbidden Italy. And it was at that time that the philosopher Epictetus also withdrew from Rome to Nicopolis because of that senatorial decree.

XII

A highly memorable passage from a speech of Gracchus, regarding his frugality and continence.

WHEN Gaius Gracchus² returned from Sardinia, he delivered a speech to an assembly of the people in the following words:³ "I conducted myself in my province," said he, "as I thought would be to your advantage, not as I believed would contribute to my own ambitions. There was no tavern at my establishment, nor did slaves of conspicuous beauty wait upon me, and at an entertainment of mine your sons were treated with more modesty than at their

¹ *O. R. F.*, p. 231, Meyer².

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3 cipia." Post deinde haec dicit: "Ita versatus sum in provincia, uti nemo posset vere dicere assem aut eo plus in muneribus me accepisse, aut mea opera quemquam sumptum fecisse. Biennium fui in provincia; si ulla meretrix domum meam introivit aut cuiusquam servulus propter me sollicitatus est, omnium nationum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatote. Cum a servis eorum tam caste me habuerim, inde poteritis considerare quomodo me putetis
4 cum liberis vestris vixisse." Atque ibi ex intervallo: "Itaque," inquit, "Quirites, cum Romam profectus sum, zonas quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes retuli. Alii vini amphoras quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas domum reportaverunt."

XIII

De verbis inopinatis, quae utroqueversum dicuntur et a grammaticis "communia" vocantur.

1 "UTOR" et "vereor" et "consolor" communia verba sunt ac dici utroqueversum possunt: "vereor te" et "vereor abs te," id est "tu me vereris"; "utor te" et "utor abs te," id est "tu me uteris";¹ "hortor te" et "hortor abs te," id est "tu me hortaris"; "consolor te" et "consolor abs te," id est "tu me consolaris"; "testor" quoque et "interpretor"
2 significatione reciproca dicuntur. Sunt autem verba

¹ id . . . uteris, σ; id (pro id, Q) factum, ω.

general's tent." Later on he continues as follows: "I so conducted myself in my province that no one could truly say that I received a penny, or more than that,¹ by way of present, or that anyone was put to expense on my account. I spent two years in my province; if any courtesan entered my house or anyone's slave was bribed on my account, consider me the lowest and basest of mankind. Since I conducted myself so continently towards their slaves, you may judge from that on what terms I lived with your sons." Then after an interval he goes on: "Accordingly, fellow citizens, when I left for Rome, I brought back empty from the province the purses which I took there full of money. Others have brought home overflowing with money the jars which they took to their province filled with wine."

XIII

Of some unusual words, which are used in either voice and are called by the grammarians "common."

UTOR, *vereor*, *hortor* and *consolor* are "common" verbs and can be used either way: "I respect you" and "I am respected by you," that is, "you respect me"; "I use you" and "I am used by you," that is, "you use me"; "I exhort you" and "I am exhorted by you," that is, "you exhort me"; "I console you" and "I am consoled by you," that is, "you console me." *Testor* too and *interpretor* are used in a reciprocal sense. But all these words are

¹ One is reminded of the story of the politician who declared that he had never received a penny in bribes, but that it was as well to say nothing about thousand dollar bills.

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haec omnia ex altera parte inusitata, et an dicta sint in eam quoque partem quaeri solet.

3 Afranius in *Consobrinis* :

Em istó parentum est víta vilis líberis,
Ubi málunt metui, quám vereri se áb suis.

Hic "vereri" ex ea parte dictum est quae est non
4 usitator. Novius in *Lignaria* verbum quod est
"utitur" ex contraria parte dicit :

Quía supellex múlta quae non útitur, emitúr
tamen,

5 id est "quae usui non est." M. Cato in quinta
Origine: "Exercitum," inquit, "suum pransum,
paratum, cohortatum eduxit foras atque instruxit."

6 "Consolor" quoque in partem alteram, praeterquam
dici solitum est, scriptum invenimus in epistula
Q. Metelli, quam, cum in exilio esset, ad Cn. et
ad L. Domitios dedit. "At cum animum," inquit,
"vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor et
fides virtusque vestra mihi ante oculos versatur."

7 "Testata" itidem et "interpretata" eadem ratione
dixit M. Tullius in primo libro *De Divinatione*, ut
"testor" "interpretor"que verba communia videri
8 debeant. Sallustius quoque eodem modo: "dilar-
gitis proscriptorum bonis" dicit, tamquam verbum
"largior" sit ex verbis communibus.

9 "Veritum" autem, sicut "puditum" et "pigi-

¹ ii. 33, Ribbeck³.

² v. 43, Ribbeck³.

unusual in the second of these meanings, and it is a matter of inquiry whether they are ever so used.

Afranius in *The Cousins* says: ¹

Lo: there his children hold a sire's life cheap,
Where rather feared than honoured (*vereri*) he
would be.

Here *vereor* is used in its less common sense. Novius also in the *Wood-dealer* uses the word *utor* with a passive meaning: ²

Since a deal of gear is bought which is not used
(*utilitur*).

That is, "which is not to be used." Marcus Cato in the fifth book of his *Origins* has this: ³ "He led forth his army, fed, ready, and encouraged (*cohortatum*), and drew it up in order of battle." We find *consolor* also used in a different sense from the one which it commonly has, in a letter of Quintus Metellus, which he wrote during his exile to Gnaeus and Lucius Domitius. "But," he says, "when I realize your feeling towards me, I am very greatly consoled (*consolor*), and your loyalty and worth are brought before my eyes." Marcus Tullius used *testata* and *interpretata* in the same manner in the first book of his work *On Divination*, ⁴ so that *testor* and *interpretor* ought also to be considered to be "common" verbs. Sallust too in a similar way says: ⁵ "The goods of the proscribed having been given away (*dilargitis*)," indicating that *largior* is one of the "common" verbs.

Moreover, we see that *veritum*, like *puditum* and

¹ Frag. 101, Peter².

⁴ § 87 and § 53

⁵ *Hist.* i. 49, Maur.

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tum," non personaliter per infinitum modum dictum esse, non a vetustioribus tantum videmus, sed a M. quoque Tullio in secundo *De Finibus*. "Primum," inquit, "Aristippi Cyrenaicorumque omnium, quos non est veritum in ea voluptate quae maxima dulcedine sensum moveret summum bonum ponere."

- 10 "Dignor" quoque et "veneror" et "confiteor" et "testor" habita sunt in verbis communibus. Sic illa in Vergilio dicta sunt :

Coniugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,
et :

cursusque dabit venerata secundos.

- 11 "Confessi" autem "aeris," de quo facta confessio est, in *XII. Tabulis* scriptum est his verbis : "Aeris confessi rebusque iure¹ iudicatis XXX. dies iusti sunt." Item ex isdem tabulis id quoque est. "Qui se sierit testarier libripensve fuerit, ni testimonium fariatur, improbus intestabilisque esto."

¹ iure, cf. *xx. i. 45* ; omitted here by *ω*.

¹ That is, without having a particular person or thing as its subject.

² § 39.

³ i. e. who did not scruple.

pigitum, is used impersonally and indefinitely,¹ not only by the earlier writers, but also by Marcus Tullius in the second book of his *De Finibus*.² "First (I will refute)," says he, "the view of Aristippus and of all the Cyrenaic philosophers, to whom it caused no fear³ (*veritum est*) to assign the highest good to that pleasure which affects the senses with greatest delight."

Dignor, too, *veneror*, *confiteor* and *testor* are treated as "common" verbs. Thus we find in Virgil:⁴

Of wedlock high with Venus worthy deemed
(*dignate*),

and⁵

Revered in prayer (*venerata*), shall grant a voyage
safe.

Moreover, *confessi aeris*, meaning a debt of which admission is made, is written in the *Twelve Tables* in these words:⁶ "For an admitted debt, when the matter has been taken into court, let the respite be thirty days." Also in those same *Tables* we find this:⁷ "Whoever shall allow himself to be summoned as a witness or shall act as a balance-holder,⁸ if he does not give his testimony, let him be regarded as dishonoured and incapable of giving testimony in the future."

⁴ *Aen.* iii. 475.

⁵ *Aen.* iii. 460.

⁶ iii. 1.

⁷ viii. 22.

⁸ That is, in a symbolic sale, when the purchaser touched a balance with a coin. See note on v. 19. 3 (vol. i., p. 436).

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XIV

Quod Metellus Numidicus figuram orationis novam ex orationibus Graecis mutuatus est.

- 1 APUD Q. Metellum Numidicum in libro accusationis *In Valerium Messalam* tertio nove dictum esse
2 adnotavimus. Verba ex oratione eius haec sunt:
“Cum sese sciret in tantum crimen venisse atque
socios ad senatum questum flentes venisse, sese pe-
3 cunias maximas exactos esse.” “Sese¹ pecunias,”
inquit, “maximas² exactos esse” pro eo quod est:
“pecunias a se esse³ maximas exactas.”
4 Id nobis videbatur Graeca figura dictum; Graeci
enim dicunt: *εἰσεπράξατό με ἀργύριον*, id significat
“exegit me pecuniam.” Quod si id dici potest,
etiam “exactus esse aliqui pecuniam” dici potest,
5 Caeciliusque eadem figura in *Hypobolimaeco Aeschino*
usus videtur:

Ego illúd minus nihilo éxigor portórium,
id est “nihilominus exigitur de me portorium.”

XV

“Passis velis” et “passis manibus” dixisse veteres non a verbo suo, quod est “patior,” sed ab alieno, quod est “pando.”

- 1 AB eo quod est “pando” “passum” veteres dixerunt, non “pansum,” et cum “ex” praeposi-

¹ Sese added by Hertz. ² maximas added by Carrio.

³ a se esse, Hertz; esse, Q; a se, ω.

XIV

That Metellus Numidicus borrowed a new form of expression from Greek usage.

IN Quintus Metellus Numidicus, in the third book of his *Accusation of Valerius Messala*, I have made note of a novel expression. The words of his speech are as follows:¹ "When he knew that he had incurred so grave an accusation, and that our allies had come to the senate in tears, to make complaint that they had been exacted enormous sums of money (*pecunias maximas exactos esse*)." He says "that they had been exacted enormous sums of money," instead of "that enormous sums of money had been exacted from them."

This seemed to me an imitation of a Greek idiom; for the Greeks say: *εἰσπραξατό με ἀργύριον*, meaning "he exacted me money." But if this can be said, so too can "one is exacted money," and Caecilius seems to have used that form of expression in his *Supposititious Aeschinus*:²

Yet I the customs-fee exacted am.

That is to say, "yet the customs-fee is exacted from me."

XV

That the early writers used *passis velis* and *passis manibus*, not from the verb *patior*, to which the participle belongs, but from *pando*, to which it does not belong.

FROM the verb *pando* the ancients made *passum*, not *pansum*, and with the preposition *ex* they formed

¹ *O.R.F.*, p. 276, Mever².

² v. 92, Ribbeck³.

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2 tione "expassum," non "expansum." Caecilius in *Synaristosis* :

Herí vero prospéxisse eum se ex tégulis,
Haec núntiasse et flámmeum expassúm domi

3 "Capillo" quoque esse mulier "passo" dicitur,
quasi porrecto et expanso, et "passis manibus"
et "velis passis" dicimus, quod significat diductis
4 atque distentis. Itaque Plautus in *Milite Glorioso*,
a littera in e mutata per compositi vocabuli morem,
"dispeassis" dicit pro eo, quod est "dispassis" :

Credo égo istoc exempló tibi esse péreundum¹
extra pórtam,
Dispéssis manibus pátibulum cum habébis.

XVI

De novo genere interitus Crotoniensis Milonis.

1 MILO Crotoniensis, athleta inlustris, quem in
chronicis scriptum est Olympiade LXII² primum
coronatum esse, exitum habuit e vita miserandum
2 et mirandum. Cum iam natu grandis artem athle-
ticam desisset iterque faceret forte solus in locis
Italiae silvestribus, quercum vidit proxime viam
3 patulis in parte media rimis hiantem. Tum experiri,
credo, etiam tunc volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires

¹ pereundum, best MSS. of Plaut.; eundum, ω.

² lxii. primum, Lübbert; prima, ω; plurima, Damsté.

¹ v. 197, Ribbeck³.

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expassum, not *expansum*. Caecilius in the *Fellow-breakfasters* says: ¹

That yesterday he'd looked in from the roof,
Had this announced, and straight the veil² was
spread (*expassum*).

A woman too is said to be *capillo passo*, or "with disordered hair," when it is hanging down and loosened, and we say *passis manibus* and *velis passis* of hands and sails stretched out and spread. Therefore Plautus in his *Braggart Captain*, changing an *a* into an *e*, as is usual in compound words, uses *dispessis* for *dispassis* in these lines: ³

Methinks you thus must die without the gate,
When you shall hold the cross with hands out-
stretched (*dispessis*).

XVI

Of the singular death of Milo of Croton.⁴

MILo of Croton, a famous athlete, who was first crowned at the sixty-second Olympiad,⁵ as the chronicles record, ended his life in a strange and lamentable manner. When he was already advanced in age and had given up the athletic art, he chanced to be journeying alone in a wooded part of Italy. Near the road he saw an oak tree, the middle of which gaped with wide cracks. Then wishing, I suppose, to try whether he still had any strength left,

¹ The flame-coloured (yellow) bridal veil.

² 359 Cf. iv. 17. 8; *a* became *e* before two consonants, *i* before a single one, except *r*.

⁴ The same story is told by Strabo, vi. 1. 12 (iii, p. 45, *L.C.L.*).
⁵ 532 B.C.

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adessent, inmissis in cavernas arboris digitis, diducere et rescindere quercum conatus est. Ac mediam
4 quidem partem¹ discidit divellitque; quercus autem in duas diducta partis, cum ille, quasi perfecto quod erat conixus, manus laxasset, cessante vi rediit in naturam manibusque eius retentis inclusisque stricta denuo et cohaesa, dilacerandum hominem feris praebuit.

XVII

Quam ob causam nobiles pueri Atheniensium tibiis canere desierint, cum patrium istum morem canendi haberent.

1 ALCIBIADES Atheniensis, cum apud avunculum Periclen puer artibus ac disciplinis liberalibus erudiretur et accessi Pericles Antigenidam tibicinem iussisset, ut eum canere tibiis, quod honestissimum tum videbatur, doceret, traditas sibi tibias, cum ad os adhibuisset inflassetque, pudefactus oris deformitate
2 abiecit infregitque. Ea res cum percrebuisset, omnium tum Atheniensium consensu disciplina
3 tibiis canendi desita est. Scriptum hoc in *Commentario* Pamphilae nono et vicesimo.

¹ partem deleted by Ranchinus.

he put his fingers into the hollows of the tree and tried to rend apart and split the oak. And in fact he did tear asunder and divide the middle part; but when the oak was thus split into two parts, and he relaxed his hold as if he had accomplished his attempt, the tree returned to its natural position when the pressure ceased, and catching and holding his hands as it came together and united, it kept the man there, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

XVII

Why young men of noble rank at Athens gave up playing the pipes, although it was one of their native customs.

ALCIBIADES the Athenian in his boyhood was being trained in the liberal arts and sciences at the home of his uncle, Pericles; and Pericles had ordered Antigenides, a player on the pipes, to be sent for, to teach the boy to play on that instrument, which was then considered a great accomplishment. But when the pipes were handed to him and he had put them to his lips and blown, disgusted at the ugly distortion of his face, he threw them away and broke them in two. When this matter was noised abroad, by the universal consent of the Athenians of that time the art of playing the pipes was given up. This story is told in the twenty-ninth book of the *Commentary* of Pamphila.¹

¹ *F.H.G.* iii. 521. 9.

XVIII

Quod pugna belli civilis victoriaque Gai Caesaris, quam vicit in Pharsaliis campis, nuntiata praedictaque est per cuiuspiam sacerdotis¹ vaticinium eodem ipso die in Italia Patavi.

- 1 Quo C. Caesar et Cn. Pompeius die per civile bellum signis conlatis in Thessalia conflixerunt, res accidit Patavi in transpadana Italia memorari digna.
- 2 Cornelius quidam sacerdos, et nobilis et sacerdotii religionibus venerandus et castitate vitae sanctus, repente mota mente conspicerere se procul dixit pugnam acerrimam pugnari, ac deinde alios cedere, alios urgere, caedem, fugam, tela volantia, instaurationem pugnae, inpressionem, gemitus, vulnera, proinde ut si ipse in proelio versaretur, coram videre sese vociferatus est ac postea subito exclamavit Caesarem vicisse.
- 3 Ea Cornelii sacerdotis ariolatio levis tum quidem visa est et vecors. Magnae mox admirationi fuit, quod non modo pugnae dies quae in Thessalia pugnata est, neque proelii exitus qui erat praedictus, idem fuit, sed omnes quoque pugnandi reciprocae vices et ipsa exercituum duorum conflictatio vaticinantis motu atque verbis repraesentata est.

¹ sacerdotis, *scripsi*, cf. §§ 2 and 3 (beginning); praesagi or sagacis, *Hosius*; remigis, *ω*. *As Madvig long ago pointed out (Adv. Crit. ii, p. 605, n. 1), this is not a question of palaeo-*

XVIII

That the battle which Gaius Caesar fought on the plains of Pharsalus during the civil war was announced on the very same day at Patavium in Italy, and his victory foretold, by the divination of a seer.

ON the day that Gaius Caesar and Gnaeus Pompeius engaged in battle in Thessaly during the civil war, an event occurred at Patavium in Transpadane Italy, which is deserving of record. A priest called Cornelius, a man of good birth, honoured for scrupulousness in his office and revered for the purity of his life, was suddenly seized by a prophetic inspiration and said that he saw a most furious battle taking place afar off; then he shouted out, just as if he were personally taking part in the engagement, that some were giving way, others pressing on; that he saw before him carnage, flight, flying weapons, a renewal of the engagement, an attack, groans and wounds; and later he suddenly exclaimed that Caesar was victorious.

At the time the prophecy of the priest Cornelius seemed unimportant and without meaning. Afterwards, however, it caused great surprise, since not only the time of the battle which was fought in Thessaly, and its predicted outcome, were verified, but all the shifting fortunes of the day and the very conflict of the two armies were represented by the gestures and words of the seer.¹

¹ Cf. Plutarch, *Caesar*, 47.

graphy, but remigis was a marginal note, suggested by the story in Cic. Div. i. 68, which somehow made its way into the text.

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XIX

Verba M. Varronis memoria digna ex *Satura*, quae inscribitur *Περὶ Ἐδεσμάτων*.

- 1 Non paucissimi sunt in quos potest convenire id
quod M. Varro dicit in *Satura* quae inscribitur
2 *Περὶ Ἐδεσμάτων*. Verba haec sunt: "Si, quantum
operae sumpsisti ut tuus pistor bonum faceret
panem, eius duodecimam philosophiae dedisses, ipse
bonus iampridem esses factus. Nunc illum qui
norunt volunt emere milibus centum, te qui novit
nemo centussis."

XX

Notata quaedam de Euripidis poetae genere, vita, moribus
deque eiusdem fine vitae.

- 1 EURIPIDI poetae matrem Theopompus agrestia
2 olera vendentem victum quaesisse dicit. Patri
autem eius nato illo responsum est a Chaldaeis eum
puerum, cum adolevisset, victorem in certaminibus
3 fore; id ei puero fatum esse. Pater interpretatus
athletam debere esse, roborato exercitatoque filii sui
corpore, Olympiam certaturum eum inter athletas
pueros deduxit. Ac primo quidem in certamen per
ambiguam aetatem receptus non est, post Eleusino
et Theseo certamine pugnavit et coronatus est.

¹ Fr. 404, Bücheler.

² *F.H.G.* i. 294.

³ He was too old for the boys' races.

⁴ Athletic games in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries.

XIX

Memorable words of Marcus Varro, from the satire entitled
Περὶ Ἐδεσμάτων.

THERE are not a few to whom that may apply which is said by Marcus Varro in his satire entitled *Περὶ Ἐδεσμάτων*, or *On Eatables*. His words are these:¹ "If you had given to philosophy a twelfth part of the effort which you spent in making your baker give you good bread, you would long since have become a good man. As it is, those who know him are willing to buy *him* at a hundred thousand sesterces, while no one who knows you would take *you* at a hundred."

XX

Certain facts about the birth, life and character of the poet Euripides, and about the end of his life.

THEOPOMPUS says² that the mother of the poet Euripides made a living by selling country produce. Furthermore, when Euripides was born, his father was assured by the astrologers that the boy, when he grew up, would be victor in the games; for that was his destiny. His father, understanding this to mean that he ought to be an athlete, exercised and strengthened his son's body and took him to Olympia to contend among the wrestlers. And at first he was not admitted to the contest because of his time of life,³ but afterwards he engaged in the Eleusinian⁴ and Thesean⁵ contests and won crowns.

³ A festival held at Athens in the autumn in the month Pyanepsion, in honour of Theseus.

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- 4 Mox a corporis cura ad excolendi animi studium transgressus, auditor fuit physici Anaxagorae et Pro-
dici rhetoris, in morali autem philosophia Socratis.
Tragoediam scribere natus annos duodeviginti
5 adortus est. Philochorus refert in insula Salamine speluncam esse taetram et horridam, quam nos vidimus, in qua Euripides tragoedias scriptitarit.
- 6 Mulieres fere omnes in maiorem modum exosus fuisse dicitur, sive quod natura abhorruit a mulierum coetu sive quod duas simul uxores habuerat, cum id decreto ab Atheniensibus factum ius esset, quarum
7 matrimonii pertaedeat. Eius odii in mulieres Aristophanes quoque meminit ἐν ταῖς προτέραις Θεσμοφοριαζούσαις in his versibus:

Νῦν οὖν ἀπάσαισιν παραινῶ καὶ λέγω,
 Τοῦτον κολάσαι τὸν ἄνδρα πολλῶν οὐνεκα.
 Ἄγρια γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὦ γυναῖκες, δρᾷ κακά,
 Ἄτ' ἐν ἀγρίοισι τοῖς¹ λαχάνοις αὐτὸς τραφεῖς.

- 8 Alexander autem Aetolus hos de Euripide versus composuit:

Ὁ δ' Ἀναξαγόρου τρόφιμος χαιοῦ στριφνὸς μὲν ἔμοιγε
 προσειπεῖν,
 Καὶ μισογέλως, καὶ τωθάζειν οὐδὲ παρ' οἶνον μεμα-
 θηκῶς,
 Ἄλλ' ὃ τι γράψαι, τοῦτ' ἂν μέλιτος καὶ Σειρήνων
 ἐτετεύχει.

- 9 Is cum in Macedonia apud Archelaum regem esset utereturque eo rex familiariter, rediens nocte ab eius cena, canibus a quodam aemulo inmissis di-

¹ τοῖς omitted by codd. of Aristoph.

¹ *F.H.G.* i. 412.

² These words are probably not part of the quotation.

Later, turning from attention to bodily exercise to the desire of training his mind, he was a pupil of the natural philosopher Anaxagoras and the rhetorician Prodicus, and, in moral philosophy, of Socrates. At the age of eighteen he attempted to write a tragedy. Philochorus relates¹ that there is on the island of Salamis a grim and gloomy cavern,² which I myself have seen, in which Euripides wrote tragedies.

He is said to have had an exceeding antipathy towards almost all women, either because he had a natural disinclination to their society, or because he had had two wives at the same time (since that was permitted by a decree passed by the Athenians) and they had made wedlock hateful to him. Aristophanes also notices his antipathy to women in the first edition of the *Thesmophoriazousae* in these verses :³

Now then I urge and call on all our sex
This man to punish for his many crimes.
For on us, women, he brings bitter woes,
Himself brought up 'mid bitter garden plants.

But Alexander the Aetolian composed the following lines about Euripides :⁴

The pupil of stout Anaxagoras,
Of churlish speech and gloomy, ne'er has learned
To jest amid the wine ; but what he wrote
Might honey and the Sirens well have known.

When Euripides was in Macedonia at the court of Archelaus, and had become an intimate friend of the king, returning home one night from a dinner with the monarch he was torn by dogs, which were set

³ 453 ff.

⁴ *Anal. Alex.* p. 247, Meineke.

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- laceratus est et ex his vulneribus mors secuta est.
10 Sepulchrum autem eius et memoriam Macedones eo dignati sunt honore, ut in gloriae quoque loco praedicarent: οὐποτ' ἄν¹ σὸν μνήμα, Εὐρίπιδες, ὄλοιτό σου, quod egregius poeta morte obita sepultus in eorum terra foret. Quamobrem cum legati ad eos ab Atheniensibus missi petissent ut ossa Athenas in terram illius patriam permitterent transferri, maximo consensu Macedones in ea re deneganda perstiterunt.

XXI

Quod a poetis Iovis filii prudentissimi humanissimique, Neptuni autem ferocissimi et inhumanissimi traduntur.

- 1 PRAESTANTISSIMOS virtute, prudentia, viribus² Iovis filios poetae appellaverunt, ut Aeacum et Minoa et Sarpedona; ferocissimos et inmanes et alienos ab omni humanitate, tamquam e mari genitos, Neptuni filios dixerunt, Cyclopa et Cercyona et Scirona et Laestrygonas.

XXII

Historia de Sertorio, egregio duce, deque astu eius commenticis que simulamentis quibus ad barbaros milites continendos conciliandosque sibi utebatur.

- 1 SERTORIUS, vir acer egregiusque dux, et utendi³
2 regendique exercitus peritus fuit. Is in temporibus

¹ ἄν added by Capps.

² viribus, ω; moribus, Kronenberg.

³ exacuendi or excitandi suggested by Hosius; dux educendi, TY.

¹ He died in 406 B.C.; according to another version of the story it was a band of women who tore him to pieces. Both

upon him by a rival of his, and death resulted from his wounds.¹ The Macedonians treated his tomb and his memory with such honour that they used to proclaim: "Never, Euripides, shall thy monument perish," also by way of self-glorification, because the distinguished poet had met his death and been buried in their land. Therefore when envoys, sent to them by the Athenians, begged that they should allow his bones to be moved to Athens, his native land, the Macedonians unanimously persisted in refusing.

XXI

That by the poets the sons of Jupiter are represented as most wise and refined, but those of Neptune as very haughty and rude.

THE poets have called the sons of Jupiter most excellent in worth, wisdom and strength, for example Aeacus, Minos and Sarpedon; the sons of Neptune, the Cyclops, Cercyon, Sciron, and the Laestrygonians, they said, were most haughty and cruel, and strangers to all refinement, as being sprung from the sea.

XXII

A story of the distinguished leader Sertorius; of his cunning, and of the clever devices which he used to control and conciliate his barbarian soldiers.

SERTORIUS, a brave man and a distinguished general, was skilled in using and commanding an army. In times of great difficulty he would lie to

tales are of doubtful authenticity; the one told by Gellius appears also in Athenaeus xiii. 597, but is denied in verses preserved in Suidas, *s.v.* ὑπαίμεκε.

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difficillimis et mentiebatur ad milites, si mendacium prodesset, et litteras compositas pro veris legebat et somnium simulabat et falsas religiones conferebat, si quid istae res eum apud militum animos adiuvabant.

3,4 Illud adeo Sertori nobile est: Cervae albae eximiae pulchritudinis et vivacissimae celeritatis a Lusitano
5 ei quodam dono data est. Hanc sibi oblatam divinitus et instinctam Dianae numine conloqui secum monereque et docere quae utilia factu essent, persuadere omnibus institit ac, si quid durius videbatur quod imperandum militibus foret, a cerva sese monitum praedicabat. Id cum dixerat, uni-
6 versi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant. Ea cerva quodam die, cum incursio esset hostium nuntiata, festinatione ac tumultu consternata in fugam se prorupit atque in palude proxima delituit et frustra¹
7 requisita perisse credita est. Neque multis diebus post inventam esse cervam Sertorio nuntiatur.
8 Tum qui nuntiaverat iussit tacere, ac ne cui palam diceret interminatus est, praecepitque ut eam postero die repente in eum locum in quo ipse cum amicis esset inmitteret. Admissis deinde amicis postridie, visum sibi esse ait in quiete cervam quae perisset ad se reverti et, ut prius consuevit, quod opus esset
9 facto praedicere; tum servo quod imperaverat significat, cerva emissa in cubiculum Sertorii intro-
rupit, clamor factus et orta admiratio est.

¹ frustra, *Cornelissen*; postea, *ω*.

his soldiers, if a lie was advantageous, he would read forged letters for genuine ones, feign dreams, and resort to fictitious omens, if such devices helped him to keep up the spirits of his soldiers. The following story about Sertorius is particularly well known: A white hind of remarkable beauty, agility and swiftness was given him as a present by a man of Lusitania. He tried to convince everyone that the animal had been given him by the gods, and that inspired by the divine power of Diana, it talked with him, and showed and indicated what it was expedient to do; and if any command which he felt obliged to give his soldiers seemed unusually difficult, he declared that he had been advised by the hind. When he said that, all willingly rendered obedience, as if to a god. One day, when an advance of the enemy had been reported, the hind, alarmed by the hurry and confusion, took to flight and hid in a neighbouring marsh, and after being sought for in vain was believed to have perished. Not many days later, word was brought to Sertorius that the hind had been found. Then he bade the one who had brought the news to keep silence, threatening him with punishment in case he revealed the matter to anyone; and he ordered him suddenly on the following day to let the animal into the place where he himself was with his friends. Then, next day, having called in his friends, he said that he had dreamed that the lost hind had returned to him, and after its usual manner had told him what ought to be done. Thereupon he signed to the slave to do what he had ordered; the hind was let loose and burst into Sertorius' room, amid shouts of amazement.

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

XXIII

De aetatibus historicorum nobilium, Hellanici, Herodoti,
Thucydidis.

1 HELLANICUS, Herodotus, Thucydides, historiae
scriptores, in isdem fere temporibus laude ingenti
floruerunt et non nimis longe distantibus fuerunt
2 aetatibus. Nam Hellanicus initio belli Pelopon-
nesiaci fuisse quinque et sexaginta annos natus
videtur, Herodotus tres et quinquaginta, Thucydides
quadraginta. Scriptum est hoc in libro undecimo
Pamphilae.

XXIV

Quid Vulcaci Sedigitus, in libro quem *De Poetis* scripsit,
de comicis Latinis iudicavit.

1 SEDIGITUS in libro quem scripsit *De Poetis*, quid
de his sentiat qui comoedias fecerunt, et quem ex
omnibus praestare ceteris putet, ac deinceps quo
quemque in loco et honore ponat, his versibus suis
demonstrat:

Multos incertos certare hanc rem vidimus,

Palmam poetae comico cui deferant.

Eum meo iudicio errorem dissolvam tibi,

Ut, contra si quis sentiat, nihil sentiat.

¹ In 413 B.C.

This credulity of the barbarians was very helpful to Sertorius in important matters. It is recorded that of those tribes which acted with Sertorius, although he was defeated in many battles, not one ever deserted him, although that race of men is most inconstant.

XXIII

Of the age of the famous historians, Hellanicus, Herodotus and Thucydides.

HELLANICUS, Herodotus, and Thucydides, writers of history, enjoyed great glory at almost the same time, and did not differ very greatly in age. For Hellanicus seems to have been sixty five years old at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,¹ Herodotus fifty-three, Thucydides forty. This is stated in the eleventh book of Pamphila.²

XXIV

Vulcacius Sedigitus' canon of the Latin writers of comedy, from the book which he wrote *On Poets*.

SEDIGITUS, in the book which he wrote *On Poets*, shows in the following verses of his³ what he thought of those who wrote comedies, which one he thinks surpasses all the rest, and then what rank and honour he gives to each of them :

This question many doubtfully dispute,
Which comic poet they'd award the palm.
This doubt my judgment shall for you resolve ;
If any differ from me, senseless he.

² *F.H.G.* iii. 521. 7 ; cf. xv. 17. 3, above.

³ Frag. 1, Bährens.

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Caecilio palmam Státio do mímico.
Plautús secundus fáciie exuperat céteros.
Dein Naévius, qui férvet, pretio in tértiost.
Si erít, quod quarto détur, dabitur Lícinió.
Post ínsequi Licínium facio Atílium.
In séxto consequétur hos Teréntius,
Turpílius septimúm, Trabea octavum óptinet,
Nonó loco esse fáciie facio Lúscium.
Decimum áddo causa antiquitatis Énnium.

XXV

De verbis quibusdam novis, quae in Gnaei Mati *Mimiambis* offenderamus.

- 1 CN. MATIUS, vir eruditus, in *Mimiambis* suis non absurde neque absone finxit "recentatur" pro eo, quod Graeci dicunt ἀναγεοῦραι, id est "denuo nascitur atque iterum fit recens." Versus, in quibus hoc verbum est, hi sunt:

Iam iam albicascit Phoebus et recentatur
Commune lumen hominibus¹ voluptatis.²

- 2 Idem Matius in isdem *Mimiambis* edulcare dicit, quod est 'dulcius reddere,' in his versibus:

Quapropter edulcare convenit vitam
Curasque acerbis sensibus gubernare.

¹ do mimico, *J. Gronor*; do cominico, x²; do comico, *No. ii*, x².

² et voluptatis, ω.

¹ The principle on which the ranking was done is a disputed question—the amount of originality, that of πᾶθος, and

First place I give Caecilius Statius.
 Plautus holds second rank without a peer ;
 Then Naevius third, for passion and for fire.
 If fourth there be, be he Licinius.
 I place Atilius next, after Licinius.
 These let Terentius follow, sixth in rank.
 Turpilius seventh, Trabea eighth place holds.
 Ninth palm I gladly give to Luscius,
 To Ennius tenth, as bard of long ago.¹

XXV

Of certain new words which I had met in the *Mimiambics* of
 Gnaeus Matius.

GNAEUS MATIUS, a learned man, in his *Mimiambics*
 properly and fitly coined the word *recentatur* for the
 idea expressed by the Greek ἀναίεοῦται, that is "it
 is born again and is again made new." The lines in
 which the word occurs are these :²

E'en now doth Phoebus gleam, again is born
 (*recentatur*)
 The common light to joys of mortal men.

Matius too, in the same *Mimiambics*, says *edulcare*,
 meaning "to sweeten," in these lines :³

And therefore it is fit to sweeten (*edulcare*) life,
 And bitter cares with wisdom to control.

personal feeling have been suggested. Vulcaci^s lived about
 130 B.C. He is cited by Suetonius, v. *Ter.* ii, iv, v (*L.C.L.* ii,
 pp. 456, 458, 462).

² Frag. 9, Bährens.

³ Frag. 10, Bährens.

XXVI

Quibus verbis Aristoteles philosophus definierit syllogismum ; eiusque definitionis interpretamentum verbis Latinis factum.

- 1 ARISTOTELES, quid "syllogismus" esset, his versibus
 definivit: Λόγος, ἐν τεθέντων τινῶν, ἕτερόν τι τῶν
 2 κειμένων ἐξ ἀνάγκης συμβαίνει διὰ τῶν κειμένων. Eius
 definitionis non videbatur habere incommode inter-
 pretatio facta hoc modo: "Syllogismus est oratio, in
 qua, consensus quibusdam et concessis, aliud quid
 quam quae concessa sunt, per ea quae concessa
 sunt, necessario conficitur."

XXVII

Quid sint "comitia calata," quid "curiata," quid "centuriata," quid "tributa," quid "concilium"; atque inibi quaedam eiusdemmodi.

- 1 IN libro Laelii Felicis *Ad Q. Mucium* primo
 scriptum est Labeonem scribere "calata" comitia
 esse quae pro conlegio pontificum habentur, aut
 2 regis aut flaminum inaugurandorum causa. Eorum
 autem alia esse "curiata," alia "centuriata"; "curiata" per lictorem curiatum "calari," id est "convocari," "centuriata" per cornicinem.

¹ *Topic.* i. 1, p. 100. 25.

² *Frag.* 1 ff., i. p. 70, Bremer.

XXVI

In what words the philosopher Aristotle defined a syllogism ;
and an interpretation of his definition in Latin terms.

ARISTOTLE defines a syllogism in these lines :¹ " A sentence in which, granted certain premises, something else than these premises necessarily follows as the result of these premises." The following interpretation of this definition seemed to me fairly good : " A syllogism is a sentence in which, certain things being granted and accepted, something else than that which was granted is necessarily established through what was granted."

XXVII

The meaning of *comitia calata*, *curiata*, *centuriata*, and *tributa*, and of *concilium*, and other related matters of the same kind.

IN the first book of the work of Laelius Felix addressed *To Quintus Mucius* it is said² that Labeo wrote³ that the *comitia calata*, or " convoked assembly," was held on behalf of the college of pontiffs for the purpose of installing the king⁴ or the flamens. Of these assemblies some were those " of the curies ", others those " of the centuries "; the former were called together (*calari* being used in the sense of " convoke ") by the curiate lictor, the latter by a hornblower.

² Frag. 22, Huschke; inc. 187, Bremer.

⁴ That is, the *rex sacrorum*; see note on x. 15. 21.

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- 3 Isdem comitiis, quae “calata” appellari diximus, et sacrorum detestatio et testamenta fieri solebant. Tria enim genera testamentorum fuisse accepimus: unum, quod calatis comitiis in populi contione fieret, alterum in procinctu, cum viri ad proelium faciendum in aciem vocabantur, tertium per familiae emancipationem, cui aes et libra adhiberetur.
- 4 In eodem Laeli Felicis libro haec scripta sunt: “Is qui non¹ universum populum, sed partem aliquam adesse iubet, non ‘comitia,’ sed ‘concilium’ edicere debet. Tribuni autem neque advocant patricos neque ad eos referre ulla de re possunt. Ita ne ‘leges’ quidem proprie, sed ‘plebiscita’ appellantur quae tribunis plebis ferentibus accepta sunt, quibus rogationibus ante patricii non tenebantur, donec Q. Hortensius dictator legem tulit, ut eo iure quod plebs statuisset omnes Quirites teneren-
- 5 tur.” Item in eodem libro hoc scriptum est: “Cum ex generibus hominum suffragium feratur, ‘curiata’ comitia esse, cum ex censu et aetate ‘centuriata,’ cum ex regionibus et locis, ‘tributa’; centuriata autem comitia intra pomerium fieri nefas esse, quia exercitum extra urbem imperari oporteat, intra urbem imperari ius non sit. Propterea centuriata

¹ non ut, Q.

¹ See Mommsen, *Staatsr.* iii, p. 307, n. 2.

² See note on xv. 13. 11.

³ In 287 B.C.

⁴ The *comitia curiata* were organized on the basis of the thirty *curiae* of the three original Roman tribes. These

In that same assembly, which we have said was called *calata*, or "convoked," wills were customarily made and sacrifices annulled. For we learn that there were three kinds of wills: one which was made in the "convoked assembly" before the collected people, a second on the battle-field,¹ when the men were called into line for the purpose of fighting, a third the symbolic sale of a householder's property by means of the coin and balance.²

In the same book of Laelius Felix this is written: "One who orders a part of the people to assemble, but not all the people, ought to announce a council rather than an assembly. Moreover, tribunes do not summon the patricians, nor may they refer any question to them. Therefore bills which are passed on the initiative of the tribunes of the commons are properly called *plebiscita*, or 'decrees of the commons,' rather than 'laws.' In former times the patricians were not bound by such decrees until the dictator Quintus Hortensius passed a law, providing that all the Quirites should be bound by whatever enactment the commons should pass."³ It is also written in the same book: "When voting is done according to families of men,⁴ the assembly is called 'curiate'; when it is according to property and age, 'centuriate'; when according to regions and localities, 'tribal.' Further it is impious for the assembly of the centuries to be held within the pomerium, because the army must be summoned outside of the city, and it is not lawful for it to be summoned within the city. Therefore it was customary for the

curiae included the patrician *gentes*, which, before the time of the military assembly (*comitia centuriata*) attributed to Servius Tullius, alone had the full rights of citizenship.

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in campo Martio haberi exercitumque imperari praesidii causa solitum, quoniam populus esset in suffragiis ferendis occupatus."

XXVIII

Quod erravit Cornelius Nepos, cum scripsit Ciceronem tres et viginti annos natum causam pro Sexto Roscio dixisse.

- 1 CORNELIUS NEPOS et rerum memoriae non indiligens et M. Ciceronis ut qui maxime amicus familiaris
- 2 fuit. Atque is tamen, in primo librorum quos de vita illius composuit, errasse videtur, cum eum scripsit tres et viginti annos natum primum causam iudicii publici egisse Sextumque Roscium parricidii
- 3 reum defendisse. Dinumeratis quippe annis a Q. Caepione et Q. Serrano, quibus consulibus ante diem tertium Nonas Ianuar. M. Cicero natus est, ad M. Tullium et Cn. Dolabellam quibus consulibus causam privatam *Pro Quinctio* apud Aquilium Gallum iudicem dixit, sex et viginti anni reperiuntur. Neque dubium est quin post annum quam *Pro Quinctio* dixerat, Sex. Roscium reum parricidii defenderit, annos iam septem atque viginti natus, L. Sulla Felice II. Q. Metello Pio consulibus.
- 4 In qua re etiam Fenestellam errasse Pedianus Asconius animadvertit, quod eum scripserit sexto vicesimo aetatis anno pro Sex. Roscio dixisse.
- 5 Longior autem Nepotis quam Fenestellae error est, nisi quis vult in animum inducere Nepotem, studio

¹ Frag. 1, Peter².

² p. xv, Kiessling and Schöll.

³ January 3, 106 B.C.

⁴ Frag. 17, Peter².

assembly of the centuries to be held in the field of Mars, and the army to be summoned there for purposes of defence while the people were busy casting their votes."

XXVIII

That Cornelius Nepos was in error when he wrote that Cicero defended Sextus Roscius at the age of twenty-three.

CORNELIUS NEPOS was a careful student of records and one of Marcus Cicero's most intimate friends. Yet in the first book of his *Life of Cicero* he seems to have erred in writing¹ that Cicero made his first plea in a public trial at the age of twenty-three years, defending Sextus Roscius, who was charged with murder. For if we count the years from Quintus Caepio and Quintus Serranus, in whose consulship Cicero was born on the third day before the Nones of January,² to Marcus Tullius and Gnaeus Dolabella, in whose consulate he pleaded a private case *In Defence of Quinctius* before Aquilius Gallus as judge, the result is twenty-six years. And there is no doubt that he defended Sextus Roscius on a charge of murder the year after he spoke *In Defence of Quinctius*; that is, at the age of twenty-seven, in the consulship of Lucius Sulla Felix and Metellus Pius, the former for a second time.

Asconius Pedianus has noted³ that Fenestella also made a mistake in regard to this matter, in writing⁴ that he pleaded for Sextus Roscius in the twenty-sixth year of his age. But the mistake of Nepos is greater than that of Fenestella, unless anyone is inclined to believe that Nepos, led by a

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amoris et amicitiae adductum, amplificandae admirationis gratia quadriennium suppressisse, ut M. Cicero orationem florentissimam dixisse *Pro Roscio* admodum adulescens videretur.

- 6 Illud adeo ab utriusque oratoris studiosis animadversum et scriptum est, quod Demosthenes et Cicero pari aetate inlustrissimas primas¹ orationes in causis² dixerunt, alter Κατὰ Ἀνδροτίωνος et Κατὰ Τιμοκράτους septem et viginti annos natus, alter anno minor *Pro P. Quinctio* septimoque et vicesimo *Pro Sex. Roscio*.
- 7 Vixerunt quoque non nimis numerum annorum diversum; alter tres et sexaginta annos, Demosthenes sexaginta.

XXIX

Quali figura orationis et quam nova L. Piso annalium scriptor usus sit.

- 1 DUAE istae in loquendo figurae notae satis usitataeque sunt: "mihi nomen est Iulius" et "mihi nomen
2 est Iulio"; tertiam figuram novam hercle repperi apud Pisonem in secundo *Annalium*. Verba Pisonis haec sunt: "L. Tarquinium, collegam suum, quia Tarquinio nomine esset, metuere; eumque orat uti sua voluntate Roma concedat." "Quia Tarquinio," inquit, "nomine esset"; hoc proinde est, tamquam si ego dicam: "mihi nomen est Iulium."

¹ primas suggested by Hosius, omitted in *œ*.

² causis privatis, Hertz.

feeling of friendship and regard, suppressed four years in order to increase our admiration of Cicero, by making it appear that he delivered his brilliant speech *In Defence of Roscius* when he was a very young man.

This also has been noted and recorded by the admirers of both orators, that Demosthenes and Cicero delivered their first brilliant speeches in the courts at the same age, the former *Against Androtion* and *Against Timocrates* at the age of twenty-seven, the latter when a year younger *In Defence of Quinctius* and at twenty-seven *In Defence of Sextus Roscius*. Also, the number of years which they lived did not differ very greatly; Cicero died at sixty-three, Demosthenes at sixty.¹

XXIX

A new form of expression used by Lucius Piso, the writer of annals.

THE two following modes of saying "my name is Julius" are common and familiar: *mihi nomen est Iulius* and *mihi nomen est Iulio*. I have actually found a third, and new, form in Piso, in the second book of his *Annals*. His words are these:² "They feared his colleague, Lucius Tarquinius, because he had the Tarquinian name; and he begged him to leave Rome of his own free will."³ "Because," says he, "he had the Tarquinian name"; this is as if I should say *mihi nomen est Iulium*, or "I have the Julian name."

¹ In 322 B.C.

² Frag. 19, Peter².

³ Cf. Livy, ii. 2. 3.

XXX

Vehiculum quod "petorritum" appellatur, cuiatis linguae vocabulum sit, Graecae an Gallicae.

1 Qui ab alio genere vitae detriti iam et retorridi
ad litterarum disciplinas serius adeunt, si forte idem
sunt garruli natura et subargutuli, oppido quam fiunt
2 in litterarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli. Quod
genus profecto ille homo est, qui de "petorritis"
3 nuper argutissimas nugas dixit. Nam cum quaere-
retur, "petorritum" quali forma vehiculum cuiatis-
que linguae vocabulum esset, et faciem vehiculi
ementitus est longe alienam falsamque et vocabulum
Graecum¹ esse dixit atque adsignificare volucres
rotas interpretatus est, commutataque una littera
"petorritum" esse dictum volebat quasi "petorro-
4 tum"; scriptum etiam hoc esse a Valerio Probo
contendit.

5 Ego, cum Probi multos admodum *Commentationum*
libros adquisierim, neque scriptum in his inveni nec
usquam alioqui Probum scripsisse credo; "petorri-
6 tum" enim est non ex Graecia dimidiatum, sed
totum Transalpibus;² nam est vox Gallica. Id
7 scriptum est in libro M. Varronis quarto decimo
Rerum Divinarum, quo in loco Varro, cum de "petor-
rito" dixisset, esse id verbum Gallicum, "lanceam"
quoque dixit non Latinum, set Hispanicum verbum
esse.

¹ semigraecum, *Dansté*.

² For Transalpibus cf. *Pliny, N.H.* iii. 124 (*Heraeus*);
totum ortum trans Alpibus, *Hertz*; totum transalpinum, *J.*
Gronov.

¹ Making a hybrid word, from *πέτομαι*, "fly," and *rota*.
See crit. note 1.

² *Frag.* 108, *Agahd.*

XXX

Whether the word *petorritum*, applied to a vehicle, is Greek or Gallic.

THOSE who approach the study of letters late in life, after they are worn out and exhausted by some other occupation, particularly if they are garrulous and of only moderate keenness, make themselves exceedingly ridiculous and silly by displaying their would-be knowledge. To this class that man surely belongs, who lately talked fine-spun nonsense about *petorrila*, or "four-wheeled wagons." For when the question was asked, what form of vehicle the *petorritum* was, and from what language the word came, he falsely described a form of vehicle very unlike the real one; he also declared that the name was Greek and interpreted it as meaning "flying wheels,"¹ maintaining that *petorritum* was formed by the change of a single letter from *petorrotum*, and that this form was actually used by Valerius Probus.

When I had got together many copies of the *Commentaries* of Probus, I did not find that spelling in them, and I do not believe that Probus used it anywhere else. For *petorritum* is not a hybrid word derived in part from the Greek, but the entire word belongs to the people across the Alps; for it is a Gallic word. It is found in the fourteenth book of Marcus Varro's *Divine Antiquities*, where Varro, speaking of *petorritum*, says² that it is a Gallic term.³ He also says that *lancea*, or "lance," is not a Latin, but a Spanish word.

¹ Gellius is right; *petorrila*, like several other words connected with horses and carriages, is borrowed from the Gallic. In Celtic, as also in Oscan and Umbrian, Latin *qu* is represented by *p*; hence *petor* or *petora* = *quattuor*.

XXXI

Quae verba legaverint Rodii ad hostium ducem Demetrium, cum ab eo obsiderentur, super illa incluta Ialysi imagine.

- 1 **RODUM** insulam celebritatis antiquissimae oppidumque in ea pulcherrimum ornatissimumque obsidebat obpugnabatque Demetrius, dux aetatis suae inclutus, cui a peritia disciplinaque faciendi obsidii machinarumque sollertia ad capienda oppida repertarum
 2 cognomentum Πολιορκητής fuit. Tum ibi in obsidione aedes quasdam publice factas, quae extra urbis muros cum parvo praesidio erant, adgredi et vastare atque absumere igni parabat.
- 3 In eis aedibus erat memoratissima illa imago Ialysi, Protogenis manu facta, inlustris pictoris, cuius operis pulchritudinem praestantiamque ira percitus
 4 Rodiis invidebat. Mittunt Rodii ad Demetrium legatos cum his verbis: "Quae, malum," inquit, "ratio est ut tu imaginem istam velis incendio aedium facto disperdere? Nam si nos omnes superaveris et oppidum hoc totum ceperis, imagine quoque illa integra et incolumi per victoriam potieris; sin vero nos vincere obsidendo nequiveris, petimus consideres ne turpe tibi sit, quia non potueris bello Rodios vincere, bellum cum Protogene mortuo gessisse." Hoc
 5 ubi ex legatis audivit, obpugnatione desita et imagini et civitati pepercit.

¹ Grandson of Helios, the Sungod, and brother of Lindus and Cameirus, with whom he possessed the island of Rhodes. The city of Ialysus on that island was named from him as its founder.

² A famous painter of Caunus in Caria, a contemporary of

XXXI

A message sent by the Rhodians about the celebrated picture of Ialysus to Demetrius, leader of the enemy, at the time when they were besieged by him.

THE island of Rhodes, of ancient fame, and the fairest and richest town in it were besieged and assaulted by Demetrius, a famous general of his time, who was surnamed Πολιορκητής, or "the taker of cities," from his skill and training in conducting sieges and the cleverness of the engines which he devised for the capture of towns. On that occasion he was preparing in the course of the siege to attack, pillage and burn a public building without the walls of the town, which had only a weak garrison.

In this building was that famous picture of Ialysus,¹ the work of Protogenes,² the distinguished painter; and incited by anger against them, Demetrius begrudged the Rhodians the beauty and fame of that work of art. The Rhodians sent envoys to Demetrius with this message: "What on earth is your reason for wishing to set fire to that building and destroy our painting? For if you overcome all of us and take this whole town, through your victory you will gain possession also of that painting, uninjured and entire; but if you are unable to overcome us by your siege, we beg you to take thought lest it bring shame upon you, because you could not conquer the Rhodians in war, to have waged war with the dead Protogenes." Upon hearing this message from the envoys, Demetrius abandoned the siege and spared both the picture and the city.

Apelles, flourished about 332 B.C. See Pliny, *N.H.* xxxv. 101 ff.

BOOK XVI

LIBER SEXTUS DECIMUS

I

Verba Musoni philosophi Graeca, digna atque utilia audiri observarique ; eiusdemque utilitatis sententia a M. Catone multis ante annis Numantiae ad equites dicta.

- 1 ADULESCENTULI cum etiamtum in scholis essemus, ἐνθυμημάτιον hoc Graecum quod adposui dictum esse a Musonio philosopho audiebamus et, quoniam vere atque luculente dictum verbisque est brevibus et rotundis vinctum, perquam libenter memineras :
 - 2 Ἄν τι πράξης καλὸν μετὰ πόνου, ὁ μὲν πόνος οἴχεται, τὸ δὲ καλὸν μένει· ἄν τι ποιήσης αἰσχρὸν μετὰ ἡδονῆς, τὸ μὲν ἡδὺ οἴχεται, τὸ δὲ αἰσχρὸν μένει.
 - 3 Postea istam ipsam sententiam in Catonis oratione, quam dixit *Numantiae apud Equites*, positam legimus. Quae etsi laxioribus paulo longioribusque verbis comprehensa est praequam illud Graecum quod diximus, quoniam tamen prior tempore antiquiorque est, venerabilior videri debet. Verba ex oratione haec sunt : “ Cogitate cum animis vestris, si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet, bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet ; sed si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit, nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit.”

¹ p. 273, Peerlkamp.

BOOK XVI

I

A saying of Musonius, the Greek philosopher, which is of practical value and worth hearing and bearing in mind; and a remark of equal value made by Marcus Cato many years before to the knights at Numantia.

WHEN I was still young and a schoolboy, I heard that this Greek sentiment which I have subjoined was uttered by the philosopher Musonius, and since it is a true and brilliant saying, expressed briefly and roundly, I very willingly committed it to memory: ¹ "If you accomplish anything noble with toil, the toil passes, but the noble deed endures. If you do anything shameful with pleasure, the pleasure passes, but the shame endures."

Later, I read that same sentiment in the speech of Marcus Cato which he delivered *At Numantia to the Knights*. Although it is expressed somewhat loosely and diffusely compared with the Greek which I have given, yet, since it is prior in time and more ancient, it ought to seem worthy of greater respect. The words in the speech are as follows: ² "Bear in mind, that if through toil you accomplish a good deed, that toil will quickly pass from you, the good deed will not leave you so long as you live; but if through pleasure you do anything dishonourable, the pleasure will quickly pass away, that dishonourable act will remain with you for ever."

¹ p. 38, 11, Jordan.

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II

Cuiusmodi sit lex apud dialecticos percontandi disserendique ;
et quae sit eius legis reprehensio.

- 1 LEGEM esse aiunt disciplinae dialecticae, si de
quapiam re quaeratur disputeturque atque ibi quid
rogere ut respondeas, tum ne amplius quid dicas
quam id solum quod es rogatus aut aias aut neges ;
eamque legem qui non servant, et aut plus aut aliter
quam sunt rogati respondeant, existumantur indoc-
2 tique¹ esse disputandique morem atque rationem
non tenere. Hoc quidem quod dicunt in plerisque
3 disputationibus procul dubio fieri oportet. Inde-
finitus namque inexplicabilisque sermo fiet, nisi
interrogationibus responsionibusque simplicibus fuerit
determinatus.
- 4 Sed enim esse quaedam videntur, in quibus si
breviter et ad id quod rogatus fueris respondeas,
5 capiare. Nam si quis his verbis interroget : “ Postulo
uti respondeas desierisne facere adulterium an non,”
utrumcumque dialectica lege responderis, sive aias seu
neges, haerebis in captione, tamquam si te dicas adul-
6 terum quam si neges ;² nam qui facere non desinit,
7 non id necessario etiam fecit. Falsa igitur est
species istius captionis et nequaquam procedere ad
id potest, ut conligi concludique possit eum facere
8 adulterium qui se negaverit facere desisse. Quid
autem legis istius propugnatores in illa captiuncula
facient, in qua haerere eos necessum est, si nihil
amplius quam quod interrogati erunt responderint ?

¹ indoctique, *QZON* ; indocti, *IIQ*² ; rudes indoctique *A*² ;
indocti inscitique, *sugg. by Hosius (cf. xix. 8. 12).*

² tam . . . neges, *σ* ; tamquam si te dicas adulterum
. . . negent, *MSS.*

II

The nature of the rule of the logicians in disputation and declamation, and the defect of that rule.

THEY say that it is a rule of the dialectic art, that if there is inquiry and discussion of any subject, and you are called upon to answer a question which is asked, you should answer the question by a simple "yes" or "no." And those who do not observe that rule, but answer more than they were asked, or differently, are thought to be both uneducated and unobservant of the customs and laws of debate. As a matter of fact this dictum undoubtedly ought to be followed in very many debates. For a discussion will become endless and hopelessly involved, unless it is confined to simple questions and answers.

But there seem to be some discussions in which, if you answer what you are asked briefly and directly, you are caught in a trap. For if anyone should put a question in these words: "I ask you to tell me whether you have given up committing adultery or not," whichever way you answer according to this rule of debate, whether you say "yes" or "no," you will be caught in a dilemma, equally if you should say that you are an adulterer, or should deny it; for one who has not given up a thing has not of necessity ever done it. That then is a deceptive kind of catch-question, and can by no means lead to the inference and conclusion that he commits adultery who says that he has not given up doing it. But what will the defenders of that rule do in that dilemma, in which they must necessarily be caught, if they give a simple answer to the question? For

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- 9 Nam, si ita ego istorum aliquem rogem : " Quicquid
non perdidisti habeasne an non habeas postulo ut
aias aut neges," utrumcumque breviter responderit,
10 capietur. Nam si habere¹ se negaverit quod non
perdidit, colligetur oculos eum non habere, quos
non perdidit; sin vero habere se dixerit, colligetur
11 habere eum cornua, quae non perdidit. Rectius
igitur cautiusque ita respondebitur : " Quicquid
12 habui, id habeo, si id non perdidit." Sed huiusce-
modi responsio non fit ex ea lege quam diximus;
plus enim, quam quod rogatus est, respondet.
13 Propterea id quoque ad eam legem addi solet, non
esse captiosis interrogationibus respondendum.

III

Quanam ratione effici dixerit Erasistratus medicus, si cibus forte deerit, ut tolerari aliquantisper inedia possit et tolerari fames; verbaque ipsa Erasistrati super ea re scripta.

- 1 Cum Favorino Romae dies plerumque totos eramus tenebatque animos nostros homo ille fandi dulcissimus atque eum, quoquo iret, quasi ex lingua prorsum eius capti² prosequeremur; ita sermonibus
2 usquequaque amoenissimis demulcebat. Tum ad quendam aegrum cum isset visere nosque cum eo una introissemus multaque ad medicos, qui tum forte istic erant, valitudinis eius gratia oratione Graeca dixisset, " Ac ne hoc quidem mirum," inquit, " videri debet, quod, cum antehac semper edundi

¹ si non habere, ω; non *deleted by Gruppe*.

if I should ask any one of them: "Do you, or do you not, have what you have not lost? I demand the answer 'yes' or no," whichever way he replies briefly, he will be caught. For if he says that he does not have what he has not lost, the conclusion will be drawn that he has no eyes, since he has not lost them; but if he says that he has it, it will be concluded that he has horns, because he has not lost them. Therefore it will be more cautious and more correct to reply as follows: "I have whatever I had, if I have not lost it." But an answer of that kind is not made in accordance with the rule which we have mentioned; for more is answered than was asked. Therefore this proviso also is commonly added to the rule, that one need not answer catch-questions.

III

By what means Érasistratus, the physician, said that one could do for a time without eating, if food chanced to be lacking, and endure hunger; and his own words on that subject.

I OFTEN spent whole days in Rome with Favorinus. His delightful conversation held my mind enthralled, and I attended him wherever he went, as if actually taken prisoner by his eloquence; to such a degree did he constantly delight me with his most agreeable discourse. Once when he had gone to visit a sick man, and I had entered with him, having conversed for some time in Greek about the man's illness with the physicians who chanced to be there at the time, he said: "This ought not to seem surprising either, that although previously he was always

² apti, *Stephanus*.

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fuerit adpetens, nunc post imperatam inediam tridui
 3 omnis eius adpetitio pristina elanguerit. Nam quod
 Erasistratus scriptum," inquit, "reliquit propemo-
 dum verum est: esuritionem faciunt inanes paten-
 tesque intestinorum fibrae et cava intus ventris ac
 stomachi vacua et hiantia; quae ubi aut cibo con-
 plentur aut inanitate diutina contrahuntur et con-
 vent, tunc loco, in quem cibus capitur, vel stipato
 vel adducto, voluntas capiendi eius desiderandique
 4 restinguitur." Scythas quoque ait eundem Erasistratum
 dicere, cum sit usus ut famem longius tole-
 rent, fasceis ventrem strictissime circumligare. Ea
 ventris compressione esuritionem posse depelli credi-
 tum est.

5 Haec tum Favorinus multaue istiusmodi alia
 6 adfabilissime dicebat, nos autem postea, cum librum
 forte Erasistrati legeremus *Διαίρέσεων* primum, id
 ipsum in eo libro, quod Favorinum audiebamus di-
 7 cere, scriptum offendimus. Verba Erasistrati ad
 eam rem pertinentia haec sunt: Ἐλογιζόμεθα οὖν
 παρὰ τὴν ἰσχυρὰν σύμπτωσιν τῆς κοιλίας εἶναι τὴν
 σφόδρα ἀσιτίαν· καὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἐπίπλεον ἀσιτοῦσιν κατὰ
 προαίρεσιν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρόνοις ἢ πείνα παρακολουθεῖ,
 8 ὕστερον δὲ οὐκέτι. Deinde paululum infra: Εἰθισ-
 μένοι δὲ εἰσιν καὶ οἱ Σκύθαι, ὅταν διὰ τινα καιρὸν ἀναγκά-
 ζωνται ἀσιτεῖν, ζώναις πλατείαις τὴν κοιλίαν διασφίγγειν,
 ὡς τῆς πείνης αὐτοὺς ἥττον ἐνοχλοῦσιν· σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ
 ὅταν πλήρης κοιλία ᾖ, διὰ τὸ κένωμα ἐν αὐτῇ μηδὲν εἶναι,
 διὰ τοῦτο οὐ πεινώσιν, ὅταν δὲ σφόδρα συμπεπτωκυῖα ᾖ,
 κένωμα οὐκ ἔχει.

¹ p. 193, Fuchs.

eager for food, now after an enforced fast of three days all his former appetite is lost. For what Erasistratus has written is pretty nearly true," said he, "that the empty and open fibres of the intestines, the hollowness of the belly within and the empty and yawning cavity of the stomach, cause hunger; but when these are either filled with food or are contracted and brought together by continued fasting, then, since the place into which the food is received is either filled or made smaller, the impulse to take food, or to crave it, is destroyed." He declared that Erasistratus also said that the Scythians too, when it was necessary for them to endure protracted hunger, bound a very tight bandage around their bellies. That by such compression of the belly it was believed that hunger could be prevented.

These things and many others of the kind Favorinus said most entertainingly on that occasion; but later, when I chanced to be reading the first book of Erasistratus' *Distinctions*, I found in that book the very passage which I had heard Favorinus quote.¹ The words of Erasistratus on the subject are as follows: "I reasoned therefore that the ability to fast for a long time is caused by strong compression of the belly; for with those who voluntarily fast for a long time, at first hunger ensues, but later it passes away." Then a little later: "And the Scythians also are accustomed, when on any occasion it is necessary to fast, to bind up the belly with broad belts, in the belief that the hunger thus troubles them less; and one may almost say too that when the stomach is full, men feel no hunger for the reason that there is no vacuity in it, and likewise when it is greatly compressed there is no vacuity."

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- 9 In eodem libro Erasistratus vim quandam famis non tolerabilem, quam Graeci βούλιμον appellant, in diebus frigidissimis multo facilius accidere ait quam cum serenum atque placidum est, atque eius rei causas, cur is morbus in eo plerumque tempore
10 oriatur, nondum sibi esse compertas dicit Verba quibus id dicit, haec sunt: *Απορον δὲ καὶ δεόμενον ἐπισκέψεως καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν βουλιμίωντων, διὰ τί ἐν τοῖς ψύχεσι μᾶλλον τὸ σύμπτωμα τοῦτο γίνεται ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐδαίαις ;

IV

Quo ritu quibusque verbis fetialis populi Romani bellum indicare solitus sit his quibus populus bellum fieri iusserat ; et item in quae verba conceptum fuerit iusiurandum de furtis militaribus sancendis ; et uti milites scripti intra praedictum diem in loco certo frequentitarent, causis quibusdam exceptis, propter quas id iusiurandum remitti aecum esset.

- 1 CINCIUS in libro tertio *De Re Militari*, fetialem populi Romani bellum indicentem hostibus telumque in agrum eorum iacentem, hisce verbis uti scripsit :
“ Quod populus Hermundulus hominesque populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum¹ fecere deliqueruntque, quodque populus Romanus cum populo Hermundulo hominibusque Hermundulis bellum iussit, ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus populo Hermundulo hominibusque Hermundulis bellum dico facioque.”
- 2 Item in libro eiusdem Cincii *De Re Militari*

¹ bellum *deleted by H. J. Müller and A. Schmidt.*

¹ Frag. 12, Huschke ; 2, Bremer.

In the same book Erasistratus declares that a kind of irresistibly violent hunger, which the Greeks call βούλιμος, or "ox-hunger," is much more apt to be felt on very cold days than when the weather is calm and pleasant, and that the reasons why this disorder prevails especially at such times have not yet become clear to him. The words which he uses are these: "It is unknown and requires investigation, both in reference to the case in question and in that of others who suffer from 'ox-hunger,' why this symptom appears rather on cold days than in warm weather."

IV

In what fashion and in what language the war-herald of the Roman people was accustomed to declare war upon those against whom the people had voted that war should be made; also in what words the oath relating to the prohibition and punishment of theft by the soldiers was couched; and how the soldiers that were enrolled were to appear at an appointed time and place, with some exceptional cases in which they might properly be freed from that oath.

CINCIUS writes in his third book *On Military Science*¹ that the war-herald of the Roman people, when he declared war on the enemy and hurled a spear into their territory, used the following words: "Whereas the Hermundulan people and the men of the Hermundulam people have made war against the Roman people and have transgressed against them, and whereas the Roman people has ordered war with the Hermundulan people and the men of the Hermundulans, therefore I and the Roman people declare and make war with the Hermundulan people and with the men of the Hermundulans."

Also in the fifth book of the same Cincius *On*

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quinto ita scriptum est: "Cum dilectus antiquitus fieret et milites scriberentur, iusiurandum eos tribunus militaris adigebat in verba haec (magistratus verba):¹ 'C. Laelii C. filii consulis, L. Cornelii P. filii consulis in exercitu, decemque milia passuum prope, furtum non facies dolo malo solus neque cum pluribus pluris nummi argentei in dies singulos; extraque hastam, hastile, ligna, poma, pabulum, utrem, follem, faculam si quid ibi inveneris sustulerisve quod tuum non erit, quod pluris nummi argentei erit, uti tu ad C. Laelium C. filium consulem Luciumve Cornelium P. filium sive quem ad uter eorum iusserit proferes, aut profitebere in triduo proximo quidquid inveneris sustulerisve dolo² malo, aut domino suo, cuium id censebis esse, reddes, uti quod rectum factum esse voles.' "

- 3 " Militibus autem scriptis, dies praefinibatur quo die adessent et citanti consuli responderent; deinde
4 concipiebatur iusiurandum, ut adessent, his additis exceptionibus: 'Nisi harunce quae causa erit: funus familiare feriaeve denicales, quae non eius rei causa in eum diem conlatae sint, quo is eo die minus ibi esset, morbus sonticus auspiciumve quod sine piaculo praeterire non liceat, sacrificiumve anniver-

¹ magistratu (-us, Q²) verba, δ; in magistratu verba, OX; in magistratu, Ν Π; *deleted by Hertz, see edit. maior, ii, xci.*

² dolo, Aldus; in dolo, ω.

¹ Frag. 13, Huschke; 2, Bremer.

² *feriae denicales* (from *de* and *nex*) are thus described by Paul. Fest. p. 61, Linds.: *colebantur cum hominis mortui causa familia purgatur. Graeci enim νεκρον mortuum dicunt.*

³ See xx. 1. 27. It refers especially to epilepsy, also called *morbus comitialis*, or "election disease," because if anyone

Military Science we read the following:¹ "When a levy was made in ancient times and soldiers were enrolled, the tribune of the soldiers compelled them to take an oath in the following words dictated by the magistrate: 'In the army of the consuls Gaius Laelius, son of Gaius, and Lucius Cornelius, son of Publius, and for ten miles around it, you will not with malice aforethought commit a theft, either alone or with others, of more than the value of a silver sesterce in any one day. And except for one spear, a spearshaft, wood, fruit, fodder, a bladder, a purse and a torch, if you find or carry off anything there which is not your own and is worth more than one silver sesterce, you will bring it to the consul Gaius Laelius, son of Gaius, or to the consul Lucius Cornelius, son of Publius, or to whomsoever either of them shall appoint, or you will make known within the next three days whatever you have found or wrongfully carried off, or you will restore it to him whom you suppose to be its rightful owner, as you wish to do what is right.'

"Moreover, when soldiers had been enrolled, a day was appointed on which they should appear and should answer to the consul's summons; then an oath was taken, binding them to appear, with the addition of the following exceptions: 'Unless there be any of the following excuses: a funeral in his family or purification from a dead body² (provided these were not appointed for that day in order that he might not appear on that day), a dangerous disease,³ or an omen which could not be passed by without expiatory rites, or an anniversary sacrifice which could not

present was attacked by it, elections, or other public business, might be postponed; cf. Suetonius, *Jul.* xlv. 1.

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sarium quod recte fieri non possit nisi ipse eo die ibi sit, vis hostesve, status conductusve dies cum hoste ; si cui eorum harumque causa erit, tum se postridie quam per eas causas licebit, eo die venturum adiuturumque eum qui eum pagum, vicum, oppidumve delegerit.' ”

5 Item in eodem libro verba haec sunt : “ Miles cum die, qui productus est, aberat neque excusatus erat, infrequens notabatur.”¹

6 Item in libro sexto hoc scriptum est : “ Alae dictae exercitus equitum ordines, quod circum legiones dextra sinistraque tamquam alae in avium corporibus locabantur. In legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem.”

V

“ Vestibulum ” quid significet ; deque eius vocabuli rationibus.

- 1 PLERAQUE sunt vocabula quibus vulgo utimur, neque tamen liquido scimus quid ea proprie atque vere significant ; sed incompertam et vulgariam traditionem rei non exploratae secuti, videmur magis dicere quod volumus, quam dicimus ; sicuti est “ vestibulum,” verbum in sermonibus celebre atque obvium, non omnibus tamen qui illo facile utuntur
- 2 satis spectatum. Animadverti enim quosdam haut-

¹ notabatur, *J. F. Gronov* ; dabatur, *ω*.

¹ Stranger or foreigner was the original meaning of *hostis*.

be properly celebrated unless he himself were present on that day, violence or the attack of enemies, a stated and appointed day with a foreigner¹; if anyone shall have any of these excuses, then on the day following that on which he is excused for these reasons he shall come and render service to the one who held the levy in that district, village or town.' "

Also in the same book are these words: ² "When a soldier was absent on the appointed day and had not been excused, he was branded as a deserter."

Also in the sixth book we find this: ³ "The columns of cavalry were called the wings of the army, because they were placed around the legions on the right and on the left, as wings are on the bodies of birds. In a legion there are sixty centuries, thirty maniples, and ten cohorts."

V

The meaning of *vestibulum* and the various derivations proposed for the word.

THERE are numerous words which we use commonly, without however clearly knowing what their proper and exact meaning is; but following an uncertain and vulgar tradition without investigating the matter, we seem to say what we mean rather than say it; an example is *vestibulum* or "vestibule," a word frequently met in conversation, yet not wholly clear to all who readily make use of it. For I have observed that some men who are by

¹ Frag. 14, Huschke; 3, Bremer.

² *Id.* 15 and 4.

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quaquam indoctos viros opinari "vestibulum" esse partem domus primorem, quam vulgus "atrium" vocat. C. Aelius Gallus, in libro *De Significatione Verborum Quae ad Ius Civile Pertinent* secundo, "vestibulum" esse dicit non in ipsis aedibus neque partem aedium, sed locum ante ianuam domus vacuum, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedis est, cum dextra sinistraque ianuam tecta saepiunt¹ viae iuncta atque ipsa ianua procul a via est, area vacanti intersita.

4 Quae porro huic vocabulo ratio sit, quaeri multum solet; sed quae scripta legi, ea ferme omnia in-
5 concinna atque absurda visa sunt. Quod Sulpicium autem Apollinarem memini dicere, virum eleganti scientia ornatum, huiuscemodi est: "'Ve' particula, sicuti quaedam alia, tum intentionem significat, tum
6 minutionem. Nam 'vetus' et 'vehemens,' alterum ab aetatis magnitudine compositum elisumque est, alterum a mentis vi atque impetu dicitur. 'Vescum' autem, quod ex 've' particula et 'esca' copulatum est, utriusque diversae significationis vim capit.
7 Aliter enim Lucretius 'vescum' salem dicit ex edendi intentione, aliter Lucilius 'vescum' appellat
8 cum edendi fastidio. Qui domos igitur amplas antiquitus faciebant, locum ante ianuam vacuum relinquebant, qui inter fores domus et viam medius
9 esset. In eo loco, qui dominum eius domus saluta-

¹ ianuam tecta saepiunt, *Madvig*; tecta qu(a)e, *NOIIQ*²; tectaue, *QZ (Hosius)*; tecte, *X*; tecta, *Carrio*.

¹ Frag. 5, *Huschke*; 23, *Bremer*.

² Properly syncope; from *ve + aetas*! On *vehemens* see note on v. 12. 10 (i, p. 414).

³ i. 326; see v. 12. 10 and note.

⁴ v. 602, *Marx*.

no means without learning think that the vestibule is the front part of the house, which is commonly known as the *atrium*. Gaius Aelius Gallus, in the second book of his work *On the Meaning of Words relating to the Civil Law*, says¹ that the vestibule is not in the house itself, nor is it a part of the house, but is an open place before the door of the house, through which there is approach and access to the house from the street, while on the right and left the door is hemmed in by buildings extended to the street and the door itself is at a distance from the street, separated from it by this vacant space.

Furthermore, it is often inquired what the derivation of this word is; but nearly everything that I have read on the subject has seemed awkward and absurd. But what I recall hearing from Sulpicius Apollinaris, a man of choice learning, is as follows: "The particle *ve*, like some others, is now intensive and now the reverse; for of *vetus* and *vehemens*, the former is made by intensifying the idea of age, with elision,² and the latter from the power and force of the mind. But *vescus*, which is formed from the particle *ve* and *esca*, assumes the force of both opposite meanings. For Lucretius³ uses *vescum salem*, or 'devouring salt,' in one sense, indicating a strong propensity to eat, Lucilius⁴ in the other sense, of fastidiousness in eating.⁵ Those then in early times who made spacious houses left a vacant place before the entrance, midway between the door of the house and the street. There those who had come to pay their respects to the master of

⁵ Munro, on *Lucr.* i. 326, takes *vescus* in the sense of "slowly eating away" which would correspond with Lucilius' use of the word.

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tum venerant, priusquam admitterentur, consistebant et neque in via stabant, neque intra aedis erant.

- 10 Ab illa ergo grandis loci consistione et quasi quadam stabulatione 'vestibula' appellata sunt spatia, sicuti diximus, grandia ante fores aedium relictas, in quibus starent qui venissent, priusquam in domum intro-
- 11 mitterentur. Meminisse autem debebimus id vocabulum non semper a veteribus scriptoribus proprie, sed per quasdam translationes esse dictum, quae tamen ita sunt factae, ut ab ista de qua diximus proprietate non longe desciverint, sicut illud in sexto Vergilii :

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus
Orci

Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae :

- 12 non enim 'vestibulum' priorem¹ partem domus infernae esse dicit, quod obrepere potest tamquam si ita dicatur, sed loca duo demonstrat extra Orci fores, 'vestibulum' et 'fauces,' ex quibus 'vestibulum' appellat ante ipsam quasi domum et ante ipsa Orci penetralia, 'fauces' autem vocat iter angustum, per quod ad vestibulum adiretur."

¹ primorem, *Damsté, comparing* § 2.

¹ This derivation is correct, but *re-* is used in the sense of "apart."

² *Aen.* vi. 273.

³ In the Roman house the term *fauces* was applied to the passageway leading from the front door into the atrium. The

the house took their places before they were admitted, standing neither in the street nor within the house. Therefore from that standing in a large space, and as it were from a kind of 'standing place,' the name vestibule was given to the great places left, as I have said, before the doors of houses, in which those who had come to call stood, before they were admitted to the house.¹ But we shall have to bear in mind that this word was not always used literally by the early writers, but in various figurative senses, which however are so formed as not to differ widely from that proper meaning which we have mentioned, as for example in the sixth book of Vergil :²

Before the vestibule, e'en in Hell's very jaws,
Avenging Cares and Grief have made their beds.

For he does not call the front part of the infernal dwelling the 'vestibule,' although one might be misled into thinking it so called, but he designates two places outside the doors of Orcus, the 'vestibule' and the *fauces*, of which 'vestibule' is applied to the part as it were before the house itself and before the private rooms of Orcus, while *fauces* designates the narrow passage through which the vestibule was approached."³

fauces and the *vestibulum* formed one continuous passageway, separated by the door, the *fauces* being inside and the *vestibulum* outside ; see *Harv. Stud. Class. Phil.* i. 1 ff. and most modern handbooks. In § 10 *vestibulum* is correctly defined ; in § 12 the relative positions of *fauces* and *vestibulum* are inverted, and both are put "outside the door." The *vestibulum* can properly be said to be "approached" by the *fauces* only from within. Virgil probably used *fauces* in its ordinary sense of "jaws."

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VI

Hostiae quae dicuntur "bidentes," quid sint et quam ob causam ita appellatae sint; superque ea re P. Nigidii et Iulii Hygini sententiae.

- 1 REDEUNTES ex¹ Graecia, Brundisium navem advertimus. Ibi quispiam linguae Latinae litterator, Roma a Brundisinis accersitus, experiundum sese
2 vulgo dabat. Imus ad eum nos quoque oblectamenti gratia, erat enim fessus atque languens animus de
3 aestu maris. Legebat barbare insciteque Vergilii septimum, in quo libro hic versus est:

Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentis,

- 4 et iubebat rogare se si quis quid omnium rerum
5 vellet discere. Tum ego, indocti hominis confidentiam demiratus: "Docesne," inquam, "nos,
6 magister, cur 'bidentes' dicantur?" "'Bidentes,'" inquit, "oves appellatae, idcircoque lanigeras
7 dixit, ut oves planius demonstraret." "Posthac," inquam, "videbimus an oves solae, ut tu ais, bidentes dicantur et an Pomponius, Atellanarum poeta, in *Gallis Transalpinis* erraverit, cum hoc scripsit:

Mars, tibi facturum voveo, si umquam redierit,
Bidenti verre,

¹ ex added by Hertz.

¹ The result of seasickness; cf. Plaut. *Rud.* 510, *animc male fit. Contine, quaeso, caput.*

² vii. 93.

³ An early farce, of Oscan origin, named from the town of Atella. The *Atellanae* were first given literary form by L.

VI

What the victims are which are called *bidentes*, and why they were so called ; and the opinions of Publius Nigidius and Julius Hyginus on that subject.

ON my return from Greece I put in at Brundisium. There a dabbler in the Latin language, who had been called from Rome by the people of Brundisium, was offering himself generally to be tested. I also went to him for the sake of amusement, for my mind was weary and languid¹ from the tossing of the sea. He was reading in a barbarous and ignorant manner from the seventh book of Vergil, in which this verse occurs :²

An hundred woolly sheep (*bidentes*) he duly
slew,

and he invited anyone to ask him anything whatever which one wished to learn. Then I, marvelling at the assurance of the ignorant fellow, said : " Will you tell us, master, why *bidentes* are so called ? " "*Bidentes*," said he, " means sheep, and he called them 'woolly,' to show more clearly that they are sheep." I replied : " We will see later whether only sheep are called *bidentes*, as you say, and whether Pomponius, the writer of *Atellanae*,³ was in error in his *Transalpine Gauls*, when he wrote this :⁴

O Mars, if ever I return, I vow
To sacrifice to thee with two-toothed (*bidenti*)
boar.

Pomponius of Bononia (Bologna) and Novius, in the time of Sulla.

⁴ v. 51, Ribbeck³.

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8 sed nunc ego a te rogavi ecquam scias esse huiusce
9 vocabuli rationem." Atque ille nihil cunctatus, sed
nimium quantum audacter: "Oves," inquit, "'bi-
dentes' dictae, quod duos tantum dentes habeant."
10 "Ubi terrarum, quaeso te," inquam, "duos solos per
naturam dentes habere ovem vidisti? Ostentum
11 enim est et piaculis factis procurandum." Tum ille
permotus mihi et irritatus: "Quaere," inquit, "ea
potius quae e grammatico quaerenda sunt; nam de
12 ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur." Facetias
nebulonis hominis risi et reliqui.

P. autem Nigidius, in libro quem *De Extis* com-
posuit, "bidentes" appellari ait non oves solas, sed
omnes bimas hostias, neque tamen dixit apertius, cur
"bidentes"; sed, quod ultro existumabamus, id
13 scriptum invenimus in commentariis quisbusdam ad
ius pontificum pertinentibus, "bidennes" primo
dictas, *d* littera inmissa, quasi "biennes," tum longo
usu loquendi corruptam vocem esse et ex "bidenni-
bus" "bidentes" factum, quoniam id videbatur esse
dictu facilius leniusque.

14 Hyginus tamen Iulius, qui ius pontificum non
videtur ignorasse, in quarto librorum quos *De Ver-
gilio* fecit, "bidentes" appellari scripsit hostias quae
15 per aetatem duos dentes altiores haberent. Verba
illius ipsa posui: "Quae 'bidens' est," inquit,
"hostia, oportet habeat dentes octo, sed ex his duo
ceteris altiores, per quos appareat ex minore aetate

But now I asked you whether you know the reason for this name." And he, without a moment's hesitation, but with the greatest possible assurance, said: "Sheep are called *bidentes*, because they have only two teeth." "Where on earth, pray," said I, "have you seen a sheep that by nature had only two teeth? For that is a portent and ought to be met with expiatory offerings." Then he, greatly disturbed and angry with me, cried: "Ask rather such questions as ought to be put to a grammarian; for one inquires of shepherds about the teeth of sheep." I laughed at the wit of the blockhead and left him.

Now Publius Nigidius, in the book which he wrote *On Sacrificial Meats*, says¹ that not sheep alone are called *bidentes*, but all victims that are two years old; yet he has not explained clearly why they are called *bidentes*. But I find written in some *Notes on the Pontifical Law*² what I had myself thought, that they were first called *bidennes*, that is *biennes* with the insertion of the letter *d*; then by long use in speech the word became changed and from *bidennes* was formed *bidentes*, because the latter seemed easier and less harsh to pronounce.

However, Julius Hyginus, who seems not to have been ignorant of pontifical law, in the fourth book of his work *On Virgil*, wrote³ that those victims were called *bidentes* which were of such an age that they had two prominent teeth. I quote his own words: "The victim called *bidens* should have eight teeth, but of these two should be more prominent than the rest, to make it plain that they have passed from

¹ Frag. 81, Swoboda.

² iii, p. 566, Bremer.

³ Fr. 3, Fun.

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in maiorem transcendisse." Haec Hygini opinio an vera sit, non argui¹ argumentis, sed oculis videri² potest.

VII

Quod Laberius verba pleraque licentius petulantiusque finxit; et quod multis item verbis utitur de quibus an sint Latina quaeri solet.

- 1 LABERIUS, in mimis quos scriptitavit, oppido quam verba finxit praelicenter. Nam et "mendicimonium" dicit et "moechimonium" et "adulterionem" "adulteritatemque" pro "adulterio" et "depudicavit" pro "stupravit" et "abluvium" pro "diluvio" et, quod in mimo ponit quem *Cophinum* inscripsit,³
- 3 "manuatus est" pro "furatus est" et item in *Fullone* furem "manuarium" appellat:

manuari (inquit) pudorem perdidisti,

- 4 multaque alia huiuscemodi novat. Neque non obsoleta quoque et maculantia ex sordidior vulgi usu ponit, quale est in *Staminariis*:

Tóllet bona fidé vos Orcus núdas in catómum.

- 5 Et "elutriare lintea" et "lavandaria" dicit, quae ad lavandum sint data, et:

¹ argui, an addition suggested by Hosius; argumentis iudicari, Hertz (see crit. note 2).

² videri, Q; iudicari, ω.

³ inscripsit, Nonius ii, p. 141. 2 (p. 205 Linds.); scripsit, ω.

¹ Hyginus' explanation is the accepted one.

² v. 150, Ribbeck³. ³ *Id.* v. 39. ⁴ *Id.* v. 46.

⁵ *manuarius*, an adj. from *manus*, "hand" (e.g. *manuaria mola*, "a hand-mill"). The transition, in the sub-

infancy to a less tender age." Whether this opinion of Hyginus is true or not may be determined by observation without resort to argument.¹

VII

That Laberius formed many words freely and boldly, and that he even uses numerous words whose Latinity is often questioned.

LABERIUS, in the mimes which he wrote, coined words with the greatest possible freedom. For he said² *mendicimonium* for "beggary," *moechimonium*, *adulterio* or *adulteritas* for "adultery," *depudicavit* for "dishonoured," and *abluvium* for *diluvium*, or "deluge"; in the farce which he entitled *The Basket*³ he uses *manuatus est* for "he stole," and in *The Fuller*⁴ he calls a thief *manuarius*,⁵ saying:

Thief (*manuari*), you have lost your shame,

and he makes many other innovations of the same kind. He also used obsolete and obscene words, such as are spoken only by the dregs of the people, as in the *Spinners' Shop*:⁶

Orcus, in truth, will bear you on his shoulders
(*catomum*)⁷ nude.

He uses⁸ *elutriare* for "washing out" linen, and *lavandaria*, or "wash," of those things which are sent to be washed.

stantive, to the meaning "thief" is made easier by *manu-arium aes*, "money won at dice," Gell. xviii. 13. 4.

⁶ v. 87, Ribbeck³.

⁷ *catomum* = *κατ' ὄμων*, *Thes. Ling. Lat. s.v.*

⁸ v. 151, Ribbeck³.

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colcior (inquit) in fullónicam,

et :

Quid próperas? ecquid praécurris, caldónia? ¹

6 Item in *Restione* "talabarrunculos" dicit, quos vul-
7 gus "talabarriones," item in *Compitalibus* :

malas malaxavi,

8 item in *Cacomnemone* :

Hic est (inquit)

Ille gurdus, quém ego me abhinc ménses duos ex
África

Vénientem excepísse tibi narrávi,

9 item in mimo, qui inscribitur *Natalicius*,² "cippum"
dicit et "obbam" et "camellam" et "pittacium"
et "capitium" :

Induis (inquit) cápitium tunicaé pittacium.

¹ caldonia, MSS. ; Caldonia, *Hosius* ; Calidonium, *Ribbeck*.

² Natalicius, *Fleckeisen* ; nata, L. (.l. X) ΠX ; nata, Z¹ ;
Natalia or Natta, *Bothe*.

¹ *Id.* v.*147. With *fullonicam*, sc. *artem* and see *Archiv für lat. Lex. u. Gram.* x, p. 240.

² There is nothing unusual in the word *fullonica* ; hence the unusual word must be *conicior* (in this connection).

³ *Id.* v. 148. *Ribbeck's Calidonium*, "would'st outstrip the Calidonian maid?" i.e. Atalanta, makes excellent sense ; but with that reading we have no odd or unusual word at all. *caldonia*, as a common noun, might mean "heater," or bath attendant (so *Weiss*), or it might be derived from *calidus* in the sense of "quick, hasty." There is nothing to indicate that it is a proper name, as *Hosius* takes it to be.

He says :¹

Into the fulling business I am hurled (*coicior*),²
and³

O heater (*caldonia*), what's your haste? Would'st
aught outstrip?

Also in the *Ropemaker*⁴ he applies the term *talabarrunculi* to those whom the general public call *talabarriones*.⁵ He writes in the *Compitalia* :⁶

My jaws I've tamed (*malaxavi*),
and in *The Forgetful Man*,⁷

This is that dolt (*gurdus*) who, when two months
ago
From Africa I came, did meet me here,
As I did say.

Also in the farce entitled *Natalicius* he uses⁸ *cippus* for a small column, *obba* for a cup, *camella* for a bowl,⁹ *pittacium* for a flap¹⁰ and *capitium* for a breast-band; the last-named passage reads :

A breast-band (*capitium*) you put on, the tunic's
flap (*pittacium*).

¹ *Id.* v. 79.

² The meaning is not known.

³ *Id.* v. 37; *malaxavi*, from the Greek *μαλακίζω*. It is clear that the choice of the word is due to the assonance, or jingle, of *mala malaxavi*.

⁴ *Id.* v. 13.

⁵ *Id.* vv. 60 and 61.

⁶ Literally, "a little room," a diminutive of *camera*.

¹⁰ The *T.L.L.* defines *capitium* as *foramen tunicae capiti aptum*, which seems meaningless with *induis*. The Forcellini-De Vit makes *capitium* a breast-band (= *strophium*?) and *pittacium*, "*plagula, segmentum, quod vesti assuitur*," with the explanation: "*quod, tamquam pittacium, tunicae adsutum et adfixum est.*"

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- 10 Praeterea in *Anna Peranna* "gubernium" pro "gubernatore" et "planum" pro "sycophanta" et "nanum" pro "pumilione" dicit; quamquam "planum" pro "sycophanta" M. quoque Cicero in oratione scriptum reliquit, quam *Pro Cluentio* dixit.
- 11 Atque item, in mimo qui *Saturnalia* inscriptus est, "botulum" pro "farcimine" appellat et "hominem
- 12 levennam" pro "levi." Item in *Necyomantia* "cocionem" pervulgate dicit, quem veteres "arillatorem" dixerunt. Verba Laberi haec sunt:

Duás uxores? hércle hoc plus negóti est, inquit cócio;
Séx aediles víderat.

- 13 Sed enim, in mimo quem inscripsit *Alexandream*, eodem quidem quo vulgus, sed probe Latineque usus est Graeco vocabulo; "emplastrum" enim dixit οὐθε-τέρως, non genere feminino, ut isti novicii semidocti.
- 14 Verba ex eo mimo adposui:

Quíd est ius iurandum? émplastrum aeris álieni.

VIII

Quid significet et quid a nostris appellatum sit quod "axioma" dialectici dicunt; et quaedam alia quae prima in disciplina dialectica traduntur.

- 1 CUM in disciplinas dialecticas induci atque imbui vellemus, necessus fuit adire atque cognoscere quas
- 2 vocant dialectici εἰσαγωγάς. Tum, quia in primo

¹ v. 3, Ribbeck³. ² Greek πλάγος. ³ § 72.

⁴ v. 80, Ribbeck³. ⁵ *Id.* v. 63.

Further, in his *Anna Peranna* he uses¹ *gubernius* for pilot, and *planus*² for sycophant, and *nanus* for dwarf; but Marcus Cicero also wrote *planus* for sycophant in the speech which he delivered *In Defence of Cluentius*.³ Moreover Laberius in the farce entitled *The Saturnalia*⁴ calls a sausage *botulus* and says *homo levanna* instead of *levis* or “slight.” In the *Necyomantia* too he uses the very vulgar expression *cocio* for what our forefathers called *arillator* or “haggler.” His words are these:⁵

Two wives? More trouble this, the haggler
(*cocio*) says;
Six aediles he had seen.⁶

However, in the farce which he called *Alexandrea*, he used⁷ the same Greek word which is in common use, but correctly and in good Latin form; for he put *emplastrum* in the neuter, not in the feminine gender, as those half-educated innovators of ours do. I quote the words of that farce:

What is an oath? A plaster (*emplastrum*) for a
debt.

VIII

The meaning of what the logicians call “an axiom,” and what it is called by our countrymen; and some other things which belong to the elements of the dialectic art.

WHEN I wished to be introduced to the science of logic and instructed in it, it was necessary to take up and learn what the dialecticians call *εἰσαγωγαί* or “introductory exercises.”⁸ Then because at first

⁶ Referring to the addition by Caesar of two *aediles cereales* to the two *plebei* and two *curules*; see note on x. 6. 3.

⁷ *Id.* v. 1.

⁸ II. 194, Arn.

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- περὶ ἀξιωμαίων discendum, quae M. Varro alias “pro-
fata,” alias “proloquia” appellat, *Commentarium De*
Proloquiis L. Aelii, docti hominis, qui magister
Varronis fuit, studiose quaesivimus eumque in Pacis
3 bibliotheca repertum legimus. Sed in eo nihil edo-
center neque ad instituendum explanate scriptum
est, fecisseque videtur eum librum Aelius sui magis
admonendi quam aliorum docendi gratia.
- 4 Redimus igitur necessario ad Graecos libros. Ex
quibus accepimus ἀξίωμα esse his verbis definitum:¹
5 λεκτὸν αὐτοτελὲς ἀπόφαντον ὅσον ἐφ’ αὐτῷ. Hoc ego
supersedi vertere, quia novis et inconditis vocibus
utendum fuit, quas pati aures per insolentiam vix
6 possent. Sed M. Varro in libro *De Lingua Latina*
ad Ciceronem quarto vicesimo expeditissime ita
finit: “Proloquium est sententia in qua nihil deside-
ratur.”
- 7 Erit autem planius quid istud sit, si exemplum
eius dixerimus. Ἀξίωμα igitur, sive id “proloquium”
dicere placet, huiuscemodi est: “Hannibal Poenus
fuit”; “Scipio Numantiam delevit”; “Milo caedis
8 damnatus est”; “neque bonum est voluptas neque
malum”; et omnino quicquid ita dicitur plena
atque perfecta verborum sententia, ut id necesse sit
aut verum aut falsum esse, id a dialecticis ἀξίωμα
appellatum est, a M. Varrone, sicuti dixi, “prolo-
quium,” a M. autem Cicerone “pronuntiatum,” quo

¹ definitum *added by Skutsch.*

¹ Fr. 29, G. and S.

² Vespasian's Temple of Peace in the Forum Pacis.

³ p. 54. 19. Fun.

⁴ An absolute and self-evident proposition.

I had to learn about axioms, which Marcus Varro calls,¹ now *profata*, or "propositions," and now *proloquia*, or "preliminary statements," I sought diligently for the *Commentary on Proloquia* of Lucius Aelius, a learned man, who was the teacher of Varro; and finding it in the library of Peace,² I read it. But I found in it nothing that was written to instruct or to make the matter clear, but Aelius³ seems to have made that book rather as suggestions for his own use than for the purpose of teaching others.

I therefore of necessity returned to my Greek books. From these I obtained this definition of an axiom: *λεκτὸν αὐτοτελὲς ἀπόφαντον ὅσον ἐφ' αὐτῷ*.⁴ This I forbore to turn into Latin, since it would have been necessary to use new and as yet uncoined words, such as, from their strangeness, the ear could hardly endure. But Marcus Varro in the twenty-fourth book of his *Latin Language*, dedicated to Cicero, thus defines the word very briefly:⁵ "A *proloquium* is a statement in which nothing is lacking."

But his definition will be clearer if I give an example. An axiom, then, or a preliminary proposition, if you prefer, is of this kind: "Hannibal was a Carthaginian"; "Scipio destroyed Numantia"; "Milo was found guilty of murder"; "pleasure is neither a good nor an evil"; and in general any saying which is a full and perfect thought, so expressed in words that it is necessarily either true or false, is called by the logicians an "axiom," by Marcus Varro, as I have said, a "proposition," but by Marcus Cicero⁶ a *pronuntiatum*, or "pronouncement,"

⁵ Fr. 29, G. and S.

⁶ *Tusc. Disp.* i. 14.

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ille tamen vocabulo tantisper uti se adtestatus est, "quoad melius," inquit, "invenero."

- 9 Sed quod Graeci *συνημμένον ἀξίωμα* dicunt, id alii nostrorum "adiunctum," alii "conexum" dixerunt. Id "conexum" tale est: "si Plato ambulat, Plato
10 movetur"; "si dies est, sol super terras est." Item quod illi *συμπεπλεγμένον*, nos vel "coniunctum" vel "copulatum" dicimus, quod est eiusdemmodi: "P. Scipio, Pauli filius, et bis consul fuit et triumphavit et censura functus est et collega in censura L.
11 Mummi fuit." In omni autem coniuncto si unum est mendacium, etiamsi cetera vera sunt, totum esse mendacium dicitur. Nam si ad ea omnia quae de Scipione illo vera dixi, addidero "et Hannibalem in Africa superavit," quod est falsum, universa quoque illa quae coniuncte dicta sunt, propter hoc unum quod falsum accesserit, quia simul dicentur, vera non erunt.
- 12 Est item aliud quod Graeci *διεζευγμένον ἀξίωμα*, nos "disiunctum" dicimus. Id huiuscemodi est: "Aut malum est voluptas aut bonum, aut neque bonum
13 neque malum est." Omnia autem quae disiunguntur pugnancia esse inter sese oportet, eorumque opposita, quae *ἀντικείμενα* Graeci dicunt, ea quoque ipsa inter se adversa esse. Ex omnibus quae disiunguntur
14 unum esse verum debet, falsa cetera. Quod si aut nihil omnium verum aut omnia plurave quam unum vera erunt, aut quae disiuncta sunt non pugnabunt, aut quae opposita eorum sunt contraria inter sese non erunt, tunc id disiunctum mendacium est et

¹ Literally, "a connected axiom." See II. 213. Arn.

² Aelius Stilo, Fr. 74, p. 75 Fun.

³ Two connected sentences of which the second follows as the result of the first.

⁴ II. 218. Arn.

a word however which he declared that he used "only until I can find a better one."

But what the Greeks call *συνημμένον ἄξιωμα*, or "a hypothetical syllogism,"¹ some of our countrymen² call *adiunctum*, others *conexum*.³ The following are examples of this: "If Plato is walking, Plato is moving"; "if it is day, the sun is above the earth." Also what they call *συμπεπλεγμένον*, or "a compound proposition," we call *coniunctum* or *copulatum*; for example: "Publius Scipio, son of Paulus, was twice consul and celebrated a triumph, and held the censorship, and was the colleague of Lucius Mummius in his censorship." But in the whole of a proposition of this kind, if one member is false, even if the rest are true, the whole is said to be false. For if to all those true statements which I have made about that Scipio I add "and he worsted Hannibal in Africa," which is false, all those other statements which are made in conjunction will not be true, because of this one false statement which is made with them.

There is also another form, which the Greeks call *διεζευγμένον ἄξιωμα*, or "a disjunctive proposition," and we call *disiunctum*. For example: "Pleasure is either good or evil, or it is neither good nor evil."⁴ Now all statements which are contrasted ought to be opposed to each other, and their opposites, which the Greeks call *ἀντικείμενα*, ought also to be opposed. Of all statements which are contrasted, one ought to be true and the rest false. But if none at all of them is true, or if all, or more than one, are true, or if the contrasted things are not at odds, or if those which are opposed to each other are not contrary, then that is a false contrast and is called

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appellatur *παρὰδιεζευγμένον*, sicuti hoc est, in quo quae opposita non sunt contraria: "Aut curris aut ambulas aut stas." Nam ipsa quidem inter se adversa sunt, sed opposita eorum non pugnant: "non ambulare" enim et "non stare" et "non currere" contraria inter sese non sunt, quoniam "contraria" ea dicuntur quae simul vera esse non queunt; possis enim simul eodemque tempore neque ambulare neque stare neque currere.

- 15 Sed hoc iam breve ex dialectica libamentum de-
16 disse nunc satis erit atque id solum addendum ad-
monendumque est, quod huius disciplinae studium
atque cognitio in principiis quidem taetra et asper-
nabilis insuavisque esse et inutilis videri solet, sed,
ubi aliquantum processeris, tum denique et emolu-
mentum eius in animo tuo dilucebit et sequitur
17 quaedam discendi voluptas insatiabilis, cui sane nisi
modum feceris, periculum non mediocre erit ne, ut
plerique alii, tu quoque in illis dialecticae gyris
atque meandris, tamquam apud Sirenios scopulos,
consenescas.

IX

Quid significet verbum in libris veterum creberrime positum
"susque deque."

- 1 "SUSQUE deque fero" aut "susque deque sum"¹
aut "susque deque habeo"—his enim omnibus modis

¹ aut s.d. sum, *added by Hertz*; aut s.d. est, *Skutsch*.

παρδιεζευγμένον. For instance, this case, in which the things which are opposed are not contraries: "Either you run or you walk or you stand." These acts are indeed contrasted, but when opposed they are not contrary; for "not to walk" and "not to stand" and "not to run" are not contrary to one another, since those things are called "contraries" which cannot be true at the same time. But you may at once and at the same time neither walk, stand, nor run.

But for the present it will be enough to have given this little taste of logic, and I need only add by way of advice, that the study and knowledge of this science in its rudiments does indeed, as a rule, seem forbidding and contemptible, as well as disagreeable and useless. But when you have made some progress, then finally its advantages will become clear to you, and a kind of insatiable desire for acquiring it will arise; so much so, that if you do not set bounds to it, there will be great danger lest, as many others have done, you should reach a second childhood amid those mazes and meanders of logic, as if among the rocks of the Sirens.

IX

The meaning of the expression *susque deque*, which occurs frequently in the books of early writers.

*SUSQUE deque fero, susque deque sum, or susque deque habeo*¹—for all these forms occur, meaning "it's all

¹ *Susque deque*, "both up and down," is an expression denoting indifference. It occurs without a verb in Cic. *ad Att.* xiv. 6. 1, *de Octavio susque deque*. See Paul. Fest. p. 271 Linds., *susque deque significat plus minusve*.

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dicitur—verbum est ex hominum doctorum sermonibus. In poematis quoque et in epistulis veterum scriptum est plurifariam; sed facilius reperias qui
2 verbum ostendent quam qui intellegant. Ita plerique nostrum quae remotiora verba invenimus dicere
3 ea properamus, non discere. Significat autem “susque deque ferre” animo aequo esse et quod accidit non magni pendere atque interdum neglegere et contemnere, et propemodum id valet quod dicitur
4 Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in *Compitalibus* :

Núnc tu lentu's, núnc tu susque deque fers ;
Matér familias túa in lecto adversó sedet,
Servós sextantis útitur nefáriis
Verbís.

5 M. Varro in *Sisenna vel De Historia* : “Quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac post-
6 principia, susque deque esset.” Lucilius in tertio :

Verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt,
Susque et deque fuere, inquam, omnia, ludus
iocusque ;
Illud opus durum, ut Setinum accessimus finem :
Αἰγίλιποι¹ montes, Aetnae omnes, asperi Athones.

¹ aigilepes, *Marx*.

one to me"—is an expression used in the everyday language of cultivated men. It occurs frequently in poems too and in the letters of the early writers; but you will more readily find persons who flaunt the phrase than who understand it. So true is it that many of us hasten to use out-of-the-way words that we have stumbled upon, but not to learn their meaning. Now *susque deque ferre* means to be indifferent and not to lay much stress upon anything that happens; sometimes it means to neglect and despise, having about the force of the Greek word ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius says in his *Comptalia*:¹

Now you are dull, now 'tis all one to you (*susque deque fers*);

Your wife sits by you on the marriage bed,²

A penny slave unseemly language dares.

Marcus Varro in his *Sisenna, or On History* says:³ "But if all these things did not have similar beginnings and sequels, it would be all one (*susque deque esset*)." So Lucilius in his third book writes:⁴

All this was sport, to us it was all one (*susque deque fuerunt*),

All one it was, I say, all sport and play;

That was hard toil, when we gained Setia's
bourne:

Goat-traversed heights, Aetnas, rough Athoses.

¹ v. 29, Ribbeck³.

² The marriage bed in the early Roman house stood in the atrium, opposite the door, whence it was called *lectus adversus*; in later times a symbolic bed stood in the same place.

³ 256, Riese.

⁴ 110 ff., Marx.

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X

Quid sint "proletarii," quid "capite censi"; quid item sit in *XII. Tabulis* "adsiduus"; et quae eius vocabuli ratio sit.

- 1 ORIUM erat quodam die Romae in foro a negotiis et laeta quaedam celebritas feriarum legebaturque in consessu forte conplurium Enni liber ex *Annalibus*. In eo libro versus hi fuerunt :

Proletarius publicitus scutisque feroque
Ornatur ferro; muros urbemque forumque
Excubiis curant.

- 2 Tum ibi quaeri coeptum est, quid esset "proletarius."
3 Atque ego, aspiciens quempiam in eo circulo ius civile callentem, familiarem meum, rogabam ut id
4 verbum nobis enarraret, et cum illic se iuris, non rei grammaticae peritum esse respondisset, "Eo maxime," inquam, "te dicere hoc oportet, quando,
5 ut praedicas, peritus iuris es. Nam Q. Ennius verbum hoc ex *Duodecim Tabulis* vestris accepit, in quibus, si recte commemini, ita scriptum est: 'Adsiduo vindex adsiduus esto. Proletario iam civi¹
6 quis volet vindex esto.' Petimus igitur ne *Annalem* nunc Q. Ennii, sed *Duodecim Tabulas* legi arbitrere

¹ civi cui, ω; cui *deleted by Schöll.*

¹ *Ann.* 183 ff.

² i. 4.

³ The *vindex* is here one who voluntarily agrees to go before the magistrate as the representative of the defendant,

X

The meaning of *proletarii* and *capite censi*; also of *adsiduus* in the *Twelve Tables*, and the origin of the word.

ONE day there was a cessation of business in the Forum at Rome, and as the holiday was being joyfully celebrated, it chanced that one of the books of the *Annals* of Ennius was read in an assembly of very many persons. In this book the following lines occurred:¹

With shield and savage sword is Proletarius
armed
At public cost; they guard our walls, our mart
and town.

Then the question was raised there, what *proletarius* meant. And seeing in that company a man who was skilled in the civil law, a friend of mine, I asked him to explain the word to us; and when he rejoined that he was an expert in civil law and not in grammatical matters, I said: "You in particular ought to explain this, since, as you declare, you are skilled in civil law. For Quintus Ennius took this word from your *Twelve Tables*, in which, if I remember aright, we have the following:² 'For a freeholder let the protector³ be a freeholder. For a proletariate citizen⁴ let whoso will be protector.' We therefore ask you to consider that not one of the books of Quintus Ennius' *Annals*, but the *Twelve*

and thereby takes upon himself the action in the stead of the latter (Allen, *Remnants of Early Latin*, p. 85).

⁴ The *proletarii* (cf. *proles*) were "child-producers," who made no other contribution to the State; see § 13.

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- et quid sit in ea lege 'proletarius civis' interpre-
7 tere." "Ego vero," inquit ille, "dicere atque
interpretari hoc deberem, si ius Faunorum et
8 Aboriginum didicissem. Sed enim cum 'proletarii'
et 'adsidui' et 'sanates' et 'vades' et 'subvades'
et 'viginti quinque asses' et 'taliones' furtorumque
quaestio 'cum lance et licio' evanuerint omnisque
illa *Duodecim Tabularum* antiquitas, nisi in legis
actionibus centumviralium causarum lege Aebutia
lata consopita sit, studium scientiamque ego prae-
stare debeo iuris et legum vocumque earum quibus
utimur."
- 9 Tum forte quadam Iulium Paulum, poetam memo-
riae nostrae doctissimum, praetereuntem conspeximus.
10 Is a nobis salutatur, rogatusque uti de sententia de-
que ratione istius vocabuli nos doceret, "Qui in plebe,"
inquit, "Romana tenuissimi pauperrimique erant ne-
que amplius quam mille quingentum aeris in censum
deferebant, 'proletarii' appellati sunt, qui vero nullo
aut perquam parvo aere censebantur, 'capite censi'
vocabantur, extremus autem census capite censorum
11 aeris fuit trecentis septuaginta quinque. Sed quo-
niam res pecuniaque familiaris obsidis vicem pigneris-
que esse apud rempublicam videbatur amorisque in
patriam fides quaedam in ea firmamentumque erat,
neque proletarii neque capite censi milites, nisi in
tumultu maximo, scribebantur, quia familia pecu-

¹ *XII Tab.* i. 4, 5, 10; viii. 2, 4, 15. For *proletarii* see note, p. 167. The *adsidui* were "permanent settlers," or taxpayers, belonging to one of the five upper Servian classes. The *sanates* seem to have been clients or dependents of the wealthy Roman citizens. *Vades* were sureties, who gave bail; *subvades*, sub-sureties, who gave security for the bail. On *viginti quinque asses*, the penalty for an assault, see **xx**.

Tables are being read, and interpret the meaning of 'proletariate citizen' in that law." "It is true," said he, "that if I had learned the law of the Fauns and Aborigines, I ought to explain and interpret this. But since *proletarii*, *adsidui*, *sanates*, *vades*, *subvades*, 'twenty-five asses,' 'retaliation,' and trials for theft 'by plate and girdle'¹ have disappeared, and since all the ancient lore of the *Twelve Tables*, except for legal questions before the court of the *centumviri*, was put to sleep by the Aebutian law,² I ought only to exhibit interest in, and knowledge of, the law and statutes and legal terms which we now actually use."

Just then, by some chance, we caught sight of Julius Paulus passing by, the most learned poet within my recollection. We greeted him, and when he was asked to enlighten us as to the meaning and derivation of that word, he said: "Those of the Roman commons who were humblest and of smallest means, and who reported no more than fifteen hundred asses at the census, were called *proletarii*, but those who were rated as having no property at all, or next to none, were termed *capite censi*, or 'counted by head.' And the lowest rating of the *capite censi* was three hundred and seventy-five asses. But since property and money were regarded as a hostage and pledge of loyalty to the State, and since there was in them a kind of guarantee and assurance of patriotism, neither the *proletarii* nor the *capite censi* were enrolled as soldiers except in some time of extraordinary disorder, because they had

1. 12; for *taliones*, xx. 1. 14; and for *cum lance et licio*, note on xi. 18. 9.

² The date is unknown.

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- 12 niaque his aut tenuis aut nulla esset. Proletariorum
 tamen ordo honestior aliquanto et re et nomine
 13 quam capite censorum fuit; nam et asperis rei-
 publicae temporibus, cum iuventutis inopia esset, in
 militiam tumultuariam legebantur armaque is sumptu
 publico praebebantur, et non capitis censione, sed
 prosperiore vocabulo a munere officioque prolis
 edendae appellati sunt, quod, cum re familiari parva
 minus possent rempublicam iuvare, subolis tamen
 14 gignendae copia civitatem frequentarent. Capite
 censos autem primus C. Marius, ut quidam ferunt
 bello Cimbrico, difficillimis reipublicae temporibus,
 vel potius, ut Sallustius ait, bello Iugurthino, milites
 scripsisse traditur, cum id factum ante in nulla
 15 memoria extaret. ‘Adsidius’ in *XII. Tabulis* pro
 locuplete et facile facienti dictus aut ab assibus,¹
 id est, aere dando, cum id tempora reipublicae
 postularent, aut a muneris pro familiari copia
 faciendi adsiduitate.”
- 16 Verba autem Sallusti in *Historia Iugurthina* de
 C. Mario consule et de capite census haec sunt:
 “Ipse interea milites scribere, non more maiorum
 nec ex classibus, sed ut libido cuiusque erat, capite
 censos plerosque. Id factum alii inopia bonorum,

¹ ab assiduis ω ; corrected in σ . Hosius suggests assariis, comparing Varro, *L.L.* viii. 71; *Gram. Lat.* i. 76. 3 K.

¹ That is, to meet a *tumultus*, “a rebellion” or irregular warfare. At first used as a military term, *tumultuarius* later acquired a general sense; cf. *tumultuario rogo*, “on a hastily erected pyre,” Suet. *Calig.* lix.

² i. 4, 10.

³ *locuples* seems to be derived from *locus*, in the sense of “land,” and the root *ple-* of *pleo* and *plenus*.

⁴ Both these derivations are fanciful; *adsidius* is connected with *adsideo*, as the grammarian Caper knew

little or no property and money. However, the class of *proletarii* was somewhat more honourable in fact and in name than that of the *capite censi*; for in times of danger to the State, when there was a scarcity of men of military age, they were enrolled for hasty service,¹ and arms were furnished them at public expense. And they were called, not *capite censi*, but by a more auspicious name derived from their duty and function of producing offspring, for although they could not greatly aid the State with what small property they had, yet they added to the population of their country by their power of begetting children. Gaius Marius is said to have been the first, according to some in the war with the Cimbri in a most critical period for our country, or more probably, as Sallust says, in the Jugurthine war, to have enrolled soldiers from the *capite censi*, since such an act was unheard of before that time. *Adsiduus* in the *Twelve Tables*² is used of one who is rich and well to do,³ either because he contributed 'asses' (that is, money) when the exigencies of the State required it, or from his 'assiduity' in making contributions according to the amount of his property."⁴

Now the words of Sallust in the *Jugurthine War* about Gaius Marius and the *capite censi* are these:⁵ "He himself in the meantime enrolled soldiers, not according to the classes, or in the manner of our forefathers, but allowing anyone to volunteer, for the most part the lowest class (*capite censos*). Some say that he did this through lack of good men, (*Gram. Lat.* vii. 108. 5, Keil), and means "a permanent settler."

¹ *Jug.* lxxxvi. 2.

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alii per ambitionem consulis memorabant, quod ab eo genere celebratus auctusque erat, et homini potentiam quaerenti egentissimus quisque oportunissimus."

XI

Historia ex Herodoti libris sumpta de Psyllorum interitu, qui in Syrtibus Africanis colebant.

- 1 GENS in Italia Marsorum orta fertur a Circae filio.
- 2 Propterea Marsis hominibus, quorum dumtaxat familiae cum externis cognationibus nondum etiam permixtae corruptaeque sunt, vi quadam genitali datum ut et serpentium virulentorum domitores sint et intentionibus herbarumque sucis faciant medellarum miracula.
- 3 Hac eadem vi praeditos esse quosdam videmus, qui "Psylli" vocantur. Quorum super nomine et genere cum in veteribus litteris quaesissem,¹ in quarto denique Herodoti libro fabulam de Psyllis
- 4 hanc invenimus: Psyllos quondam fuisse in terra Africa conterminos Nasamonibus Austrumque in finibus eorum quodam in tempore perquam validum
- 5 ac diutinum flavisse; eo flatu aquam omnem in locis
- 6 in quibus colebant exaruisse; Psyllos, re aquaria defectos, eam iniuriam graviter Austro suscensuisse decretumque fecisse, uti armis sumptis ad Austrum, proinde quasi ad hostem, iure belli res petitum pro-
- 7 ficiscerentur. Atque ita profectis ventum Austrum

¹ quaesissemus, *Kronenberg*.

others because of a desire to curry favour, since that class had given him honour and rank, and as a matter of fact, to one who aspires to power the poorest man is the most helpful."

XI

A story taken from the books of Herodotus about the destruction of the *Psylli*, who dwelt in the African *Syrtes*.

THE race of the Marsians in Italy is said to have sprung from the son of Circe. Therefore it was given to the Marsic men, provided their families were not stained through the admixture of foreign alliances, by an inborn hereditary power to be the subduers of poisonous serpents and to perform wonderful cures by incantations and the juices of plants.

We see certain persons called *Psylli* endowed with this same power. And when I had sought in ancient records for information about their name and race, I found at last in the fourth book of Herodotus¹ this story about them: that the *Psylli* had once been neighbours in the land of Africa of the *Nasamones*, and that the South Wind at a certain season in their territories blew very long and hard; that because of that gale all the water in the regions which they inhabited dried up; that the *Psylli*, deprived of their water supply, were grievously incensed at the South Wind because of that injury and voted to take up arms and march against the South Wind as against an enemy, and demand restitution according to the laws of war. And when they had thus set out, the South Wind

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magno spiritus agmine venisse obviam eosque universos cum omnibus copiis armisque, cumulis montibusque harenarum supervectis, operuisse. Eo facto Psyllos ad unum omnis interisse, itaque eorum fines a Nasamonibus occupatos.

XII

De his vocabulis quae Cloatius Verus aut satis commode aut nimis absurde et inlepide ad origines linguae Graecae redigit.

- 1 CLOATIUS VERUS in libris quos inscripsit *Verborum a Graecis Tractorum*, non pauca hercle dicit curiose et sagaciter conquisita, neque non tamen quaedam
2 futtilia et frivola. "Errare," inquit, "dictum est ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔρρειν," versumque infert Homeri, in quo id verbum est:

"Ἐρρ' ἐκ νήσου θᾶσσον, ἐλέγχιστε ζώντων.

- 3 Item "alucinari" factum scripsit ex eo, quod dicitur Graece ἀλύειν, unde "elucum" quoque esse dictum putat, *a* littera in *e* versa, tarditatem quandam animi et stuporem, qui alucinantibus plerumque usu venit.
4 Item "fascinum" appellatum¹ quasi "bascanum" et "fascinare" esse quasi "bascinare."
5 Commode haec sane omnia et conducenter. Sed in libro quarto: "Faenerator," inquit, "appellatus

¹ appellatum, *Skutsch*; appellat, *ω*.

¹ Fr. 3, Fun.

² *Odyss.* x. 72.

³ Gk. βασκάνιον.

⁴ Gk. βασκαίνω.

came to meet them with a great blast of air, and piling upon them mountainous heaps of sand, buried them all with their entire forces and arms. Through this act the Psylli all perished to a man, and accordingly their territories were occupied by the Nasamones.

XII

Of those words which Cloatius Verus referred to a Greek origin, either quite fittingly or too absurdly and tastelessly.

CLOATIUS VERUS, in the books which he entitled *Words taken from the Greek*, says not a few things indeed which show careful and keen investigation, but also some which are foolish and trifling. “*Errare* (to err),” he says,¹ “is derived from the Greek *ἔρρειν*,” and he quotes a line of Homer in which that word occurs:²

Swift wander (*ἔρρει*) from the isle, most wretched man.

Cloatius also wrote that *alucinari*, or “dream,” is derived from the Greek *ἀλύειν*, or “be distraught,” and from this he thinks that the word *elucus* also is taken, with a change of *a* to *e*, meaning a certain sluggishness and stupidity of mind, which commonly comes to dreamy folk. He also derives *fascinum*, or “charm,” as if it were *bascanum*,³ and *fascinare*, as if it were *bascinare*,⁴ or “bewitch.”

All these are fitting and proper enough. But in his fourth book he says:⁵ “*Fuenerator* is equivalent to

⁵ Fr. I, Fun.

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est quasi φαινεράτωρ, ἀπὸ τοῦ φαίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστότερον, quoniam id genus hominum¹ speciem ostendent humanitatis et commodi esse videantur
6 inopibus nummos desiderantibus," idque dixisse ait Hypsicraten quempiam grammaticum, cuius libri sane nobiles sunt super his, quae a Graecis accepta sunt. Sive hoc autem ipse Cloatius sive nescio quis alius nebulo effutivit, nihil potest dici insulsius.
7 "Faenerator" enim, sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio *De Sermone Latino* scripsit, a faenore est nominatus; "faenus" autem dictum ait a fetu et quasi a fetura quadam pecuniae parientis atque incre-
8 centis. Idcirco et M. Catonem et ceteros aetatis eius "feneratorum" sine *a* littera pronuntiasse tradit, sicuti "fetus" ipse et "fecunditas" appellata.

XIII

Quid sit "municipium" et quid a "colonia" differat; et quid sint "municipes" quaeque sit eius vocabuli ratio ac proprietas; atque inibi, quod divus Hadrianus in senatu de iure atque vocabulo municipum verba fecit.

1 "MUNICIPES" et "municipia" verba sunt dictu facilia et usu obvia, et neutiquam reperias qui haec dicit, quin scire se plane putet quid dicat. Sed
2 profecto aliud est, atque aliter dicitur. Quotus enim fere nostrum est, qui, cum ex colonia populi Romani sit, non se "municipem" esse et populares

¹ homines, *Skutsch*.

¹ Frag. 57, G. and S.

² Thurneysen, *T.L.L.* s.v. *fenus*, thinks this derivation

φαινεράτωρ, meaning 'to appear at one's best,' since that class of men present an appearance of kindness and pretend to be accommodating to poor men who are in need of money"; and he declared that this was stated by Hypsicrates, a grammarian whose books on *Words Borrowed from the Greeks* are very well known. But whether Cloatius himself or some other blockhead gave vent to this nonsense, nothing can be more silly. For *faenerator*, as Marcus Varro wrote in the third book of his *Latin Diction*,¹ "is so called from *faenus*, or 'interest,' but *faenus*," he says, "is derived from *fetus*,² or 'offspring,' and from a birth, as it were, from money, producing and giving increase." Therefore he says that Marcus Cato³ and others of his time pronounced *fenerator* without the letter *a*, just as *fetus* itself and *fecunditas* were pronounced.

XIII

The meaning of *municipium* and how it differs from *colonia*; and what *municipes* are and the derivation and proper use of that word; and also what the deified Hadrian said in the senate about the name and rights of *municipes*.

MUNICIPES and *municipia* are words which are readily spoken and in common use, and you would never find a man who uses them who does not think that he understands perfectly what he is saying. But in fact it is something different, and the meaning is different. For how rarely is one of us found who, coming from a colony of the Roman people, does not say what is far removed from reason and from truth,

is perhaps correct; we may compare Greek *τόκος*, which means both "offspring" and "interest."

³ Frag. inc. 62, Jordan.

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- suos "municipes" esse dicat, quod est a ratione et
3 a veritate longe aversum? Sic adeo et "municipia"
quid et quo iure sint quantumque a "colonia"
differant ignoramus, existimamusque meliore con-
dicione esse "colonias" quam "municipia."
- 4 De cuius opinationis tam promiscuae erroribus
divus Hadrianus in oratione, quam *De Italicis*,
unde ipse ortus fuit, in senatu habuit, peritissime
disseruit mirarique se ostendit quod et ipsi Itali-
censes et quaedam item alia municipia antiqua, in
quibus Uticenses nominat, cum suis moribus legi-
busque uti possent, in ius coloniarum mutari gesti-
5 verint. Praenestinos autem refert maximo opere a
Tiberio imperatore petisse orasseque ut ex colonia
in municipii statum redigerentur, idque illis Tiberium
pro ferenda gratia tribuisse, quod in eorum finibus
sub ipso oppido ex capitali morbo revaluisset.
- 6 "Municipes" ergo sunt cives Romani ex municipiis,
legibus suis et suo iure utentes, muneris tantum
cum populo Romano honorari participes, a quo
munere capessendo appellati videntur, nullis aliis
necessitatibus neque ulla populi Romani lege ad-
stricti, nisi in quam populus eorum fundus factus
7 est. Primos autem municipes sine suffragii iure
Caerites esse factos accepimus concessumque illis
ut civitatis Romanae honorem quidem caperent, sed
negotiis tamen atque oneribus vacarent, pro sacris

¹ *O. R. F.* ² p. 608. Italica was a city of Spain on the river Baetis, opposite Hispalis (Seville). It was founded by Scipio Africanus the Elder and peopled by his veterans; whence the name "the Italian city." It was the birthplace of Trajan and Hadrian.

² Such as serving in the legions and not among the auxiliaries.

³ For *fundus* cf. *xix.* 8. 12.

namely, that he is *municeps* and that his fellow citizens are *municipes*? So general is the ignorance of what *municipia* are and what rights they have, and how far they differ from a "colony," as well as the belief that *coloniae* are better off than *municipia*.

With regard to the errors in this opinion which is so general the deified Hadrian, in the speech which he delivered in the senate *In Behalf of the Italicenses*,¹ from whom he himself came, discoursed most learnedly, showing his surprise that the Italicenses themselves and also some other ancient *municipia*, among whom he names the citizens of Utica, when they might enjoy their own customs and laws, desired instead to have the rights of colonies. Moreover, he asserts that the citizens of Praeneste earnestly begged and prayed the emperor Tiberius that they might be changed from a colony into the condition of a *municipium*, and that Tiberius granted their request by way of conferring a favour, because in their territory, and near their town itself, he had recovered from a dangerous illness.

Municipes, then, are Roman citizens from free towns, using their own laws and enjoying their own rights, merely sharing with the Roman people an honorary *munus*, or "privilege"² (from the enjoyment of which privilege they appear to derive their name), and bound by no other compulsion and no other law of the Roman people, except such as their own citizens have officially ratified.³ We learn besides that the people of Caere were the first *municipes* without the right of suffrage, and that it was allowed them to assume the honour of Roman citizenship, but yet to be free from service and burdens, in return for receiving and guarding sacred

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bello Gallico receptis custoditisque. Hinc "tabulae Caerites" appellatae versa vice, in quas censores referri iubebant quos notae causa suffragiis privabant.

- 8 Sed "coloniarum" alia necessitudo est; non enim veniunt extrinsecus in civitatem nec suis radicibus nituntur, sed ex civitate quasi propagatae sunt et iura institutaque omnia populi Romani, non sui
9 arbitrii, habent. Quae tamen condicio, cum sit magis obnoxia et minus libera, potior tamen et praestabilior existimatur propter amplitudinem maiestatemque populi Romani, cuius istae coloniae quasi effigies parvae simulacraque esse quaedam videntur, et simul quia obscura oblitterataque sunt municipiorum iura, quibus uti iam per innotitiam non queunt.

XIV

Quod M. Cato differre dixit "properare" et "festinare"; et quam incommode Verrius Flaccus verbi quod est "festinat" ἔτυμον interpretatus est.

- 1 "FESTINARE" et "properare" idem significare
2 atque in eandem rem dici videntur. Sed M. Cato id differre existimat eaque hoc modo divisa—verba sunt ipsius ex oratione, quam *De Suis Virtutibus*

¹ Their government was modelled on that of Rome, with a senate (*decuriones*), two chief magistrates (*Ilviri iure dicundo*), elected annually, etc.

objects during the war with the Gauls. Hence by contraries those tablets were called *Caerites* on which the censors ordered those to be enrolled whom they deprived of their votes by way of disgrace.

But the relationship of the "colonies" is a different one; for they do not come into citizenship from without, nor grow from roots of their own, but they are as it were transplanted from the State and have all the laws and institutions of the Roman people, not those of their own choice. This condition, although it is more exposed to control and less free, is nevertheless thought preferable and superior because of the greatness and majesty of the Roman people, of which those colonies seem to be miniatures, as it were, and in a way copies;¹ and at the same time because the rights of the municipal towns become obscure and invalid, and from ignorance of their existence the townsmen are no longer able to make use of them.

XIV

That Marcus Cato said there was a difference between *properare* and *festinare*, and how inappropriately Verrius Flaccus explained the origin of the latter word.

FESTINARE and *properare* seem to indicate the same thing and to be used of the same thing. But Marcus Cato thinks that there is a difference, and that the difference is this—I quote his own words from the speech which he pronounced *On his Own Merits*:²

² p. 44. 4, Jordan.

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habuit—: “Aliud est ‘properare,’ aliud ‘festinare.’ Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat; qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat.”

- 3 Verrius Flaccus rationem dicere volens differentiae huius: “‘Festinat,’” inquit, “a fando dicitur, quoniam isti ignaviores, qui nihil perficere possunt,
4 plus verborum quam operae habent.” Sed id nimis coactum atque absurdum videtur neque tanti esse momenti potest prima in utroque verbo littera, ut propter eam unam tam diversa verba “festinare”
5 et “fari” eadem videri debeant. Commodius autem propiusque visum est, “festinare” esse quasi “fessum esse.” Nam qui multis simul rebus properandis defessus est, is iam non properat, set festinat.

XV

Quid Theophrastus mirum de perdicibus scriptum reliquerit et quid Theopompus de leporibus.

- 1 THEOPHRASTUS, philosophorum peritissimus, omnes in Paphlagonia perdices bina corda habere dicit, Theopompus in Bisaltia lepores bina iecora.

¹ p. xv, Müller.

“It is one thing to hasten (*properare*), another to hurry (*festinare*). He who finishes some one thing in good season, hastens (*properat*); one who begins many things at the same time but does not finish them, hurries (*festinat*).”

Verrius Flaccus, wishing to explain the nature of this difference, says:¹ “*Festinat* is derived from *for* (to speak), since those idle folk who can accomplish nothing talk more than they act.” But that seems too forced and absurd, nor can the first letter of the two words be of such weight that because of it such different words as *festino* and *for* should appear to be the same. But it seems more fitting and closer to explain *festinare* as equivalent to *fessum esse* or “be wearied.” For one who tires himself out by hastily attacking many things at once no longer hastens, but hurries.²

XV

The strange thing recorded of partridges by Theophrastus and of hares by Theopompus.

THEOPHRASTUS, most expert of philosophers, declares³ that in Paphlagonia all the partridges have two hearts; Theopompus,⁴ that in Bisaltia the hares have two livers each.

¹ Both derivations are fanciful. *Festino* is related to *confestim*, but its origin is uncertain.

² Frag. 182, Wimmer.

⁴ *F.H.G.* i. 301.

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XVI

“Agrippas” a partus aegri et inprosperi vitio appellatos; deque his deabus quae vocantur “Prorsa” et “Postverta.”

- 1 QUORUM in nascendo non caput, sed pedes primi
extiterant, qui partus difficillimus aegerrimusque
habetur, “Agrippae” appellati, vocabulo ab aegri-
2 tudine et pedibus conficto. Esse autem pueros in
utero Varro dicit capite infimo nixos, sursum pedibus
elatis, non ut hominis natura est, sed ut arboris.
3 Nam pedes cruraque arboris ramos appellat, caput
4 stirpem atque caudicem. “Quando igitur,” inquit,
“contra naturam forte conversi in pedes, brachiis
plerumque diductis, retineri solent, aegriusque tunc
mulieres enituntur, huius periculi deprecandi gratia
arae statutae sunt Romae duabus Carmentibus,
quarum altera ‘Postverta’ cognominatast, ‘Prorsa’
altera, a recti perversique partus et potestate et
nomine.”

XVII

Quae ratio vocabuli sit agri Vaticani.

- 1 Et agrum Vaticanum et eiusdem agri deum prae-
sidem appellatum acceperamus a vaticiniis quae vi

¹ *Ant. Rer. Div.* xiv, frag. 17^b, Agahd.

² Carmenta was a birth-goddess, whose festival, the Carmentalia (or Karmentalia) occurred on Jan. 11 and 15. The *Carmentes* may originally have been wise women who

XVI

That the name *Agrippa* was given to those whose birth was difficult and unnatural ; and of the goddesses called *Prorsa* and *Postverta*.

THOSE at whose birth the feet appeared first, instead of the head, which is considered the most difficult and dangerous form of parturition, are called *Agrippae*, a word formed from *aegritudo*, or "difficulty," and *pedes* (feet). But Varro says¹ that the position of children in the womb is with the head lowest and the feet raised up, not according to the nature of a man, but of a tree: For he likens the branches of a tree to the feet and legs, and the stock and trunk to the head. "Accordingly," says he, "when they chanced to be turned upon their feet in an unnatural position, since their arms are usually extended they are wont to be held back, and then women give birth with greater difficulty. For the purpose of averting this danger altars were set up at Rome to the two Carmentes,² of whom one was called *Postverta*,³ the other *Prorsa*,⁴ named from natural and unnatural births, and their power over them."

XVII

Of the origin of the term *ager Vaticanus*.

WE had been told that the *ager Vaticanus*, or "Vatican region," and the presiding deity of the same place, took their names from the *vaticinia*, or assisted at births and were later deified (Fowler, *Roman Festivals*, pp 290 ff.).

³ That is, head foremost.

⁴ That is, feet foremost.

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- atque instinctu eius dei in eo agro fieri solita essent.
- 2 Sed praeter hanc causam M. Varro in libris *Divinarum* aliam esse tradit istius nominis rationem: "Nam sicut Aius," inquit, "deus appellatus araque ei statuta est quae est infima nova via, quod eo in loco divinitus vox edita erat, ita Vaticanus deus nominatus penes quem essent vocis humanae initia, quoniam pueri, simul atque parti sunt, eam primam vocem edunt quae prima in Vaticano syllabast idcircoque 'vagire' dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis."

XVIII

Lepida quaedam et memoratu et cognitu de parte geometriae quae ὀπτική appellatur, et item alia quae κανονική, et tertia itidem quae dicitur μετρική.

- 1 PARS quaedam geometriae ὀπτική appellatur quae ad oculos pertinet, pars altera, quae ad auris, κανονική vocatur, qua musici ut fundamento artis suae
- 2 utuntur. Utraque harum spatiis et intervallis linearum et ratione numerorum constat.
- 3 Ὀπτική facit multa demiranda id genus, ut in speculo uno imagines unius rei plures appareant; item ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginet, aliorum translatum faciat imagines; item si rectus speculum spectes, imago fiat tua eiusmodi, ut

¹ Frag. 20^b, Agahd.

“prophecies,” which were wont to be made in that region through the power and inspiration of that god. But in addition to that reason Marcus Varro, in his *Antiquities of the Gods*, states¹ that there is another explanation of the name: “For,” says he, “just as Aius was called a god and the altar was erected in his honour which stands at the bottom of the Nova Via, because in that place a voice from heaven was heard, so that god was called *Vaticanus* who controls the beginnings of human speech, since children, as soon as they are born, first utter the sound which forms the first syllable of *Vaticanus*; hence the word *vagire* (‘cry’), which represents the sound of a new-born infant’s voice.”

XVIII

Some interesting and instructive remarks about that part of Geometry which is called “Optics”; of another part called “Harmony,” and also of a third called “Metric.”

A PART of Geometry which relates to the sight is called *ὀπτική* or “Optics,” another part, relating to the ears, is known as *καλονική*, or “Harmony,” which musicians make use of as the foundation of their art. These are concerned respectively with the spaces and the intervals between lines and with the theory of musical numbers.

Optics effect many surprising things, such as the appearance in one mirror of several images of the same thing; also that a mirror placed in a certain position shows no image, but when moved to another spot gives reflections; also that if you look straight into a mirror, your reflection is such that your head

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caput deorsum videatur, pedes sursum. Reddit etiam causas ea disciplina cur istae quoque visiones fallant, ut quae in aqua conspiciuntur maiora ad oculos fiant, quae procul ab oculis sunt, minora.

- 4 *Κανονική* autem longitudes et altitudines vocis
emetitur. Longior mensura vocis *ῥυθμός* dicitur,
5 altior *μέλος*. Est et alia species *κανονικῆς*, quae ap-
pellatur *μετρική*, per quam syllabarum longarum et
brevium et mediocrium iunctura et modus congruens
6 tur. “Sed haec,” inquit M. Varro, “aut omnino
non discimus aut prius desistimus quam intellegamus
cur discenda sint. Voluptas autem,” inquit, “vel
utilitas talium disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit,
cum perfectae absolutaeque sunt; in principiis vero
ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur.”

XIX

Sumpta historia ex Herodoti libro super fidicine Arione.

- 1 **CELERI** admodum et cohibili oratione vocumque
filo tereti et candido fabulam scripsit Herodotus
2 super fidicine illo Arione. “Vetus,” inquit, “et
3 nobilis Arion cantator fidibus fuit. Is loco et oppido

¹ The first effect is produced when the surface of a mirror is divided into numerous smaller mirrors. Pliny, *N.H.* xxxiii. 129, describes cups, the interior of which was so fashioned as to give numerous reflections. The second is described (*e.g.*) in Pausanias viii. 37. 7. The third is pro-

appears below and your feet uppermost.¹ This science also gives the reasons for optical illusions, such as the magnifying of objects seen in the water, and the small size of those that are remote from the eye.

Harmony, on the other hand, measures the length and pitch of sounds. The measure of the length of a tone is called *ῥυθμός*, or "rhythm," of its pitch, *μέλος*, or "melody." There is also another variety of Harmony which is called *μετρική*, or "Metric," by which the combination of long and short syllables, and those which are neither long nor short, and the verse measure according to the principles of geometry are examined with the aid of the ears. "But these things," says Marcus Varro,² "we either do not learn at all, or we leave off before we know why they ought to be learned. But the pleasure," he says, "and the advantage of such sciences appear in their later study, when they have been completely mastered; but in their mere elements they seem foolish and unattractive."³

XIX

A story about the lyre-player Arion, taken from the work of Herodotus.

HERODOTUS has written⁴ of the famous lyre-player Arion in terse and vigorous language and in simple and elegant style. "Arion," says he, "in days of old was a celebrated player upon the lyre. The

duced when one looks into a concave mirror from a certain distance. Magic mirrors of various kinds and properties were known in antiquity, as well as divination by means of mirrors. See *Trans. Numis. and Ant. Soc. of Phila.*, 1910, pp. 187 ff.

¹ p. 337, Bipont.

² Cf. xvi. 8. 15 ff.

⁴ i. 23.

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Methymnaeus, terra atque insula omni Lesbios fuit.
4 Eum Arionem rex Corinthi Periander amicum ama-
5 tumque habuit artis gratia. Is inde a rege pro-
6 ficiscitur, terras inclutas Siciliam atque Italiam
visere. Ubi eo venit auresque omnium mentesque
in utriusque terrae urbibus demulsit, in quaestibus
istic et voluptatibus amoribusque hominum fuit.
7 Is tum postea grandi pecunia et re bona multa
8 copiosus Corinthum instituit redire, navem igitur et
navitas, ut notiores amicioresque sibi, Corinthios
9 delegit." Sed eos Corinthios, homine accepto
navique in altum provecta, praedae pecuniaeque
10 cupidos cepisse consilium de necando Arione. Tum
illum ibi, pernicie intellecta, pecuniam ceteraque
sua, ut haberent, dedisse, vitam modo sibi ut parce-
11 rent oravisse. Navitas precum eius harum com-
miseritum esse illactenus ut ei necem adferre per
vim suis manibus temperarent, sed imperavisse ut
12 iam statim coram desiliret praecipit in mare.
"Homo," inquit, "ibi territus, spe omni vitae
perdita, id unum postea oravit, ut priusquam mortem
obpeteret, induere permetterent sua sibi omnia
indumenta et fides capere et canere carmen casus
13 illius sui consolabile. Feros et inmanes navitas
prolubium tamen audiendi subit; quod oraverat im-
14 petrat. Atque ibi mox de more cinctus, amictus,
ornatus stansque in summae puppis foro, carmen
quod 'orthium' dicitur voce sublatissima cantavit.
15 Ad postrema cantus cum fidibus ornatuque omni,
sicut stabat canebatque, iecit sese procul in pro-

¹ 625-585 B.C.

² This was a song in such a high key that it could be reached by few voices. In Aristophanes, *Knights*, 1279 (*L.C.L.* i, p. 247) the ὀρθίως νόμος is played by a "prince of harpers."

town in which he was born was Methymna, but from the name of his country and the island as a whole he was a Lesbian. This Arion for the sake of his art was held in friendship and affection by Periander, king of Corinth.¹ Later, he left the king, to visit the famous lands of Sicily and Italy. On his arrival there he charmed the ears and minds of all in the cities of both countries, and there he was enriched as well as being generally admired and beloved. Then later, laden with money and with wealth of all kinds, he determined to return to Corinth, choosing a Corinthian vessel and crew, as better known to him and more friendly." But Herodotus says that those Corinthians, having received Arion on board and put to sea, formed the plan of murdering him for the sake of his money. Then he, realizing that death was at hand, gave them possession of his money and other goods, but begged that they should at least spare his life. The sailors were moved by his prayers only so far as to refrain from putting him to death with their own hands, but they bade him at once, before their eyes, leap headlong into the sea. "Then," says Herodotus, "the poor man, in terror and utterly hopeless of life, finally made the one request that before meeting his end he might be allowed to put on all his costume, take his lyre, and sing a song in consolation of his fate. The sailors, though savage and cruel, nevertheless had a desire to hear him; his request was granted. Then afterwards, crowned in the usual way, robed and adorned, he stood upon the extreme stern and lifting up his voice on high sang the song called 'orthian.'² Finally, having finished his song, with his lyre and all his equipment, just as he stood and sang, he

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fundum. Navitae, hautquaquam dubitantes quin perisset, cursum quem facere coeperant tenuerunt.

16 Sed novum et mirum et pium facinus contigit." Delphinum repente inter undas adnavisse fluitantique sese homini subdidisse et dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse incolumique eum corpore et ornatu

17 Taenarum in terram Laconicam devexisse. Tum Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse talemque Periandro regi, qualis delphino vectus fuerat, inopinanti sese optulisse eique rem, sicuti

18 acciderat, narravisse. Regem istaec parum credidisse, Arionem, quasi falleret, custodiri iussisse,

19 navitas inquisitos, ablegato Arione, dissimulanter interrogasse ecquid audissent in his locis unde

20 venissent super Arione? Eos dixisse, hominem, cum inde irent, in terra Italia fuisse eumque illic bene agitare et studiis delectationibusque urbium florere atque in gratia pecuniaque magna opulentum fortu-

21 natumque esse. Tum inter haec eorum verba Arionem cum fidibus et indumentis cum quibus se in

22 salum eiaculaverat extitisse, navitas stupefactos convictosque ire infitias non quisse. Eam fabulam dicere Lesbios et Corinthios atque esse fabulae argumentum, quod simulacra duo aenea ad Taenarum viserentur, delphinus vehens et homo insidens.

threw himself far out into the deep. The sailors, not doubting in the least that he had perished, held on the course which they had begun. But an unheard of, strange and miraculous thing happened." Herodotus asserts that a dolphin suddenly swam up amid the waves, dove under the floating man, and lifting his back above the flood, carried him and landed him at Taenarum in the Laconian land, with his person and adornment uninjured. Then Arion went from there straight to Corinth and, just as he was when the dolphin carried him, presented himself unexpectedly to king Periander and told him exactly what had occurred. The king did not believe the story but ordered that Arion be imprisoned as an impostor. He hunted up the sailors, and in the absence of Arion craftily questioned them, asking whether they had heard anything of Arion in the places from which they had come. They replied that the man had been in the land of Italy when they left it, that he was doing well there, enjoying the devotion and the pleasures of the cities, and that both in prestige and in money he was rich and fortunate. Then, in the midst of their story, Arion suddenly appeared with his lyre, clad in the garments in which he had thrown himself into the sea; the sailors were amazed and proved guilty, and could not deny their crime. This story is told by the Lesbians and the Corinthians, and in testimony to its truth two brazen images are to be seen near Taenarum, the dolphin carrying the man, who is seated on his back.

BOOK XVII

LIBER SEPTIMUS DECIMUS

I

Quod Gallus Asinius et Largius Licinus sententiam M. Cicero-
nis reprehenderunt ex oratione quam dixit *Pro M. Caelio*;
et quid adversus homines stolidissimos pro eadem sententia
vere ¹ digre.que dici possit.

- 1 UT quidam fuerunt monstra hominum, quod de dis
inmortalibus impias falsasque opiniones prodiderunt,
ita nonnulli tam prodigiosi tamque vecordes extite-
runt, in quibus sunt Gallus Asinius et Largius
Licinus, cuius liber etiam fertur infando titulo
Ciceromastix, ut scribere ausi sint M. Ciceronem
parum integre atque inproprie atque inconsiderate
2 locutum. Atque alia quidem quae reprehenderunt
3 neque dictu neque auditu digna sunt, sed enim hoc,²
in quo sibimet ipsi praeter cetera esse visi sunt
verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, cedo, quale id sit
consideremus.
- 4 M. Cicero *Pro M. Caelio* ita scribit: "Nam quod
obiectum est de pudicitia quodque omnium accu-
satorum non criminibus, sed vocibus maledictisque
celebratum est, id numquam tam acerbè feret M.
Caelius, ut eum paeniteat non deformem esse
5 natum." Non existumant verbo proprio esse usum,
quod ait "paeniteat," atque id prope ineptum etiam

¹ e re, *Skutsch*; mere, δ .

² in hoc, ω ; in *deleted by Hosius*.

BOOK XVII

I

That Asinius Gallus and Largius Licinus criticized a saying of Cicero's in the speech which he delivered *For Marcus Caelius*; and what may be said with truth and propriety in defence of that saying, in reply to those most foolish critics.

Just as there have been monsters of men who expressed impious and false opinions about the immortal gods, so there have been some so extravagant and so ignorant that they have dared to say that Marcus Cicero spoke without correctness, propriety, or consideration; among these are Asinius Gallus and Largius Licinus, and the latter's book even bears the outrageous title of *The Scourge of Cicero*. Now the other things that they have censured are certainly not worth hearing or mentioning; but let us consider the value of this stricture of theirs, in which particularly they are, in their own opinion, very keen critics of language.

Marcus Cicero in his speech *For Marcus Caelius*¹ writes as follows: "As to the charge made against his chastity and published by all his accusers, not in the form of actual charges, but of gossip and calumnies, Marcus Caelius will never take that so much to heart, as to repent that he was not born ugly." They think that Cicero has not used the proper word in saying *paeniteat*, or "repent," and they go so far as to add that it is almost absurd; "for," they say,

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6 esse dicunt. "Nam 'paenitere,'" inquit, "tum
dicere solemus, cum quae ipsi fecimus aut quae de
nostra voluntate nostroque consilio facta sunt, ea
nobis post incipiunt displicere sententiamque in iis
7 nostram demutamus"; neminem autem recte ita
loqui "paenitere sese, quod natus sit" aut "paeni-
tere, quod mortalis sit" aut "quod ex offenso forte
vulneratoque corpore dolorem sentiat," quando
istiusmodi rerum nec consilium sit nostrum nec
arbitrium, sed ea ingratis nostris¹ vi ac necessitate
naturae nobis accidant: "Sicut hercle," inquit,
8 "non voluntarium fuit M. Caelio, quali forma nasce-
retur, cuius eum dixit 'non paenitere,' tamquam in
ea causa res esset ut rationem caperet paenitendi."
9 Est haec quidem, quam dicunt, verbi huiusce
sententia et "paenitere" nisi in voluntariis rebus
non probe dicitur, tametsi antiquiores verbo ipso
alio quoque modo usitati sunt et "paenitet" ab eo
quod est "paene" et "paenuria" dixerunt. Sed id
10 aliorum pertinet atque alio in loco dicetur. Nunc
autem, sub hac eadem significatione quae vulgo
nota est, non modo ineptum hoc non est quod
M. Cicero dixit, sed festivissimum adeo et facetissi-
11 mum est. Nam cum adversarii et obtrectatores M.
Caeli, quoniam erat pulchro corpore, formam eius
et faciem in suspiciones impudicitiae accerserent,
inludens Cicero tam absurdam criminationem, quod
formam, quam natura fecerat, vitio darent, eodem
ipso errore quem inludebat sciens usus est et "non

¹ in nostris, ω; in *deleted by Carrio*.

¹ This promise is not fulfilled.

“we regularly use *paenitere* when things which we ourselves have done, or which have been done in accordance with our wish and design, later begin to displease us and we change our opinion about them.” But that no one correctly says that he “repents being born” or “repents being mortal,” or “because he feels pain from any chance injury or wound inflicted upon his body”; for in such cases there is no design or choice on our part, but such things happen to us against our will by some necessity or force of nature. “In the same way,” they continue, “it was not a matter of choice with Marcus Caelius with what person he was born; yet he says that ‘he did not repent this,’ as if there were in that circumstance ground for a feeling of repentance.”

This is in fact, as they say, the force of that word, and *paenitere* is strictly used of none but voluntary acts, although our forefathers used that same word also in a different sense and connected *paenitet* with the words *paene* (almost) and *paenuria* (want). But that is another question, and will be spoken of in another place.¹ But with regard to the point at issue, giving to *paenitere* this same meaning which is commonly recognized, what Marcus Cicero said is not only not foolish, but in the highest degree elegant and witty. For since the adversaries and detractors of Marcus Caelius, inasmuch as he was of handsome person, made use of his appearance and figure to throw doubt upon his chastity, therefore Cicero, making sport of such an absurd charge as to impute to him as a fault the good looks which nature had given him, has deliberately adopted that very same false charge of which he is making fun, saying: “Marcus Caelius is not sorry

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paenitet," inquit, "M. Caelium, non deformem esse natum," ut vel hac ipsa re, quod ita dicebat, obprobaret adversariis ac per facetias ostentaret facere eos deridiculum, quod proinde Caelio formam crimini darent, quasi arbitrium eius fuisset, quali forma nasceretur.

II

Verba quaedam ex Q. Claudii *Annalium* primo cursim in legendo notata.

- 1 CUM librum veteris scriptoris legebamus, conabamur postea memoriae vegetandae gratia indispisci animo ac recensere quae in eo libro scripta essent in utrasque existimationes laudis aut culpae adnotamentis digna, eratque hoc sane quam utile exercitium ad conciliandas nobis, ubi venisset usus, verborum
- 2 sententiarumque elegantium recordationes. Velut haec verba ex Q. Claudii primo *Annali*, quae meminisse potui, notavi, quem librum legimus biduo proximo superiore.
- 3 "Arma," inquit, "plerique abiciunt atque inermi inlatebrant sese." "Inlatebrant" verbum poeticum visum est, sed non absurdum neque asperum.
- 4 "Ea," inquit, "dum fiunt, Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti consilium ineunt." "Subnixo animo" ¹ quasi sublimi et supra nixo, verbum bene significans et non fortuitum; demonstratque animi altitudinem fiduciamque, quoniam quibus innitimur, iis quasi erigimur attollimurque.

¹ ex . . . animo, supplied by Hertz from Nonius iv, p. 405, 29; et victoria certi, Canter.

¹ Frag. 22, Peter².

² Frag. 13, Peter¹.

for not having been born ugly"; so that by the very fact of speaking thus he might reproach his accusers and wittily show that they were doing an absurd thing in making Caelius' handsome person an accusation against him, just as if the person with which he was born depended upon his own volition.

II

Certain words from the first book of the *Annals* of Quintus Claudius, noted in a hasty reading.

WHENEVER I read the book of an early writer, I tried afterwards, for the purpose of quickening my memory, to recall and review any passages in the book which were worthy of note, in the way either of praise or censure; and I found it an exceedingly helpful exercise for ensuring my recollection of elegant words and phrases, whenever need of them should arise. For example, in the first book of the *Annals* of Quintus Claudius, which I had read on the preceding two days, I noted these passages:

"The greater number," says he,¹ "threw away their arms and hid themselves unarmed." The verb *inlatebrant*, for "hid themselves," seemed poetic, but neither improper nor harsh.

"While these things were going on," he says,² "the Latins, their spirits raised because of their easy victory, form a plan." *Subnixo animo* is a significant and carefully chosen expression with the force of "raised and elevated in spirit"; and it indicates loftiness and confidence of spirit, since we are, as it were, raised and lifted up by that upon which we depend.

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- 5 “Domus,” inquit, “suas quemque ire iubet et
sua omnia frunisci.” “Frunisci”¹ rarius quidem
fuit in aetate M. Tulli ac deinceps infra rarissimum,
dubitatumque est ab inperitis antiquitatis an Latinum
6 foret. Non modo autem Latinum, sed iucundius
amoeniusque etiam verbum est “fruniscor” quam
“fruor,” et ut “fatiscor” a “fateor,” ita “fruniscor”
7 factum est a “fruor.” Q. Metellus Numidicus, qui
caste pureque lingua usus Latina videtur, in epistula
quam exul *Ad Domitios* misit, ita scripsit: “Illi vero
omni iure atque honestate interdicti, ego neque
aqua neque igni careo et summa gloria fruniscor.”
8 Novius, in *Atellania* quae *Parcus* inscripta est, hoc
verbo ita utitur:

Quód magno opere quaésiverunt, id frunisci nón
queunt.

Quí non parsit ápod se, frunítus est.

- 9 “Et Romani,” inquit, “multis armis et magno com-
meatu praedaeque ingenti copiantur.” “Copiantur”²
verbum castrense est nec facile id reperias apud
civilium causarum oratores, ex eademque figura est
qua “lignantur” et “pabulantur” et “aquantur.”
10 “Sole,” inquit, “occaso.” “Sole occaso” non
insuavi vetustate est, si quis aurem habeat non
sordidam nec proculcatam; in *Duodecim* autem

¹ frunisci, added by Carrio.

² copiantur, added by Hertz (Carrio).

¹ Frag. 23, Peter².

³ Frag. 24, Peter².

² v. 77, Ribbeck³.

⁴ *Id.* 3.

⁵ i. 7, 8, 9.

“He bids each one,” he says,¹ “go to his own house and enjoy his possessions.” *Frunisci*, meaning “enjoy,” was somewhat rare in the days of Marcus Tullius and became still rarer after that time, and its Latinity was questioned by those who were unacquainted with our early literature. However, *fruniscor* is not only good Latin, but it is more elegant and pleasing than *fruor*, from which it is formed in the same way as *fatiscor* from *fateor*. Quintus Metellus Numidicus, who is known to have used the Latin tongue with purity and simplicity, in the letter which he sent when in exile *To the Domitii*, wrote as follows: “They indeed were cut off from every right and honour, I lack neither water nor fire and I enjoy (*fruniscor*) the greatest glory.” Novius, in his Atellan farce entitled *The Miser*, uses this word:²

What eagerly they sought they can't enjoy
(*frunisci*);

Who does not spare, enjoys the goods he has.

“And the Romans,” says Quadrigarius,³ “get possession of (*copiantur*) many arms and a great supply of provisions, and enormous booty.” *Copiantur* is a soldier's word, and you will not readily find it in the pleadings of civil suits; it is formed in the same way as *lignantur*, or “gather wood,” *pabulantur*, or “forage,” and *aquantur*, or “get water.”

Quadrigarius uses *sole occaso* for “at sunset.”⁴ This expression has a flavour of antiquity which is not without charm, if one possesses an ear that is not dull and commonplace; furthermore the phrase occurs in the *Twelve Tables* in the following passage:⁵

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Tabulis verbum hoc ita scriptum est: "Ante meridiem causam coniciunto, cum perorant ambo praesentes. Post meridiem praesenti litem addicito. Si ambo praesentes, sol¹ occasus suprema tempestas esto."

- 11 "Nos," inquit, "in medium relinquemus." Vulgus "in medio" dicit; nam vitium esse istuc putat et, si dicas "in medium ponere," id quoque esse soloecon putant; set probabilius significantiusque sic dici videbitur, si quis ea verba non incuriose introspeciat; Graece quoque *θεῖναι εἰς μέσον*, vitium id non est.
- 12 "Postquam nuntiatum est," inquit, "ut pugnatum esset in Gallos, id civitas graviter tulit." "In Gallos" mundius subtiliusque est quam "cum Gallis" aut "contra Gallos"; nam pinguiora haec obsoletioraque sunt.
- 13 "Simul," inquit, "forma, factis, eloquentia, dignitate, acrimonia, confidentia pariter praecellebat, ut facile intellexeretur magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rempublicam evertendam habere." "Magnum viaticum" pro magna facultate et paratu magno nove positum est, videturque Graecos secutus, qui *ἐφόδιον* a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt ac saepe *ἐφοδίασον* pro eo dicunt, quod est "institue" et "instrue."

¹ sol, *Hosius*, comparing xiv. 7. 8; solis, *Q*.

¹ Frag. 25, Peter².

² The phrase *in medium* has various meanings, according to the context and the verb with which it is used; cf. Cic. *ad Fam.* xv. 2. 6, *se . . . eam rem numquam in medium propter periculi metum protulisse*; *Cluent.* 77; *Virg. Aen.* v. 401. If the lexicons are to be trusted, *in medium ponere*

“ Before midday let them hear the case, with both parties making their pleas in person. After midday, decide the case in favour of the one who is present. If both are present, let sunset be the limit of the proceedings.”

“ We,” says he,¹ “ will leave it undecided (*in medium*).” The common people say *in medio*; for they think that *in medium* is an error, and if you should say *in medium ponere* (to make known),² they consider that also a solecism; but if anyone examines these words with some care, that expression will seem to him the more correct and the more expressive; moreover in Greek *θεῖναι εἰς μέσον* is not an error.

“ After it was announced,” he says,³ “ that a battle had been fought against the Gauls (*in Gallos*), the State was troubled.” *In Gallos* is neater and finer than *cum Gallis* or *contra Gallos*; for these are somewhat awkward and out of date.

“ At the same time,” he says,⁴ “ he excelled in person, in exploits, in eloquence, in position, in energy, and confidence alike, so that it was easily seen that he possessed from himself and in himself a great equipment (*magnum viaticum*) for overthrowing the republic.” *Magnum viaticum* is a novel expression for great ability and great resources, and Claudius seems to have followed the Greeks, who transferred *ἐφόδιον* from the meaning of “ money for a journey ” to preparation for other things, and often say *ἐφοδίασον* for “ prepare ” and “ make ready.”

is rare, and the usual expression is *in medio ponere*, e.g. Cic. *Nat. Deor.* i. 13, *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum.*

¹ Frag. 1, Peter².

⁴ *Id.* 8.

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- 14 "Nam Marcus," inquit, "Manlius, quem Capitolium servasse a Gallis supra ostendi cuiusque operam cum M. Furio dictatore apud Gallos cumprime fortem atque exsuperabilem respública sensit, is et genere et vi et virtute bellica nemini concedebat." "Adprime" crebrius est, "cumprime" rarius tractumque ex eo est, quod "cumprimis" dicebant pro quod est "inprimis."
- 15 "Nihil sibi," inquit, "divitias opus esse." Nos "divitiis" dicimus. Sed vitium hoc orationis nullum est ac ne id quidem est quod figura dici solet; recta enim istaec oratio est et veteres conpluscule ita dixerunt, nec ratio dici potest, cur rectius sit "divitiis opus esse" quam "divitias," nisi qui grammaticorum nova instituta ut *τεμένων ἱερὰ* observant.
- 16 "Nam hac,"¹ inquit, "maxime versatur deorum iniquitas, quod deteriores sunt incolumiores neque optimum quemquam inter nos sinunt diurnare." Inusitate "diurnare" dixit pro "diu vivere," sed ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus "perennare."
- 17 "Cum iis," inquit, "consermonabatur." "Sermonari" rusticius videtur, sed rectius est, "sermocinari" tritius,² sed corruptius est.
- 18 "Sese," inquit, "ne id quoque, quod tum suaderet, facturum esse." "Ne id quoque" dixit pro "ne id quidem," infrequens nunc in loquendo, sed in libris veterum creberrimum.

¹ hac suggested by Hosius; haec, ω.

² tritius, Hosius; rectius, ω; crebrius, σ; lectius, Dzialzko.

¹ Frag. 7, Peter².

² Id. 26.

³ Id. 9.

⁴ Id. 6.

⁵ Id. 17.

“For Marcus Manlius,” said he,¹ “who, as I have shown above, saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and whose service, along with that of Marcus Furius the dictator, the State found especially (*cumprime*) valiant and irresistible against the Gauls, yielded to no one in race, in strength and in warlike valour.” *Adprime* is more frequent for “especially”; *cumprime* is rarer and is derived from the expression *cumprimis* with the force of *inprimis*.

Quadrigarius says² that “he has no need for riches (*divitias*).” We use the ablative *divitiis* with *opus*. But this usage of his is not a mistake in grammar, nor is it even what is termed a figure; for it is correct Latin and the early writers quite frequently used that case; moreover, no reason can be given why *divitiis opus esse* is more correct than *divitias*, except by those who look upon the innovations of grammarians as oracular responses.

“For herein especially,” says he,³ “lies the injustice of the gods, that the worst men are the least subject to injury, and that they do not allow the best men to remain long (*diurnare*) with us.” His use of *diurnare* for *diu vivere* is unusual, but it is justified by the figure by which we use *perennare* (to last for years).

He says:⁴ “He conversed (*consermonabatur*) with them.” *Sermonari* seems somewhat rustic, but is more correct; *sermocinari* is more common, but is not such pure Latin.

“That he would not do even that,” says he,⁵ “which he then advised.” He has used *ne id quoque* for *ne id quidem*; the former is not common now in conversation, but is very frequent in the books of the earlier writers.

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- 19 "Tanta," inquit, "sanctitudo fani est, ut numquam quisquam violare sit ausus." "Sanctitas" quoque et "sanctimonia" non minus Latine dicuntur, sed nescio quid maioris dignitatis est verbum
- 20 "sanctitudo," sicuti M. Cato *In L. Veturium* "durtudinem" quam "durtiam" dicere gravius putavit: "Qui illius," inquit, "impudentiam norat et durtudinem."
- 21 "Cum tantus," inquit, "arrabo penes Samnites populi Romani esset." "Arrabonem" dixit sescentos obsides et id maluit quam pignus dicere, quoniam vis huius vocabuli in ea sententia gravior acriorque est; sed nunc "arrabo" in sordidis verbis haberi coeptus ac multo videtur sordidius "arra," quamquam "arra" quoque veteres saepe dixerint et conpluriens Laberius.
- 22, 23 "Miserrimas," inquit, "vitas exegerunt," et: "hic nimiis in otiis," inquit, "consumptus est." Elegantia utrobique ex multitudine numeri quaesita est.
- 24 "Cominius," inquit, "qua ascenderat, descendit atque verba Gallis dedit." "Verba Cominium dedisse Gallis" dicit, qui nihil quicquam cuiquam dixerat; neque eum Galli, qui Capitolium obsidebant, ascendentem aut descendentem¹ viderant. Sed "verba dedit" haut secus posuit quam si tu dicas "latuit atque obrepsit."
- 25 "Convalles," inquit, "et arboreta magna erant."

¹ aut descendentem, σ ; not in the MSS.

¹ *Id.* 2. ² xviii. 8, Jordan. ³ Frag. 20, Peter².

⁴ v. 152, Ribbeck³. ⁵ Frag. 27, Peter².

⁶ *Id.* 28. ⁷ Frag. 4, Peter². ⁸ *Id.* 29.

⁹ From earlier *arbos* and *-etum*.

“Such is the sanctity (*sanctitudo*) of the fane,” says he,¹ “that no one ever ventured to violate it.” *Sanctitas* and *sanctimonia* are equally good Latin, but the word *sanctitudo* somehow has greater dignity, just as Marcus Cato, in his speech *Against Lucius Veturius*, thought it more forcible to use *duritudo* than *duritia*, saying,² “Who knew his impudence and hardihood (*duritudinem*).”

“Since the Roman people,” says Quadrigarius,³ “had given such a pledge (*arrabo*) to the Samnites.” He applied the term *arrabo* to the six hundred hostages and preferred to use that word rather than *pignus*, since the force of *arrabo* in that connection is weightier and more pointed; but nowadays *arrabo* is beginning to be numbered among vulgar words, and *arra* seems even more so, although the early writers often used *arra*, and Laberius⁴ has it several times.

“They have spent most wretched lives (*vitae*),” says Quadrigarius,⁵ and,⁶ “This man is worn out by too much leisure (*otii*).” In both cases elegance is sought by the use of the plural number.

“Cominius,” says he,⁷ “came down the same way he had gone up and so deceived the Gauls.” He says that Cominius “gave words to the Gauls,” meaning “deceived them,” although he had said nothing to anybody; and the Gauls who were besieging the Capitol had seen him neither going up nor coming down. But “he gave words” is used with the meaning of “he escaped the notice of, and circumvented.”

Again he says:⁸ “There were valleys and great woods (*arboreta*).” *Arboreta* is a less familiar word, *arbusta*⁹ the more usual one.

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- “Arboreta” ignobilius verbum, “arbusta” celebratius.
- 26 “Putabant,” inquit, “eos qui foris atque qui in arce erant inter se commutationes et consilia facere.” “Commutationes,” id est conlationes communicationesque, non usitate dixit, set non hercle inscite nec ineleganter.
- 27 Haec ego pauca interim super eo libro, quorum memoria post lectionem subpetierat, mihi notavi.

III

Verba M. Varronis ex libro quinto et vicesimo *Humanarum*, quibus contra opinionem vulgariam interpretatus est Homeri versum.

- 1 IN sermonibus forte quos de temporibus rerum ad usus hominum repertarum agitabamus, adulescens quispiam non indoctus sparti quoque usum in terra Graecia diu incognitum fuisse dixit multisque post Ilium captum tempestatibus ex terra Hispania ad-
- 2 vectum. Riserunt hoc ad inludendum ex his, qui ibi aderant, unus atque alter, male homines litterati, quod genus ἀγοραίους Graeci appellant, atque eum qui id dixerat librum legisse Homeri aiebant, cui versus hic forte deesset:

Καὶ δὴ δούρα σέσηπε νεῶν καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται.

- 3 Tum ille prorsum inritatus: “Non,” inquit, “meo libro versus iste,¹ sed vobis plane magister defuit, si creditis in eo versu σπάρτα id significare quod nos

¹ iste, *Lion*; ipse, QΠ; se, Z; sed, NOX; ipse, sed, *Longolius*.

¹ Frag. 5, Peter².

² *Iliad* ii. 135.

“They thought,” says he,¹ “that those who were without and those that were within the citadel were exchanging communications (*commutationes*) and plans” *Commutationes*, meaning “conferences and communications,” is not usual, but, by Heaven! is neither erroneous nor inelegant.

These few notes on that book, such things as I remembered after reading it, I have now jotted down for my own use.

III

The words of Marcus Varro in the twenty-fifth book of his *Human Antiquities*, in which he has interpreted a line of Homer contrary to the general opinion.

It happened in the course of conversations which we carried on about the dates of various inventions for human use, that a young man not without learning observed that the use of *spartum* or “Spanish broom” also was for a long time unknown in the land of Greece and that it was imported from Spain many years after the taking of Ilium. One or two half-educated fellows who were present there, of the class that the Greeks call ἀγοραῖοι, or “haunters of the market-place,” laughed in derision of this statement, and declared that the man who had made it had read a copy of Homer which happened to lack the following verse:²

And rotted the ship’s timbers, loosed the ropes
(σπάρα).

Then the youth, in great vexation, replied: “It was not my book that lacked that line, but you who badly lacked a teacher, if you believe that σπάρα in that verse means what we call *spartum*, or ‘a

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4 'spartum' dicimus." Maiorem illi risum subiciunt, neque id desierunt,¹ nisi liber ab eo prolatus esset M. Varronis vicesimus quintus *Humanarum*, in quo de isto Homeri verbo a Varrone ita scriptum est: "Ego σπάρτα apud Homerum non plus 'spartum' significare puto quam σπάρτους, qui dicuntur in agro Thebano nati. In Graecia sparti copia modo coepit esse ex Hispania. Neque ea ipsa facultate usi Liburni; sed hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Graeci magis cannabo et stuppa ceterisque sativis rebus, a
5 quibus σπάρτα appellabant." Quod cum ita Varro dicat, dubito hercle, an posterior syllaba in eo verbo, quod apud Homerum est, acuenda sit, nisi quia voces huiusmodi, cum ex communi significatione in rei certae proprietatem concedunt, diversitate accentuum separantur.

IV

Quid Menander poeta Philemoni poetae dixerit, a quo saepe indigne in certaminibus comoediarum superatus est; et quod saepissime Euripides in tragoedia ab ignobilibus poetis victus est.

1 MENANDER a Philemone, nequaquam pari scriptore, in certaminibus comoediarum ambitu gratiaque et
2 factionibus saepenumero vincebatur. Eum cum forte habuisset obviam, "Quaeso," inquit, "Philemo, bona venia dic mihi, cum me vincis, non erubescis?"

¹ desierunt suggested by Hosius; destituerunt, Q¹Z; the other MSS. have destiterunt.

rope of Spanish broom.'” They only laughed the louder, and would have continued to do so, had he not produced the twenty-fifth book of Varro’s *Human Antiquities*, in which Varro writes as follows of that Homeric word :¹ “I believe that *σπάρα* in Homer does not mean *sparta*, or ‘Spanish broom,’ but rather *σπάροι*, a kind of broom which is said to grow in the Theban territory. In Greece there has only recently been a supply of *spartum*, imported from Spain. The Liburnians did not make use of that material either, but as a rule fastened their ships together with thongs,² while the Greeks made more use of hemp, tow, and other cultivated plants (*sativis*), from which ropes got their name of *sparta*.” Since Varro says this, I have grave doubts whether the last syllable in the Homeric word ought not to have an acute accent; unless it be because words of this kind, when they pass from their general meaning to the designation of a particular thing, are distinguished by a difference in accent.

IV

What the poet Menander said to Philemon, by whom he was often undeservedly defeated in contests in comedy; and that Euripides was very often vanquished in tragedy by obscure poets.

IN contests in comedy Menander was often defeated by Philemon, a writer by no means his equal, owing to intrigue, favour, and partisanship. When Menander once happened to meet his rival, he said: “Pray pardon me, Philemon, but really, don’t you blush when you defeat me?”

¹ Frag. 4, Mirsch.

² See *sutiles naves*, Plin. *N.H.* xxiv. 65.

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- 3 Euripidem quoque M. Varro ait, cum quinque et septuaginta tragoedias scripserit, in quinque solis vicisse, cum eum saepe vincerent aliquot poetae ignavissimi.
- 4 Menandrum autem alii centum octo, partim centum novem reliquisse comoedias ferunt. Sed Apollodori, scriptoris celebratissimi, hos de Menandro versus legimus in libro qui *Chronica* inscriptus est :

Κηφισιεύς ὦν ἐκ Διοπίθους πατρός,
Ἰπρὸς τοῖσιν ἑκατὸν πέντε γράψας δράματα
Ἐξέλιπε, πενήκοντα καὶ δυεῖν ἐτῶν.

- 6 Ex istis tamen centum et quinque omnibus, solis eum octo vicisse, idem Apollodorus eodem in libro scripsit.

V

Nequaquam esse verum, quod minutis quibusdam rhetoricae artificibus videatur, M. Ciceronem in libro quem *De Amicitia* scripsit vitioso argumento usum, ἀμφισβητούμενον ἀντὶ ὁμολογουμένου posuisse; totumque id consideratius tractatum exploratumque.

- 1 M. CICERO, in dialogo cui titulus est *Laelius* vel *De Amicitia*, docere volens amicitiam non spe expectationeque utilitatis neque pretii mercedisque causa colendam, sed quod ipsa per sese plena virtutis honestatisque sit expetendam diligendamque esse, etiamsi nihil opis nihilque emolumentum ex ea percipi queat, hac sententia atque his verbis usus est eaque dicere

¹ p. 351, Bipont.

² Some MSS. of the Greek *Life* of Euripides give fifteen, which seems a more probable number for so popular a poet. Sophocles won eighteen at the City Dionysia alone.

BOOK XVII. IV. 3-V. 1

Marcus Varro says¹ that Euripides also, although he wrote seventy-five tragedies, was victor with only five,² and was often vanquished by some very poor poets.

Some say that Menander left one hundred and eight comedies, others that the number was a hundred and nine. But we find these words of Apollodorus, a very famous writer, about Menander in his work entitled *Chronica*:³

Cephissia's child, by Diopeithes sired,
An hundred plays he left and five besides ;
At fifty-two he died.

Yet Apollodorus also writes in the same book that out of all those hundred and five dramas Menander gained the victory only with eight.

V

That it is by no means true, as some meticulous artists in rhetoric affirm, that Marcus Cicero, in his book *On Friendship*, made use of a faulty argument and postulated "the disputed for the admitted" ; with a careful discussion and examination of this whole question.

MARCUS CICERO, in the dialogue entitled *Laelius*, or *On Friendship*, wishes to teach us that friendship ought not to be cultivated in the hope and expectation of advantage, profit, or gain, but that it should be sought and cherished because in itself it is rich in virtue and honour, even though no aid and no advantage can be gained from it. This thought he has expressed in the following words, put into the mouth of Gaius Laelius, a wise man and a very

¹ Frag. 77, p. 358, Jacoby.

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facit C. Laelium, sapientem virum, qui Publii Africani
2 fuerat amicissimus: "Quid enim? Africanus indigens
mei? Ne¹ ego quidem illius. Sed ego admiratione
quadam virtutis eius, ille vicissim opinione fortasse
nonnulla quam de meis moribus habebat me dilexit;
auxit benivolentiam consuetudo. Sed quamquam
utilitates multae et magnae consecutae sunt, non
sunt tamen ab earum spe causae diligendi profectae.
Ut enim benefici liberalesque sumus, non ut exigamus
gratiam—neque enim beneficium faeneramur, sed
natura propensi ad liberalitatem sumus—, sic ami-
citiā non spe mercedis adducti, sed quod omnis eius
fructus in ipso amore inest, expetendam putamus."

3 Hoc cum legeretur in coetu forte hominum docto-
rum, rhetoricus quidam sophista, utriusque linguae
callens, haut sane ignobilis ex istis acutulis et
minutis doctoribus qui τεχνικοί appellantur, atque in
disserendo tamen non impiger, usum esse existimabat
argumento M. Tullium non probo neque apodictico,
sed eiusdem quaestionis, cuius esset ea ipsa res de qua
quaereretur; verbisque id vitium Graecis appellat,
quod accepisset ἀμφισβητούμενον ἀντὶ ὁμολογουμένου.
4 "Nam 'beneficos,' " inquit, "et 'liberales' sumpsit
ad confirmandum id quod de amicitia dicebat, cum
ipsum illud et soleat quaeri et debeat, quisquis
liberaliter et benigne facit, qua mente quoque con-
silio benignus liberalisque sit? utrum, quia mutuam

¹ minime hercule! ac ne, Cic.

dear friend of Publius Africanus :¹ “ Well, then, does Africanus need my help? No more do I need his. But I love him because of a certain admiration for his virtues; he in turn has affection for me perhaps because of some opinion which he has formed of my character; and intimacy has increased our attachment. But although many great advantages have resulted, yet the motives for our friendship did not arise from the hope of those advantages. For just as we are kindly and generous, not in order to compel a return—for we do not put favours out at interest, but we are naturally inclined to generosity—just so we think that friendship is to be desired, not because we are led by hope of gain, but because all its fruit is in the affection itself.”

When it chanced that these words were read in a company of cultured men, a sophistical rhetorician, skilled in both tongues, a man of some note among those clever and meticulous teachers known as *τεχνικοί*, or “connoisseurs,” who was at the same time not without ability in disputation, expressed the opinion that Marcus Tullius had used an argument which was neither sound nor clear, but one which was of the same uncertainty as the question at issue itself; and he described that fault by Greek words, saying that Cicero had postulated *ἀμφισβητούμενον ἀντὶ ὁμολογουμένου*, that is, “what was disputed rather than what was admitted.”

“For,” said he, “he took *benefici*, ‘the kindly,’ and *liberales*, ‘the generous,’ to confirm what he said about friendship, although that very question is commonly asked and ought to be asked, with what thought and purpose one who acts liberally and kindly is kind and generous. Whether it is

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gratiam speret et eum in quem benignus sit ad parem curam sui provocet, quod facere plerique omnes videntur, an, quia natura sit benivolus benignitasque eum per sese ipsa et liberalitas delectet sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuratione, quod est
5 omnium ferme rarissimum?" Argumenta autem censebat aut probabilia esse debere aut perspicua et minime controversa, idque "apodixin" vocari dicebat, cum ea quae dubia aut obscura sunt, per ea quae
6 ambigua non sunt inlustrantur. Atque, ut ostenderet beneficos liberalesque ad id quod de amicitia quaeretur quasi argumentum exemplumve sumi non oportere, "Eodem," inquit, "simulacro eademque rationis imagine amicitia invicem pro argumento sumi potest, si quis adfirmet homines beneficos liberalesque esse debere, non spe aliqua compendii, set amore et
7 studio honestatis. Poterit enim consimiliter ita dicere: 'Namque, ut amicitiam non spe utilitatis amplectimur, sic benefici liberalesque non gratiae
8 recipiendae studio esse debemus.' Poterit sane," inquit, "ita dicere, sed neque amicitia liberalitati neque liberalitas amicitiae praebere argumentum potest, cum de utraque pariter quaeratur."
9 Haec ille rhetoricus artifex dicere quibusdam videbatur perite et scienter, sed videlicet eum vocabula
10 rerum vera ignoravisse. Nam "beneficum et libera-

¹ That is, ἀπόδειξις.

because he hopes for a return of the favour, and tries to arouse in the one to whom he is kind a like feeling towards himself, as almost all seem to do; or because he is by nature kindly, and kindness and generosity gratify him for their own sakes without any thought of a return of the favour, which is as a rule the rarest of all." Furthermore, he thought that arguments ought to be either convincing, or clear and not open to controversy, and he said that the term *apodixis*,¹ or "demonstration," was properly used only when things that are doubtful or obscure are made plain through things about which there is no doubt. And in order that he might show that the kind and generous ought not to be taken as an argument or example for the question about friendship, he said: "By the same comparison and the same appearance of reason, friendship in its turn may be taken as an argument, if one should declare that men ought to be kindly and generous, not from the hope of a return, but from the desire and love of honourable conduct. For he will be able to argue in a very similar manner as follows: 'Now just as we do not embrace friendship through hope of advantage, so we ought not to be generous and kindly with the desire of having the favour returned.' He will indeed," said he, "be able to say this, but friendship cannot furnish an argument for generosity, nor generosity for friendship, since in the case of each there is equally an open question."

It seemed to some that this artist in rhetoric argued cleverly and learnedly, but that as a matter of fact he was ignorant of the true meaning of terms. For Cicero calls a man "kind and generous" in the

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lem" Cicero appellat, ita ut philosophi appellandum esse censeat, non eum qui, ut ipse ait, beneficia faeneratur, sed qui benigne facit, nulla tacita¹ ratione
11 ad utilitates suas redundante. Non ergo obscuro neque ambiguo argumento usus est, sed certo atque perspicuo, siquidem, qui vere beneficus liberalisque est, qua mente bene aut liberaliter facit non quaeritur.² Aliis enim longe nominibus appellandus est, si, cum talia facit, sui potius quam alterius iuvandi
13 causa facit. Processisset autem argutatori isti fortassean reprehensio, si Cicero ita dixisset: "Ut enim benefice liberaliterque facimus, non ut exigamus gratiam"; videretur enim benefice facere etiam in non beneficum cadere posse, si id per aliquam circumstantiam fieret, non per ipsam perpetuae benignitatis constantiam. Sed cum "beneficos liberalisque" dixerit neque alius modi isti sint quam cuius esse eos supra diximus, "in lotis," quod aiunt, "pedibus" et verbis reprehendit doctissimi viri orationem.

¹ citate, *Q*; citata, *Q*²; citatus, *Hertz*.

² quaerit, *Skutsch*.

¹ As quoted in § 2.

² Cf. i. 9. 8 (vol. i, p. 49) with the note, and Plautus, *Poen*.

sense that the philosophers believe those words ought to be used: not of one who, as Cicero himself expresses it, puts favours out at interest, but of one who shows kindness without having any secret reason which redounds to his own advantage. Therefore he has used an argument which is not obscure or doubtful, but trustworthy and clear, since if anyone is truly kind and generous, it is not asked with what motive he acts kindly or generously. For he must be called by very different names if, when he does such things, he does them for his own advantage rather than for that of another. Possibly the criticism made by this sophist might have some justification, if Cicero had said: ¹ "For as we do some kind and generous action, not in order to compel a return." For it might seem that anyone who was not kindly might happen to do a kind action, if it was done because of some accidental circumstance and not through a fixed habit of constant kindness. But since Cicero spoke of "kindly and generous people," and meant no other sort than that which we have mentioned before, it is "with unwashed feet," ² as the proverb says, and unwashed words that our critic assails the argument of that most learned man.

316, *illotis manibus*. The reference is to washing before handling sacred objects or performing religious rites. *Et verbis* is an addition by Gellius, in the sense of "hasty, inconsiderate language."

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VI

Falsum esse, quod Verrius Flaccus, in libro secundo quos *De Obscuris M. Catonis* composuit, de servo recepticio scriptum reliquit.

- 1 M. CATO Voconiam legem suadens verbis hisce usus est: "Principio vobis mulier magnam dotem adtulit; tum magnam pecuniam recipit, quam in viri potestatem non conmittit, eam pecuniam viro mutuam dat; postea, ubi irata facta est, servum recepticium sectari atque flagitare virum iubet."
- 2 Quaerebatur, "servus recepticius" quid esset. Libri statim quaesiti allatique sunt Verrii Flacci *De Obscuris Catonis*. In libro secundo scriptum et inventum est, "recepticium servum" dici nequam et nulli pretii, qui, cum venum esset datus, redhibitus
- 3 ob aliquod vitium receptusque sit. "Propterea," inquit, "servus eiusmodi sectari maritum et flagitare pecuniam iubebatur, ut eo ipso dolor maior et contumelia gravior viro fieret, quod eum servus nihili petendae pecuniae causa conpellaret."
- 4 Cum pace autem cumque venia istorum, si qui sunt, qui Verrii Flacci auctoritate capiuntur, dictum
- 5 hoc sit. "Recepticius" enim "servus," in ea re quam dicit Cato, aliud omnino est quam Verrius
- 6 scripsit. Atque id cuivis facile intellectu est; res enim procul dubio sic est: quando mulier dotem

¹ His recommendation of this law is also mentioned by Cicero, *Cato Mai.* 14, who discusses some features of the law in *Verr.* ii. 1. 101 ff.; see also xx. 1. 23, below. The law, which in general had to do with inheritances, has been the subject of much discussion; one of its provisions was that no one should make a woman his heir.

² p. 54, 5, Jordan.

³ p. xvi, Müller.

VI

That what Verrius Flaccus wrote about *servus recepticius*, in his second book *On the Obscurities of Marcus Cato*, is false.

MARCUS CATO, when recommending the Voconian law,¹ spoke as follows:² "In the beginning the woman brought you a great dowry; then she holds back a large sum of money, which she does not entrust to the control of her husband, but lends it to her husband. Later, becoming angry with him, she orders a *servus recepticius*, or 'slave of her own,' to hound him and demand the money."

The question was asked what was meant by *servus recepticius*. At once the books of Verrius Flaccus *On the Obscurities of Cato* were asked for and produced. In the second book was found the statement³ that *servus recepticius* was the name applied to a slave that was worthless and of no value, who, after being sold, was returned because of some fault and taken back. "Therefore," says Flaccus, "a slave of that kind was bidden to hound her husband and demand the money, in order that the man's vexation might be greater, and the insult put upon him still more bitter, for the very reason that a worthless slave dunned him for the payment of money."

But with the indulgence and pardon of those, if such there be, who are influenced by the authority of Verrius Flaccus, this must be said. That *recepticius servus* in the case of which Cato is speaking is something very different from what Verrius wrote. And this is easy for anyone to understand; for the situation is undoubtedly this: when the woman

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marito dabat, tum quae ex suis bonis retinebat neque ad virum tramittebat, ea “recipere” dicebatur, sicuti nunc quoque in venditionibus “recipi” dicuntur, 7 quae excipiuntur neque veneunt. Quo verbo Plautus quoque in *Trinummo* usus est in hoc versu :

Posticulum hoc recépit,¹ cum aedis véndidit,

id est : cum aedis vendidit, particulam quandam quae post eas aedis erat non vendidit, sed retinuit. 8 Ipse etiam Cato mulierem demonstrare locupletem volens : “Mulier,” inquit, “et magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit,” hoc est : et magnam 9 dotem dat et magnam pecuniam retinet. Ex ea igitur re familiari, quam sibi dote data retinuit, 10 pecuniam viro mutuam dat. Eam pecuniam cum viro forte irata repetere instituit, adponit ei flagitatore “servum recepticium,” hoc est proprium servum suum, quem cum pecunia reliqua receperat neque dederat doti, sed retinuerat ; non enim servo mariti imperare hoc mulierem fas erat, sed proprio suo.

11 Plura dicere quibus hoc nostrum tuear supersedeo ; ipsa enim sunt per sese evidentia et quod a Verrio dicitur et a nobis ; quod utrum ergo videbitur cuique verius, eo utatur.

¹ recepit, *MSS. of Plaut. except A, and of Nonius, p. 384 (613, Linds.)*; recipit, *ω*.

gave the dowry to her husband, what she retained of her property and did not give over to her husband she was said to "hold back" (*recipere*), just as now also at sales those things are said to be "held back" which are set aside and not sold. This word Plautus also used in the *Trinummus* in this line:¹

But when he sold the house, this little place
Behind it he held back (*recepit*).

That is, when he sold the house, he did not sell a small part which was behind the house, but held it back. Cato himself too, wishing to describe the woman as rich, says: "The woman brings a great dowry and holds back a large sum of money"; that is, she gives a great dowry and retains possession of a large sum of money. From that property then which she kept for herself after giving her dowry, she lent money to her husband. When she happened to be vexed with her husband and determined to demand the money back, she appoints to demand it from him a *servus recepticius*, that is, a slave of her very own, whom she had held back with the rest of the money and had not given as part of her dowry, but had retained; for it was not right for the woman to give such an order to a slave of her husband, but only to one of her very own.

I forbear to say more in defence of this view of mine; for the opinion of Verrius and mine are before you, each by itself; anyone therefore may adopt whichever of the two seems to him the truer.

¹ v. 194.

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VII

Verba haec ex Atinia lege: "quod subruptum erit, eius rei aeterna auctoritas esto," P. Nigidio et Q. Scaevolae visa esse non minus de praeterito furto quam de futuro caviisse.

1 LEGIS veteris Atinae verba sunt: "Quod subrup-
2 tum erit, eius rei aeterna auctoritas esto." Quis
aliud putet in hisce verbis quam de tempore tantum
3 futuro legem loqui? Sed Q. Scaevola patrem suum
et Brutum et Manilium, viros adprime doctos, quae-
sisse ait dubitasseque utrumne in post facta modo
furta lex valeret an etiam in ante facta; quoniam
"subruptum erit" utrumque tempus videretur osten-
dere, tam praeteritum quam futurum.

4 Itaque P. Nigidius, civitatis Romanae doctissimus,
super dubitatione hac eorum scripsit in tertio vice-
simo *Grammaticorum Commentariorum*. Atque ipse
quoque idem putat, incertam esse temporis demon-
5 strationem, sed anguste perquam et obscure disserit,
ut signa rerum ponere videas ad subsidium magis
6 memoriae suae quam ad legentium disciplinam. Vide-
batur tamen hoc dicere, suum verbum et "est" esse
et "erit"; quando per sese ponuntur, habent atque
retinent tempus suum, cum vero praeterito iunguntur,
vim temporis sui amittunt et in praeteritum conten-
7 dunt. Cum enim dico: "in campo est" et "in
comitio est," tempus instans significo; item cum dico

¹ Different from the plebiscitum of xiv. 8. 2. The date is uncertain.

² *Fontes Iur. Rom.*, p. 45, 6.

³ Fr. 3, Huschke; *Iur. Civ.* xvi. 5, Bremer.

⁴ *Resp.* 4, Bremer.

⁵ *Resp.* 5, Bremer.

⁶ *Resp.* 5, Bremer.

⁷ Fr. 34, Swoboda.

⁸ Cf. xvi. 8. 3.

VII

These words from the Atinian law, "the claim on whatever shall be stolen shall be everlasting," seemed to Publius Nigidius and Quintus Scaevola to have reference not less to a past theft than to a future one.

THE words of the ancient Atinian law¹ are as follows:² "Whatever shall have been stolen, let the right to claim the thing be everlasting." Who would suppose that in these words the law referred to anything else than to future time? But Quintus Scaevola says³ that his father⁴ and Brutus⁵ and Manilius,⁶ exceedingly learned men, inquired and were in doubt whether the law was valid in cases of future theft only or also in those already committed in the past; since *subruptum erit* seems to indicate both times, past as well as future.

Therefore Publius Nigidius, the most learned man of the Roman State, discussed this uncertainty of theirs in the twenty-third book of his *Grammatical Notes*.⁷ And he himself too has the same opinion, that the indication of the time is indefinite, but he speaks very concisely and obscurely, so that you may see that he is rather making notes to aid his own memory than trying to instruct his readers.⁸ However, his meaning seems to be that *est* and *erit* are independent words; when they are used alone, they have and retain their own tense, but when they are joined with a past participle, they lose the force of their own tense, and are transferred to the past. For when I say *in campo est*, or "he is in the field," and *in comitio est*, or "he is in the comitium," I refer to the present time; also when I

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“in campo erit,” tempus futurum demonstro; at cum dico: “factum est,” “scriptum est,” “subruptum est,” quamquam “est” verbum temporis est praesentis, confunditur tamen cum praeterito et praesens esse desinit.

- 8 “Sic igitur,” inquit, “etiam istud quod in lege est; si divides separeque duo verba haec ‘subruptum’ et ‘erit,’ ut sic audias ‘subruptum erit,’¹ tamquam ‘certamen erit’ aut ‘sacrificium erit,’ tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui; si vero copulate permixteque dictum intellegas, ut ‘subruptum erit’ non duo, sed unum verbum sit idque unitum² patiendi declinatione sit, tum hoc verbo non minus praeteritum tempus ostenditur quam futurum.”

VIII

In sermonibus apud mensam Tauri philosophi quaeri agitari-que eiusmodi solita: “cur oleum saepe et facile, vina rarius congelascant, acetum haut fere umquam” et “quod aquae fluviorum fontiumque durentur, mare gelu non duretur.”

- 1 PHILOSOPHUS TAURUS accipiebat nos Athenis cena
2 plerumque ad id diei ubi iam vesperaverat; id enim est tempus istic cenandi. Frequens eius cenae fundus et firmamentum omne erat aula una lentis Aegyptiae et cucurbitae inibi minutim caesae.

¹ erit added by Hertz; “subruptum,” tum “erit,” suggested by Hosius.

² unitum, Hertz; unita, ω; unita p. declinatio, Skutsch.

¹ In Rome the dinner-hour was considerably earlier, usually the ninth hour, or about three o'clock in the afternoon;

say *in campo erit* (he will be in the field), or *in comitio erit* (he will be in the comitium), I indicate future time: but when I say *factum est*, *scriptum est* or *subruptum est*, although the verb *est* is in the present tense, it is nevertheless united with the past and ceases to be present.

“Similarly then,” he says, “with regard also to the wording of the law; if you divide and separate these two words *subruptum* and *erit*, so that you understand *subruptum erit* as you would *certamen erit*, that is, ‘there will be a contest,’ or *sacrificium erit* (there will be a sacrifice), then the law will seem to have reference to an act completed in future time; but if you understand the two words to be united and mingled, so that *subruptum erit* is not two words, but one, and is a single form of the passive inflection, then that word indicates past time no less than future.”

VIII

In conversation at the table of the philosopher Taurus questions of this kind were proposed and discussed: “why oil congeals often and readily, wine seldom, vinegar hardly ever,” and “that the waters of rivers and springs freeze, while the sea does not.”

THE philosopher Taurus at Athens usually entertained us at dinner at the time of day when evening had already come on; for there that is the time for dining.¹ The entire basis and foundation of the meal usually consisted of one pot of Egyptian beans, to which were added gourds cut in small pieces.

see Hor. *Epist.* 1. 7. 71; Mart. iv. 8. 6. To-day, too, the dinner-hour is later in Athens than in Rome, although the difference is not so great as in ancient times.

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3 Ea quodam die ubi paratis et expectantibus nobis
 adlata atque inposita mensae est, puerum iubet
 4 Taurus oleum in aulam indere.¹ Erat is puer
 genere Atticus, ad annos maxime natus octo, festi-
 5 vissimis aetatis et gentis argutiis scatens. Gutum
 Samium ore tenus imprudens inanem, tamquam si
 inesset oleum, adfert convertitque eum et, ut solitum
 est, circumegit per omnem partem aulae manum :²
 6 nullum inde ibat oleum. Aspicit puer gutum atrocibus
 oculis stomachabundus et concussum vehementius
 7 iterum in aulam vertit; idque cum omnes sensim
 atque summissim rideremus, tum puer Graece, et
 id quidem perquam Attice “ μὴ γελᾶτε,” inquit, “ ἐνι
 τοῦλαιον ἄλλ’ οὐκ ἴστε, οἷα φρίκη περὶ τὸν ὄρθρον γέγονε
 8 τήμερον; κεκρυστάλλωται.” “ Verbero,” inquit ridens
 Taurus, “ nonne is curriculo atque oleum petis ? ”

Sed cum puer foras emptum isset, nihil ipse ista
 mora offensior : “ Aula,” inquit, “ oleo indiget et, ut
 video, intolerandum fervit; cohibeamus manus atque
 interea, quoniam puer nunc admonuit solere oleum
 congelascere, consideremus cur oleum quidem saepe
 9 et facile, set vina rarenter congelascant ? ” Atque
 10 aspicit me et iubet quid sentiam dicere. Tum ego
 respondi coniectare me vinum idcirco minus cito
 congelascere, quod semina quaedam caldoris in sese
 haberet essetque natura ignitius, ob eamque rem
 dictum esse ab Homero αἶθοπα οἶνον, non, ut alii
 putarent, propter colorem.

¹ aedere, X, with erasure of a; videre, Q.

² manum, ω; manu suggested by Hosius.

¹ *Iliad* i. 462, etc.

² In Homer this word, from αἶθος, “ fire ” and ὄψ, “ eye,” means “ fiery-looking ” or “ sparkling,” rather than “ fiery.”

One day when this dish had been brought and placed upon the table, and we were ready and awaiting the meal, Taurus ordered a slave-boy to pour some oil into the pot. The slave was a boy of Attic birth, at most eight years old, overflowing with the merry wit characteristic of his race and his time of life. He brought an empty Samian flask, from oversight, as he said, supposing there was oil in it, turned it up and, as he usually did, passed it with his hand over all parts of the pot; but no oil came out. The boy, in anger, looked savagely at the flask, shook it violently, and again turned it over the pot; and when we were all quietly and furtively laughing at his actions, he said in Greek, and excellent Attic Greek at that: "Don't laugh; there's oil in it; but don't you know how cold it was this morning; it's congealed." "You rascal," said Taurus with a laugh, "run and fetch some oil."

But when the boy had gone out to buy oil, Taurus, not at all put out by the delay, said: "The pot needs oil, and, as I see, is intolerably hot; let us withhold our hands and meanwhile, since the slave has just told us that oil is in the habit of congealing, let us consider why oil congeals often and readily, but wine rarely." And he looked at me and bade me give my opinion. Then I replied that I inferred that wine congealed less quickly because it had in it certain seeds of heat and was naturally more fiery, and that was why Homer called¹ it *αἶθος*,² and not, as some supposed, on account of its colour.

Gellius seems to be wrong so far as Homer is concerned, although some other writers used *αἶθος* in the sense of "fiery," as applied to persons.

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- 11 "Est quidem," inquit Taurus, "ita ut dicis; nam
ferme convenit vinum, ubi potum est, calefacere
12 corpora. Sed non secus oleum quoque calorificum
est neque minorem vim in corporibus calefaciendis
13 habet. Ad hoc, si istaec quae calidiora sunt difficilius
gelu coguntur, congruens est ut quae frigidiora sunt
14 facile cogantur. Acetum autem omnium maxime
frigorificum est atque id numquam tamen concrecit.
15 Num igitur magis causa oleo coaguli celerioris in
levitate est? Faciliora enim ad coeundum videntur
quae leviora levioraque sunt."
- 16 Praeterea id quoque ait quaeri dignum, cur flu-
viorum et fontium aquae gelu durentur, mare omne
incongelaibile sit. "Tametsi Herodotus," inquit,
"historiae scriptor, contra omnium ferme qui haec
quaesiverunt opinionem, scribit mare Bosporicum,
quod 'Cimmerium' appellatur, earumque partium
mare omne quod 'Scythicum' dicitur, gelu stringi
et consistere."
- 17 Dum haec Taurus, interea puer venerat et aula
deferbuerat tempusque esse coeperat edendi et
tacendi.

IX

De notis litterarum quae in C. Caesaris epistulis reperiuntur ;
deque aliis clandestinis litteris ex vetere historia petitis ;¹
et quid *σκυτάλη* sit Laconica.

- 1 LIBRI sunt epistularum C. Caesaris ad C. Oppium
et Balbum Cornelium, qui rebus eius absentis cura-

¹ petita, *Skutsch*, comparing lemmata of i. 3 ; 7 ; 11.

¹ iv. 28 (ii., p. 226, *L.C.L.*).

² The Cimmerian Bosphorus, the present Strait of

“It is indeed,” says Taurus, “as you say. For it is well known that wine, when we drink it, warms the body. But oil is equally calorific and has no less power of warming the body. Besides, if those things which are warmer are frozen with greater difficulty, it follows that those which are colder freeze more readily. But vinegar is the most cooling of all things and yet it never freezes. Is the reason then for the quicker freezing of oil to be found in its lightness? For those things seem to congeal more readily which are lighter and smoother.”

Taurus says besides that it is also worth inquiring why the waters of rivers and streams freeze, while all the sea is incapable of freezing. “Although Herodotus,” said he, “the writer of history, contrary to the opinion of almost all who have investigated these matters, writes¹ that the Bosphoric sea, which is called Cimmerian,² and all that part of the sea which is termed Scythian,³ is bound fast by the cold and brought to a standstill.”

While Taurus was thus speaking, the boy had returned, the pot had cooled off, and the time had come to eat and hold our peace.

IX

Of the cypher letters which are found in the epistles of Gaius Caesar, and of other secret forms of writing taken from ancient history; and what the Laconian *σκυτάλη* is.

THERE are volumes of letters of Gaius Caesar addressed to Gaius Oppius and Cornelius Balbus,

Yenikale, connecting the Palus Maeotis (Sea of Azov) with the Pontus Euxinus or Black Sea.

³ Herodotus does not use the term “Scythian Sea,” but says “the sea,” referring to the Palus Maeotis and the Euxine. See the map, *Herod.*, *L.C.L.*, vol. ii.

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2 bant. In his epistulis quibusdam in locis inveniun-
 tur litterae singulares sine coagmentis syllabarum,
 3 quas tu putes positas incondite; nam verba ex his
 litteris confici nulla possunt. Erat autem conven-
 tum inter eos clandestinum de commutando situ
 litterarum, ut in scripto quidem alia aliae locum et
 nomen teneret, sed in legendo locus cuique suus et
 4 potestas restitueretur; quaenam vero littera pro qua
 scriberetur, ante is, sicuti dixi, conplacebat qui hanc
 5 scribendi latebram parabant. Est adeo Probi gram-
 matici commentarius satis curiose factus *De Occulta
 Litterarum Significatione in Epistularum C. Caesaris
 Scriptura*.¹

6 Lacedaemonii autem veteres, cum dissimulare et
 occultare litteras publice ad imperatores suos missas
 volebant, ne, si ab hostibus eae captae² forent,
 consilia sua noscerentur, epistulas id genus factas
 7 mittebant. Surculi duo erant teretes, oblonguli,
 pari crassamento eiusdemque longitudinis, derasi
 8 atque ornati consimiliter; unus imperatori in bellum
 proficiscenti dabatur, alterum domi magistratus cum
 9 iure³ atque cum signo habebant. Quando usus
 venerat litterarum secretiorum, circum eum surcu-
 lum lorum modicae tenuitatis, longum autem
 quantum rei satis erat, complicabant, volumine
 rotundo et simplici, ita uti orae adiunctae undique et
 10 cohaerentes lori, quod plicabatur, coirent. Litteras
 deinde in eo loro per transversas iuncturarum oras

¹ scriptura, *Hertz*; scriptarum, *ω*.

² hostibus exceptae, *ς*.

³ cura, *Madvig*; loro, *Goettling*.

¹ ii. p. 137, *Dinter*.

² See *Suet. Jul. lvi. 6*, who says that Caesar wrote *d* for *a*, and so on with the other letters.

who had charge of his affairs in his absence. In certain parts of these letters¹ there are found individual characters which are not connected to form syllables, but apparently are written at random ; for no word can be formed from those letters. But a secret agreement had been made between the correspondents about a change in the position of the letters, so that, in writing, one name and position was given to one letter and another to another, but in reading its own place and force was restored to each of them.² But which letter was written for which was, as I have already said, agreed upon by those who devised this secret code. There is in fact a commentary of the grammarian Probus, *On the Secret meaning of the Letters appearing in the Epistles of Gaius Caesar*, which is a very careful piece of work.

But the ancient Lacedaemonians, when they wanted to conceal and disguise the public dispatches sent to their generals, in order that, in case they were intercepted by the enemy, their plans might not be known, used to send letters written in the following manner. There were two thin, cylindrical wands of the same thickness and length, smoothed and prepared so as to be exactly alike. One of these was given to the general when he went to war, the other the magistrates kept at home under their control and seal. When the need of more secret communication arose, they bound about the staff a thong of moderate thickness, but long enough for the purpose, in a simple spiral, in such a way that the edges of the thong which was twined around the stick met and were joined throughout. Then they wrote the dispatch on that thong across

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versibus a summo ad imum proficiscentibus inscribe-
 11 bant; id lorum litteris ita perscriptis revolutum ex
 surculo imperatori commenti istius conscio mitte-
 12 bant; resolutio autem lori litteras truncas atque
 mutilas reddebat membraque earum et apices in
 13 partis diversissimas spargebat; propterea, si id
 lorum in manus hostium inciderat, nihil quicquam
 14 coniectari ex eo scripto quibat; sed ubi ille ad quem
 erat missum acceperat, surculo conpari, quem habe-
 bat, a¹ capite ad finem, proinde ut debere fieri
 sciebat, circumplicabat, atque ita litterae per eundem
 ambitum surculi coalescentes rursus coibant inte-
 gramque et incorruptam epistulam et facilem legi
 15 praestabant. Hoc genus epistulae Lacedaemonii
 16 *σκυτάλην* appellant. Legebamus id quoque in vetere
 historia rerum Poenicarum, virum indidem quempiam
 inlustrem—sive ille Hasdrubal sive quis alius est non
 retineo—epistulam scriptam super rebus arcanis hoc
 17 modo abscondisse: pugillaria nova, nondum etiam
 cera inlita, accepisse,² litteras in lignum incidisse,
 postea tabulas, uti solitum est, cera conlevisse easque
 tabulas, tamquam non scriptas, cui facturum id prae-
 dixerat misisse; eum deinde ceram derasisse litteras-
 que incolumes ligno incisas legisse.
 18 Est et alia in monumentis rerum Graecarum pro-
 funda quaedam et inopinabilis latebra, barbarico
 19 astu excogitata. Histiaeus nomine fuit, loco natus
 20 in terra Asia non ignobili. Asiam tunc tenebat

¹ a added by Madvig.

² cepisse, *Kronenberg*, comparing xix. 12. 9; but see *Hor. Serm. i. 4. 14-15.*

¹ See note on xiii. 31. 10, and *A.J.P.* xlviiii, No. 1.

the connected edges of the joints, with the lines running from the top to the bottom. When the letter had been written in this way, the thong was unrolled from the wand and sent to the general, who was familiar with the device. But the unrolling of the thong made the letters imperfect and broken, and their parts and strokes¹ were divided and separated. Therefore, if the thong fell into the hands of the enemy, nothing at all could be made out from the writing; but when the one to whom the letter was sent had received it, he wound it around the corresponding staff, which he had, from the top to the bottom, just as he knew that it ought to be done, and thus the letters, united by encircling a similar staff, came together again, rendering the dispatch entire and undamaged, and easy to read. This kind of letter the Lacedaemonians called *σκυτάλη*. I also read this in an ancient history of Carthage, that a certain famous man of that country—whether it was Hasdrubal or another I do not recall—disguised a letter written about secret matters in the following way: he took new tablets, not yet provided with wax, and cut the letters into the wood. Afterwards he covered the tablet with wax in the usual way and sent it, apparently without writing, to one to whom he had previously told his plan. The recipient then scraped off the wax, found the letters safe and sound inscribed upon the wood, and read them.

There is also in the records of Grecian history another profound and difficult method of concealment, devised by a barbarian's cunning. He was called Histiaeus and was born in the land of Asia in no mean station. At that time king Darius held

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- 21 imperio rex Darius. Is Histiaeus, cum in Persis
apud Darium esset, Aristagorae cuiusdam res quasdam
22 occultas nuntiare furtivo scripto volebat. Com-
miniscitur opertum hoc litterarum admirandum.
Servo suo diu oculos aegros habenti capillum ex
capite omni tamquam medendi gratia deradit
caputque eius leve in litterarum formas compungit.
23 His litteris quae voluerat perscripsit, hominem
postea quoad capillus adolesceret domo continuit.
24 Ubi id factum est, ire ad Aristagoran iubet et "Cum
25 ad eum," inquit, "veneris, mandasse me dicito ut
caput tuum, sicut nuper egomet feci, deradat."
26 Servus, ut imperatum erat, ad Aristagoran venit
27 mandatumque domini adfert. Atque ille id non
esse frustra ratus, quod erat mandatum fecit. Ita
litterae perlatae sunt.

X

Quid de versibus Vergilii Favorinus existumarit, quibus in
describenda flagrantia montis Aetnae Pindarum poetam
secutus est; conlataque ab eo super eadem re utriusque
carmina et diiudicata.¹

- 1 FAVORINUM philosophum, cum in hospitis sui
Antiatem villam aestu anni concessisset nosque ad
eum videndum Roma venissemus, memini super
Pindaro poeta et Vergilio in hunc ferme modum
2 disserere: "Amici," inquit, "familiaresque P.
Vergilii, in his quae de ingenio moribusque eius
memoriae tradiderunt, dicere eum solitum ferunt
3 parere se versus more atque ritu ursino. Namque

¹ indiiudicata, δ ; iudicata, *Hertz*.

sway in Asia. This Histiaeus, being in Persia with Darius, wished to send a confidential message to a certain Aristagoras in a secret manner. He devised this remarkable method of concealing a letter. He shaved all the hair from the head of a slave of his who had long suffered from weak eyes, as if for the purpose of treatment. Then he tattooed the forms of the letters on his smooth head. When in this way he had written what he wished, he kept the man at home for a time, until his hair grew out. When this happened, he ordered him to go to Aristagoras, adding: "When you come to him, say that I told him to shave your head, as I did a little while ago." The slave, as he was bidden, came to Aristagoras and delivered his master's order. Aristagoras, thinking that the command must have some reason, did as he was directed. And thus the letter reached its destination.

X

What Favorinus thought of the verses of Virgil in which he imitated the poet Pindar in his description of an eruption of Mount Aetna; his comparison and evaluation of the verses of the two poets on the same theme.

I REMEMBER that the philosopher Favorinus, when he had gone during the hot season to the villa of a friend of his at Antium, and I had come from Rome to see him, discoursed in about the following manner about the poets Pindar and Virgil. "The friends and intimates of Publius Vergilius," said he, "in the accounts which they have left us of his talents and his character, say that he used to declare that he produced verses after the manner and fashion of a

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ut illa bestia fetum ederet ineffigiatum informemque lambendoque id postea quod ita edidisset conformaret et fingeret, proinde ingenii quoque sui partus recentes rudi esse facie et imperfecta, sed deinceps tractando colendoque reddere iis se oris et vultus linia-
4 menta. Hoc virum iudicii subtilissimi ingenue atque
5 vere dixisse, res," inquit, "iudicium facit. Nam
quae reliquit perfecta expolitaque quibusque inposuit
6 census atque dilectus sui supremam manum, omni
poeticae venustatis laude florent; sed quae pro-
crastinata sunt ab eo, ut post recenserentur, et
absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, ne-
quaquam poetarum elegantissimi nomine atque iudicio
7 digna sunt. Itaque cum morbo obpressus adventare
mortem viderat, petivit oravitque a suis amicissimis
inpense, ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimavisset,
adolerent.

8 "In his autem," inquit, "quae videntur retractari
et corrigi debuisse, is maxime locus est qui de monte
Aetna factus est. Nam cum Pindari, veteris poetae,
carmen quod de natura atque flagrantia montis eius
compositum est, aemulari vellet, eiusmodi sententias
et verba molitus est, ut Pindaro quoque ipso, qui
nimis opima pinguique esse facundia existimatus est,
9 insolentior hoc quidem in loco tumidiorque sit.
Atque uti vosmet ipsos," inquit, "eius quod dico
arbitros faciam, carmen Pindari quod est super
monte Aetna, quantulum est mihi memoriae,
dicam :

¹ Cf. Suet. *Vita Verg.* 22 (ii. p. 470, *L.C.L.*).

bear. For he said that as that beast brought forth her young formless and misshapen, and afterwards by licking the young cub gave it form and shape, just so the fresh products of his mind were rude in form and imperfect, but afterwards by working over them and polishing them he gave them a definite form and expression.¹ That this was honestly and truly said by that man of fine taste," said he, "is shown by the result. For the parts that he left perfected and polished, to which his judgment and approval had applied the final hand, enjoy the highest praise for poetical beauty; but those parts which he postponed, with the intention of revising them later, but was unable to finish because he was overtaken by death, are in no way worthy of the fame and taste of the most elegant of poets. It was for that reason, when he was laid low by disease and saw that death was near, that he begged and earnestly besought his best friends to burn the *Aeneid*, which he had not yet sufficiently revised.

"Now among the passages," said Favorinus, "which particularly seem to have needed revision and correction is the one which was composed about Mount Aetna. For wishing to rival the poem which the earlier poet Pindar composed about the nature and eruption of that mountain, he has heaped up such words and expressions that in this passage at least he is more extravagant and bombastic even than Pindar himself, who was thought to have too rich and luxuriant a style. And in order that you yourselves," said he, "may be judges of what I say, I will repeat Pindar's poem about Mount Aetna, so far as I can remember it:²

¹ *Pyth.* i. 21 ff.

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Τὰς ἐρεύγονται μὲν ἀπλάτου πυρὸς ἀγνόταται
 Ἐκ μυχῶν παγαί· ποταμοὶ δ' ἀμέροισιν μὲν προχέοντι
 ῥόον καπνοῦ
 Αἰθῶν'· ἀλλ' ἐν ὄρφναισιν πέτρας¹
 Φοίνισσα κυλινδομένα φλόξ ἐς βαθείαν φέρει πόντου
 πλάκα σὺν πατάγῳ.
 Κεῖνο δ' Ἀφαιστοιο κρουνοὺς ἔρπετόν
 Δεινοτάτους ἀναπέμπει· τέρας μὲν θαυμάσιον προσιδέσ-
 θαι, θαῦμα δὲ καὶ παρεόντων ἀκοῦσαι.

- 10 Audite nunc," inquit, "Vergilii versus, quos inchoasse eum verius dixerim, quam fecisse :

Portus ab accessu ventorum inmotus et ingens
 Ipse, sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
 Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
 Adtollitque globos flammaram et sidera lambit ;
 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
 Erigit eructans liquefactaque saxa sub auras
 Cum gemitu glomerat fundoque exaestuat imo.

- 11 Iam principio," inquit, "Pindarus, veritati magis obsecutus, id dixit quod res erat quodque istic usu veniebat quodque oculis videbatur, interdus fumare
 12 Aetnam, noctu flammigare ; Vergilius autem, dum in strepitu sonituque verborum conquirendo laborat, utrumque tempus, nulla discretione facta, confudit.
 13 Atque ille Graecus quidem fontes imitus² ignis eructari et fluere amnes fumi et flammaram fulva et tortuosa volumina in plagas maris ferre, quasi quos-

¹ πέτρας omitted by ω.

² imitus, Lipsius ; imitatus, ω.

¹ The monster was the giant Typhoeus, or Typhon, who was struck by Zeus' thunder-bolt and buried under Aetna.

BOOK XVII. x. 9-13

Mount Aetna, from whose inmost caves burst forth
The purest fount of unapproachable fire.

By day her rivers roll a lurid stream
Of smoke, while 'mid the gloom of night red flame,
On sweeping, whirlleth rocks with crashing din
Far down to the deep sea. And high aloft
That monster¹ flingeth fearful founts of fire,
A marvel to behold or e'en to hear
From close at hand.

“Now hear the verses of Virgil, which I may more truly say that he began than finished :²

There lies a port, safe from the winds' approach,
Spacious itself, but Aetna close at hand
Thunders with crashes dire, and now hurls forth
Skyward a dusky cloud with eddies black
And glowing ash, and uplifts balls of flame
And licks the stars ; now spews forth rocks,
The mountain's entrails torn, hurls molten crags
Groaning to heaven, and seethes from depths
profound.

“Now in the first place,” said Favorinus, “Pindar has more closely followed the truth and has given a realistic description of what actually happened there, and what he saw with his own eyes ; namely, that Aetna in the daytime sends forth smoke and at night fire ; but Virgil, labouring to find grand and sonorous words, confuses the two periods of time and makes no distinction between them. Then the Greek has vividly pictured the streams of fire belched from the depths and the flowing rivers of smoke, and

² *Aen.* iii. 570 ff.

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dam igneos angues, luculente dixit; at hic noster
 14 'atram nubem turbine piceo et favilla fumantem'
 ῥόον καπνοῦ αἶθωνα interpretari volens, crasse et in-
 15 modice conguessit, 'globos' quoque 'flammarum,'
 quod ille κρουνοῦς dixerat, duriter et ἀκύρως trans-
 16 tulit. Item quod ait: 'sidera lambit,' vacanter hoc
 17 etiam," inquit, "accumulavit et inaniter." Neque
 non id quoque inenarrabile esse ait et propemodum
 insensibile, quod "nubem atram fumare" dixit
 18 "turbine piceo et favilla candente." "Non enim
 fumare," inquit, "solent neque atra esse quae sunt
 candentia; nisi si 'candenti' dixit pervulgate et
 inproprie pro ferventi favilla, non pro ignea et
 relucenti. Nam 'candens' scilicet a candore dictum,
 19 non a calore. Quod 'saxa' autem 'et scopulos
 eructari et erigi' eosdemque ipsos statim 'liquefieri
 et gemere atque glomerari sub auras' dixit, hoc,"
 inquit, "nec a Pindaro scriptum nec umquam fando
 auditum et omnium, quae monstra dicuntur, mon-
 struosissimum est."

¹ Not all modern critics would agree with Favorinus as to Virgil's last two lines, with their elaborate accommodation of sound to sense.

the rushing of lurid and spiral volumes of flame into the waters of the sea, like so many fiery serpents; but our poet, attempting to render ῥόον καπνοῦ αἴθωνα, 'a lurid stream of smoke,' has clumsily and diffusely piled up the words *atram nubem turbine piceo et favilla fumantem*, 'a dusky cloud smoking with eddies black and glowing ash,' and what Pindar called κρουνοί, or 'founts,' he has harshly and inaccurately rendered by 'balls of flame.' Likewise when he says *sidera lambit*, 'it licks the stars,' this also," he says, "is a useless and foolish elaboration. And this too is inexplicable and almost incomprehensible, when he speaks of a 'black cloud smoking with eddies black and glowing ash.' For things which glow," said Favorinus, "do not usually smoke nor are they black; unless *candenti* ('glowing') is used vulgarly and inaccurately for hot ashes, instead of those which are fiery and gleaming. For *candens*, of course, is connected with *candor*, or 'whiteness,' not with *calor* ('heat'). But when he says *saxa et scopulos eructari et erigi*, 'that rocks and crags are spewed forth and whirled skyward,' and that these same crags at once *liquefieri et gemere atque glomerari ad auras*, 'are molten and groan and are whirled to heaven,' this," he said, "is what Pindar never wrote and what was never spoken by anyone; and it is the most monstrous of all monstrous descriptions." ¹

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XI

Quod Plutarchus in libris *Symposiacis* opinionem Platonis de habitu atque natura stomachi, fistulaeque eius quae τραχειά dicitur, adversum Erasistratum medicum tutatus est, auctoritate adhibita antiqui medici Hippocratis.

- 1 ET Plutarchus et alii quidam docti viri reprehensum esse ab Erasistrato, nobili medico, Platonem scripsere, quod potum dixit defluere ad pulmonem eoque satis humectato demanare per eum, quia sit rimosior, et confluere inde in vesicam, errorisque istius fuisse Alcaeum ducem, qui in poematis suis scriberet :

Τέγγε πνεύμονα οἴνω· τὸ γὰρ ἄστρον περιέλλεται,

- 2 ipsum autem Erasistratum dicere duas esse quasi canaliculas quasdam vel fistulas easque ab oris faucibus proficisci deorsum, per earumque alteram deduci delabique in stomachum esculenta omnia et posculenta¹ ex eoque ferri in ventriculum, quae Graece appellatur ἡ κάτω κοιλία, atque ibi subigi digerique, ac deinde aridiora ex his recrementa in alvum convenire, quod Graece κόλον dicitur, humidiora per
3 renes in vesicam. Per alteram autem fistulam, quae Graece nominatur τραχειά ἀρτηρία, spiritum a summo ore in pulmonem atque inde rursum in os et in
4 nares comineare, perque eandem viam vocis quoque

¹ posculenta, Z, cf. iv. l. 17; poculenta (potulenta, NQ), ω.

¹ *Sympos.* vii. l.

² p. 194, Fuchs.

³ *Tim.* 44, p. 91, A; 31, p. 70, c.

⁴ *Frag.* 39, Bergk⁴.

⁵ pp. 184 ff. and 194, Fuchs.

⁶ The three places referred to are the stomach, the small

XI

That Plutarch in his *Symposiacs* defended the opinion of Plato about the structure and nature of the stomach, and of the tube which is called *τραχεΐα*, against the physician Erasistratus, urging the authority of the ancient physician Hippocrates.

BOTH Plutarch¹ and certain other learned men have written that Plato was criticized by the famous physician Erasistratus,² because he said³ that drink went to the lungs and having sufficiently moistened them, flowed through them, since they are somewhat porous, and from there passed into the bladder. They declared that the originator of that error was Alcaeus, who wrote⁴ in his poems :

Wet now the lungs with wine ; the dog-star shines, but that Erasistratus himself declared⁵ that there were two little canals, so to speak, or pipes, and that they extended downward from the throat ; that through one of these all food and drink passed and went into the stomach, and from there were carried into the belly, which the Greeks call *ἡ κάτω κοιλία*. That there it is reduced and digested and then the drier excrement passes into the bowels, which the Greeks call *κόλον*,⁶ and the moisture through the kidneys into the bladder. But through the other tube, which the Greeks call the *τραχεΐα ἀρτηρία*, or "rough windpipe," the breath passes from the lips into the lungs, and from there goes back into the mouth and nostrils, and along this same road a passage for the voice also is made ; and lest drink intestine and the large intestine. Neither the Greek nor the Latin terms are always used consistently.

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fieri meatum ac, ne potus cibusve aridior, quem oporteret in stomachum ire, procideret ex ore labereturque in eam fistulam per quam spiritus recipitur, eaque offensione intercluderetur animae via, inpositam esse arte quadam et ope naturae inde apud duo ista foramina, quae dicitur ἐπιγλωττίς, quasi claustra quaedam mobilia, coniventia vicissim et resurgentia, 5 eamque ἐπιγλωττίδα inter edendum bibendumque operire atque protegere τὴν τραχείαν ἀρτηρίαν, ne quid ex esca potuve incideret in illud quasi aestuantis animae iter; ac propterea nihil humoris influere in pulmonem ore ipso arteriae communito.

Haec Erasistratus medicus adversum Platonem. 6 Sed Plutarchus in libro¹ *Symposiacorum* auctorem Platonis sententiae Hippocraten dicit fuisse idemque esse opinatos et Philistiona Locrum et Dioxippum Hippocraticum, veteres medicos et nobiles; atque illam, de qua Erasistratus dixerat, ἐπιγλωττίδα non idcirco eo in loco constitutam, ne quid ex potu influeret in arteriam; nam pulmoni quoque fovendo rigandoque utiles necessariosque humores videri, set adpositam quasi moderatricem quandam et arbitram prohibendi admittendive quod ex salutis usu foret, uti edulia quidem omnia defenderet ab arteria depelleretque in stomachum, potum autem partiretur inter stomachum et pulmonem et quod ex eo admitti in pulmonem per arteriam deberet, non rapidum id neque universum, sed quadam quasi obice sustenta-

¹ septimo, *Volkman*; Symp. vii, *Skutsch*.

¹ vii. 1. 3.

² Frag. 7, p. 112, *Wellmann*.

or drier food, which ought to pass into the stomach, should fall from the mouth and slip into that tube through which the breath goes back and forth, and by such an accident the path of the breath should be cut off, there has been placed at these two openings by a kind of helpful device of nature, a sort of movable valve which is called the "epiglottis," which alternately shuts and opens. This epiglottis, while we are eating and drinking, covers and protects "the rough windpipe," in order that no particle of food or drink may fall into that path, so to speak, of the rising and falling breath; and on that account no moisture passes into the lungs, since the opening of the windpipe itself is well protected.

These are the views of the physician Erasistratus, as opposed to Plato. But Plutarch, in his *Symposiacs*,¹ says that the originator of Plato's opinion was Hippocrates, and that the same opinion was held by Philistion of Locris² and Dioxippus the pupil of Hippocrates, famous physicians of the olden time; also that the epiglottis, of which Erasistratus spoke, was not placed where it is to prevent anything that we drank from flowing into the windpipe; for fluid seems necessary and serviceable for refreshing and moistening the lungs; but it was placed there as a kind of controller and arbiter, to exclude or admit whatever was necessary for the health of the body; to keep away all foods from the windpipe and turn them to the stomach, but to divide what is drunk between the stomach and the lungs. And that part which ought to be admitted into the lungs through the windpipe the epiglottis does not let through rapidly and all at once, but when it has been checked and held back, as it were by a kind

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tum ac repressum sensim paulatimque transmitteret atque omne reliquum in alteram stomachi fistulam derivaret.

XII

De materiis infamibus, quas Graeci ἀδόξους appellant, a Favorino exercendi gratia disputatis.

- 1 INFAMES materias, sive quis mavult dicere "inopinabiles," quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, et veteres adorti sunt, non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, et noster Favorinus oppido quam libens in eas materias se¹ deiciebat,² vel ingenio expurgificando ratus idoneas vel exercendis argutiis vel
- 2 edomandis usu difficultatibus; sicuti, cum Thersitae laudes quaesivit et cum febrim quartis diebus recurrentem laudavit, lepida sane multa et non facilia inventu in utramque causam dixit eaque scripta in libris reliquit.
- 3 Sed in febris laudibus testem etiam Platonem produxit, quem scripsisse ait qui quartanam passus convaluerit viresque integras recuperaverit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum. Atque inibi in³ isdem laudibus non hercle hac sententiola invenuste
- 4 lusit: "Versus," inquit, "est longo hominum aevo probatus:

Ἄλλοτε μητρὸν πέλει ἡμέρη, ἄλλοτε μήτηρ.

¹ se added by Madvig.

² deiciebat, T; dicebat, X; deicebat, ω.

³ in added in σ.

¹ See Pease, "Things without Honor," *Class. Phil.* xxi. pp. 27 ff. An example is Erasmus' *Praise of Folly*.

² Frag. 65, Marres.

³ See note 1, p. 252.

of dam, it allows it to pass gradually and little by little, and turns aside all the remainder into the other tube leading to the stomach.

XII

Of ignoble subjects, called by the Greeks *ἀδοξοί*, or "unexpected," argued by Favorinus for the sake of practice.

Not only the sophists of old, but the philosophers as well, took up ignoble subjects,¹ or if you prefer, unexpected ones, *ἀδοξοί ὑποθέσεις*, as the Greeks call them; and our friend Favorinus took a great deal of pleasure in descending to such subjects,² either thinking them suitable for stimulating his thoughts or exercising his cleverness or overcoming difficulties by practice. For example, when he attempted to praise Thersites and pronounced a eulogy upon the quartan ague,³ he said many clever and ingenious things on both topics, which he has left written in his works.

But in his eulogy of fever he even produced Plato as a witness, declaring that the philosopher wrote⁴ that one who after suffering from quartan ague got well and recovered his full strength, would afterwards enjoy surer and more constant health. And in that same eulogy he made this quip, which, of a truth, is not ungraceful: "The following lines," he says, "have met with the approval of many generations of men :⁵

Sometimes a day is like a stepmother,
And sometimes like a mother.

⁴ *Tim.* 10, p. 86 A.

⁵ Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 825.

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5 Eo versu significatur, non omni die bene esse posse, sed isto bene atque alio male. Quod cum ita sit," inquit, "ut in rebus humanis bene aut male vice alterna sit, haec biduo medio intervallata febris quanto est fortunatior, in qua est μία μηρνια, δύο μητέρες!"

XIII

"Quin" particula quot qualesque varietates significationis habeat et quam saepe in veterum scriptis obscura sit.

1 "QUIN" particula, quam grammatici coniunctionem appellant, variis modis sententiisque conectere
2 orationem videtur. Aliter enim dici putatur, cum quasi increpantes vel interrogantes vel exhortantes dicimus "quin venis?" "quin legis?" "quin fugis?" aliter, cum ita confirmamus: "non dubium est, quin M. Tullius omnium sit eloquentissimus," aliter autem, cum sic componimus, quod quasi priori videtur contrarium: "non idcirco causas Isocrates non defendit, quin id utile esse et honestum existumarit"; a quo
3 illa significatio non abhorret, quae est in tertia *Origine* M. Catonis. "Haut eos," inquit, "eo postremum
4 scribo, quin populi et boni et strenui sient." In secunda quoque *Origine* M. Cato non longe secus hac particula usus est: "Neque satis," inquit, "habuit quod eum in occulto vitiaverat, quin eius famam prostitueret."

¹ Owing to the Roman method of inclusive reckoning, the quartan ague, occurring on every fourth day, had an interval of two days; see *Class Phil.* viii. 1 ff.

² Frag. 73, Peter².

³ This rather difficult example I do not find in our grammars.

⁴ *Id.* 36.

The meaning of the verses is that a man cannot fare well every day, but fares well on one day and ill on another. Since it is true," he says, "that in human affairs things are in turn, now good, now bad, how much more fortunate is this fever which has an interval of two days,¹ since it has only one stepmother, but two mothers!"

XIII

How many and what varieties of meaning the particle *quin* has, and that it is often obscure in the earlier literature.

THE particle *quin*, which the grammarians call a conjunction, seems to connect sentences in various ways and with divers meanings. For it seems to have one meaning when we say, as if chiding or questioning or exhorting, *quin venis?* "Why don't you come?" *quin legis?* "Why don't you read?" or *quin fugis?* "Why don't you flee?"; but it has a different meaning when we affirm, for example, that "there is no doubt but that (*quin*) Marcus Tullius is the most eloquent of all men," and still a third, when we add something which seems contradictory to a former statement: "Isocrates did not plead causes, not but that he thought it useful and honourable so to do." In the last of these sentences the meaning is not very different from that which is found in the third book of Marcus Cato's *Origins*:² "these I describe last, not but that they are good and valiant peoples."³ Also in the second book of the *Origins* Marcus Cato has used this particle in a very similar manner:⁴ "He did not consider it enough to have slandered him privately, without openly defaming his character."

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- 5 Praeterea animadvertimus Quadrigarium in octavo
Annalium particula ista usum esse obscurissime.
Verba ipsius posuimus : “ Romam venit ; vix superat
6 quin triumphus decernatur.” Item in sexto *Annali*
eiusdem verba haec sunt : “ Paene factum est quin
7 castra relinquerent atque cederent hosti.” Non me
autem praeterit dicere aliquem posse de summo
8 pectore nil esse in his verbis negotii ; nam “ quin ”
utrobique positum pro “ ut ” planissimumque esse, si
ita dicas : “ Romam venit ; vix superat, ut triumphus
decernatur ” ; item alio in loco : “ Paene factum est,
9 ut castra relinquerent atque cederent hosti.” Sed
utantur sane, qui tam expediti sunt, perfugiis com-
mutationum in verbis quae non intelleguntur, utantur
tamen, ubi id facere poterunt, verecundius.
- 10 Hanc particulam de qua dicimus, nisi si quis didi-
cerit compositam copulatamque esse neque vim
tantum coniungendi habere, sed certa quadam
significatione factam, numquam profecto rationes ac
11 varietates istius comprehensurus est. Quod quia
longioris dissertationis est, poterit, cui otium est,
reperire hoc in P. Nigidii *Commentariis*, quos *Gram-
maticos* inscripsit.

¹ Frag. 70, Peter².

² *Quin* = “ why not ” ; see note 4 below.

³ *Id.* 58.

⁴ This translation, which Gellius rightly rejects, neglects the negative in *quin*. Both examples from Quadrigarius might be explained as dubitative questions in the para-

I have noted, besides, that Quadrigarius in the eighth book of his *Annals* has used that particle in a very obscure manner. I quote his exact words:¹ "He came to Rome; he barely succeeds in having a triumph voted."² Also in the sixth book of the same writer's *Annals* are these words:³ "It lacked little but that (*quin*) they should leave their camp and yield to the enemy." Now I am quite well aware that someone may say off-hand that there is no difficulty in these words; for *quin* in both passages is used for *ut*, and the meaning is perfectly plain if you say: "He came to Rome; he with difficulty brought it about that a triumph should be voted";⁴ and also in the other passage, "It almost happened that they left their camp and yielded to the enemy." Let those who are so ready find refuge in changing words which they do not understand, but let them do so with more modesty, when the occasion permits.

Only one who has learned that this particle of which we are speaking is a compound and formed of two parts, and that it does not merely have the function of a connective but has a definite meaning of its own,⁵ will ever understand its variations in meaning. But because an explanation of these would require a long dissertation, he who has leisure may find it in the *Commentaries* of Publius Nigidius which he entitled *Grammatical*.⁶

tactic form; e.g. "Why should not a triumph be granted him?"

⁵ *quin* is formed from *qui*, the ablative of the interrogative and relative stem *qui-*, and *-ne*, "not." It is used in both dependent and independent sentences. See Lane, *Lat. Gr.*³ 1980 ff.

⁶ Frag. 52, Swoboda.

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XIV

Sententiae ex Publili *Mimis* selectae lepidiores.

- 1 PUBLILIUS mimos scriptitavit. Dignus habitus est
2 qui subpar Laberio iudicaretur. C. autem Caesarem
ita Laberii maledicentia et adrogantia offendebat, ut
acceptiores sibi esse Publili quam Laberii mimos
praedicaret.
3 Huius Publili sententiae feruntur pleraeque lepidae
et ad communem sermonum usum commendatissimae,
4 ex quibus sunt istae singulis versibus circumscriptae,
quas libitum hercle est adscribere :

Malum est consilium quod mutari non potest.

Beneficium dando accipit, qui digno dedit.

Feras, non culpes, quod vitari non potest.

Cui plus licet, quam par est, plus vult, quam licet.

Comes facundus in via pro vehiculo est.

Frugalitas miseria est rumoris boni.

Heredis fletus sub persona risus est.

Furor fit laesa saepius patientia.

Inprobe Neptunum accusat, qui iterum naufragium
facit.

Ita amicum habeas posse ut facile¹ fieri hunc
inimicum putes.

Veterem ferendo iniuriam invites novam.

Numquam periculum sine periculo vincitur.

Nimum altercando veritas amittitur.

Pars benefici est, quod petitur si bellé neges.

¹ facile, *Syrus* ; omitted by *ω* and *Macrob.* ii. 7. 11.

¹ Meyer, vv. 362, 55, 176, 106, 104, 193, 221, 178, 264, 245, 645, 383, 416, 469. In one instance it has seemed necessary to use two lines in the English version.

XIV

Neat sayings selected from the *Mimes* of Publilius.

PUBLILIUS wrote mimes. He was thought worthy of being rated about equal to Laberius. But the scurrility and the arrogance of Laberius so offended Gaius Caesar, that he declared that he was better pleased with the mimes of Publilius than with those of Laberius.

Many sayings of this Publilius are current, which are neat and well adapted to the use of ordinary conversation. Among these are the following, consisting of a single line each, which I have indeed taken pleasure in quoting:¹

Bad is the plan which cannot bear a change.
 He gains by giving who has given to worth.
 Endure and don't deplore what can't be helped.²
 Who's given too much, will want more than's
 allowed.³

A witty comrade at your side,
 'To walk's as easy as to ride.
 Frugality is misery in disguise.
 Heirs' tears are laughter underneath a mask.
 Patience too oft provoked is turned to rage.
 He wrongly Neptune blames, who suffers ship-
 wreck twice.

Regard a friend as one who may be foe.
 By bearing old wrongs new ones you provoke.
 With danger ever danger's overcome.
 'Mid too much wrangling truth is often lost.
 Who courteously declines, grants half your suit.

² Cf. "What can't be cured must be endured."

³ Cf. "Give an inch, he'll take an ell."

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XV

Quod Carneades Academicus elleboro stomachum purgavit, scripturus adversus Zenonis Stoici decreta; deque natura medellaque ellebori candidi et nigri.

- 1 CARNEADES Academicus, scripturus adversum Stoici Zenonis libros, superiora corporis elleboro candido purgavit, ne quid ex corruptis in stomacho humoribus ad domicilia usque animi redundaret et instantiam
2 vigoremque mentis labefaceret; tanta cura tantoque apparatu sui vir ingenio praestanti ad refellenda quae
3 scripserat Zeno aggressus; idque cum in historia Graeca legissem, quod "elleboro candido" scriptum erat, quid esset quaesivi.
- 4 Tum comperi duas species ellebori esse discerniculo coloris insignes, candidi et nigri; eos autem colores non in semine ellebori neque in virgultis, sed in radice dinosci; candido stomachum et ventrem superiorem vomitionibus purgari; nigro alvum, quae "inferior" vocatur, dilui, utriusque esse hanc vim, ut humores noxios in quibus causae morborum sunt
5 extrahant. Esse autem periculum ne inter causas morborum, omni corporum via patefacta, ea quoque ipsa, in quibus causa vivendi est, effluant¹ amissoque omni naturalis alimoniae fundamento homo exhaustus intereat.

¹ effluant suggested by Hosius; amittantur, Vahlen (cf. xix. 12. 5); exiniantur, σ; omitted by ω.

¹ The small intestine, see note on xvii. 11. 2.

² The large intestine.

XV

That Carneades the Academic purged his stomach with hellebore when about to write against the dogmas of Zeno the Stoic; and of the nature and curative powers of white and black hellebore.

WHEN Carneades, the Academic philosopher, was about to write against the books of the Stoic Zeno, he cleansed the upper part of his body with white hellebore, in order that none of the corrupt humours of his stomach might rise to the abode of his mind and weaken the power and vigour of his intellect; with such care and such preparation did this man of surpassing talent set about refuting what Zeno had written. When I had read of this in Grecian history, I inquired what was meant by the term "white hellebore."

Then I learned that there are two kinds of hellebore distinguished by a difference in colour, white and black; but that those colours are distinguished neither in the seed of the hellebore nor in its plant, but in the root; further, that with white hellebore the stomach and upper belly¹ are purged by vomiting; by the black the so-called lower belly is loosened,² and the effect of both is to remove the noxious humours in which the causes of diseases are situated. But that there is danger lest, when every avenue of the body is opened, along with the causes of disease the juices on which the principle of life depends should also pass away, and the man should perish from exhaustion because of the destruction of the entire foundation of natural nourishment.

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- 6 Set elleborum sumi posse tutissime in insula Anticyra Plinius Secundus in libris *Naturalis Historiae* scripsit. Propterea Livium Drusum, qui tribunus plebi fuit, cum morbum qui "comitialis" dicitur pateretur, Anticyram navigasse et in ea insula elleborum bibisse ait, atque ita morbo liberatum.
- 7 Praeterea scriptum legimus Gallos in venatibus tinguere elleboro sagittas, quod his ictae, exanimatae ferae teneriores ad epulas fiant; sed propter ellebori contagium vulnera ex sagittis facta circumcidere latius dicuntur.

XVI

Anates Ponticas vim habere venenis digerendis potentem; atque inibi de Mitridati regis in id genus medicamentum sollertia.

- 1 ANATES Ponticas dicitur edundis vulgo venenis
2 victitare. Scriptum etiam a Lenaeo, Cn. Pompei liberto, Mitridatem illum Ponti regem medicinae rei et remediorum id genus sollertem fuisse solitumque earum sanguinem miscere medicamentis quae digerendis venenis valent, eumque sanguinem vel po-

¹ xxv. 52.

² There were three places of this name, all celebrated for their hellebore, which was regarded as a cure for insanity. One was in Locris, on the Corinthian Gulf; the second was on the Maliac Gulf at the foot of Mt. Oeta. The third, usually considered the most important, was a town of Phocis on the Corinthian Gulf. See *Thes. Ling. Lat.* s.v., where Plin. *N.H.* xxv. 52 is assigned to the last-named, in spite of

But Plinius Secundus, in his work *On Natural History*, wrote¹ that hellebore could be taken with the greatest safety in the island of Anticyra.² That for this reason Livius Drusus, the former tribune of the commons, when he was suffering from the so-called "election" disease,³ sailed to Anticyra, drank hellebore in that island, and was thus cured of the ailment.

I have read besides that the Gauls, when hunting, dip their arrows in hellebore, because the wild animals that are struck and killed by arrows thus treated become tenderer for eating; but because of the contagion of the hellebore they are said to cut out a large piece of flesh around the wounds made by the arrows.

XVI

That Pontic ducks have a power which is able to expel poisons; and also of the skill of Mithridates in preparing antidotes.

It is said that the ducks of Pontus commonly live by eating poisons. It was also written by Lenæus,⁴ the freedman of Pompey the Great, that Mithridates, the famous king of Pontus, was skilled in medicine and in antidotes of that kind, and that he was accustomed to mix the blood of these ducks with drugs that have the power of expelling poisons, and that the blood was the very most powerful agency

insula. Baumgarten-Crusius, *Suetonius*, refer the reference in *Calig.* xxix to an island, which they do not locate. In *Hor. Ars. Poet.* 300, *tribus Anticyris* may refer to three Anticyras, but is more probably used in a general sense.

³ See note on xvi. 4. 4.

⁴ See *Suet. De Gramm.* xv. (ii, p. 418, *L.C.L.*).

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3 tentissimum esse in ea confectione; ipsum autem
regem adsiduo talium medellarum usu a clandestinis
4 epularum insidiis cavisse, quin et scientem quoque
ultra et ostentandi gratia venenum rapidum et velox
saepenumero hausisse, atque id tamen sine noxa
5 fuisse. Quamobrem postea, cum proelio victus in
ultima regni refugisset et mori decrevisset, venena
violentissima festinandae necis causa frustra ex-
6 pertus, suo se ipse gladio transegit. Huius regis
antidotus celebratissima est, quae "Mitridatios"
vocatur.

XVII

Mitridatem, Ponti regem, quinque¹ et viginti gentium
linguis locutum; Quintumque Ennium tria corda habere
sese dixisse, quod tris linguas percalluisset, Graecam,
Oscam, Latinam.

1 QUINTUS ENNIUS tria corda habere sese dicebat,
2 quod loqui Graece et Osce et Latine sciret. Mitri-
dates autem, Ponti atque Bithyniae rex inclutus, qui
a Cn. Pompeio bello superatus est, quinque² et
viginti gentium quas sub ditione habuit linguas
percalluit earumque omnium gentium viris haut
umquam per interpretem conlocutus est, sed ut
quemque ab eo appellari usus fuit, proinde lingua et
oratione ipsius non minus scite quam si gentilis eius
esset locutus est.

¹ duobus, Π; II, ς; duarum, *Pliny and others.*

² duarum, ς.

in their preparation; furthermore, that the king himself by the constant use of such remedies guarded against hidden plots at banquets; nay more, that he often voluntarily and wittingly, to show his immunity, drank a swift and rapid poison, which yet did him no harm. Therefore, at a later time, when he had been defeated in battle, and after fleeing to the remotest bounds of his kingdom had resolved to take his own life, having vainly tried the most violent poisons for the purpose of hastening his death, he fell upon his own sword. The most celebrated antidote of this king is the one which is called "Mithridatian."

XVII

That Mithridates, king of Pontus, spoke the languages of twenty-five nations; and that Quintus Ennius said that he had three hearts, because he was proficient in three tongues, Greek, Oscan, and Latin.

QUINTUS ENNIUS used to say that he had three hearts, because he knew how to speak Greek, Oscan, and Latin. But Mithridates, the celebrated king of Pontus and Bithynia, who was overcome in war by Gnaeus Pompeius,¹ was proficient in the languages of the twenty-five races which he held under his sway. He never spoke to the men of all those nations through an interpreter, but whenever it was necessary for him to address any one of them, he used his language and speech with as much skill as if he were his fellow-countryman.

¹ 66-63 B.C.

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XVIII

Quod M. Varro C. Sallustium, historiae scriptorem, deprehensum ab Annio Milone in adulterio scribit et loris caesum pecuniaque data dimissum.

- 1 M. VARRO, in litteris atque vita fide homo multa et gravis, in libro quem inscripsit ¹ *Pius aut De Pace*, C. Sallustium scriptorem seriae illius et severae orationis, in cuius historia notiones censorias fieri atque exerceri videmus, in adulterio deprehensum ab Annio Milone loris bene caesum dicit et, cum dedisset pecuniam, dimissum.

XIX

Quid Epictetus philosophus dicere solitus sit hominibus nequam et impuris, disciplinas philosophiae studiose tractantibus; et quae duo verba observanda praeceperit omnium rerum longe saluberrima.²

- 1 FAVORINUM ego audivi dicere Epictetum philosophum dixisse plerosque istos, qui philosophari viderentur, philosophos esse eiusmodi *ἀνευ τοῦ πράττειν, μέχρι τοῦ λέγειν*; id significat “factis procul, verbis tenus.”
- 2 Iam illud est vehementius quod Arrianus solitum eum dictitare, in libris quos de dissertationibus eius composuit, scriptum reliquit.
- 3 “Nam cum,” inquit, “animadverterat hominem pudore amisso, inportuna industria, corruptis mori-

¹ scripsit, *ω*; corrected by Burman.

² saluberrima, *Skutsch*; salubria, *ω*.

¹ p. 256, Ricse.

XVIII

The statement of Marcus Varro that Gaius Sallustius, the writer of history, was taken in adultery by Annius Milo and was let go only after he had been beaten with thongs and had paid a sum of money.

MARCUS VARRO, a man of great trustworthiness and authority in his writings and in his life, in the work which he entitled *Pius, or On Peace*,¹ says that Gaius Sallustius, the author of those austere and dignified works, whom we see in his history writing and acting like a censor, was taken in adultery by Annius Milo, soundly beaten with thongs, and allowed to escape only after paying a sum of money.²

XIX

What Epictetus the philosopher used to say to worthless and vile men, who zealously followed the pursuit of philosophy; and the two words whose remembrance he enjoined as by far the most salutary in all respects.

I HEARD Favorinus say that the philosopher Epictetus declared³ that very many of those who professed to be philosophers were of the kind *ἀνευ τοῦ πράττειν, μέχρι τοῦ λέγειν*, which means "without deeds, limited to words"; that is, they preached but did not practise. But that is still more severe which Arrian, in his work *On the Dissertations of Epictetus*,⁴ has written that this philosopher used to say. "For," says Arrian, "when he perceived that a man without shame, persistent in wickedness, of abandoned

¹ On this story see Sallust, *L.C.L.*, p. x.

² Frag. 10, p. 410, Schenkl., *L.C.L.* II, p. 452 ff.

⁴ ii. 19; cf. Gell. i. 2. 8.

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- bus, audacem, confidentem lingua ceteraque omnia praeterquam animam procurantem, istiusmodi hominem cum viderat studia quoque et disciplinas philosophiae contrectare et physica adire et meditari dialectica multaque id genus theoremata auspicari sciscitarique, inclamabat deum atque hominum fidem ac plerumque inter clamandum his eum verbis increpabat: ‘ Ἀνθρωπε, ποῦ βάλλεις; σκέψαι εἰ κεκάθαρται τὸ ἀγγεῖον· ἂν γὰρ εἰς τὴν οἴησιν αὐτὰ βάλλῃς, ἀπώλετο· ἦν σαπῆ, οὖρον ἢ ὄξος γένοιτο ἢ εἴ τι τοιούτων
- 4 χεῖρον.’” Nil profecto his verbis gravius, nil verius, quibus declarabat maximus philosophorum, litteras atque doctrinas philosophiae, cum in hominem falsum atque degenerem tamquam in vas spurcum atque pollutum influxissent, verti, mutari, corrumpi et, quod ipse κυνικώτερον ait, urinam fieri aut si quid est urina spurcius.
- 5 Praeterea idem ille Epictetus, quod ex eodem Favorino audivimus, solitus dicere est duo esse vitia multo omnium gravissima ac taeterrima, intolerantiam et incontinentiam, cum aut iniurias quae sunt ferendae non toleramus neque ferimus, aut a quibus rebus voluptatibusque nos tenere debemus, non
- 6 tenemus. “Itaque,” inquit, “si quis haec duo verba cordi habeat eaque sibi imperando atque observando curet, is erit pleraque inpeccabilis vitamque vivet tranquillissimam.” Verba haec duo dicebat: ἀνέχου et ἀπέχου.

¹ That is, he used some phrase equivalent to *pro deum atque hominum fidem!* (Heaven help us!).

character, reckless, boastful, and cultivating everything else except his soul—when he saw such a man taking up also the study and pursuit of philosophy, attacking natural history, practising logic and balancing and investigating many problems of that kind, he used to invoke the help¹ of gods and men, and usually amid his exclamations chided the man in these terms: ‘O man, where are you storing these things? Consider whether the vessel be clean. For if you take them into your self-conceit, they are lost; if they are spoiled, they become urine or vinegar or something worse, if possible.’” Nothing surely could be weightier, nothing truer than these words, in which the greatest of philosophers declared that the learning and precepts of philosophy, flowing into a base and degenerate man, as if into a soiled and filthy vessel, are turned, altered, spoiled, and as he himself more cynically expresses it, become urine or, if possible, something worse than urine.

Moreover, that same Epictetus, as we also heard from Favorinus, used to say that there were two faults which were by far the worst and most disgusting of all, lack of endurance and lack of self-restraint, when we cannot put up with or bear the wrongs which we ought to endure, or cannot restrain ourselves from actions or pleasures from which we ought to refrain. “Therefore,” said he, “if anyone would take these two words to heart and use them for his own guidance and regulation, he will be almost without sin and will lead a very peaceful life. These two words,” he said, “are ἀνέχου (bear) and ἀπέχου (forbear).”²

¹ The two Greek words, like Eng. “bear and forbear,” formed a stock formula.

ATTIC NIGHTS OF AULUS GELLIUS

XX

Verba sumpta ex *Symposio* Platonis, numeris¹ coagmentisque verborum scite modulateque apta,² exercendi gratia in Latinam orationem versa.

- 1 *SYMPOSIUM* Platonis apud philosophum Taurum
 2 legebatur. Verba illa Pausaniae inter convivas amo-
 rem vice sua laudantis, ea verba ita prorsum amavi-
 3 mus, ut meminisse etiam studuerimus. Sunt adeo,
 quae meminimus, verba haec: Πᾶσα γὰρ πρῶξις ὧδε
 ἔχει αὐτὴ ἐφ' αὐτῆς πραττομένη οὔτε καλὴ οὔτε αἰσχρά·
 οἷον ὃ νῦν ἡμεῖς ποιοῦμεν, ἢ πίνειν ἢ ἄδειν ἢ διαλέγεσθαι.
 οὐκ ἔστι τούτων αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτὸ καλὸν οὔδέν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ
 πράξει, ὡς ἂν πραχθῆ, τοιοῦτον ἀπέβη· καλῶς μὲν γὰρ
 πραττόμενον καὶ ὀρθῶς καλὸν γίγνεται, μὴ ὀρθῶς δὲ
 αἰσχρόν· οὔτω δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐρᾶν, καὶ ὁ Ἔρως οὐ πᾶς ἐστὶν
 καλὸς οὔδὲ ἄξιός ἐγκωμιάζεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὁ καλῶς προτρέπων
 ἐρᾶν.
- 4 Haec verba ubi lecta sunt, atque ibi Taurus mihi :
 “Heus,” inquit, “tu, rhetorisce,”—sic enim me in
 principio recens in diatribam acceptum appellitabat,
 existimans eloquentiae unius extundendae gratia
 Athenas venisse,—“videsne,” inquit, “ἐνθύμημα cre-
 brum et coruscum et convexum brevibusque et
 5 devinctum? Habesne nobis dicere in libris rhetorum
 vestrorum tam apte tamque modulate compositam
 orationem? Sed hos,” inquit, “tamen numeros

¹ cum numeris *sugg. by Hosius.*

² apta, *Lion*; apteque composita, *Beloe*; aptique, *ω*; apta atque, *Damsté.*

¹ *Sympos.* p. 180, E.

XX

A passage taken from the *Symposium* of Plato, skilful, harmonious and fitting in its rhythm and structure, which for the sake of practice I have turned into the Latin tongue.

THE *Symposium* of Plato was being read before the philosopher Taurus. Those words of Pausanias in which, taking his turn among the banqueters, he eulogizes love, I admired so much that I even resolved to commit them to memory. And the words, if I remember rightly, are as follows:¹ "Every action is of this nature: in and of itself, when done, it is neither good nor bad; for example, what we are now doing, drinking, or singing, or arguing. Not one of these things is in itself good, but it may become so by the way in which it is done. Well and rightly done, it becomes a good action; wrongly done, it becomes shameful. It is the same with love; for not all love is honourable or worthy of praise, but only that which leads us to love worthily."

When these words had been read, thereupon Taurus said to me: "Ho! you young rhetorician"—for so he used to call me in the beginning, when I was first admitted to his class, supposing that I had come to Athens only to work up eloquence²—"do you see this syllogism, full of meaning, brilliant, well rounded and constructed in brief and smooth numbers with a kind of symmetrical turn? Can you quote us so apt and so melodiously formed a passage from the works of your rhetoricians? But yet

² This would seem to imply that Gellius went to Athens on completing his studies in Rome; see *Introd.* p. xv.

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- 6 censeo videas ὁδοῦ πάρεργον. Ad ipsa enim Platonis penetralia ipsarumque rerum pondera et dignitates pergendum est, non ad vocularum eius amoenitatem nec ad verborum venustates deversitandum.”
- 7 Haec admonitio Tauri de orationis Platonicae modulis non modo non repressit, sed instrinxit etiam nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis
- 8 adfectandam ; atque uti quaedam animalium parva et vilia ad imitandum sunt quas res cumque audierint viderintve petulantia, proinde nos ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere ausi sumus. Velut ipsum hoc est,
- 9 quod ex isdem illis verbis eius effinximus : “ Omne,” inquit, “ omnino factum sic sese habet ; neque turpe est, quantum in eo est, neque honestum : velut est, quas nunc facimus ipsi res, bibere, cantare, disserere. Nihil namque horum ipsum ex sese honestum est ; quali cum fieret modo factum est, tale extitit ; si recte honesteque factum est, tum honestum fit ; sin parum recte, turpe fit. Sic amare ; sic amor non honestus omnis neque omnis laude dignus, sed qui facit nos ut honeste amemus.”

I advise you to look upon this rhythm as an incidental feature; for one must penetrate to the inmost depths of Plato's mind and feel the weight and dignity of his subject matter, not be diverted to the charm of his diction or the grace of his expression."

This admonition of Taurus as to Plato's style not only did not deter me, but even encouraged me to try to equal the elegance of the Greek in a Latin rendering; and just as there are small and insignificant animals which through wantonness imitate everything which they have seen or heard, just so I had the assurance, not indeed to rival those qualities which I admired in Plato's style, but to give a shadowy outline of them, such as the following, which I patterned on those very words of his: "Every act, in general," he says, "is of this nature; it is in itself neither base nor honourable; as, for example, the things which we ourselves are now doing, drinking, singing, arguing. For none of these things is honourable in itself, but it becomes so by the manner in which it is done; if it is done rightly and honourably, it is then honourable; but if it is not rightly done, then it is shameful. It is the same with love; thus not every kind of love is honourable, not every kind is deserving of praise, but only that which leads us to love honourably."

ATTIC NIGHTS OF AULUS GELLIUS

XXI

Quibus temporibus post Romam conditam Graeci Romanique illustres viri floruerint ante secundum bellum Carthaginiensium.

- 1 Ut conspectum quendam aetatum antiquissimarum, item virorum illustrium qui in his aetatibus nati fuissent haberemus, ne in sermonibus forte inconspicuum aliquid super aetate atque vita clariorum hominum temere diceremus, sicuti sophista ille ἀπαίδευτος, qui publice nuper disserens Carneaden philosophum a rege Alexandro, Philippi filio, pecunia donatum et Panaetium Stoicum cum superiore Africano vixisse dixit; ut ab istiusmodi, inquam, temporum aetatumque erroribus caveremus, et excerpebamus ex libris qui chronici appellantur quibus temporibus flourissent Graeci simul atque Romani viri, qui vel ingenio vel imperio nobiles insignesque post conditam Romam fuissent ante secundum bellum Carthaginiensium, easque nunc excerptiones nostras variis diversisque in locis factas cursim digessimus. Neque enim id nobis negotium fuit, ut acri atque subtili cura excellentium in utraque gente hominum συγχομισμούς componeremus, sed ut *Noctes* istae quadamte-

¹ Leuze has shown (see Biogr. Note, i. p. xxiv) that, besides the *Chronica* of Cornelius Nepos, Gellius made use of Varronian sources, which used a different chronology. According to the source which he followed, Gellius' dates are reckoned from 751 (Nepos) or 753 B.C. (Varro) as the date of the founding of Rome. He does not, however, confuse these epochs in speaking of the same event. In my notes the Varronian chronology is followed, except as otherwise indicated; for full details see the article of Leutze.

² Carneades, who was one of the envoys sent from Athens

XXI

The times after the founding of Rome and before the second war with Carthage at which distinguished Greeks and Romans flourished.¹

I WISHED to have a kind of survey of ancient times, and also of the famous men who were born in those days, lest I might in conversation chance to make some careless remark about the date and life of celebrated men, as that ignorant sophist did who lately, in a public lecture, said that Carneades the philosopher² was presented with a sum of money by king Alexander, son of Philip, and that Panaetius the Stoic was intimate with the elder Africanus.³ In order, I say, to guard against such errors in dates and periods of time, I made notes from the books known as *Chronicles*⁴ of the times when those Greeks and Romans flourished who were famous and conspicuous either for talent or for political power, between the founding of Rome and the second Punic war.⁵ And these excerpts of mine, made in various and sundry places, I have now put hastily together. For it was not my endeavour with keen and subtle care to compile a catalogue of the eminent men of both nations who lived at the same time, but merely to strew these *Nights* of mine

to Rome in 155 B.C., lived more than a hundred years after the death of Alexander.

² Panaetius, born about 185 B.C., was the teacher and personal friend of the younger Africanus.

⁴ *Chronica* (χρονικά) were chronological lists of historical events. The *Chronica* of Nepos seem to have given the important dates in foreign, as well as in Roman, history, including mythology.

⁵ 218-202 B.C.

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nus his quoque historiae flosculis leviter iniectis
2 aspergerentur. Satis autem visum est in hoc con-
mentario de temporibus paucorum hominum dicere,
ex quorum aetatibus de pluribus quoque, quos non
nominaremus, haut difficilis coniectura fieri posset.

3 Incipiemus igitur a Solone claro, quoniam de
Homero et Hesiodo inter omnes fere scriptores
constitit aetatem eos egisse vel isdem fere tempori-
bus vel Homerum aliquanto antiquiorem, utrumque
tamen ante Romam conditam vixisse, Silviis Albae
regnantibus, annis post bellum Troianum, ut Cassius
in primo *Annalium* de Homero atque Hesiodo scrip-
tum reliquit, plus centum atque sexaginta, ante
Romam autem conditam, ut Cornelius Nepos in
primo *Chronico* de Homero dicit, annis circiter
centum et sexaginta.

4 Solonem ergo accepimus, unum ex illo nobili
numero sapientium, leges scripsisse Atheniensium,
Tarquinio Prisco Romae regnante, anno regni eius
5 tricesimo tertio.¹ Servio autem Tullio regnante,
Pisistratus Athenis tyrannus fuit, Solone ante in
exilium voluntarium profecto, quoniam id ei prae-
6 dicenti non creditum est. Postea Pythagoras Samius
in Italiam venit, Tarquini filio regnum optinente, cui
7 cognomentum Superbus fuit, isdemque temporibus

¹ *Leuze* (*Rh. Mus.*, 1911) on chronological grounds would read xxiii. with *T.*

¹ After his usual fashion, Gellius tries to present his material in an entertaining form by introducing the anecdote of the ignorant sophist, by freedom of treatment, and by condensation; also by the arrangement of his matter.

² *Frag.* 8, Peter²; *F.H.G.* iii, p. 688.

³ *Frag.* 2, Peter². Nepos' date is 910 B.C., that of Cassius (*Hemina*), 1024. Both are too late, for literary and archæo-

lightly here and there with a few of these flowers of history.¹ Moreover, it seemed sufficient in this survey to speak of the dates of a few men, from which it would not be difficult to infer the periods also of many more whom I did not name.

I shall begin, then, with the illustrious Solon; for, as regards Homer and Hesiod, it is agreed by almost all writers, either that they lived at approximately the same period, or that Homer was somewhat the earlier; yet that both lived before the founding of Rome, when the Silvii were ruling in Alba, more than a hundred and sixty years after the Trojan war, as Cassius has written² about Homer and Hesiod in the first book of his *Annals*, but about a hundred and sixty years before the founding of Rome, as Cornelius Nepos says of Homer in the first book of his *Chronicles*.³

Well then, we are told that Solon, one of the famous sages,⁴ drew up laws for the Athenians when Tarquinius Priscus was king at Rome,⁵ in the thirty-third year of his reign.⁶ Afterwards, when Servius Tullius was king,⁷ Pisistratus was tyrant at Athens, Solon having previously gone into voluntary exile, since he had not been believed when he predicted that tyranny. Still later, Pythagoras of Samos came to Italy, when the son of Tarquinius was king, he who was surnamed the Proud,⁸ and at that same time

logical evidence indicate the end of the twelfth century before our era as the time of the Homeric poems. See *Amer. Journ. of Phil.* xlvii (1925), pp. 26 ff.

¹ About 639-559 B.C. For the seven sages see vol. i, p. 10, n. 2.

² 616-578 B.C., traditional chronology.

³ See the critical note.

⁴ 578-534 B.C.

⁵ 534-510 B.C.

ATTIC NIGHTS OF AULUS GELLIUS

- occisus est Athenis ab Harmodio et Aristogitone Hipparchus, Pisistrati filius, Hippiae tyranni frater.
- 8 Archilochum autem Nepos Cornelius tradit, Tullo Hostilio Romae regnante, iam tunc fuisse poematis clarum et nobilem.
- 9 Ducentesimo deinde et sexagesimo anno post Romam conditam, aut non longe amplius, victos esse ab Atheniensibus Persas memoriae traditum est pugnam illam inclutam Marathoniam, Miltiade duce, qui post eam victoriam damnatus a populo Atheniensi in vinculis publicis mortem obiit. Tum Aeschylus Athenis tragoediarum poeta celebris fuit. Romae autem istis ferme temporibus tribunos et aediles tum primum per seditionem sibi plebes creavit ac non diu post Cn. Marcius Coriolanus exagitatus vexatusque a
- 10 tribunis plebi ad Vulscos, qui tum hostes erant, a rep. descivit bellumque populo Romano fecit.
- 11 Post deinde paucis annis Xerxes rex ab Atheniensibus et pleraque Graecia, Themistocle duce, navali proelio quod ad Salamina factum est victus fugatus-
- 12 que est. Inde anno fere quarto, Menenio Agrippa, M. Horatio Pulvillo consulibus, bello Veienti apud fluvium Cremeram Fabii sex et trecenti patricii cum familiis suis universi ab hostibus circumventi perierunt.

¹ 514 B.C.

² Frag. 4, Peter².

³ 673-641 B.C.

⁴ Flourished about 650 B.C.

⁵ 490 B.C., but Gellius, here following Nepos, puts it in 493.

⁶ He lived from 525 to 456 B.C.

⁷ 494 B.C.

⁸ Leuze suggests that Gellius so arranged his material as to show that at a time when the Greeks were fighting epoch-making battles the Romans were warring with comparatively insignificant Italian peoples.

⁹ 480 B.C. Gellius is here using a Varroian source; Nepos' date would be 483.

Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus and brother of the tyrant Hippias, was slain at Athens by Harmodius and Aristogeiton.¹ And Cornelius Nepos adds² that when Tullus Hostilius was king at Rome³ Archilochus was already illustrious and famous for his poems.⁴

Then, in the two hundred and sixtieth year after the founding of Rome, or not much later, it is recorded that the Persians were vanquished by the Athenians in the famous battle of Marathon under the lead of Miltiades,⁵ who after that victory was condemned by the Athenians and died in the public prison. At that time Aeschylus, the tragic poet, flourished at Athens.⁶ In Rome, at about the same time, the commons, as the result of a secession, for the first time elected their own tribunes and aediles;⁷ and not much later Gnaeus Marcius Coriolanus, harassed and exasperated by the tribunes of the commons, turned traitor to the republic and joined the Volscians, who were then our enemies,⁸ and made war upon the Roman people.

Then a few years later, King Xerxes was beaten and put to flight by the Athenians and a good part of Greece, under the lead of Themistocles, in the sea-fight at Salamis.⁹ About three¹⁰ years afterwards, in the consulship of Menenius Agrippa and Marcus Horatius Pulvillus, during the war with Veii, the patrician Fabii, three hundred and six in number, along with their dependents,¹¹ were all ambushed at the river Cremera and slain.

¹⁰ That is, in the fourth year; see note on xvii. 12. 5 (p. 252).

¹¹ Some 4000 in number. This was in 477 B.C.

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- 14 Iuxta ea tempora Empedocles Agrigentinus in
15 philosophiae naturalis studio floruit. Romae autem
per eas tempestates decemviros legibus scribundis
creatos constitit tabulasque ab his primo decem con-
scriptas, mox alias duas additas.
- 16 Bellum deinde in terra Graecia maximum Pello-
ponnensiacum, quod Thucydides memoriae mandavit,
coeptum est circa annum fere post conditam Romam
17 trecentessimam vicesimam tertiam. Qua tempestate
Olus Postumius Tubertus dictator Romae fuit, qui
filium suum, quod contra suum dictum in hostem
pugnauerat, securi necavit. Hostes tunc populi
18 Romani fuerunt Fidenates atque Aequi. In hoc
tempore nobiles celebresque erant Sophocles ac
deinde Euripides tragici poetae et Hippocrates
medicus et philosophus Democritus, quibus Socrates
Atheniensis natu quidem posterior fuit, sed quibus-
dam temporibus isdem vixerunt.
- 19 Iam deinde, tribunis militaribus consulari imperio
republicam Romae regentibus, ad annum fere con-
ditae urbis trecentessimam quadragesimam septimam,
triginta illi tyranni praepositi sunt a Lacedaemoniis
Atheniensibus et in Sicilia Dionysius superior tyran-
nidem tenuit, paucisque annis post Socrates Athenis
capitis damnatus est et in carcere veneno necatus.
- 20 Set¹ ea fere tempestate Romae M. Furius Camillus

¹ set, Q; *the other MSS. omit; et, Hertz.*

¹ Flourished about 450 B.C. In §§ 14–15 Leuze sees the chronology of Fabius Pictor.

² 451 B.C.

³ 431 B.C.

⁴ See note on § 11, above. Here the contrast is still more marked.

⁵ Born 469 B.C.

⁶ 407 B.C. They were first chosen in 444, but were com-

At about that time Empedocles of Agrigentum was eminent in the domain of natural philosophy.¹ But at Rome at that epoch it is stated that a board of ten was appointed² to codify laws, and that at first they compiled ten tables, to which afterwards two more were added.

Then the great Peloponnesian war began in Greece, which Thucydides has handed down to memory, about three hundred and twenty-three years after the founding of Rome.³ At that time Olus Postumius Tubertus was dictator at Rome, and executed his own son, because he had fought against the enemy contrary to his father's order. The people of Fidenae and the Aequians were then at war with the Roman people.⁴ During that period Sophocles, and later Euripides, were famous and renowned as tragic poets, Hippocrates as a physician, and as a philosopher, Democritus; Socrates the Athenian was younger than these,⁵ but was in part their contemporary.

Somewhat later, when the military tribunes with consular authority were in power⁶ at Rome, about the three hundred and forty-seventh year after the founding of the city, the notorious thirty tyrants were imposed upon the Athenians by the Lacedaemonians, and in Sicily the elder Dionysius was tyrant.⁷ A few years later, at Athens, Socrates was condemned to death and executed in prison by means of poison. At about the same time, at Rome,

pelled to resign. From 404 B.C. (407, Nepos) to 367 the series of military tribunes was interrupted by only two consular years. Gellius here records changes in the form of government of Athens, Syracuse and Rome.

⁷ 404 B.C.

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21 dictator fuit et Veios cepit; ac post non longo tem-
 22 pore bellum Senonicum fuit, cum Galli Romam
 praeter Capitolium ceperunt.

23 Neque multo postea Eudoxus astrologus in terra
 Graecia nobilitatus est Lacedaemoniique ab Athe-
 24 niensibus apud Corinthum superati duce Phormione,
 et M. Manlius Romae, qui Gallos in obsidione
 Capitolii obrepentes per ardua depulerat, convictus
 est consilium de regno occupando inisse, damnatus-
 que capitis e saxo Tarpeio, ut M. Varro ait, praeceps
 25 datus, ut Cornelius autem Nepos scriptum reliquit,
 verberando necatus est; eoque ipso anno, qui erat
 post reciperatam urbem septimus, Aristotelem philo-
 sophum natum esse memoriae mandatum est.

26 Aliquot deinde annis post bellum Senonicum The-
 bani Lacedaemonios duce Epaminonda apud Leuctra
 27 superaverunt ac brevi post tempore in urbe Roma
 lege Licinii Stolonis consules creari etiam ex plebe
 coepti, cum antea ius non esset nisi ex patriciis
 gentibus fieri consulem.

28 Circa annum deinde urbis conditae quadringente-
 simum Philippus, Amyntae filius, Alexandri pater,
 regnum Macedoniae adeptus est inque eo tempore
 29 Alexander natus est paucisque inde annis post Plato
 philosophus ad Dionysium Siciliae tyrannum posteri-
 30 orem profectus est; post deinde aliquanto tempore
 Philippus apud Chaeroneam proelio magno Athenien-

¹ 390 B.C.; 387, Varro.

² 429 B.C.

³ *Annales* iii, frag. 2, Peter². In 384 B.C.

⁴ *Chron.*, frag. 5, Peter².

⁵ 384 B.C.

⁶ 371 B.C.

⁷ 367 B.C.

⁸ 356 B.C.

⁹ 338 B.C.

Marcus Furius Camillus was dictator and took Veii. Not long afterwards came the war with the Senones, when the Gauls captured Rome with the exception of the Capitol.¹

Not long after these events the astronomer Eudoxus was famed in the land of Greece, the Lacedaemonians were defeated by the Athenians at Corinth under the lead of Phormio,² and at Rome Marcus Manlius, who during the siege of the Capitol had repulsed the Gauls as they were climbing up its steep cliffs, was convicted of having formed the design of making himself king. Marcus Varro says³ that he was condemned to death and hurled from the Tarpeian rock; but Cornelius Nepos has written⁴ that he was scourged to death. In the very same year, which was the seventh after the recovery of the city, it is recorded that the philosopher Aristotle was born.⁵

Next, some years after the war with the Senones, the Thebans defeated the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra⁶ under the lead of Epaminondas, and a little later in the city of Rome the law of Licinius Stolo provided for the elections of consuls also from the plebeians,⁷ whereas before that time it was not lawful for a consul to be chosen except from the patrician families.

Then, about the four hundredth year after the founding of the city, Philip, son of Amyntas and father of Alexander, became king of Macedonia. At that time Alexander was born,⁸ and a few years later the philosopher Plato went to the court of the younger Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily; then some little time afterwards Philip defeated the Athenians in the great battle at Chaeronea.⁹ At that time the

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31 ses vicit. Tum Demosthenes orator ex eo proelio salutem fuga quaesivit, cumque id ei quod fugerat probrose obiceretur, versu illo notissimo elusit :

“ Ἄνθρωπος,” inquit, “ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχήσεται.”

32 Postea Philippus ex insidiis occiditur ; at Alexander regnum adeptus ad subigendos Persas in Asiam
33 atque in Orientem transgressus est. Alter autem Alexander, cui cognomentum Molosso fuit, in Italiam venit, bellum populo Romano facturum—iam enim fama virtutis felicitatisque Romanae apud exterarum gentes enitescere inceperat—, sed priusquam bellum faceret, vita decessit. Eum Molossum, cum in Italiam transiret, dixisse accepimus se quidem ad Romanos ire quasi in andronitin, Macedonem ad
34 Persas quasi in gynaeconitin. Postea Macedo Alexander, pleraque parte orientali subacta, cum annos undecim regnavisset, obiit mortis diem.
35 Neque haut longe post Aristoteles philosophus et post aliquanto Demosthenes vita functi sunt isdem-
36 que ferme tempestatibus populus Romanus gravi ac diutino Samnitium bello conflictatus est consulesque Tiberius Veturius et Spurius Postumius, in locis iniquis apud Caudium a Samnitibus circumvallati ac subiugi missi, turpi foedere facto discesserunt, ob eamque causam, populi iussu Samnitibus per fetiales dediti, recepti non sunt.

37 Post annum deinde urbis conditae quadringentesimum fere et septuagesimum bellum cum rege Pyrrho

¹ Menander, *Monost.* 45.

³ 323 B.C.

⁴ 322 B.C.

² 336 B.C. Quint. xi. 2. 50

⁵ 322 B.C.

⁶ 321 B.C.

orator Demosthenes sought safety in flight from the battlefield, and when he was bitterly taunted with his flight he jestingly replied in the well-known verse :¹

The man who runs away will fight again.

Later Philip fell victim to a conspiracy ; but Alexander, who succeeded him,² crossed over into Asia and the Orient, to subdue the Persians. But another Alexander, surnamed Molossus, came into Italy intending to make war on the Roman people—for already the fame of Roman valour and success was beginning to be conspicuous among foreign nations—but he died before beginning the war. We have learned that on his way to Italy that Molossus said that he was going against the Romans as a nation of men, but the Macedonian was going against the Persians as one of women. Later, the Macedonian Alexander, having subdued the greater part of the east, died³ after a reign of eleven years. Not long after this the philosopher Aristotle ended his life,⁴ and a little later, Demosthenes ;⁵ at about that same time the Roman people engaged in a dangerous and protracted war with the Samnites and the consuls Tiberius Veturius and Spurius Postumius were surrounded by the Samnites in a perilous position near Caudium and being sent under the yoke were allowed to depart only when they had made a shameful treaty ;⁶ and when for that reason the consuls by vote of the people were surrendered to the Samnites through the fetial priests, they were not accepted.

Then, about four hundred and seventy years after the founding of the city, war was begun with king

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38 sumptum est. Ea tempestate Epicurus Atheniensis
 39 et Zeno Citiensis philosophi celebres erant, eodem-
 que tempore C. Fabricius Luscinus et Q. Aemilius
 Papus censores Romae fuerunt et P. Cornelium
 Rufinum, qui bis consul et dictator fuerat, senatu
 moverunt; causamque isti notae subscripserunt,
 quod eum comperissent argenti facti cenae gratia
 decem pondo libras habere.

40 Anno deinde post Romam conditam quadringente-
 simo ferme et nonagesimo, consulibus Appio Claudio,
 cui cognomentum Caudex fuit, Appii illius Caeci
 fratre, et Marco Fulvio Flacco, bellum adversum
 41 Poenos primum coeptum est, neque diu post Calli-
 machus, poeta Cyrenensis, Alexandriae apud Ptole-
 maeum regem celebratus est.

42 Annis deinde postea paulo pluribus quam viginti,
 pace cum Poenis facta, consulibus C.¹ Claudio Cen-
 thone, Appii Caeci filio, et M. Sempronio Tuditano,
 primus omnium L. Livius poeta fabulas docere Romae
 coepit post Sophoclis et Euripidis mortem annis
 plus fere centum et sexaginta, post Menandri annis
 43 circiter quinquaginta duobus. Claudium et Tudi-
 tanum consules secuntur Q. Valerius et C. Mamilius,
 quibus natum esse Q. Ennium poetam M. Varro in
 primo *De Poetis* libro scripsit eumque, cum septimum
 et sexagesimum annum haberet, duodecimum² *Anna-*
lem scripsisse, idque ipsum Ennium in eodem libro
 dicere.

44 Anno deinde post Romam conditam quingen-

¹ C. added by Hosius.

² duodevicesimum, *Mcruia*; xxii (*first x erased*), X; xvii,
L. Müller.

¹ 280 B.C.

⁴ 239 B.C.

² 264 B.C.

⁵ p. 259, Bipont.

³ 240 B.C.

Pyrrhus.¹ At that time Epicurus the Athenian and Zeno of Citium were famed as philosophers, and at the same time the censors at Rome, Gaius Fabricius Luscinus and Quintus Aemilius Papus, expelled from the senate Publius Cornelius Rufinus, who had twice been consul and dictator; and they recorded as the reason for that censure the fact that they had learned of his using ten pounds' weight of silverware at a dinner.

Then, in about the four hundred and ninetieth year after the founding of Rome, when the consuls were Appius Claudius, surnamed Caudex, brother of the celebrated Appius the Blind, and Marcus Fluvius Flaccus, the first war with the Carthaginians broke out,² and not long afterwards Callimachus, the poet of Cyrene, was famous at the court of king Ptolemy at Alexandria.

A little more than twenty years later, when peace had been made with the Carthaginians and the consuls were C. Claudius Centho, son of Appius the Blind, and Marcus Sempronius Tuditanus, the poet Lucius Livius was the very first to put plays upon the stage at Rome,³ more than a hundred and sixty years after the death of Sophocles and Euripides and about fifty-two years after the death of Menander. The consuls Claudius and Tuditanus were followed by Quintus Valerius and Gaius Mamilius, in whose year the poet Quintus Ennius was born,⁴ as Marcus Varro has written in the first book of his work *On Poets*; ⁵ and he adds that at the age of sixty-seven Ennius had written the twelfth *Book of the Annals*, and that Ennius himself says so in that same book.

Five hundred and nineteen years after the found-

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tesimo undevicesimo¹ Sp. Carvilius Ruga primus
 Romae de amicorum sententia divortium cum uxore
 fecit, quod sterila esset iurassetque apud censores,
 45 uxorem se liberum quaerundorum² causa habere,
 eodemque anno Cn. Naevius poeta fabulas apud
 populum dedit, quem M. Varro in libro *De Poetis*
 primo stipendia fecisse ait bello Poenico primo,
 idque ipsum Naevium dicere in eo carmine quod de
 eodem bello scripsit. Porcius autem Licinus serius³
 poeticam Romae coepisse dicit⁴ in his versibus :

Poénico belló secundo Músa pinnató gradu
 Íntulit se bélicosam in Rómuli gentém feram.

46 Ac deinde annis fere post quindecim bellum ad-
 47 versum Poenos sumptum est atque non nimium
 longe⁵ M. Cato orator in civitate et Plautus poeta
 48 in scaena floruerunt ; isdemque temporibus Diogenes
 Stoicus et Carneades Academicus et Critolaus Peri-
 pateticus ab Atheniensibus ad senatum populi
 49 Romani negotii publici gratia legati sunt. Neque
 magno intervallo postea Q. Ennius et iuxta Caecilius

¹ vicesimo tertio, iv. 3. 2. ² quaerundum, iv. 3. 2.

³ Porcium (Portium, δ ; Portum, X) autem Licinium
 servius, ω, corrected by Torrentius and Carrio.

⁴ dixit, Hertz ; Porcium . . . dicere, Ritschl, Schanz,
Rhein. Mus. liv. 19.

⁵ longe post (cf. § 35), sugg. by Hosius.

¹ 235 B.C. In iv. 3 Gellius gave the date as 231, following
 a different chronology. Dionysius of Halicarnassus agrees
 with the former (Varronian) chronology. On the formula
liberum quaerundorum causa see note on iv. 3. 2 (vol. i,
 p. 322).

² 235 B.C.

³ p. 259, Bipont.

⁴ Frag. 1, Bährens.

⁵ 218 B.C.

ing of Rome, Spurius Carvilius Ruga, at the advice of his friends, was the first Roman to divorce his wife, on the ground that she was barren and that he had taken oath before the censors that he married for the purpose of having children.¹ In that same year the poet Naevius exhibited plays to the people,² and Marcus Varro says³ in the first book of his work *On Poets* that Naevius served in the first Punic war and that the poet himself makes that statement in the poem which he wrote on that same war. But Porcius Licinius says⁴ in the following verses that Rome was later in taking up the poetic art:

In the second Punic war with winged flight
The Muse to Romulus' warrior nation came.

Then, about fifteen years later, war was begun with the Carthaginians,⁵ and not very long after that Marcus Cato was famous as a political orator and Plautus as a dramatic poet; and at that same time Diogenes the Stoic, Carneades the Academic, and Critolaus the Peripatetic were sent by the Athenians as envoys to the senate of the Roman people on public business. Not very long after this came Quintus Ennius, and then Caecilius and Terence,⁶ and afterwards Pacuvius⁷ and when

⁶ These three poets died respectively in 169, 168 and 159 B.C., before the coming of the envoys to Rome in 155 B.C. Since Gellius announced the second Punic war as his limit, Leuze believes that he added this section from memory.

⁷ Pacuvius (220-130 B.C.) was older than Terence, but outlived him. Terence's comedies were produced between 166 and 160 B.C.; he died in 159, but the date of his birth is uncertain.

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et Terentius et subinde et Pacuvius et Pacuvio iam sene Accius clariorque tunc in poematis eorum obtrectandis Lucilius fuit.

- 50 Sed progressi longius sumus, cum finem proposuerimus adnotatiunculis istis bellum Poenorum secundum.

BOOK XVII. XXI. 49-50

Pacuvius was already an old man, Accius and then Lucilius, who was still more famous through his criticisms of the poems of his predecessors.

But I have gone too far, since the limit that I set for these little notes was the second Punic war.

BOOK XVIII

LIBER OCTAVUS DECIMUS

I

Disputationes a philosopho Stoico et contra a Peripatetico, arbitro Favorino, factae; quaesitumque inter eos quantum in perficienda vita beata virtus valeret quantumque esset in his quae dicuntur extranea.

- 1 FAMILIARES Favorini erant duo quidam non in-
celebres in urbe Roma philosophi. Eorum fuit unus
2 Peripateticae disciplinae sectator, alter Stoicae. His
quondam ego acriter atque contente pro suis utrim-
que decretis propugnantibus, cum essemus una
omnes Ostiae cum Favorino, interfui. Ambulaba-
3 mus autem in litore, cum iam advesperasceret,
aestate anni novi.¹
4 Atque ibi Stoicus censebat et vitam beatam ho-
mini virtute animi sola et miseriam summam malitia
sola posse effici, etiamsi cetera bona omnia quae cor-
poralia et externa appellarentur virtuti deessent,
5 malitiae adessent. Ille contra Peripateticus miseriam
quidem vitam vitiis animi et malitia sola fieri con-
cedebat, sed ad complendos omnes vitae beatae
numeros virtutem solam nequaquam satis esse
existimabat, quoniam et corporis integritas sani-
tasque et honestus modus formae et pecunia familia-
ris² et bona existimatio ceteraque omnia corporis et
fortuna bona necessaria viderentur perficiendae
vitae beatae.

¹ nova, *Salmasius*; novi, ω; molli, *Damsté*.

² fortunae et pecuniae reiue familiaris, *Madvig*; res familiaris, *Damsté*; but cf. iii. 17. 1.

BOOK XVIII

I

Discussions held by a Stoic philosopher and in opposition by a Peripatetic, with Favorinus as arbiter; and the question at issue was, how far virtue availed in determining a happy life and to what extent happiness was dependent on what are called external circumstances.

THERE were two friends of Favorinus, philosophers of no little note in the city of Rome; one of them was a follower of the Peripatetic school, the other of the Stoic. I was once present when these men argued ably and vigorously, each for his own beliefs, when we were all with Favorinus at Ostia. And we were walking along the shore in springtime, just as evening was falling.

And on that occasion the Stoic maintained¹ that man could enjoy a happy life only through virtue, and that the greatest wretchedness was due to wickedness only, even though all the other blessings, which are called external, should be lacking to the virtuous man and present with the wicked. The Peripatetic, on the other hand, admitted that a wretched life was due solely to vicious thoughts and wickedness, but he believed that virtue alone was by no means sufficient to round out all the parts of a happy life, since the complete use of one's limbs, good health, a reasonably attractive person, property, good repute, and all the other advantages of body and fortune seemed necessary to make a perfectly happy life.

¹ III. 56, Arn.

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- 6 Reclamabat hoc in loco Stoicus et, tamquam duas
ille res diversas poneret, mirabatur, quod, cum essent
malitia et virtus duo contraria, vita misera et beata
quoque aequae contraria, non servaret in utrisque vim
7 et naturam contrarii et ad miseriam quidem vitae
conficiendam satis valere malitiam solam putaret, ad
praestandam vero beatam vitam non satis solam esse
8 virtutem diceret. Atque id maxime dissidere neque
convenire dicebat, quod qui profiteretur vitam nullo
pacto beatam effici posse si virtus sola abesset, idem
contra negaret, beatam fieri vitam cum sola virtus
adesset, et quem daret haberetque virtuti absentem
honorem, eundem petenti atque praesenti adimeret.
- 9 Tum Peripateticus perquam hercule festiye: "Rogo
te," inquit, "cum bona venia respondeas an existi-
mes esse vini amphoram, cum abest ab ea unus
10 congius?" "Minime," inquit, "vini amphora dici
11 potest ex qua abest congius." Hoc ubi accepit
Peripateticus, "Unus igitur," inquit, "congius am-
phoram facere dici debebit, quoniam, cum deest ille
unus, non fit amphora vini et, cum accessit, fit
amphora. Quod si id dicere absurdum est, uno
congio solo fieri amphoram, itidem absurdum est
una sola virtute vitam fieri beatam dicere, quoniam,
cum virtus abest, beata esse vita numquam potest."¹
- 12 Tum Favorinus aspiciens Peripateticum, "Est qui-

¹ possit, or quamquam for quoniam, *Skutsch*.

¹ Somewhat less than 6 gallons.

² A little less than 6 pints.

Here the Stoic made outcry against him, and maintaining that his opponent was advancing two contrary propositions, expressed his surprise that, since wickedness and virtue were two opposites, and a wretched and a happy life were also opposites, he did not preserve in each the force and nature of an opposite, but believed that wickedness alone was sufficient to cause an unhappy life, at the same time declaring that virtue alone was not sufficient to guarantee a happy life. And he said that it was especially inconsistent and contradictory for one who maintained that a life could in no way be made happy if virtue alone were lacking, to deny on the other hand that a life could be happy when virtue alone was present, and thus to take away from virtue when present and demanding it, that honour which he gave and bestowed upon virtue when lacking.

Thereupon the Peripatetic, in truth very wittily, said: "Pray pardon me, and tell me this, whether you think that an amphora¹ of wine from which a congius² has been taken, is still an amphora?" "By no means," was the reply, "can that be called an amphora of wine, from which a congius is missing." When the Peripatetic heard this, he retorted: "Then it will have to be said that one congius makes an amphora of wine, since when that one is lacking, it is not an amphora, and when it is added, it becomes an amphora. But if it is absurd to say that an amphora is made from one single congius, it is equally absurd to say that a life is made happy by virtue alone by itself, because when virtue is lacking life can never be happy."

Then Favorinus, turning to the Peripatetic, said:

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- dem," inquit, "argutiola haec qua de congio vini
usus es exposita in libris; sed, ut scis, captio magis
lepida quam probum aut simile argumentum videri
13 debet. Congius enim, cum deest, efficit quidem ne
sit iustae mensurae amphora; sed cum accedit et
additur, non ille unus facit amphoram, sed supplet.
14 Virtus autem, ut isti dicunt, non accessio neque
supplementum, sed sola ipsa vitae beatae instar est
et propterea beatam vitam sola una, cum adest,
facit."
15 Haec atque alia quaedam minuta magis et nodosa,
tamquam apud arbitrum Favorinum, in suam uterque
16 sententiam conferebant. Sed cum iam prima fax
noctis et densiores esse tenebrae coepissent, prosecuti
Favorinum in domum, ad quam devertebat, dis-
cessimus.

II

Cuiusmodi quaestionum certationibus Saturnalia ludicra
Athenis agitare soliti simus; atque inibi expressa quaedam
sophismata et aenigmata oblectatoria.

- 1 SATURNALIA Athenis agitabamus hilare prorsum ac
modeste, non, ut dicitur, "remittentes animum"—
nam "remittere," inquit Musonius, "animum quasi
amittere est"—, sed demulcentes eum paulum atque
2 laxantes iucundis honestisque sermonum inlecta-
tionibus. Conveniebamus autem ad eandem cenam
conplusculi, qui Romani in Graeciam veneramus
quique easdem auditiones eosdemque doctores cole-
3 bamus. Tum qui et cenulam ordine suo curabat,
praemium solvendae quaestionis ponebat librum

¹ p. 133, Hense.

² Cf. note on vii. 13. 2.

“This clever turn which you have used about the congius of wine is indeed set forth in the books; but, as you know, it ought to be regarded rather as a neat catch than as an honest or plausible argument. For when a congius is lacking, it indeed causes the amphora not to be of full measure; but when it is added and put in, it alone does not make, but completes, an amphora. But virtue, as the Stoics say, is not an addition or a supplement, but it by itself is the equivalent of a happy life, and therefore it alone makes a happy life, when it is present.”

These and some other minute and knotty arguments each advanced in support of his own opinion, before Favorinus as umpire. But when the first night-lights appeared and the darkness grew thicker, we escorted Favorinus to the house where he was putting up; and when he went in, we separated.

II

What kind of questions we used to discuss when spending the Saturnalia at Athens; and some amusing sophistries and enigmas.

WE used to spend the Saturnalia at Athens very merrily yet temperately, not “relaxing our minds,” as the saying is—for, as Musonius asserts,¹ to relax the mind is like losing it—but diverting our minds a little and relieving them by the delights of pleasant and improving conversation. Accordingly, a number of us Romans who had come to Greece, and who attended the same lectures and devoted ourselves to the same teachers, met at the same dinner-table. Then the one who was giving the entertainment in his turn,² offered as a prize for solving a problem

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- veteris scriptoris vel Graecum vel Latinum et coronam e lauro plexam, totidemque res quaerebat quot homines istic eramus; cumque eas omnis exposuerat, rem locumque dicendi sors dabat.
- 4 Quaestio igitur soluta corona et praemio donabatur, non soluta autem tramittebatur ad eum qui sortito
- 5 successerat, idque in orbem vice pari servabatur. Si nemo dissolvebat, corona eius quaestionis deo cuius
- 6 id festum erat dicabatur. Quaerebantur autem res huiuscemodi: aut sententia poetae veteris lepide obscura, non anxie, aut historiae antiquioris requisito, aut decreti cuiuspiam ex philosophia perperam invulgati purgatio, aut captionis sophisticae solutio, aut inopinati rariorisque verbi indagatio, aut tempus item in verbo perspicuo obscurissimum.
- 7 Itaque nuper quaesita esse memini numero septem, quorum prima fuit enarratio horum versuum, qui sunt in *Saturis* Quinti Enni uno multifariam verbo concinniter implicati. Quorum exemplum hoc est:

Nám qui lepidé postulat álterum frustrári,
Quém frustratúr, frustra eum dicit frustra ésse ;
Nám si se ¹ frústrari quém frustras séntit,
Quí frustratur frustrast, sí non ille frústra est.²

- 8 Secunda quaestio fuit quonam modo audiri atque accipi deberet, quod Plato, in civitate quam in libris

¹ nam si se *suggested by Hosius*; nam qui sese, *MSS.*

² ille frustra est, *Skutsch.*

¹ vv. 59 ff., Vahlen².

² Rendered as follows by R. J. E. Tiddy in Gordon, *English Literature and the Classics*, p. 206: "The man who thinks to score a pretty score off another, says that he has scored off him off whom he would score—but he hasn't all the same. For he who thinks he's scoring, but isn't all the same, is scored off himself—and so the other scores."

the work of some old Greek or Roman writer and a crown woven from laurel, and put to us as many questions as there were guests present. But when he had put them all, the question which each was to discuss and the order of speaking were determined by lot. Then, when a question was correctly answered, the reward was a crown and a prize; if it was not correctly answered, it was passed on to the next in the allotment, and this process was repeated throughout the circle. If no one could answer a particular question, the crown was dedicated to the god in whose honour the festival was held. Now the questions that were proposed were of this kind: an obscure saying of some early poet, amusing rather than perplexing; some point in ancient history; the correction of some tenet of philosophy which was commonly misinterpreted, the solution of some sophistical catch, the investigation of a rare and unusual word, or of an obscure use of the tense of a verb of plain meaning.

And I recollect that once seven questions were put, the first of which was an explanation of these verses in the *Saturae* of Quintus Ennius,¹ in which one word is very neatly used in many different senses. They run as follows:

Who tries with craft another to deceive,
 Deceives himself, if he says he's deceived
 Whom he'd deceive. For if whom you'd deceive
 Perceives that he's deceived, the deceiver 'tis
 Who is deceived, if t'other's not deceived.²

The second question was how it ought to be understood and interpreted that Plato in the *State*

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suis condidit, κοινὰς τὰς γυναῖκας, id est communes esse mulieres, censuit et praemia viris fortissimis summisque bellatoribus posuit saviationes puerorum
 9 et puellarum. Tertio in loco hoc quaesitum est, in quibus verbis captionum istarum fraus esset et quo pacto distingui resolvique possent: "Quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua," item altera captio: "quod ego sum, id tu non es; homo ego sum:¹ homo igitur tu
 10 non es." Quaesitum ibi est quae esset huius quoque sophismatis resolutio: "Cum mentior et mentiri me
 11 dico, mentior an verum dico?" Postea quaestio istaec fuit, quam ob causam patricii Megalensibus
 12 mutitare soliti sint, plebes Cerealibus. Secundum ea hoc quaesitum est: verbum "verant," quod significat "vera dicunt," quisnam poetarum veterum
 13 dixerit? Sexta quaestio fuit, "asphodelum" cuiusmodi herba sit, quod Hesiodus in isto versu posuerit:

Νήπιον, οὐδὲ ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλέον ἤμισυ παντός
 Οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν μαλάχῃ τε καὶ ἀσφοδέλῳ μέγ' ὄρειαν,

et quid item Hesiodus se dicere sentiat, cum dimidium plus esse toto dicit. Postrema quaestionum

¹ homo . . . sum supplied by Hertz (sed homo sum igitur, Q).

¹ *Rep.*, p. 457, etc.; 460, 468.

² The festival of Magna Mater, on April 4, established in 204 B. C.

³ The festival of Ceres, on April 19.

⁴ *Works and Days*, 40. Cf. Horace, *Odes*, i. 31. 16:

me pascunt olivae,

Me cichorea levesque malvae.

⁵ Hesiod means that a simple and frugal life is the best. He had shared his father's property with his brother Perses;

which he planned in his books¹ said *κοινὰς τὰς γυναῖκας*, that is, declared that women "should be common property," and that the rewards of the bravest men and the greatest warriors should be the kisses of boys and maidens. In the third place this was asked, in what words the fallacy of the following catches consisted and how they could be made out and explained: "What you have not lost, that you have. You have not lost horns; therefore you have horns." Also another catch: "What I am, that you are not. I am a man; therefore you are not a man." Then it was inquired what was the solution of this sophistry: "When I lie and admit that I lie, do I lie or speak the truth?" Afterwards this question was put, why the patricians are in the habit of entertaining one another on the Megalensia,² and the plebeians on the Cerealia.³ Next came this question: "What one of the early poets used the verb *verant*, in the sense of 'they speak the truth'?" The sixth question was, what kind of plant the "asphodel" was, which Hesiod mentioned in the following lines:⁴

O fools! who know not how much half exceeds
the whole,⁵

Or that the asphodel and mallow make fine food.

And also what Hesiod meant when he said that the half was more than the whole. The last of all the

but Peres went to law and through the partiality of the judges got possession of the whole inheritance. He soon wasted it, and Hesiod, through his thrift, was able to come to his help. Hence the expression became proverbial. Cicero, on seeing a bust of his brother Quintus, who was of short stature, said: "Half of my brother is greater than the whole." (Macrob. *Sat.* ii. 3. 4.)

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omnium haec fuit: "Scripserim," "legerim," "venerim," cuius temporis verba sint, praeteriti an futuri an utriusque?

- 15 Haec ubi ordine quo dixi proposita atque singulis sorte ductis disputata explanataque sunt, libris coronisque omnes donati sumus, nisi ob unam
16 quaestionem, quae fuit de verbo "verant." Nemo enim tum commeminerat, dictum esse a Q. Ennio id verbum in tertio decimo *Annalium* in isto versu:

Satin vates verant aetate in agunda?

Corona igitur huius quaestionis deo feriarum istarum Saturno datast.

III

Quid Aeschines rhetor, in oratione qua Timarchum de inpudicitia accusavit, Lacedaemonios statuuisse dixerit super sententia probatissima, quam improbatissimus homo dixisset.

- 1 AESCHINES, vel acerrimus prudentissimusque oratorum qui apud contiones Atheniensium floruerunt, in oratione illa saeva criminosaque et virulenta, qua Timarchum de inpudicitia graviter insigniterque accusabat, nobile et inlustre consilium Laedaemoniis dedisse dicit virum indidem civitatis eiusdem principem, virtute atque aetate magna praeditum.
- 2 "Populus," inquit, "Lacedaemonius de summa republica sua, quidnam esset utile et honestum

¹ v. 380, Vahlen².

² *In Timarch.* 180.

questions was this: of what tense the verbs *scripserim*, *legerim* and *venerim* are, perfect or future, or both.

When these questions had been put in the order that I have mentioned, and had been discussed and explained by the several guests on whom the lots fell, we were all presented with crowns and books, except for the one question about the verb *verant*. For at the time no one remembered that the word was used by Quintus Ennius in the thirteenth book of his *Annals* in the following line: ¹

Do seers speak truth (*verant*), predicting life's
extent?

Therefore the crown for this question was presented to Saturn, the god of that festival.

III

What the orator Aeschines, in the speech in which he accused Timarchus of unchastity, said that the Lacedaemonians decided about the praiseworthy suggestion of a most unpraiseworthy man.

AESCHINES, the most acute and sagacious of the orators who gained renown in the Athenian assemblies, in that cruel, slanderous and virulent speech in which he severely and directly accused Timarchus of unchastity, says that a man of advanced years and high character, a leader in that State, once gave noble and distinguished counsel to the Lacedaemonians.

“The people of Lacedaemon,” he says,² “were deliberating as to what was honourable and expedient in a matter of great moment to their State.

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3 deliberabat. Tum exurgit sententiae dicendae gratia
homo quispiam turpitudine pristinae vitae diffama-
tissimus, sed lingua tunc atque facundia nimium
4 quanto praestabilis. Consilium quod dabat, quod-
que oportere fieri suadebat, acceptum ab universis
et conplacitum est futurumque erat ex eius sententia
5 populi decretum. Ibi unus ex illo principum ordine
quos Lacedaemonii, aetatis dignitatisque maiestate,
tamquam arbitros et magistros disciplinae publicae
verebantur, commoto irritatoque animo exilit, et
'Quaenam,' inquit, 'Lacedaemonii, ratio aut quae
tandem spes erit urbem hanc et hanc rempublicam
salvam inexpugnabilemque esse diutius posse, si
huiuscemodi anteactae vitae hominibus consiliariis
utemur? Quod si proba istaec et honesta sententia
est, quaeso vos, non sinamus eandem dehonestari
6 turpissimi auctoris contagio.' Atque ubi hoc dixit,
elegit virum fortitudine atque iustitia praeter alios
praestantem, sed inopi lingua et infacundum, iussit-
que eum consensu petituque omnium eandem illam
sententiam disertis viri cuiusmodi posset verbis dicere,
ut nulla prioris mentione habita, scitum atque
decretum populi ex eius unius nomine fieret qui
7 id¹ ipsum denuo dixerat. Atque ita, ut suaserat
8 prudentissimus senex, factum est. Sic bona sen-
tentia mansit, turpis auctor mutatus est."

¹ qui id, *J. P. Gronov*; quod, *ω*.

¹ Cf. Cic. *De Senectute*, 20, apud Lacedaemonios quidem
ii qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt, sic etiam
nominantur, senes, referring to the *γερουσία*.

Then there arose, for the purpose of giving his opinion, a man notorious for the baseness of his past life, but at the same time highly eminent for his eloquence and oratory. The advice which he gave, and the course which he said ought to be followed, were approved and accepted by all, and a decree of the people was about to be passed in accordance with his opinion. Thereupon one of that body of leading citizens whom the Lacedaemonians, because of the prestige of their age and rank, revered as judges and directors of public policy,¹ sprang up in a spirit of anger and vexation, and said: 'What prospect, Lacedaemonians, or what hope, pray, will there be that this city and this State can longer be secure and invincible, if we follow counsellors whose past life is like that of this man? Even if this advice is honourable and noble, let us not, I pray you, allow it to be disgraced by the pollution of its most shameful author.' And when he had said this, he selected a man conspicuous before all others for his courage and justice, but a poor speaker and without eloquence, and bade him, with the consent and at the request of all, to deliver that opinion of the eloquent man in the best language he could command, in order that, without mention of the former speaker, the vote and decree of the people might be passed under the name of him alone who had last made that proposition. And the action which that most sagacious old man had recommended was taken. So the good advice endured, but its base author was displaced."

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IV

Quod Sulpicius Apollinaris praedicantem quendam a sese uno Sallusti historias intellegi inlusit, quaestione proposita quid verba ista apud Sallustium significarent: "incertum, stolidior an vanior."

- 1 Cum iam adolescentuli Romae praetextam et puerilem togam mutassemus magistrosque tunc nobis nosmet ipsi exploratiores quaereremus, in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, cum ibi in multorum hominum coetu Apollinaris Sulpicius, vir in memoria nostra praeter alios doctus, iactatorem quempiam et venditorem Sallustianae lectionis inrisit inlusitque genere illo facetissimae dissimulationis, qua
- 2 Socrates ad sophistas utebatur. Nam cum ille se unum et unicum lectorem esse enarratoremque Sallustii diceret neque primam tantum cutem ac speciem sententiarum, sed sanguinem quoque ipsum ac medullam verborum eius eruere atque introspicere penitus praedicaret, tum Apollinaris amplecti venerarique se doctrinas illius dicens: "Per," inquit, "magister optume, exoptatus mihi nunc venis cum
- 3 sanguine et medulla Sallusti verborum. Hesterno enim die quaerebatur ex me quidnam verba haec eius in quarto *Historiarum* libro de Cn. Lentulo scripta significant, de quo incertum fuisse ait,
- 4 stolidiorne esset an vanior," eaque ipsa verba, uti sunt a Sallustio scripta, dixit: "At Cn. Lentulus patriciae gentis; collega eius, cui cognomentum

¹ *Hist.* iv. 1, Maur.

IV

How Sulpicius Apollinaris made fun of a man who asserted that he alone understood Sallust's histories, by inquiring the meaning of these words in Sallust: *incertum, stolidior an vanior*.

WHEN I was already a young man at Rome, having laid aside the purple-bordered toga of boyhood, and was on my own account seeking masters of deeper knowledge, I happened to be with the booksellers in Shoemaker's Street at the time when Sulpicius Apollinaris, the most learned man of all within my memory, in the presence of a large gathering made fun of a boastful fellow who was parading his reading of Sallust, and turned him into ridicule with that kind of witty irony which Socrates used against the sophists. For when the man declared that he was the one and only reader and expositor of Sallust, and openly boasted that he did not merely search into the outer skin and obvious meaning of his sentences, but delved into and thoroughly examined the very blood and marrow of his words, then Apollinaris, pretending to embrace and venerate his learning, said: "Most opportunely, my good master, do you come to me now with the blood and marrow of Sallust's language. For yesterday I was asked what in the world those words of his meant which he wrote in the fourth book of his *Histories* about Gnaeus Lentulus, of whom he says that it is uncertain whether he was more churlish or more unreliable"; and he quoted the very words, as Sallust wrote them:¹ "But Gnaeus Lentulus, his colleague, surnamed Clodianus, a man of patrician family—and it is not at all easy to say whether he

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Clodiano fuit, perincertum stolidior an vanior, legem de pecunia quam Sulla emptoribus bonorum remiserat exigenda promulgavit."

- 5 Quaesitum ergo ex se Apollinaris neque id se dissolvere potuisse adseverabat, quid esset "vanior" et quid "stolidior," quoniam Sallustius sic ea separasse atque opposuisse inter se videretur, tamquam diversa ac dissimilia nec eiusdem utraque vitii forent, ac propterea petebat uti se doceret significationes utriusque vocis et origines.
- 6 Tum ille rictu oris labearumque ductu contemni a se ostendens et rem de qua quaereretur et hominem ipsum qui quaereret, "Priscorum," inquit, "et remotorum ego verborum medullas et sanguinem, sicuti dixi, perspicere et elicere soleo, non istorum quae proculcata vulgo et protrita sunt. Ipso illo quippe Cn. Lentulo 'stolidior' est et 'vanior' qui ignorat eiusdem stultitiae esse vanitatem et stoliditatem." Sed ubi hoc dixit, media
- 8 ipsa sermonum reliquit et abire coepit. Nos deinde eum tenebamus urgebamusque, et cumprimis Apollinaris, ut de vocabulorum vel differentia vel, si ei ita videretur, similitudine plenius apertiusque dissereret et, ut ne sibi invideret discere volenti, orabat.
- 9 Atque ille, se iam plane inludi ratus, negotium
- 10 sibi esse causatur et digreditur. Nos autem postea ex Apollinari didicimus, "vanos" proprie dici, non ut vulgus diceret, desipientis aut hebetes aut ineptos, sed, ut veterum doctissimi dixissent, men-

was more churlish or more unreliable—proposed a bill for exacting the money which Sulla had remitted to the purchasers of property.”

Apollinaris therefore asserted that it was asked of him, and that he had not been able to answer the question, what was meant by *vanior* and what by *stolidior*, since Sallust seemed to have separated the words and contrasted them with each other, as if they were different and unlike and did not both designate the same fault; and therefore he asked that the man would tell him the meaning and origin of the two words.

Then the other, showing by a grin and a grimace that he despised both the subject of the inquiry and the questioner himself, said: “I am accustomed to examine and explain the marrow and blood of ancient and recondite words, as I said, not of those which are in common use and trite. Surely a man is more worthless and stupid than Gnaeus Lentulus himself, if he does not know that *vanitas* and *stoliditas* indicate the same kind of folly.” But having said that, he left us in the very midst of our discussion and began to sneak off. Then we laid hold on him and pressed him, and in particular Apollinaris begged him to discourse at greater length and more plainly upon the difference, or, if he preferred, on the similarity of the words, and not to begrudge the information to one who was eager to learn.

Then the fellow, realizing by this time that he was being laughed at, pleaded an engagement and made off. But we afterwards learned from Apollinaris that the term *vani* was properly applied, not as in common parlance to those who were foolish or dull or silly, but, as the most learned of the ancients

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daces et infidos et levia inaniaque pro gravibus et veris astutissime componentes; "stolidos" autem vocari non tam stultos et excordes quam taetros¹ et molestos et inlepidos, quos Graeci *μοχθηροὺς καὶ φορτικούς* dicerent. Etyma quoque harum vocum et origines scriptas esse dicebat in libris Nigidianis.

Quas requisitas ego et repertas cum primarum significationum exemplis, ut commentariis harum *Noctium* inferrem, notavi et intulisse iam me aliquo in loco commentationibus istis existimo.

V

Quod Q. Ennius in septimo *Annali* "quadrupes eques" ac non "quadrupes equus," ut legunt multi, scriptum reliquit.

- 1 CUM Antonio Iuliano rhetore, viro hercle bono et facundiae florentis, complures adolescentuli, familiares eius, Puteolis aestivarum feriarum ludum et iocum in litteris amoenioribus et in voluptatibus pudicis honestisque agitabamus. Atque
- 2 ibi tunc Iuliano nuntiatur, *ἀναγνώστην* quendam, non indoctum hominem, voce admodum scita et canora Ennii *Annales* legere ad populum in teatro.
- 3 "Eamus," inquit, "auditum nescio quem istum Ennianistam"; hoc enim se ille nomine appellari volebat.

¹ castros, Z; stautros, Q; austeros, Hertz.

¹ Fr. 45, Swoboda. *Vanus* is related to *vacare* and *vacuus*; Eng. "want"; *stolidus* to *stolo*, "dullard," from the root *stel-*, "stand," "be stiff."

had used them, to liars, deceivers, and those who cleverly devised light and empty statements in place of those which were true and earnest. But that those were called *stolidi* who were not so much foolish and witless as austere, churlish and disagreeable, such men as the Greeks called *μοχθηροί*, "ugly fellows," and *φορτικοί*, "common" or "vulgar folk." He also said that the roots and derivations of these words were to be found in the books of Nigidius.¹

Having sought for these words and found them, with examples of their earliest meanings, I made a note of them, in order to include them in the notes contained in these *Nights*, and I think that I have already introduced them somewhere among them.²

V

That Quintus Ennius, in the seventh book of his *Annals*, wrote *quadrupes eques*, and not *quadrupes equus*, as many read it.

A NUMBER of us young men, friends of his, were at Puteoli with the rhetorician Antonius Julianus, a fine man in truth and of distinguished eloquence, and we were spending the summer holidays in amusement and gaiety, amid literary diversions and seemly and improving pleasures. And while we were there, word was brought to Julianus that a certain reader, a man not without learning, was reciting the *Annals* of Ennius to the people in the theatre in a very refined and musical voice. "Let us go," said he, "to hear this 'Ennianist,' whoever he may be"; for that was the name by which the man wished to be called.

¹ viii. 14.

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- 4 Quem cum iam inter ingentes clamores legentem invenissemus—legebat autem librum ex *Annalibus* Ennii septimum—, hos eum primum versus perperam pronuntiantem audivimus:

Denique vi magna quadrupes equus¹ atque
elephanti
Proiciunt sese,

neque multis postea versibus additis, celebrantibus eum laudantibusque omnibus, discessit.

- 5 Tum Iulianus egrediens e theatro: “Quid vobis,” inquit, “de hoc anagnosta et de quadrupede equo videtur? sic enim profecto legit:

Denique vi magna quadrupes equus atque ele-
phanti
Proiciunt sese.

- 6 Ecquid putatis, si magistrum praelectoremque habuisset alicuius aeris,² ‘quadrupes equus’ dicturum fuisse ac non ‘quadrupes eques,’ quod ab Ennio ita scriptum relictumque esse nemo unus literarum veterum diligens dubitavit?” Cumque aliquot eorum qui aderant “quadrupes equus” apud suum quisque grammaticum legisse se dicerent et mirarentur quidnam esset “quadrupes eques,” “Vellem vos,” inquit, “optimi iuvenes, tam accurate Q. Ennium legisse quam P. Vergilius legerat, qui hunc eius versum secutus in *Georgicis* suis ‘equitem’ pro ‘equo’ posuit his in versibus:

¹ eques, *Vahlen*.

² auris, *Damste*.

¹ vv. 232 ff. *Vahlen*².

² iii. 115.

BOOK XVIII. v. 4-7

When at last we had found him reading amid loud applause—and he was reading the seventh book of the *Annals* of Ennius—we first heard him wrongly recite the following lines: ¹

Then with great force on rush the four-footed
horse (*equus*)
And elephants,

and without adding many more verses, he departed amid the praises and applause of the whole company.

Then Julianus, as he came out of the theatre, said: "What think you of this reader and his four-footed horse? For surely he read it thus:

Denique vi magna quadrupes equus atque
elephanti
Proiciunt sese.

Do you think that, if he had had a master and instructor worth a penny, he would have said *quadrupes equus* and not *quadrupes eques*? For no one who has given any attention to ancient literature doubts that Ennius left it written in that way." When several of those who were present declared that they had read *quadrupes equus*, each with his own teacher, and wondered what was the meaning of *quadrupes eques*, Julianus rejoined: "I could wish, my worthy young friends, that you had read Quintus Ennius as accurately as did Publius Vergilius, who, imitating this verse of his in *The Georgics*, used *eques* for *equus* in these lines: ²

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Frena Pelethronii Lapithae gyrosque dedere
Impositi dorso atque equitem docuere sub armis
Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos.

In quo loco equitem, si quis modo non inscite
inepteque argutior sit, nihil potest accipi aliud nisi
8 'equum'; pleraque enim veterum aetas et hominem
equo insidentem et equum cui¹ insideretur 'equi-
9 tem' dixerunt. Propterea 'equitare' etiam, quod
verbum e vocabulo 'equitis' inclinatum est, et
homo equo utens et equus sub homine gradiens
10 dicebatur. Lucilius adeo, vir adprime linguae
Latinae sciens, 'ecum equitare' dicit his versibus:

Quis hunc currere equum nos atque equitare
videmus,
His equitat curritque; oculis equitare videmus;
Ergo oculis equitat.

11 Sed enim contentus," inquit, "ego his non fui et,
ut non turbidae fidei nec ambiguae, sed ut purae
liquentisque esset, 'equus'ne an 'eques' scriptum
Ennius reliquisset, librum summae atque reverendae
vestustatis, quem fere constabat Lampadionis manu
emendatum, studio pretioque multo unius versus
inspiciendi gratia conduxit et 'eques,' non 'equus,'
scriptum in eo versu inveni."

¹ cui, *Skutsch*; qui, ω (quo, π¹).

¹ Julianus gave this meaning to *equitem*, but the modern editors give it the usual one of "horseman."

² vv. 1284 ff. Marx, who reads *ecum* for *equum*.

³ Similar sophistries were indulged in by Chrysippus (*Diog. Laert.* vii. 180 ff.) and other philosophers. See Marx *ad loc.*

⁴ C. Octavius Lampadio edited the *Bellum Punicum* of

BOOK XVIII. v. 7-11

Thessalian Lapiths, high on horses' back,
Gave us the bit and circling course, and taught
The horse,¹ full armed, to gallop o'er the
plain
And round his paces proud.

In this passage, unless one is foolishly and sillily captious, *equitem* can be taken in no other sense than that of 'horse,' for many of the early writers called the man who sat upon a horse *equus* and also the horse on which he sat. Hence *equitare* also, which is derived from the word *equus*, *equitis*, was said both of the man who rode the horse and of the horse which carried the man. Lucilius, indeed, a man conspicuous for his command of the Latin language, says *equum equitare* in these lines:²

With what we see the courser run and trot,
With this he runs and trots. Now, 'tis with
eyes
We see him trot; hence with his eyes he
trots.³

"But," said Apollinaris, "I was not content with these examples, and in order that it might not appear uncertain and doubtful, but clear and evident, whether Ennius wrote *equus* or *equus*, I procured at great trouble and expense, for the sake of examining one line, a copy of heavy and venerable antiquity, which it was almost certain had been edited by the hand of Lampadio;⁴ and in that copy I found *equus* and not *equus* written in that line."

Naevius and divided the poem into seven books; see Suet. *Gr.* ii. (*L. C. L.* ii, p. 399). Apparently he also edited Ennius.

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- 12 Hoc tum nobis Iulianus et multa alia lucide simul et adfabuliter dixit. Sed eadem ipsa post etiam in pervulgatis commentariis scripta offendimus.

VI

Quod Aelius Melissus, in libro cui titulum fecit *De Loquendi Proprietate*, quem, cum ederet, cornum esse copiae dicebat, rem scripsit neque dictu neque auditu dignam, cum differre "matronam" et "matrem familias" existimavit differentia longe vanissima.

- 1 AELIUS MELISSUS in nostra memoria fuit Romae summi quidem loci inter grammaticos id¹ temporis; sed maiore in litteris erat iactantia et σοφιστεία
2 quam opera. Is praeter alia quae scripsit compluria, librum composuit, ut tum videbatur cum
3 est editus, doctrinae inclutae. Ei libro titulus est ingentis cuiusdam inlecebrae ad legendum; scriptus quippe est *De Loquendi Proprietate*. Quis adeo existimet loqui se recte atque proprie posse, nisi illas Melissi proprietates perdidicerit?
4 Ex eo libro verba haec sunt: "'Matrona' est quae semel peperit, quae saepius, 'mater familias'; sicuti sus quae semel peperit, 'porcetra,' quae
5 saepius, 'scrofa.'" Utrum autem hoc de matrona ac de matrefamilias Melissus excogitaverit ipse et coniectaverit, an scriptum ab alio quo legerit,
6 hariolis profecto est opus. Nam de "porcetra"

¹ id, *Falster*; et, γ; s; (= sed), δ; sui, *Damsté*.

This at the time Julianus explained to us, along with other problems, clearly and courteously. But afterwards I ran upon the very same remarks in some very well-known handbooks.

VI

That Aelius Melissus, in the book to which he gave the title *On Correctness of Speech*, and which on its publication he called a horn of plenty, wrote something that deserves neither to be said nor heard, when he expressed the opinion that *matrona* and *mater familias* differ in meaning, thus making a distinction that is wholly groundless.

WITHIN my memory Aelius Melissus held the highest rank among the grammarians of his day at Rome; but in literary criticism he showed greater boastfulness and sophistry than real merit. Besides many other works which he wrote, he made a book which at the time when it was issued seemed to be one of remarkable learning. The title of the book was designed to be especially attractive to readers, for it was called *Correct Language*. Who, then, would suppose that he could speak correctly or with propriety unless he had learned those rules of Melissus?

From that book I take these words: "*Matrona*, 'a matron,' is a woman who has given birth once; she who has done so more than once is called *mater familias*, 'mother of a family'; just so a sow which has had one litter is called *porcetra*; one which has had more, *scrofa*." But to decide whether Melissus thought out this distinction between *matrona* and *mater familias* and that it was his own conjecture, or whether he read what someone else had written, surely requires soothsayers. For with regard to

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habet sane auctorem Pomponium in Atellania, quae
7 hoc eodem vocabulo inscripta est; sed "matronam"
non esse appellatam nisi quae semel peperit, neque
"matrem familias" nisi quae saepius, nullis veterum
8 scriptorum auctoritatibus confirmari potest. Enim-
vero illud impendio probabilius est quod idonei
vorum antiquarum enarratores tradiderunt, "ma-
tronam" dictam esse proprie quae in matrimonium
cum viro convenisset, quoad in eo matrimonio
maneret, etiamsi liberi nondum nati forent, dic-
tamque ita esse a matris nomine, non adepto iam,
sed cum spe et omine mox adipiscendi, unde ipsum
9 quoque "matrimonium" dicitur, "matrem" autem
"familias" appellatam esse eam solam quae in
mariti manu mancipioque aut in eius in cuius
maritus manu mancipioque esset, quoniam non in
matrimonium tantum, sed in familiam quoque ma-
riti et in sui heredis locum venisset.

VII

Quem in modum Favorinus tractaverit intempestivum
quendam¹ de verborum ambiguitatibus quaerentem;²
atque ibi, quot significationes capiat "contio."

1 DOMITIO, homini docto celebrique in urbe Roma
grammatico, cui cognomentum "Insano" factum

¹ Favorinum tractaverit intempestivus quidam, *J. Gronov*;
Domitius Favorinum tr. intempestive quaedam, *Boot*.

² querentem, *Damsté*.

¹ p. 295, Ribbeck².

porcetra he has, it is true, the authority of Pomponius in the Atellan farce which bears that very title ;¹ but that "matron" was applied only to a woman who had given birth once, and "mother of a family" only to one who had done so more than once, can be proved by the authority of no ancient writer. Indeed, that seems much more probable which competent interpreters of ancient terms have written, that "matron" was properly applied to one who had contracted a marriage with a man, so long as she remained in that state, even though children were not yet born to them ; and that she was so called from the word *mater*, or "mother," a state which she had not yet attained, but which she had the hope and promise of attaining later. *Matrimonium* itself, or "marriage," has the same derivation ; but that woman only is called "mother of the household" ² who is in the power and possession of her husband, or in the power and possession of the one under whose authority her husband is ; since she had come, not only into a state of wedlock, but also into the family of her husband and into the position of his heir.

VII

How Favorinus treated a man who made an unseasonable inquiry about words of ambiguous meaning ; and in that connection the different meanings of the word *contio*.

DOMITIUS was a learned and famous grammarian in the city of Rome, who was given the surname

² *Mater familias* is the feminine equivalent of *pater familias*. The latter was "father of the household" in authority, although he was not the actual father of all its members. In *C. I. L.* vi. 1035, Julia, wife of Septimius Severus, is called *mater Augusti nostri et castrorum et senatus et patriae*.

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- 2 est, quoniam erat natura intractabilior et morosior, ei Domitio Favorinus noster cum forte apud fanum Carmentis obviam venisset atque ego cum Favorino essem, "Quaeso," inquit, "te, magister, dicas mihi num erravi quod, cum vellem *δημηγορίας* Latine dicere, 'contiones' dixi? Dubito quippe et requiro an veterum eorum qui electius locuti sunt pro verbis
- 3 et oratione dixerit quis 'contionem.'" Tum Domitius voce atque vultu atrocior "Nulla," inquit, "prorsus bonae salutis spes reliqua est, cum vos quoque, philosophorum inlustrissimi, nihil iam aliud quam verba auctoritatesque verborum cordi habetis. Mittam autem librum tibi, in quo id reperias quod quaeris. Ego enim grammaticus vitae iam atque morum disciplinas quaero, vos philosophi mera estis, ut M. Cato ait, 'mortualia'; glosaria namque conligitis et lexicidia, res taetras et inanes et frivolas, tamquam mulierum voces praeficarum. Atque utinam," inquit, "muti omnes homines essemus! minus improbitas instrumenti haberet."
- 4 Cumque digressi essemus, "Non tempestive," inquit Favorinus, "hunc hominem accessimus. Videtur enim mihi *ἐπισήμως μαίνεσθαι*. Scitote," inquit, "tamen intemperiem istam quae *μελαγχολία* dicitur, non parvis nec abiectis ingeniis accidere, ἀλλὰ εἶναι σχεδόν τι τὸ πάθος τοῦτο ἥρωϊκόν et veritates plerumque fortiter dicere, sed respectum non habere μήτε καιροῦ μήτε μέτρου. Vel ipsum hoc quale existimatis quod nunc de philosophis dixit? Nonne,

¹ *Contio*, from *coventio* (= *conventio*) meant first an assembly, then a speech to an assembly, and finally the place of meeting. It is used in the sense of a speech by Cicero, Caesar, and other good writers.

² Frag. incert. 19, Jordan.

Insanus, or "The Madman," because he was by nature rather difficult and churlish. When our friend Favorinus, in my company, chanced to have met this Domitius at the temple of Carmentis, Favorinus said: "I pray you, master, tell me whether I was in error in saying *contiones*, when I wanted to turn *δημηγορίαί* into Latin; for I am in doubt and should be glad to be informed whether any of the men of old who spoke with special elegance used *contio* of words and of a speech."¹ Then Domitius, with excited voice and expression, replied: "There is absolutely no hope left of anything good, when even you distinguished philosophers care for nothing save words and the authority for words. But I will send you a book, in which you will find what you ask. For I, a grammarian, am inquiring into the conduct of life and manners, while you philosophers are nothing but *mortualia*, or 'winding sheets,' as Marcus Cato says:² for you collect glossaries and word-lists, filthy, foolish, trifling things, like the dirges of female hired mourners. And I could wish," said he, "that all we mortals were dumb! for then dishonesty would lack its chief instrument."

When we had left him, Favorinus said: "We approached this man at an unseasonable time. For he seems to me to be clearly mad. Know, however," said he, "that the disorder which is called *μελαγχολία*, or 'melancholia,' does not attack small or contemptible minds, but it is in a way a kind of heroic affliction and its victims often speak the truth boldly, but without regard to time or moderation. For example, what think you of this which he just said of philosophers? If Antisthenes or Diogenes

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si id Antisthenes aut Diogenes dixisset, dignum memoria visum esset?"

5 Misit autem paulo post Favorino librum quem promiserat—Verri, opinor, Flacci erat—, in quo scripta ad hoc genus quaestionis pertinentia haec fuerunt: "senatum" dici et pro loco et pro hominibus, "civitatem" et pro loco et oppido et pro iure quoque omnium¹ et pro hominum multitudine, "tribus" quoque et "decurias" dici et pro loco et pro iure et pro hominibus, "contionem" autem tria
6 significare: locum suggestumque unde verba fierent,
7 sicut M. Tullius in oratione quae inscripta est *Contra Contionem Q. Metelli*: "Escendi," inquit, "in
8 contionem; concursus est populi factus"; item significare coetum populi adsistentis, sicuti idem M. Tullius in *Oratore* ait: "Contiones saepe exclamare vidi, cum apte verba cecidissent. Etenim² expectant aures, ut verbis conligetur sententia"; item orationem ipsam quae ad populum diceretur.

Exempla³ in eo libro scripta non erant. Sed nos postea Favorino desideranti harum omnium significationum monumenta apud Ciceronem, sicut supra scripsi, et apud elegantissimos veterum reperta
9 exhibuimus; id autem quod potissimum expetebat, "contionem" esse dictam pro verbis et oratione, docui titulo Tulliani libri, qui a M. Cicerone inscriptus est *Contra Contionem Q. Metelli*, quo nihil

¹ civium, *Otho*; Quiritium, *Skutsch*; omnium *deleted by Vassis*.

² id enim, *Cic.*

³ exempla illa *suggested by Hosius*.

¹ Festus, p. xvi, Müller.

² Frag. 4, p. 946, Orelli.

³ § 168.

had said it, would it not have seemed worthy of remembrance?"

But a little later Domitius sent Favorinus the book which he had promised—I think it was one by Verrius Flaccus—in which the following was written with regard to questions of that kind:¹ that *senatus* (senate) was used both of a place and of persons; *civitas* (state) of a situation and a town, also of the rights of a community, and of a body of men; further that *tribus* (tribes) and *decuriae* (decuries) designated places, privileges and persons, and that *contio* had three meanings: the place and tribunal from which speaking was done, as Marcus Tullius in his speech, *In Reply to the Address of Quintus Metellius*, says:² "I mounted the tribunal (*contionem*); the people assembled." It also signifies an assembly of the people gathered together, since the same Marcus Tullius says in his *Orator*:³ "I have often heard audiences (*contiones*) cry out, when words ended in a proper rhythm; for the ears expect the thought to be expressed in harmonious words." It likewise designated the speech itself which was made to the people.⁴

Examples of these uses were not given in that book. But afterwards I found and showed to Favorinus at his request instances of all these meanings in Cicero, as I remarked above, and in the most elegant of the early writers; but that which he especially desired, an example of *contio* used for words and of a speech, I pointed out in the title of a book by Cicero, which he had called *In Reply to the Address of Quintus Metellus*; for there *Contionem*

⁴ See note 1, p. 320. Gellius has given the meanings in the wrong order.

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profecto significatur aliud quam ipsa quae a Metello dicta est oratio.

VIII

Ὅμοιοτέλευτα et ὁμοιόπτωτα atque alia id genus quae ornamenta orationis putantur inepta esse et puerilia, Lucili quoque versibus declarari.

- 1 Ὅμοιοτέλευτα et ἰσοκατάληκτα et πάρισα et ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque huiusmodi scitamenta, quae isti apirocali qui se Isocratios videri volunt in conlocandis verbis immodice faciunt et rancide, quam sint insubida et inertia et puerilia facetissime hercle
2 significat in quinto *Saturarum* Lucilius. Nam ubi est cum amico conquestus, quod ad se aegrotum non viseret, haec ibidem addit festiviter:

Quo me habeam pacto, tametsi non quaeris, docebo,
Quando in eo numero mansi¹ quo in maxima
non² est

Pars hominum . . .

Ut perisse velis quem visere nolueris, cum

Debueris. Hoc "nolueris" et "debueris" te

Si minus delectat (quod atechnon)³ et Isocratium⁴
hoc

σκληρῶδες que simul totum ac si συμμειρακιῶδες,⁵
Non operam perdo, si tu hic.

¹ mansi, ω; mansti, Nannius, Hosius.

² non, ω; nunc, Scaliger, Hosius.

³ atechnon or atexnon, ω; ἄτεχνον, Hosius.

⁴ Isocratium, Scaliger; eissocratium, δ; the other MSS. have eisocratium.

⁵ Lerodesque . . . miraciodes, Marx.

¹ vv. 181 ff. Marx.

² The poet has been ill, but still lives; cf. *abiit ad plures*, Petron. 42.

surely means nothing else than the speech itself which was delivered by Metellus.

VIII

That *ὁμοιοτέλευτα*, *ὁμοιόπτωτα*, and other devices of the kind which are considered ornaments of style, are silly and puerile, is indicated, among other places, in some verses of Lucilius.

LUCILIUS in the fifth book of his *Satires* shows, and indeed most wittily, how silly, useless, and puerile are *ὁμοιοτέλευτα*, or "words of the same ending," *ἰσοκατάληκτα*, or "words of the same sound," *πάρισα*, or "words exactly balanced," *ὁμοιόπτωτα*, or "words of the same case," and other niceties of that kind which those foolish pedants who wish to appear to be followers of Isocrates use in their compositions without moderation or taste. For having complained to a friend because he did not come to see him when he was ill, he adds these merry words:¹

Although you do not ask me how I am,
I'll tell you, since with those I still abide
Who of all mortals are the lesser part². . .
You are the slacker friend³ who'd wish him dead
Whom you'd not visit though it was your debit.
But if you chide this "visit" joined with "debit"
('Twas writ by chance), if you detest it all,
This silly, puerile, Isocratic⁴ stuff,
I'll waste no time on you,⁵ since such you are.⁶

² Marx suggests *Tu cessator malus, talis amicus* as the sense of the lacuna.

⁴ The *homoioteleuta* of Isocrates are mentioned, among others, by Cicero, *Orator*, 38.

⁵ That is, in deleting the jingle.

⁶ Such a friend as he has described.

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IX

Quid significet apud M. Catonem verbum "insecenda" quodque "insecenda" potius legendum sit quam, quod plerique existimat, "insequenda."

- 1 IN libro vetere, in quo erat oratio M. Catonis *De Ptolemaeo contra Thermum*, sic scriptum fuit: "Sed si omnia dolo fecit, omnia avaritiae atque pecuniae causa fecit, eiusmodi scelera nefaria, quae neque fando neque legendo audivimus, supplicium pro factis dare oportet." . . .
- 2 "Insecenda" ¹ quid esset quaeri coeptum. Tum ex his qui aderant alter litterator fuit, alter litteras sciens, id est alter docens, doctus alter. Hi duo
- 3 inter sese dissentiebant. Et grammaticus quidem contendebat, "insequenda" scribendum esse; ² "insequenda" enim scribi, inquit, "debet," ³ non "insecenda," quoniam "insequens" significat . . . traditumque esse "inseque" quasi "perge dicere" et "insequere" itaque ab Ennio scriptum in his versibus:

Inseque, Musa, manu Romanorum induperator
Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo."

- 4 Alter autem ille eruditior, nihil mendum, sed recte atque integre scriptum esse perseverabat et Velio Longo, non homini indocto, fidem esse ha-

¹ insecenda must have occurred in the lacuna.

² insequenda . . . esse added by Hertz.

³ debet added by Carrio.

¹ p. 42. 6, Jordan.

IX

The meaning of the word *insecenda* in Marcus Cato; and that *insecenda* ought to be read rather than *insequenda*, which many prefer.

IN an old book, containing the speech of Marcus Cato *On Ptolemy against Thermus*, were these words:¹ "But if he did everything craftily, everything for the sake of avarice and pelf, such abominable crimes as we have never heard of or read of, he ought to suffer punishment for his acts. . . ."

The question was raised what *insecenda* meant. Of those who were present at the time there was one who was a dabbler in literature and another who was versed in it; that is to say, one was teaching the subject, the other was learned in it.² These two disagreed with each other, the grammarian maintaining that *insequenda* ought to be written: "For," said he, "*insequenda* should be written, not *insecenda*, since *insequens* means . . . and *inseque* has come down to us in the sense of 'proceed to say,' and accordingly *insequor* was written by Ennius in the following verses:³

Proceed, O Muse, when Rome with Philip
warred,
To tell the valorous deeds our leaders wrought."

But the other, more learned, man declared that there was no mistake, but that it was written correctly and properly, and that we ought to trust Velius Longus, a man not without learning, who

¹ On the distinction between *litterator* and *litteratus* see Suet. *Gram.* iv. (ii, p. 401 f. *L.C.L.*).

² *Ann.* 326 f., Vahlen², who reads *insece*.

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bendam, qui in commentario quod fecisset *De Usu Antiquae Lectionis* scripserit non “inseque” apud Ennium legendum, sed “insece”; ideoque a veteribus, quas “narrationes” dicimus, “insectiones” esse appellatas; Varronem quoque versum hunc Plauti de *Menaechmis*:

Nihilo¹ minus esse videtur séctius quam sómnia,

sic enarrasse: “nihil magis narranda esse quam si ea essent somnia.” Haec illi inter se certabant.

5 Ego arbitror et a M. Catone “insecenda” et a Q. Ennio “insece” scriptum sine *u* littera. Offendi enim in bibliotheca Patrensi librum verae vetustatis Livii Andronici, qui inscriptus est Ὀδύσσεια, in quo erat versus primus cum hoc verbo sine *u* littera:

Virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum,
factus ex illo Homeri versu:

Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον.

6 Illic igitur aetatis et fidei magnae libro credo. Nam, quod in versu Plautino est: “sectius quam somnia,”
7 nihil in alteras partes argumenti habet. Etiam si veteres autem non “inseque,” sed “insece” dixerunt, credo, quia erat lenius leviusque, tamen eiusdem sententiae verbum videtur. Nam et “sequo”
8 et “sequor” et item “secta” et “sectio” consuetudine loquendi differunt; sed qui penitus inspexerit, origo et ratio utriusque una est.

¹ haec nihilo, *Plaut.* minus esse mihi videntur setius, *edd. Plaut.*

wrote in the commentary which he composed *On the Use of Archaic Terms*, that *inseque* should not be read in Ennius, but *insece*; and that therefore the early writers called what we term *narrationes*, or "tales," *insectiones*; that Varro also explained this verse from the *Menaechmi* of Plautus: ¹

Nihilo minus esse videtur sectius quam somnia,
as follows: "they seem to me no more worth telling than if they were dreams." Such was their discussion.

I think that both Marcus Cato and Quintus Ennius wrote *insecenda* and *insece* without *u*. For in the library at Patrae ² I found a manuscript of Livius Andronicus of undoubted antiquity, entitled *Ὀδύσσεια*, in which the first line contained this word without the letter *u*: ³

Tell me (*insece*), O Muse, about the crafty man,
translated from this line of Homer: ⁴

*Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον.

On that point then I trust a book of great age and authority. For the fact that the line of Plautus has *sectius quam somnia* lends no weight to the opposite opinion. However, even if the men of old did say *insece* and not *inseque*, I suppose because it was lighter and smoother, yet the two words seem to have the same meaning. For *sequo* and *sequor* and likewise *secta* and *sectio* differ in the manner of their use, but anyone who examines them closely will find that their derivation and meaning are the same.

² A city of Achaia, near the entrance to the Corinthian Gulf, modern Patras.

³ Frag. 1, Bährens.

⁴ *Odyss.* i. 1.

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9 Doctores quoque et interpretes vocum Graecarum :

"Αἰδρα μοι ἔννεπε," Μοῦσα

et :

"Ἔσπετε" νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι,

dictum putant, quod Latine "inseque" dicitur; namque in altero ν geminum, in altero σ esse
10 tralatum dicunt. Sed etiam ipsum illud "ἔπη,"
quod significat verba aut versus, non aliunde esse
dictum tradunt quam "ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔπεσθαι καὶ τοῦ
11 εἰπεῖν." Eadem ergo ratione antiqui nostri nar-
rationes sermonesque "insectiones" appellaverunt.

X

Errare istos qui in exploranda feбри venarum pulsus per-
temptari putant, non arteriarum.

1 IN Herodis, C. V., villam, quae est in agro Attico,
loco qui appellatur Cephisiae, aquis lucidis et¹
nemoribus frequentem, aestu anni medio conces-
2 seram. Ibi alvo mihi cita et accedente feбри rapida
3 decubueram. Eo Calvisius Taurus philosophus et
alii quidam sectatores eius cum Athenis visendi mei
gratia venissent, medicus, qui tum in his locis re-
pertus adsidebat mihi, narrare Tauro coeperat quid
incommodi pateret et quibus modulis quibusque
4 intervallis accederet febris decederetque. Tum in
eo sermone, cum iam me sinceriore corpusculo
factum diceret, "Potes," inquit Tauro, "tu quoque

¹ lucidis et, *Damsté*; educis, *Q*; et lucis et, *σ*; lucis
deleted by Hertz; laetis *suggested by Hosius*.

¹ *Odys.* i. 1.

² *Iliad* ii. 484, etc.

BOOK XVIII. ix. 9-x. 4

The teachers also and interpreters of Greek words think that in

ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα,¹

and

ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι²,

ἔννεπε and ἔσπετε are expressed by the Latin word *inseque*; for they say that in one word the *ν* is doubled, in the other changed to *σ*. And they also say that the word ἔπη, which means "words" or "verses," can be derived only ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔπεσθαι καὶ τοῦ εἰπεῖν, that is from "follow" and "say." Therefore for the same reason our forefathers called narrations and discourses *insecciones*.

X

That those persons are in error who think that in testing for fever the pulse of the veins is felt, and not that of the arteries.

IN the midst of the summer's heat I had withdrawn to the country house of Herodes, a man of senatorial rank, at a place in the territory of Attica which is called Cephisia, abounding in clear waters and groves. There I was confined to my bed by an attack of diarrhoea, accompanied by a high fever. When the philosopher Calvisius Taurus, and some others who were disciples of his, had come there from Athens to visit me, the physician who had been found there and who was sitting by me at the time, began to tell Taurus what discomfort I suffered and with what variations and intervals the fever came and went. Then in the course of the conversation remarking that I was now getting better, he said to Taurus: "You too may satisfy yourself of this, εἰς

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id ipsum comprehendere, εὖν ἄψῃ αὐτοῦ τῆς φλεβός, quod nostris verbis profecto ita dicitur: 'si attigeris venam illius.'"

- 5 Hanc loquendi imperitiam, quod venam pro arteria dixisset, cum in eo docti homines qui cum Tauro erant, tamquam in minime utili medico offendissent atque id murmure et vultu ostenderent, tum ibi Taurus, ut mos eius fuit, satis leniter: "Certi," inquit, "sumus, vir bone, non ignorare te quid 'vena' appelletur et quid 'arteria,' quod venae quidem suapte vi immobiles sint et sanguinis tantum demittendi gratia explorentur, arteriae autem motu atque pulsu suo habitum et modum
- 6 febrium demonstrent; sed, ut video, pervulgate magis quam inscite locutus es; non enim te solum, sed alios quoque itidem errantis audivi venam pro
- 7 arteria dicere. Fac igitur ut experiamur elegantiore esse te in medendo quam in dicendo, et cum dis bene volentibus opera tua sistas hunc nobis sanum atque validum quam citissime."
- 8 Hoc ego postea cum in medico reprehensum esse meminissem, existimavi non medico soli, sed omnibus quoque hominibus liberis liberaliterque institutis, turpe esse ne ea quidem cognovisse ad notitiam corporis nostri pertinentia, quae non altius occultiusque remota sunt et quae natura nobis tuendae valitudinis causa et in promptu esse et in propatulo voluerit; ac propterea, quantum habui temporis subsicivi, medicinae quoque disciplinae libros attigi, quos arbitrabar esse idoneos ad docendum, et ex his cum alia pleraque ab isto humanitatis usu non aliena, tum de venis quoque et arteriis didicisse videor ad hunc ferme modum:

ἄψη αὐτοῦ τῆς φλεβός, which in our language certainly means: *si attigeris venam illius*; that is, 'if you will put your finger on his vein.' "

The learned men who accompanied Taurus were shocked by this careless language in calling an artery a vein, and looking on him as a physician of little value, showed their opinion by their murmurs and expression. Whereupon Taurus, very mildly, as was his way, said: "We feel sure, my good sir, that you are not unaware of the difference between veins and arteries; that the veins have no power of motion and are examined only for the purpose of drawing off blood, but that the arteries by their motion and pulsation show the condition and degree of fever. But, as I see, you spoke rather in common parlance than through ignorance; for I have heard others, as well as you, erroneously use the term 'vein' for 'artery.' Let us then find that you are more skilled in curing diseases than in the use of language, and with the favour of the gods restore this man to us by your art, sound and well, as soon as possible."

Afterwards when I recalled this criticism of the physician, I thought that it was shameful, not only for a physician, but for all cultivated and liberally educated men, not to know even such facts pertaining to the knowledge of our bodies as are not deep and recondite, but which nature, for the purpose of maintaining our health, has allowed to be evident and obvious. Therefore I devoted such spare time as I had to dipping into those books on the art of medicine which I thought were suited to instruct me, and from them I seem to have learned, not only many other things which have to do with human experience, but also concerning veins and arteries what I

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- 9 “Vena” est conceptaculum sanguinis, quod ἀγγεῖον
medici vocant, mixti confusique cum spiritu naturali,
in quo plus sanguinis est, minus spiritus; “arteria”
est conceptaculum spiritus naturalis mixti confusi-
10 que cum sanguine, in quo plus spiritus est, minus
sanguinis; σφυγμός autem est intentio motus et
11 remissio in corde et in arteria naturalis, non arbi-
traria. Medicis autem veteribus oratione Graeca
ita definitus est: “Σφυγμός ἐστὶν διαστολή τε καὶ
συστολή ἀπροαίρετος ἀρτηρίας καὶ καρδίας.”

XI

Verba ex carminibus Furi Antiatis inscite a Cæsellio Vindice reprehensa; versusque ipsi in quibus ea verba sunt subscripti.

- 1 Non hercle idem sentio cum Caesellio Vindice,
grammatico, ut mea opinio est, hautquaquam ine-
2 rudito. Verum hoc tamen petulanter insciteque,
quod Furium, veterem poetam, dedecorasse linguam
Latinam scripsit huiuscemodi vocum fictionibus quae
mihi quidem neque abhorrere a poetica facultate
visae sunt neque dictu profatuque ipso taetrae aut
insuaves esse, sicuti sunt quaedam alia ab inlustribus
poetis ficta dure et rancide.
- 3 Quae reprehendit autem Caesellius Furiana haec
sunt: quod terram in lutum versam “lutescere”
dixerit et tenebras in noctis modum factas “noctescere”
et pristinas recipere vires “virescere,” et
quod ventus si¹ mare caerulum crispicans nitefacit
“purpurat” dixerit, et opulentum fieri “opulescere.”

¹ si suggested by Hosius; caerulum cum, Dziatzko.

may express as follows: A "vein" is a receptacle, or *ἀγγεῖον*, as the physicians call it, for blood mingled and combined with vital breath, in which the blood predominates and the breath is less. An "artery" is a receptacle for the vital breath mingled and combined with blood, in which there is more breath and less blood. *Σφυγμός* (pulsation) is the natural and involuntary expansion and contraction in the heart and in the artery. But the ancient Greek physicians defined it thus: "An involuntary dilation or contraction of the pulse and of the heart."

XI

Words from the poems of Furius of Antium which were ignorantly criticised by Caesellius Vindex; a quotation of the very verses which include the words in question.

I CERTAINLY do not agree with Caesellius Vindex, the grammarian, though in my opinion he is by no means without learning. But yet this was a hasty and ignorant statement of his, that the ancient poet Furius of Antium had degraded the Latin language by forming words of a kind which to me did not seem inconsistent with a poet's license nor to be vulgar or unpleasant to speak and utter, as are some others which have been harshly and tastelessly fashioned by distinguished poets.

The expressions of Furius which Caesellius censures are these: that he uses *lutescere* of earth which has turned into mud, *noctescere* of darkness that has arisen like that of night, *virescere* of recovering former strength, describes the wind curling the blue sea and making it shine by *purpurat*, and uses *opulescere* for becoming rich.

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- 4 Versus autem ipsos ex poematis Furianis, in quibus verba haec sunt, subdidi :

Sanguine diluitur tellus, cava terra lutescit.
Omnia noctescunt tenebris caliginis atrae.
Increscunt animi, virescit volnere virtus.
Sicut fulica levis¹ volitat super aequora classis,
Spiritus Eurorum viridis cum purpurat undas.
Quo magis in patriis possint opulescere campis.

XII

Morem istum veteribus nostris fuisse verba patiendi mutare ac vetere in agendi modum.

- 1 Id quoque habitum est in oratione facienda elegantiae genus, ut pro verbis habentibus patiendi figuram agentia ponerent ac deinde haec vice inter
2 sese mutua verterent. Iuventius in comoedia :

pallium (inquit) flocci non facio² ut splendeat an maculet.³

- 3 Nonne hoc inpendio venustius gratiusque est quam si diceret "maculetur"? Plautus etiam non dissimiliter :

Quid est?—Hoc rugat pállium, amictus non sum cómmode.

¹ sic fulica levius, *Beloe*.

² non facio, *added by Fleckeisen*.

³ splendeat an maculet, *Seyffert* : splendeat, δΟΠΧ.

BOOK XVIII. XI. 4—XII. 3

I have added the very lines from the poems of Furius in which these words occur: ¹

Blood floods the world, the deep earth turns to
mud (*lutescit*),
All becomes night (*noctescunt*) with darkness of
black gloom.
Their courage grows, valour's renewed (*virescit*)
by wounds.
The fleet, like sea-bird, lightly skims the deep,
The East Wind's breath empurples (*purpurat*) the
green surge.
That on their native plains they may grow rich
(*opulescere*).

XII

That our forefathers had the custom of changing passive verbs
and turning them into active.

This also used to be regarded as a kind of elegance
in composition, to use active verbs in place of those
which had a passive form and then in turn to
substitute the former for the latter. Thus Juventius
in a comedy says: ²

I care not if my cloak resplendent be, or spot. ³

Is not this far more graceful and pleasing than if
he said *maculetur*, "if it be spotted"? Plautus
also says in a similar way: ⁴

What's wrong?—This cloak doth wrinkle (*rugat*),
I'm ill clad.

¹ Frag. 1-6, Bährens.

² 5, Ribbeck³.

³ The line is corrupt, but with Seyffert's emendation fairly
clear.

⁴ Frag. fab. inc. xlv, Götz.

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- 4 Itidem Plautus "pulveret" dicit, quod non pulvere impleat, set ipsum pulveris plenum sit:

Exi tu, Dave, age, sparge; mundum hoc esse vestibulum volo.

Venus ventura est nostra, non hoc pulveret.

- 5 In *Asinaria* quoque "contemples" dicit pro "contempleris":

Meum caput contemples, si quidem e re consultas tua.

- 6 Cn. Gellius in *Annalibus*: "Postquam tempestas
7 sedavit, Atherbal taurum immolavit." M. Cato in
Originibus: "Eodem convenae complures ex agro
8 accessitavere. Eo res eorum auxit." Varro libris
quos ad Marcellum *De Lingua Latina* fecit: "In
priori verbo graves prosodiae, quae fuerunt, manent,
reliquae mutant," "mutant"¹ inquit elegantissime
9 pro "mutantur." Potest etiam id quoque ab eodem
Varrone in septimo *Divinarum* similiter dictum
videri: "Inter duas filias regum quid mutet, inter
10 Antigonom et Tulliam, est animadvertere." Verba
autem patiendi pro agentibus in omnibus ferme-
modum veterum scriptis reperiuntur. Ex quibus
sunt pauca ista, quae nunc meminimus: "muneror
te" pro "munero" et "significor" pro "significo"
et "sacrificor" pro "sacrifico" et "adsentior" pro
"adsentio" et "faeneror" pro "faenero" et "pig-
neror" pro "pignero" et alia istiusmodi pleraque,
quae, proinde ut in legendo fuerint obvia, nota-
buntur.

¹ mutant added by Carrio.

¹ *Id.* xlvi.

² v. 539.

³ Frag. 30, Peter ².

⁴ *Id.* 20.

⁵ Frag. 85, G. and S.

⁶ "Elegant" because it balances *manent*.

Also Plautus uses *pulveret*, not of making dusty, but of being dusty :¹

Go, sprinkle, slave ; I'd have this entrance neat.
My Venus comes, don't let the place show dust
(*pulveret*).

In the *Asinaria* he uses *contemples* for *contempleris* :²

Observe (*contemples*) my head, if you'd your interest
heed.

Gnaeus Gellius in his *Annals*³ writes : "After the storm quieted (*sedavit*) Adherbal sacrificed a bull" ; Marcus Cato in his *Origins* :⁴ "Many strangers came to that same place from the country. Therefore their wealth waxed (*auxit*)." Varro in the books which he wrote *On Latin Diction*, dedicated to Marcellus, said :⁵ "In the former word the accents that were grave remain so. The others change," where *mutant*, "change," is a very elegant expression for *mutantur*, "are changed."⁶ The same expression too seems to be used by Varro in the seventh book of his *Divine Antiquities* :⁷ "What a difference (*quid mutet*) there is between princesses may be seen in Antigone and Tullia." But passive verbs instead of active are found in the writings of almost all the men of the olden time. A few of these, which I recall now, are the following : *muneror te*, or "I reward you," for *munero* ; *significor*, or "I indicate," for *significo* ; *assentior*, or "I assent," for *assentio* ; *sacrificor*, or "I sacrifice," for *sacrifico* ; *faeneror*, or "I practise usury," for *faenero* ; *pigneror*, or "I take as a pledge," for *pignero*, and many others of the same kind, which will be noted as I meet them in reading.

⁷ Frag. 1, p. cxlv, Merkel.

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XIII

Quali talione Diogenes philosophus usus sit, pertemptatus a dialectico quodam sophismatio impudenti.

1 SATURNALIBUS Athenis alea quadam festiva et
2 honesta lusitabamus huiuscemodi: ubi convene-
ramus conplusculi eiusdem studii homines ad la-
vandi tempus, captiones quae "sophismata" appel-
lantur mente agitabamus easque, quasi talos aut
tesserulas, in medium vice sua quisque iaciebamus.
3 Captionis solutae aut parum intellectae praemium
4 poenave erat nummus unus sestertius. Hoc aere
conlecto, quasi manuario, cenula curabatur omnibus
5 qui eum lusum luseramus. Erant autem captiones
ad hoc fere exemplum, tametsi Latina oratione
non satis scite ac paene etiam inlepide exponuntur:
"Quod nix est, hoc grando non est; nix autem
alba est: grando igitur alba non est." Item aliud
non dissimile: "Quod homo est, non est hoc equus;
homo autem animal est: equus igitur animal non
6 est." Dicere ergo debebat qui ad sophisma dilu-
endum ac refellendum ritu aleatorio vocatus erat,
in qua parte quoque in verbo captio foret, quid
dari concedique non oporteret; nisi dixerat, nummo
singulo multabatur. Ea multa cenam iuvabat.
7 Libet autem dicere quam facete Diogenes so-
phisma id genus, quod supra dixi, a quodam
dialectico ex Platonis diatriba per conumeliam pro-
8 positum, remuneratus sit. Nam cum ita rogasset

XIII

The retort which the philosopher Diogenes made, when he was challenged by a logician with an impudent sophistry.

AT Athens during the Saturnalia we engaged in a pleasant and improving diversion of this kind: when a number of us who were interested in the same study had met at the time of the bath, we discussed the catch questions which are called "sophisms," and each one of us cast them before the company in his turn, like knuckle-bones or dice. The prize for solving a problem, or the penalty for failing to understand it, was a single sestertius. From the money thus collected, as if it had been won at dice, a little dinner was provided for all of us who had taken part in the game. Now the sophisms were somewhat as follows, although they cannot be expressed very elegantly in Latin, or even without clumsiness: "What snow is, that hail is not; but snow is white, therefore hail is not white." A somewhat similar one is this: "What man is, that a horse is not; man is an animal, therefore a horse is not an animal." The one who was called upon by the throw of the dice to solve and refute the sophistry was expected to tell in what part of the proposition and in what word the fallacy consisted, and what ought not to be granted and conceded; if he did not succeed, he was fined one sestertius. The fine contributed to the dinner.

I must tell you how wittily Diogenes paid back a sophism of that kind which I have mentioned above, proposed with insulting intent by a logician of the Platonic school. For when the logician had

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dialecticus: "Quod ego sum, id tu non es?" et Diogenes adnuisset, atque ille addidisset: "Homo autem ego sum," cum id quoque adsensus esset, contra dialecticus ita conclusisset: "Homo igitur tu non es," "Hoc quidem," inquit Diogenes, "falsum est, et si verum fieri vis, a me incipe."

XIV

Quid sit numerus "hemiolios," quid "epitritos"; et quod vocabula ista non facile nostri ausi sunt convertere in linguam Latinam.

- 1 FIGURAE quaedam numerorum, quas Graeci certis
- 2 nominibus appellant, vocabula in lingua Latina non
- 3 habent. Sed qui de numeris Latine scripserunt
- 4 Graeca ipsa dixerunt, fingere autem nostra, quoniam
- 5 id absurde futurum erat, noluerunt. Quale enim
- 6 fieri nomen posset "hemiolio" numero aut "epitrito"?
- 7 Est autem "hemiolios" qui numerum aliquem totum
- 8 in sese habet dimidiumque eius, ut tres ad duo, quin-
- 9 decim ad decem, triginta ad viginti; "epitritos" est
- 10 qui habet totum aliquem numerum et eiusdem partem
- 11 tertiam, ut quattuor ad tres, duodecim ad novem,
- 12 quadraginta ad triginta. Haec autem notare me-
- 13 minisseque non esse abs re visum est, quoniam
- 14 vocabula ista numerorum nisi intelleguntur, rationes
- 15 quaedam subtilissimae in libris philosophorum
- 16 scriptae percipi non queunt.

asked: "You are not what I am, are you?" and Diogenes had admitted it, he added: "But I am a man." And when Diogenes had assented to that also and the logician had concluded: "Then you are not a man," Diogenes retorted: "That is a lie, but if you want it to be true, begin your proposition with me."

XIV

What the number is which is called *hemiolios* and what *epitritos*; and that our countrymen have not rashly ventured to translate those words into Latin.

CERTAIN numerical figures which the Greeks call by definite terms have no corresponding names in Latin. But those who have written in Latin about numbers have used the Greek expressions and have hesitated to make up Latin equivalents, since that would be absurd. For what name could one give to a number which is said to be *hemiolios* or *epitritos*? But *hemiolios* is a number which contains in itself some other whole number and its half, as three compared with two, fifteen with ten, thirty with twenty; *epitritos* is a number which contains another whole number and its third part, as four compared with three, twelve with nine, forty with thirty. It does not seem out of place to note and to remember these numerical terms; for unless they are understood, some of the most subtle calculations recorded in the writings of the philosophers cannot be comprehended.

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XV

Quod M. Varro in herois versibus observaverit rem nimis
anxiae et curiosae observationis.

- 1 In longis versibus qui "hexametri" vocantur, item
in senariis, animadverterunt metrici primos duos
pedes, item extremos duos, habere singulos posse
integras partes orationis, medios haut umquam posse,
sed constare eos semper ex verbis aut divisis aut
2 mixtis atque confusis. M. etiam Varro in libris
Disciplinarum scripsit, observasse sese in versu
hexametro, quod omnimodo quintus semipes verbum
finiret et quod priores quinque semipedes aequae
magnam vim haberent in efficiendo versu atque alii
posteriores septem, idque ipsum ratione quadam
geometrica fieri disserit.

¹ See note on iv. 5. 6 (vol. i, p. 328).

² That is, the first two feet and the last two may consist
of undivided words, but the third and fourth are formed
either of words which are divided, or of parts of different

XV

That Marcus Varro in heroic verse noted a matter demanding very minute and careful observation.

IN the long lines called hexameters, and likewise in senarii,¹ students of metric have observed that the first two feet, and also the last two, may consist each of a single part of speech, but that those between may not, but are always formed of words which are either divided, or combined and run together.² Varro in his book *On the Arts*³ wrote that he had observed in hexameter verse that the fifth half-foot always ends a word,⁴ and that the first five half-feet are of equally great importance in making a verse with the following seven; and he argues that this happens in accordance with a certain geometrical ratio.

words. But that this rule is not invariable was shown by Muretus, *Variae Lectiones*, xi. 6.

¹ Fr. 116, G. and S.

⁴ That is, there is a caesura in the fifth foot, according to Varro.

BOOK XIX

LIBER NONUS DECIMUS

I

Responsio cuiusdam philosophi, interrogati quam ob causam
maris tempestate palluerit.¹

- 1 NAVIGABAMUS a Cassiopa Brundisium mare Ionium
2 violentum et vastum et iactabundum. Nox deinde
3 a latere saeviens navem undis compleverat. Tum
4 postea, complorantibus nostris omnibus atque in
5 sentina satis agentibus, dies quidem tandem inluxit.
6 Sed nihil de periculo neque de saevitia venti
remissum, quin turbines etiam crebriores et caelum
atrum et fumigantes globi et figurae quaedam nubium
metuendae quos "typhonas" vocabant, inpendere
inminereque ac depressurae navem videbantur.
- 4 In eadem fuit philosophus in disciplina Stoica
celebratus, quem ego Athenis cognoveram non parva
virum auctoritate satisque attente discipulos iuvenes
5 continentem. Eum tunc in tantis periculis inque
illo tumultu caeli marisque requirebam oculis, scire
cupiens quonam statu animi et an interritus intre-
6 pidusque esset. Atque ibi hominem conspicimus

¹ *Lemmata of Book xix omitted in ω; appear in various forms*
i

¹ A town in the north-eastern part of Coreyra, also called Cassiope.

² Typhon, according to Hesiod, was a son of Typhoeus

BOOK XIX

I

The reply of a certain philosopher, when he was asked why he turned pale in a storm at sea.

WE were sailing from Cassiopa¹ to Brundisium over the Ionian sea, violent, vast and storm-tossed. During almost the whole of the night which followed our first day a fierce side-wind blew, which had filled our ship with water. Then afterwards, while we were all still lamenting, and working hard at the pumps, day at last dawned. But there was no less danger and no slackening of the violence of the wind; on the contrary, more frequent whirlwinds, a black sky, masses of fog, and a kind of fearful cloud-forms, which they called *typhones*,² or "typhoons," seemed to hang over and threaten us, ready to overwhelm the ship.

In our company was an eminent philosopher of the Stoic sect, whom I had known at Athens as a man of no slight importance, holding the young men who were his pupils under very good control. In the midst of the great dangers of that time and that tumult of sea and sky I looked for him, desiring to know in what state of mind he was and whether he was unterrified and courageous. And then I beheld

(see note on xvii. 10. 9) and father of the winds; but by later poets he was identified with Typhos or Typhoeus. His name was given to the violent storms called typhoons.

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pavidum et expallidum,¹ ploratus quidem nullos, sicuti ceteri omnes, nec ullas huiusmodi voces cientem, sed coloris et voltus turbatione non multum a ceteris
 7 differentem. At ubi caelum enituit et deferbuit mare et ardor ille periculi deflagravit, accedit ad Stoicum Graecus quispiam dives ex Asia, magno, ut videbamus, cultu paratuque rerum et familiae, atque ipse erat multis corporis animique deliciis
 8 affluens. Is quasi inludens: "Quid hoc," inquit, "est, o philosophe, quod, cum in periculis essemus, timuisti tu et palluisti? Ego neque timui neque
 9 pallui." Et philosophus aliquantum cunctatus an respondere ei conveniret, "Si quid ego," inquit, "in tanta violentia tempestatum videor paulum pavefac-
 10 tus, non tu istius rei ratione audienda dignus es. Set tibi sane Aristippus,² ille Socratis discipulus, pro me responderit, qui in simili³ tempore a simillimo tui homine interrogatus quare philosophus timeret, cum ille contra nihil metueret, non eandem esse causam sibi atque illi respondit, quoniam is quidem esset non magnopere sollicitus pro anima nequissimi nebulonis, ipsum autem pro Aristippi anima timere."
 11 His tunc verbis Stoicus divitem illum Asiaticum
 12 a sese molitus est. Sed postea, cum Brundisium ad-ventaremus malaciaque esset venti ac maris, percontatus eum sum quaenam illa ratio esset pavoris sui, quam dicere ei supersedisset a quo fuerat non satis
 13 digne compellatus? Atque ille mihi placide et

¹ expallidum, *Hosius*; extrilidum, ω ; exterritum, *J. F. Gronov*; exalbidum, *Skutsch*; extimidum, *Georges*.

² Aristippius, *J. Gronov*; Aristippus, ω ; *Hertz* placed a lacuna after ille, suggesting egregius Socratis ille to fill it.

³ qui cum in simili, ω ; qui (in) consimili, suggested by *Hosius*.

the man frightened and ghastly pale, not indeed uttering any lamentations, as all the rest were doing, nor any outcries of that kind, but in his loss of colour and distracted expression not differing much from the others. But when the sky cleared, the sea grew calm, and the heat of danger cooled, then the Stoic was approached by a rich Greek from Asia, a man of elegant apparel, as we saw, and with an abundance of baggage and many attendants, while he himself showed signs of a luxurious person and disposition. This man, in a bantering tone, said: "What does this mean, Sir philosopher, that when we were in danger you were afraid and turned pale, while I neither feared nor changed colour?" And the philosopher, after hesitating for a moment about the propriety of answering him, said: "If in such a terrible storm I did show a little fear, you are not worthy to be told the reason for it. But, if you please, the famous Aristippus, the pupil of Socrates, shall answer for me,¹ who on being asked on a similar occasion by a man much like you why he feared, though a philosopher, while his questioner on the contrary had no fear, replied that they had not the same motives, for his questioner need not be very anxious about the life of a worthless coxcomb, but he himself feared for the life of an Aristippus."

With these words then the Stoic rid himself of the rich Asiatic. But later, when we were approaching Brundisium and sea and sky were calm, I asked him what the reason for his fear was, which he had refused to reveal to the man who had improperly addressed him. And he quietly and courteously replied: "Since you are desirous of knowing, hear

¹ *Frag. Phil. Graec.* ii. 407.16.

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- comiter : " Quoniam," inquit, " audiendi cupidus es, audi quid super isto brevi quidem, sed necessario et naturali pavore maiores nostri, conditores sectae Stoicae, senserint, vel potius," inquit, " lege ; nam et facilius credideris, si legas, et memineris magis."
- 14 Atque ibi coram ex sarcinula sua librum protulit Epicteti philosophi quintum Διαλέξεων, quas ab Arriano digestas congruere scriptis Ζήνωνος et Chrysippi non dubium est.
- 15 In eo libro Graeca scilicet oratione scriptam hanc sententiam legimus : " Visa animi, quas φαντασίας philosophi appellant, quibus mens hominis prima statim specie accidentis ad animum rei pellitur, non voluntatis sunt neque arbitrariae, sed vi quadam sua
- 16 inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda ; probationes autem, quas συγκαταθέσεις vocant, quibus eadem visa noscuntur, voluntariae sunt fiuntque hominum
- 17 arbitrato. Propterea cum sonus aliquis formidabilis aut caelo aut ex ruina aut repentinus nescio cuius periculi nuntius vel quid aliud est¹ eiusmodi factum, sapientis quoque animum paulisper moveri et contrahi et pallescere necessum est, non opinione alicuius mali praecepta, sed quibusdam motibus rapidis et inconsultis, officium mentis atque rationis praevertentibus.
- 18 Mox tamen ille sapiens ibidem τὰς τοιαύτας φαντασίας, id est visa istaec animi sui terrificae, non adprobat, hoc est οὐ συγκατατίθεται οὐδὲ προσεπιδοξάζει,² sed abicit respuitque nec ei metuendum esse in his
- 19 quicquam videtur. Atque hoc inter insipientis

¹ est, *J. Gronov* ; ex, δ ; γ omits.

² *Kronenberg* transfers οὐδὲ προσεπιδοξάζει to § 20, after συγκατατίθεται.

¹ Frag. 9, p. 408, Schenkl., *L.C.L.* II. 448 ff.

what our forefathers, the founders of the Stoic sect, thought about that brief but inevitable and natural fear, or rather," said he, "read it, for if you read it, you will be the more ready to believe it and you will remember it better." Thereupon before my eyes he drew from his little bag the fifth book of the *Discourses* of the philosopher Epictetus, which, as arranged by Arrian, undoubtedly agree with the writings of Zeno and Chrysippus.

In that book I read this statement, which of course was written in Greek¹: "The mental visions, which the philosophers call φαντασίαι or 'phantasies,' by which the mind of man on the very first appearance of an object is impelled to the perception of the object, are neither voluntary nor controlled by the will, but through a certain power of their own they force their recognition upon men; but the expressions of assent, which they call συγκαταθέσεις, by which these visions are recognized, are voluntary and subject to man's will. Therefore when some terrifying sound, either from heaven or from a falling building or as a sudden announcement of some danger, or anything else of that kind occurs, even the mind of a wise man must necessarily be disturbed, must shrink and feel alarm, not from a pre-conceived idea of any danger, but from certain swift and unexpected attacks which forestall the power of the mind and of reason. Presently, however, the wise man does not approve 'such phantasies,' that is to say, such terrifying mental visions (to quote the Greek, 'he does not consent to them nor confirm them'), but he rejects and scorns them, nor does he see in them anything that ought to excite fear. And they say that there is this difference between

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- sapientisque animum differre dicunt, quod insipiens, qualia sibi esse primo animi sui pulsu visa sunt saeva et aspera, talia esse vero putat et eadem incepta, tamquam si iure metuenda sint, sua quoque adsensione adprobat *καὶ προσεπιδοξάζει*: hoc enim verbo Stoici, 20 cum super ista re disserunt, utuntur. Sapiens autem, cum breviter et strictim colore atque vultu motus est, *οὐ συγκατατίθεται*, sed statum vigoremque sententiae suae retinet quam de huiuscemodi visis semper habuit, ut de minime metuendis, sed fronte falsa et formidine inani territantibus."
- 21 Haec Epictetum philosophum ex decretis Stoicorum sensisse atque dixisse, in eo quo dixi libro legimus adnotandaque esse idcirco existimavimus, ut rebus forte id genus quibus dixi obortis pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, non insipientis esse hominis neque ignavi putemus et in eo tamen brevi motu naturali magis infirmitati cedamus quam quod esse ea qualia visa sunt censeamus.

II

Ex quinque corporis sensibus duos esse cum beluis maxiem communes; quodque turpis et improba est voluptas quae ex auditu, visu odoratuque procedit, quae vero ex gustu tactuque est, rerum omnium foedissima est, cum hae duae bestiarum etiam sint, reliquae hominum tantum.

- 1 QUINQUE sunt hominum sensus, quos Graeci *αἰσθήσεις* appellant, per quos voluptas animo aut

the mind of a foolish man and that of a wise man, that the foolish man thinks that such 'visions' are in fact as dreadful and terrifying as they appear at the original impact of them on his mind, and by his assent he approves of such ideas as if they were rightly to be feared, and 'confirms' them; for *προσπειδοξάζει* is the word which the Stoics use in their discourses on the subject. But the wise man, after being affected for a short time and slightly in his colour and expression, 'does not assent,' but retains the steadfastness and strength of the opinion which he has always had about visions of this kind, namely that they are in no wise to be feared but excite terror by a false appearance and vain alarms."

That these were the opinions and utterances of Epictetus the philosopher in accordance with the beliefs of the Stoics I read in that book which I have mentioned, and I thought that they ought to be recorded for this reason, that when things of the kind which I have named chance to occur, we may not think that to fear for a time and, as it were, turn white is the mark of a foolish and weak man, but in that brief but natural impulse we yield rather to human weakness than because we believe that those things are what they seem.

II

That of the five senses of the body two in particular we share with beasts; and that pleasure which comes from hearing, sight and smell is base and reprehensible, but that which comes from taste and touch is the most shameful of all, since the last two are felt also by beasts, the others only by mankind.

MEN have five senses, which the Greeks call *αἰσθήσεις*, by which mental or bodily pleasure is

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corpori quaeri videtur: gustus, tactus, odoratus, visus, auditus. Ex his omnibus quae inmodice voluptas capitur, ea turpis atque improba existimatur.

2 Sed enim quae nimia ex gustu atque tactu est, ea voluptas, sicuti sapientes viri censuerunt, omnium rerum foedissima est, eosque maxime qui duabus istis beluinis voluptatibus sese dediderunt, gravissimi vitii vocabulis Graeci appellant vel ἀκρατεῖς vel ἀκολάστους; nos eos vel "incontinentes" dicimus vel "intemperantes": ἀκολάστους enim, si interpretari coactius velis, nimis id verbum insolens erit.

3 Istae autem voluptates duae gustus atque tactus, id est libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, solae sunt hominibus communes cum beluis et idcirco in pecudum ferorumque animalium numero habetur, quisquis est his ferinis voluptatibus prae-
4 vinctus; ceterae ex tribus aliis sensibus proficiscentes hominum esse tantum propriae videntur.

5 Verba super hac re Aristotelis philosophi adscripsi, ut vel auctoritas clari atque incluti viri tam infamibus nos voluptatibus deterreret: Διὰ τί οἱ κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἀφῆς ἢ γεύσεως ἡδονὴν¹ γιγνομένην, ἂν ὑπερβάλλωσιν, ἀκρατεῖς λέγονται; οἷ τε γὰρ περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἀκόλαστοι τοιοῦτοι,² οἷ τε περὶ τὰς τῆς τροφῆς ἀπολαύσεις· τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν τροφήν, ἀπ' ἐνίων μὲν ἐν τῇ γλώττῃ τὸ ἡδύ, ἀπ' ἐνίων δὲ ἐν τῷ λάρυγγι, διὸ καὶ Φιλόξενος γεράνου λάρυγγα³ εὐχετο ἔχειν· ἢ διὰ τὸ τὰς ἀπὸ τούτων γιγνομένας ἡδονὰς κοινὰς εἶναι ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ζώοις; ἄτε⁴ οὐσῶν κοινῶν,⁵ ἀτιμόταταί εἰσι καὶ μάλιστα ἢ μόναι ἐπονείδιστοι, ὡς τὸν⁶ ὑπὸ τούτων ἡττώ-

¹ ἡδονὴν, οὗ ἂν, *Arist.* ² τοιοῦτοι omitted by *MSS.* of *Arist.*

³ φάρυγγα, *Arist.* ⁴ ἄτε οὖν, *Arist.*

⁵ οὐσαι κοιναί, many *MSS.* of *Arist.* ⁶ ὥστε τόν, *Arist.*

¹ *Problemata*, xxviii. 7.

evidently sought : taste, touch, smell, sight, hearing. From all of these the enjoyment of any immoderate pleasure is regarded as base and reprehensible. But excessive pleasure from taste or touch in the opinion of philosophers is the basest of all things, and those in particular who have given themselves up to those two animal pleasures the Greeks call by terms of the gravest reproach either ἀκρατεῖς or ἀκόλαστοι ; we call them either *incontinentes* (incontinent) or *intemperantes* (intemperate) ; for if you should desire to have a closer translation of ἀκόλαστοι, the equivalent will be too unusual. But those two pleasures of taste and touch, namely, gluttony and venery, are the only ones common to man with the lower animals, and therefore whoever is enslaved to these beastly pleasures is regarded as in the number of brutes and beasts ; the remaining pleasures proceeding from the other three senses seem to be peculiar to man alone.

I have added the words of Aristotle the philosopher on this subject,¹ in order that the authority of that renowned and illustrious man might turn us from such shameful pleasures : “ Why are they called incontinent who indulge to excess in the pleasures of taste and touch ? For both those who are immoderate in venery and those who are immoderate in the enjoyment of food are such. But of the latter, some find this gratification in the tongue and others in the throat, and it was for that reason that Philoxenos prayed to have the throat of a crane. Is it because the pleasures derived from such sources are common to us with the other animals ? And being thus common they are the most dishonourable and more than the other pleasures, or alone, objects of

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μενον ψέγομεν καὶ ἀκρατῆ καὶ ἀκόλαστον λέγομεν διὰ τὸ
ὑπὸ τῶν χειρίστων ἡδονῶν ἠττᾶσθαι. οὐσῶν δὲ τῶν
αἰσθήσεων πέντε, τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ἀπὸ τῶν δύο μόνων τῶν
προειρημένων ἡδεται, κατὰ δὲ τὰς ἄλλας ἢ ὅλως οὐχ
6 ἡδεται ἢ κατὰ συμβεβηκὸς τοῦτο πάσχει. Quis igitur
habens aliquid humani pudoris voluptatibus istis
duabus coeundi atque comedendi, quae sunt homini
7 cum sue atque asino communes, gaudeat? Socrates
quidem dicebat multos homines propterea velle
vivere, ut ederent et biberent, se bibere atque esse,
8 ut viveret. Hippocrates autem, divina vir scientia,
de coitu venerio ita existimabat, partem esse quan-
dam morbi taeterrimi, quem nostri "comitialem"
dixerunt; namque ipsius verba haec traduntur: τὴν
συνουσίαν εἶναι μικρὰν ἐπιληψίαν.

III

Quod turpius est frigide laudari quam acerbius vituperari.

1 TURPIUS esse dicebat Favorinus philosophus exigue
atque frigide laudari quam insectanter et graviter
2 vituperari: "Quoniam," inquit, "qui maledicit et
vituperat, quanto id acerbius facit, tam maximo ille
pro inimico et iniquo ducitur et plerumque propterea
fidem non capit. Sed qui infecunde atque ieiune
laudat destitui a causa videtur et amicus quidem
creditur eius quem laudare vult, sed nihil posse
reperire quod iure laudet."

¹ See note on xvi. 4. 4.

reproach, so that we censure a man who is addicted to them and call him incontinent and incorrigible because he is enslaved to the meanest of pleasures. Now, there being five senses, the other animals are gratified by the two which have been mentioned only, but from the others they either enjoy no pleasure at all, or they merely experience it incidentally." Who, then, having any human modesty, would take pleasure in those two delights of venery and gluttony, which are common to man with the hog and the ass? Socrates indeed used to say that many men wish to live in order to eat and drink, but that he ate and drank in order to live. Hippocrates, moreover, a man of divine wisdom, believed of venery that it was a part of the horrible disease which our countrymen call *comitialis*, or "the election disease";¹ for these are his very words as they have come down to us: "that coition is a brief epilepsy."

III

That it is more disgraceful to be praised coldly than to be accused bitterly.

FAVORINUS the philosopher used to say that it was more shameful to be praised faintly and coldly than to be censured violently and severely: "For," said he, "the man who reviles and censures you is regarded as unjust and hostile towards you in proportion to the bitterness of his invective, and therefore he is usually not believed. But one who praises grudgingly and faintly seems to lack a theme; he is regarded as the friend of a man whom he would like to praise but as unable to find anything in him which he can justly commend."

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IV

Quamobrem venter repentino timore effluat; quare etiam ignis urinam lacessat.

1 ARISTOTELIS libri sunt, qui *Problemata Physica* in-
2 scribuntur, lepidissimi et elegantiarum omnigenus
3 referti. In his quaerit quam ob causam eveniat ut
4 quibus invasit repentinus rei magnae timor, plerum-
5 que alvo statim cita fiant. Item quaerit cur accidat
6 ut eum qui propter ignem diutius stetit libido urinae
7 lacessat. Ac de alvo quidem inter timendum prona
8 atque praecipiti causam esse dicit quod timor omnis
9 sit algificus, quem ille appellat ψυχροποιόν,¹ eaque
10 vi frigoris sanguinem caldoremque omnem de summa
11 corporis cute cogat penitus et depellat faciatque
12 simul ut qui timent, sanguine ex ore decedente,
13 pallescant. “Is autem,” inquit, “sanguis et calor
14 in intuma coactus movet plerumque alvum et
15 incitat.” De urina celebri, ex igni proximo facta,
16 verba haec posuit: Τὸ δὲ πῦρ διαχαλᾷ τὸ πεπηγός,²
17 ὡσπερ ἥλιος τὴν χιόνα.

V

Ex Aristotelis libris sumptum quod nivis aqua potui pessima sit; et quod ex nive crystallus concreatur.

1 IN Tiburte rus concesseramus hominis amici divitis aestate anni flagrantissima ego et quidam alii aequales

¹ ψυχροποιόν, not in Arist. ² πεπηγός ἐν τῷ σώματι, Arist.

¹ xxvii. 10; vii. 3.

² This is not what Aristotle said, but that water formed

IV

Why the bowels are loosened by sudden terror; also why fire provokes urine.

THERE is a work of Aristotle, entitled *Physical Questions*, which is most delightful, and filled with choice knowledge of all kinds. In this book he inquires¹ why it happens that those who are seized with sudden fear of some great catastrophe commonly suffer at once from looseness of the bowels. He also inquires why it happens that one who has stood for some time before a fire is overtaken with a desire to make water. And he says that the cause of the loosening and discharge of the bowels because of fear is due to the fact that all terror is cold-producing, or ψυχροποιός, as he calls it, and that by the effect of that cold it drives and expels all the blood and heat from the surface of the skin and at the same time causes those who fear to grow pale, because the blood leaves the face. "Now this blood and heat," he says, "being driven inwards, usually moves the bowels and stimulates them." For the frequent urinating caused by nearness to a fire he gave this reason: "The fire dissolves the solid matter, as the sun does snow."

V

A statement from the works of Aristotle, that snow-water is a very bad thing to drink; and that ice is formed from snow.²

IN the hottest season of the year with some companions and friends of mine who were students of from ice was unwholesome, see §§ 5 and 9. See crit. note 1, p. 362.

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et familiares mei, eloquentiae aut philosophiae secta-
2 tores. Erat nobiscum vir bonus ex peripatetica disci-
plina, bene doctus et Aristotelis unice studiosissimus.
3 Is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentes coerce-
bat severiusque increpabat. Adhibebat nobis auctori-
tates nobilium medicorum et cum primis Aristotelis
philosophi, rei omnis humanae peritissimi, qui aquam
nivalem frugibus sane et arboribus fecundam diceret,
sed hominibus potu nimio insalubrem esse tabemque
et morbos sensim atque in diem longam visceribus
inseminare.

4 Haec quidem ille ad nos prudenter et benivole et
adsidue dictitabat. Sed cum bibendae nivis pausa
fieret nulla, promit e bibliotheca Tiburti, quae tunc
in Herculis templo satis commode instructa libris
erat, Aristotelis librum eumque ad nos adfert et
“Huius saltem,” inquit, “sapientissimi viri verbis
credite ac desinite valitudinem vestram profligare.”

5 In eo libro scriptum fuit deterrimam esse potu
aquam e nive itemque solidius latiusque concretam
esse¹ eam, quam κρύσταλλον Graeci appellant; causa-
6 que ibi adscripta est huiuscemodi: “Quoniam, cum
aqua frigore aeris duratur et coit, necessum est fieri
evaporationem et quandam quasi auram tenuissimam
7 exprimi ex ea et emanare. Id autem,” inquit, “in
ea levissimum est quod evaporatur; manet autem
quod est gravius et sordidius et insalubrius, atque

¹ esse deleted by Vogel.

¹ Frag. 214, Rose.

eloquence or of philosophy, I had withdrawn to the country-place of a rich friend at Tibur. There was with us a good man of the Peripatetic school, well trained and especially devoted to Aristotle. When we drank a good deal of water made of melted snow, he tried to restrain us and rather severely scolded us. He cited us the authority of famous physicians and in particular of the philosopher Aristotle, a man skilled in all human knowledge, who declared that snow-water was indeed helpful to grain and trees, but was a very unwholesome drink for human beings, and that it gradually produced wasting diseases in the body, which made their appearance only after a long time.

This counsel he gave us repeatedly in a spirit of prudence and goodwill. But when the drinking of snow-water went on without interruption, from the library of Tibur, which at that time was in the temple of Hercules and was well supplied with books, he drew out a volume of Aristotle and brought it to us, saying: "At least believe the words of this wisest of men and cease to ruin your health."

In that book it was written¹ that water from snow was very bad to drink, as was also that water which was more solidly and completely congealed, which the Greeks call *κρύσταλλος*, or "clear ice"; and the following reason was there given for this: "That when water is hardened by the cold air and congeals, it necessarily follows that evaporation takes place and that a kind of very thin vapour, so to speak, is forced from it and comes out of it. But its lightest part," he said, "is that which is evaporated; what remains is heavier and less clean and wholesome,

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id, pulsu aeris verberatum, in modum coloremque
8 spumae candidae oritur. Sed aliquantum quod est
salubrius difflari atque evaporari ex nive indicium
illud est, quod¹ minor fit illo, quod ante fuerat
quam concreceret."

- 9 Verba ipsa Aristotelis ex eo libro pauca sumpsi
et adscripsi: Διὰ τί τὰ ἀπὸ χιόνος καὶ κρυστάλλων
ὑδατα φαῦλά ἐστιν; ὅτι παντὸς ὑδατος πηγνυμένου τὸ
λεπτότατον καὶ κουφότατον ἐξατμίζει. σημεῖον δέ, ὅτι
ἔλαττον γίνεται ἢ πρότερον, ὅταν τακῆ παγέν. ἀπελη-
λυθότος οὖν τοῦ ὑγιεινοτάτου, ἀνάγκη αἰεὶ, τὸ καταλει-
10 πόμενον χειρὸν εἶναι. Hoc ubi legimus, placuit honorem
doctissimo viro haberi Aristoteli. Atque ita postea
ego bellum et odium nivi indixi, alii indutias cum
ea varie factitabant.

VI

Quod pudor sanguinem ad extera diffundit, timor vero
contrahit.

- 1 IN *Problematis* Aristotelis philosophi ita scriptum
est: Διὰ τί οἱ μὲν αἰσχυνόμενοι ἐρυθριῶσιν, οἱ δὲ φοβού-
μενοι ὠχριῶσιν, παραπλησίων τῶν παθῶν ὄντων; ὅτι
τῶν μὲν αἰσχυνομένων διαχεῖται τὸ αἷμα ἐκ τῆς καρδίας
εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ μέρη τοῦ σώματος, ὥστε ἐπιπολάζειν τοῖς
δὲ φοβηθείσιν συντρέχει εἰς τὴν καρδίαν, ὥστε ἐκλείπειν
ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων μερῶν.
2 Hoc ego Athenis cum Tauro nostro legissem

¹ quod, *Hertz*; qui, ω.

¹ As Hannibal did against the Romans.

and this part, beaten upon by the throbbing of the air, takes on the form and colour of white foam. But that some more wholesome part is forced out and evaporated from the snow is shown by the fact that it becomes less than it was before it congealed."

I have taken a few of Aristotle's own words from that book, and I quote them: "Why is the water made from snow or ice unwholesome? Because from all water that is frozen the lightest and thinnest part evaporates. And the proof of this is that when it melts after being frozen, its volume is less than before. But since the most wholesome part is gone, it necessarily follows that what is left is less wholesome." After I read this, we decided to pay honour to the learned Aristotle. And so I for my part immediately declared war upon snow and swore hatred against it,¹ while the others made truces with it on various terms.

VI

That shame drives the blood outward, while fear checks it.

IN the *Problems* of the philosopher Aristotle is the following passage:² "Why do men who are ashamed turn red and those who fear grow pale; although these emotions are similar? Because the blood of those who feel shame flows from the heart to all parts of the body, and therefore comes to the surface; but the blood of those who fear rushes to the heart, and consequently leaves all the other parts of the body."

When I had read this at Athens with our friend

¹ Frag. 243, Rose.

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percontatusque essem quid de ratione ista reddita sentiret, "Dixit quidem," inquit, "probe et vere quid accideret diffuso sanguine aut contracto, sed
3 cur ita fieret non dixit. Adhuc enim quaeri potest quam ob causam pudor sanguinem diffundat, timor contrahat, cum sit pudor species timoris atque ita definiatur: 'timor iustae reprehensionis.' Ita enim philosophi definiunt: αἰσχύνη ἐστὶν φόβος δικαίου ψόγου."

VII

Quid sit "obesum"; nonnullaque alia prisca vocabula.

1 IN agro Vaticano Iulius Paulus poeta, vir bonus et rerum litterarumque veterum impense doctus, hereditolum tenue possidebat. Eo saepe nos ad sese vocabat et olusculis pomisque satis comiter copioseque in-
2 vitabat. Atque ita molli quodam tempestatis autumnae die ego et Iulius Celsinus, cum ad eum cenassemus et apud mensam eius audissemus legi Laevi *Alcestin* rediremusque in urbem sole iam fere occiduo, figuras habitusque verborum nove aut insigniter dictorum in Laeviano illo carmine ruminabamur et, ut quaeque vox indidem digna animadverti subvenerat, qua nos quoque possemus uti, memoriae mandabamus.

3 Erant autem verba quae tunc suppetebant, huiusmodi:

Corpore (inquit) pectoreque undique obeso ac
Mente exsensa tardigenuclo
Senio obpressum.

¹ This is characteristic of the archaistic period in which Gellius lived.

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Taurus and had asked him what he thought about that reason which had been assigned, he answered: "He has told us properly and truly what happens when the blood is diffused or concentrated, but he has not told us why this takes place. For the question may still be asked why it is that shame diffuses the blood and fear contracts it, when shame is a kind of fear and is defined by the philosophers as 'the fear of just censure.' For they say: αἰσχύνη ἐστὶν φόβος δικαίου ψόγου."

VII

The meaning of *obesus* and of some other early words.

THE poet Julius Paulus, a worthy man, very learned in early history and letters, inherited a small estate in the Vatican district. He often invited us there to visit him and entertained us very pleasantly and generously with vegetables and fruits. And so one mild day in autumn, when Julius Celsinus and I had dined with him, and after hearing the *Alcestis* of Laevius read at his table were returning to the city just before sunset, we were ruminating on the rhetorical figures and the new or striking use of words in that poem of Laevius', and as each word occurred that was worthy of notice with reference to its future use by ourselves,¹ we committed it to memory.

Now the passages which then came to mind were of this sort:²

Of chest and body wasted (*obeso*) everywhere,
Of mind devoid of sense and slow of pace,
With age o'ercome.

‡ Frag. 8, Bährens.

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“Obesum” hic notavimus proprie magis, quam usitate
 dictum pro exili atque gracilento; vulgus enim ἀκίρως
 vel κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν “obesum” pro “uberi” atque
 4 “pingui” dicit. Item notavimus quod “oblitteram”
 5 gentem pro “oblitterata” dixit; item quod hostis
 qui foedera frangerent, “foedifragos,” non “foederi-
 6 fragos” dixit; item, quod rubentem auroram “pudo-
 ricolorem” appellavit et Memnonem “nocticolorem”;
 7 item, quod “forte” dubitanter et ab eo quod est
 “sileo,” “silenta loca” dixit et “pulverulenta” et
 “pestilenta” et quod “carendum tui est” pro “te”
 8 quodque “magno impete” pro “impetu”; item
 9 quod “fortescere” posuit pro “fortem fieri” quod-
 que “dolentiam” pro “dolore” et “avens” pro
 10 “libens”; item “curis intolerantibus” pro “in-
 tolerandis,” quodque “manciolis,” inquit, “tenellis”
 pro “manibus” et “quis tam siliceo?” Item “fiere,”
 inquit, “inpendio infit,” id est “fieri in pense in-
 11 cipit”; quodque “accipitret” posuit pro “laceret.”
 12 His nos inter viam verborum Laevianorum ad-
 13 notatiunculis oblectabamus. Cetera enim, quae vide-
 bantur nimium poetica, ex prosae orationis usu
 alieniora praetermisimus; veluti fuit quod de Nestore
 14 ait “trisaeclesenex” et “dulciore locus iste,” quod de
 tumidis magnisque fluctibus inquit “multigrumis” et

¹ Frag. 9, Bährens.

² A verb formed from *accipiter*, “hawk,” meaning “to tear,” as a hawk does its prey.

Here we noticed that *obesus* is used, rather in its proper than in its common signification, to mean slender and lean; for the vulgar use *obesus*, ἀκύρως (improperly), or κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν (by contraries), for *uber* (bulky) and *pinguis* (fat). We also observed¹ that he spoke of an extinct race as *oblittera* instead of *oblitterata*, and that he characterized enemies who broke treaties as *foedifragi*, not *foederifragi*; that he called the blushing Aurora *pudoricolor*, or "shame-coloured" and Memnon, *nocticolor*, or "night-coloured"; also that he used *forte* for "hesitatingly," and said *silenta loca*, or "silent places," from the verb *sileo*; further, that he used *pulverulenta* for "dusty" and *pestilenta* for "pestilent," the genitive case instead of the ablative with *careo*; *magno impete*, or "mighty onset," instead of *impetu*; that he used *fortescere* for *fortem fieri*, or "become brave," *dolentia* for *dolor*, or "sorrow," *avens* for *libens*, or "desirous"; that he spoke of *curae intolerantes*, or "unendurable cares," instead of *intolerandae*, *manciolae tenellae*, or "tender hands," instead of *manus*, and *quis tam siliceo* for "who is of so flinty a heart?" He also says *fiere inpendio infit*, meaning *fieri inpanse incipit*, or "the expense begins to be great," and he used *accipetret*² for *laceret*, or "rends."

We entertained ourselves on our way with these notes on Laevius' diction. But others we passed over as too poetic and unsuited to use in prose; for example, when he calls Nestor *trisaeclisenex*, or "an old man who had lived three generations" and *dulciorelocus iste*, or "that sweet-mouthed speaker," when he calls great swelling waves *multigruma*, or "great-hillocked," and says that rivers congealed by

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- 15 flumina gelu concreta "teginine" esse "onychino"
16 dixit, et quae multiplica ludens composuit, quale illud
est, quod vituperones suos "subductisupercilicarp-
tores" appellavit.

VIII

Quaestio an "harena." "caelum," "triticum" pluralia
inveniantur; atque inibi de "quadrigis," "inimicitiiis,"
nonnullis praeterea vocabulis, an singulari numero com-
periantur.

- 1 ADULESCENTULUS Romae, priusquam Athenas con-
cederem, quando erat a magistris auditionibusque
obeundis otium, ad Frontonem Cornelium visendi
gratia pergebam sermonibusque eius purissimis bona-
rumque doctrinarum plenis fruebar. Nec umquam
factum est, quotiens eum vidimus loquentemque
audivimus, quin rediremus fere cultiores doctioresque.
2 Veluti fuit illa quodam die sermocinatio illius, levi
quidem de re, sed a Latinae tamen linguae studio
3 non abhorrens. Nam, cum quispiam familiaris eius,
bene eruditus homo et tum poeta inlustris, liberatum
esse se aquae intercutis morbo diceret, quod "harenis
calentibus" esset usus, tum adludens Fronto: "Morbo
quidem," inquit, "cares, sed verbi vitio non cares.
Gaius enim Caesar, ille perpetuus dictator, Cn.
Pompei socer, a quo familia et appellatio Caesarum
deinceps propagata est, vir ingenii praecellentis, ser-
monis praeter alios suae aetatis castissimi, in libris,
quos ad M. Ciceronem *De Analogia* conscripsit,
'harenas' vitiose dici existimat, quod 'harena' num-

¹ Frag. 7, Bährens.

² ii. p. 126, Dinter.

the cold have an *onychium tegimen*, or "an onyx covering"; also his many humorous multiple compounds, as when he calls his detractors¹ *subducti-supercilicarptores*, or "carpers with raised eye-brows."

VIII

An inquiry whether *harena*, *caelum* and *triticum* are found in the plural; also whether *quadrigae*, *inimicitiae*, and some other words, occur in the singular.

WHEN I was a young man at Rome, before I went to Athens, I often paid a visit to Cornelius Fronto, when I had leisure from my masters and my lectures, and enjoyed his refined conversations, which abounded besides in excellent information. Whenever I saw him and heard him speak, I almost never failed to come away improved and better informed. An example is the following little talk of his, held one day on a trivial subject, it is true, but yet not without importance for the study of the Latin language. For when an intimate friend of his, a learned man and an eminent poet of the day, said that he had been cured of dropsy by the use of hot sand (*calentes harenae*), thereupon Fronto in jesting fashion said: "You are indeed freed of your complaint, but not of the complaint of improper language. For Gaius Caesar, the famous life-dictator and father-in-law of Gnaeus Pompeius, from whom the family and the name of the Caesars are derived, a man of wonderful talent, surpassing all others of his time in the purity of his diction, in the work *On Analogy*, which he dedicated to Marcus Cicero, wrote² that *harenae* is an improper term, since *harena* ought never to be

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quam multitudinis numero appellanda sit, sicuti neque
 4 'caelum' neque 'triticum'; contra autem 'quadrigas,'
 etiamsi currus unus, equorum quattuor iunctorum
 agmen unum sit, plurativo semper numero dicendas
 putat, sicut 'arma'¹ et 'moenia' et 'comitia' et
 'inimicitias'—nisi quid contra ea dicis, poetarum
 pulcherrime, quo et te purges et non esse id vitium
 demonstres."

5 "De 'caelo,'" inquit ille, "et 'tritico' non infitias
 eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, neque
 de 'armis' et 'moenibus' et 'comitiis,' quin figura
 6 multitudinis perpetua censeantur; videbimus autem
 potius² de 'inimicitiiis' et 'quadrigis.' Ac fortassean
 de 'quadrigis' veterum auctoritati concessero, 'ini-
 micitiam' tamen, sicuti 'inscientiam' et 'inpoten-
 tiam' et 'iniuriam,' quae ratio est quamobrem C.
 Caesar vel dictam esse a veteribus vel dicendam a
 nobis non putat, quando Plautus, linguae Latinae
 decus, 'deliciam' quoque ἐνικῶς dixerit pro 'deliciis'?

Mēa (inquit) voluptas, mēa delicia.³

'Inimicitiam' autem Q. Ennius in illo memoratissimo
 libro dixit:

Eo ego (inquit) ingenio natus sum;
 Amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam
 gero.

¹ circa arma, Q; castra, arma, Vogel.

² potius, H.sius; post ω.

³ meae deliciae, codd. Plaut.; mea delicia, Lindsay.

¹ *Harenae* is used by Virgil, Horace, and Ovid (e.g. Hor. *Odes*, i. 28. 1; iii. 4. 31; Virg. *Aen.* i. 107); also by Seneca the philosopher Tacitus, Suetonius (*Aug.* lxxx.) and other post-Augustan prose-writers and poets.

used in the plural,¹ any more than *caelum* (heaven) and *triticum* (wheat). But on the other hand he thinks that *quadrigae*, even though it be a single chariot, that is, one team of four horses yoked together, ought always to be used in the plural number, like *arma* (arms), *moenia* (walls), *comitia* (election) and *inimicitiae* (hostility)—unless, my finest of poets, you have anything to say in reply, to excuse yourself and show that you have not made an error.”

“With regard to *caelum*,” said the poet, “and *triticum* I do not deny that they ought always to be used in the singular, nor with regard to *arma*, *moenia* and *comitia*, that their use ought to be confined to the plural; but we will inquire rather about *inimicitiae* and *quadrigae*. And perhaps in the case of *quadrigae* I shall yield to the authority of the early writers: but what reason is there why Caesar should think that *inimicitia* was not used by the ancients, as were *inscientia* (ignorance) and *impotentia* (impotence) and *iniuria* (injury), and ought not to be used by us, when Plautus, that glory of the Latin tongue, even used *delicia* in the singular number instead of *deliciae*? For he says: ²

O my delight, my darling (*delicia*).

Furthermore Quintus Ennius, in that most famous book of his, said: ³

Such is my habit; plain upon my brow
Friendship I bear and enmity (*inimicitiam*) to see.

¹ *Poen.* 365.

² *Achilles*, 12, p. 120, Vahlen².

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Sed enim 'harenas' parum Latine dici, quis, oro te, alius aut scripsit aut dixit? Ac propterea peto ut, si Gai Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi iubeas, ut quam confidenter hoc indicat aestimari a te possit."

- 7 Tunc, prolato libro *De Analogia* primo, verba
8 haec ex eo pauca memoriae mandavi. Nam, cum supra dixisset, neque "caelum" neque "triticum" neque "harenam" multitudinis significationem pati, "Num tu," inquit, "harum rerum natura accidere arbitraris quod 'unam terram' ac¹ 'plures terras et 'urbem' et 'urbes' et 'imperium' et 'imperia' dicamus, neque 'quadrigas' in unam nominis figuram redigere neque 'harenam' multitudinis appellatione convertere possimus?"
- 9 His deinde verbis lectis ibi² Fronto ad illum poetam: "Videturne tibi," inquit, "C. Caesar de statu verbi contra te satis aperte satisque constanter pronuntiasset?" Tunc permotus auctoritate libri poeta: "Si a Caesare," inquit, "ius provocandi foret, ego nunc ab hoc Caesaris libro provocassem. Sed quoniam ipse rationem sententiae suae reddere supersedit, nos te nunc rogamus ut dicas quam esse causam vitii putes et in 'quadriga' dicenda et in
10 'harenis.'"³ Tum Fronto ita respondit: "'Quadrigae' semper, etsi multiugae non sunt, multitudinis tamen numero tenentur, quoniam quattuor simul equi iuncti 'quadrigae,' quasi 'quadriugae,' vocantur, neque debet prorsus appellatio equorum plurium
11 includi in singularis numeri unitatem." Eandemque
12 rationem 'harenae'⁴ habendam, sed in specie dispari; nam cum 'harena' singulari in numero dicta multi-

¹ ac plures, *Hertz*; adplures, δ ; *the other MSS. have et.*

² ibi, *Salmasius*; sibi, ω . ³ harenis, *Carrio*; harena, ω .

⁴ harenae supplied by *Hertz*; habet arena, *Madvig*.

But pray, who else has written or said that *harenae* is not good Latin? And therefore I beg of you, if Gaius Caesar's book is accessible, that you have it brought, in order that you may judge with how much confidence he makes this statement."

At the time, the first book *On Analogy* being brought, I committed to memory these few words from it; for, first asserting that neither *caelum*, *triticum*, nor *harena* admitted a plural meaning, Caesar said: "Do you not think that it happens from the nature of these things that we say 'one land' and 'several lands,' 'city' and 'cities,' 'command' and 'commands,' and that we cannot convert *quadrigae* into the form of a singular noun or *harena* into a plural?"

When these words had been read, Fronto said to the poet: "Does it not seem to you that Gaius Caesar has decided against you as to the status of this word with sufficient clearness and force?" Thereupon the poet, greatly impressed by the authority of the book, said: "If it were lawful to appeal from Caesar, I would now appeal from this book of his. But since he has neglected to give the reason for his opinion, I now ask you to tell on what ground you think it an error to say *quadriga* and *harenae*." Then Fronto replied as follows: "*Quadrigae* is always confined to the plural number, even though there be only one horse, since four horses yoked together are called *quadrigae*, from *quadriugae*, and certainly a term which designates many horses ought not to be included under the oneness expressed by the singular number. The same reasoning must be applied to *harena*, but in a different form; for since *harena*, though used in the singular number, never-

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- tudinem tamen et copiam significet minimarum, ex quibus constat, partium, indocte et inscite ‘harenae’ dici videntur, tamquam id vocabulum indigeat numeri amplitudine, cum ei singulariter dicto¹ ingenita sit naturalis sui multitudo. Sed haec ego,” inquit, “dixi, non ut huius sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque fierem, sed ut ne Caesaris, viri docti, opinionem ἀπαραμύθητον destituerem.
- 13 Nam cum ‘caelum’ semper ἐνικῶς dicatur, ‘mare’ et ‘terra’ non semper, et ‘pulvis,’ ‘ventus’ et ‘fumus’ non semper, cur ‘indutias’ et ‘caerimonias’ scriptores veteres nonnumquam singulari numero appellaverunt, ‘ferias’ et ‘nundinas’ et ‘inferias’ et ‘exequias’ numquam? Cur ‘mel’ et ‘vinum’ atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt,
- 14 ‘lacte’² non capiat? Quaeri, inquam, ista omnia et enucleari et extundi ab hominibus negotiosis in civitate tam occupata non queunt. Quin his quoque ipsis quae iam dixi demoratos vos esse video, alicui,
- 15 opinor, negotio destinatos. Ite ergo nunc et, quando forte erit otium, quaerite an ‘quadrigam’ et ‘harenas’ dixerit e cohorte illa dumtaxat antiquiore vel oratorum aliquis vel poetarum, id est classicus adsiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius.”
- 16 Haec quidem Fronto requirere nos iussit vocabula non ea re, opinor, quod scripta esse in ullis veterum libris existumaret, sed ut nobis studium lectitandi in
- 17 quaerendis rarioribus verbis exerceret. Quod unum

¹ dicto, *Madvig*; dici, *ω*.

² lac, *γ*.

¹ The classical form is, of course, *lac*. *Lacte* and *lact* occur in early Latin, and the use of *lacte* here is an archaism, which was not understood by some of the scribes; see crit. note 2.

theless indicates the multiplicity and abundance of the minute parts of which it consists, *harenae* seems to be an ignorant and improper usage, as if the word needed a plural form, when its collective nature makes it natural for it to be used in the singular. But," said he, "I have said this, not in order to give my authority and signature to this opinion and rule, but that I might not leave the view of that learned man, Caesar, unsupported. For while *caelum*, or 'sky,' is always used in the singular, but *mare*, or 'sea,' and *terra*, or 'land,' not always, and *pulvis*, or 'dust,' *ventus*, or 'wind,' and *fumus*, or 'smoke,' not always, why did the early writers sometimes use *indutiae*, or 'truce,' and *caerimoniae*, or 'ceremony,' in the singular, but never *feriae*, or 'holiday,' *nundinae*, or 'market day,' *inferiae*, or 'offering to the dead,' and *exsequiae*, or 'obsequies'? Why may *mel*, or 'honey,' and *vinum*, or 'wine,' and other words of that kind, be used in the plural, but not *lacte* (milk)?¹ All these questions, I say, cannot be investigated, unravelled, and thrashed out by men of affairs in so busy a city; indeed, I see that you have been delayed even by these matters of which I have spoken, being intent, I suppose, on some business. So go now and inquire, when you chance to have leisure, whether any orator or poet, provided he be of that earlier band—that is to say, any classical or authoritative writer, not one of the common herd—has used *quadriga* or *harenae*."

Now Fronto asked us to look up these words, I think, not because he thought that they were to be found in any books of the early writers, but to rouse in us an interest in reading for the purpose of hunting down rare words. The one, then, which

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- ergo rarissimum videbatur, invenimus "quadrigam" numero singulari dictam in libro *Saturarum* M. 18 Varronis, qui inscriptus est *Ecdemeticus*. "Hare-nas" autem *πληθυντικῶς* dictas minore studio quaerimus, quia praeter C. Caesarem, quod equidem meminerim, nemo id doctorum hominum dedit.

IX

Antonii Iuliani in convivio ad quosdam Graecos lepidissima responsio.

- 1 ADULESCENS e terra Asia de equestri loco, laetae indolis moribusque et fortuna bene ornatus et ad rem musicam facili ingenio ac lubenti, cenam dabat amicis ac magistris sub urbe in rusculo celebrandae lucis annuae, quam principem sibi vitae habuerat.
- 2 Venerat tum nobiscum ad eandem cenam Antonius Iulianus rhetor, docendis publice iuvenibus magister, Hispano ore florentisque homo facundiae et rerum
- 3 litterarumque veterum peritus. Is, ubi eduliis finis et poculis mox sermonibusque tempus fuit, desideravit exhiberi, quos habere eum adolescentem sciebat, scitissimos utriusque sexus, qui canerent voce
- 4 et qui psallerent. Ac posteaquam introducti pueri puellaeque sunt, iucundum in modum *Ἀνακρεόντεια* pleraque et Sapphica et poetarum quoque recentium *ἑλεγεία* quaedam erotica dulcia et venusta cecinerunt.
- 5 Oblectati autem sumus praeter multa alia versiculis lepidissimis Anacreontis senis, quos equidem scripsi, ut interea labor hic vigiliarum et inquietas suavitate paulisper vocum atque modulorum adquiesceret :

¹ The plural is used by Ovid, Virgil, and Horace; and by later poets and prose-writers; e.g. Suetonius, *Aug.* lxxx. (i., p. 246, *L.C.L.*). ² Cf. *facundia rabida iurgiosaque*, § 7.

³ *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, iii., p. 298, Bergk⁴.

seemed the rarest, *quadriga*, I found used in the singular number in that book of Marcus Varro's *Satires* which is entitled *Ecdemeticus*. But I sought with less interest for an example of the plural *harenae*, because, except Gaius Caesar, no one among learned men has used that form, so far as I can recall.¹

IX

The very neat reply of Antonius Julianus to certain Greeks at a banquet.

A YOUNG man of equestrian rank from the land of Asia, gifted by nature, well off in manners and fortune, with a taste and talent for music, was celebrating the anniversary of the day on which he began life by giving a dinner to his friends and teachers in a little country place near the city. There had come with us then to that dinner the rhetorician Antonius Julianus, a public teacher of young men, who spoke in the Spanish manner,² but was very eloquent, besides being well acquainted with our early literature. When there was an end of eating and drinking, and the time came for conversation, Julianus asked that the singers and lyre-players be produced, the most skilful of both sexes, whom he knew that the young man had at hand. And when the boys and girls were brought in, they sang in a most charming way several odes of Anacreon and Sappho, as well as some erotic elegies of more recent poets that were sweet and graceful. But we were especially pleased with some delightful verses of Anacreon, written in his old age,³ which I noted down, in order that sometimes the toil and worry of this task of mine might find relief in the sweetness of poetical compositions :

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- 6 Τὸν ἄργυρον τορεύσας,
 "Ἡφαιστέ, μοι ποιήσον
 Πανοπλίας μὲν οὐχί,
 Τί γὰρ μάχαισι κἀμοί;
 Ποτήριον δὲ κοῖλον
 "Ὅσον δύνῃ βάθυνον,
 Καὶ μὴ¹ ποίει κατ' αὐτὸ
 Μήτ' ἄστρα μήτ' ἀμάξας·
 Τί Πλειάδων μέλει μοι,
 Τί δ' ἀστέρος Βοώτew;
 Ποίησον ἀμπέλους μοι
 Καὶ βότρυνας κατ' αὐτῶν
 Καὶ χρυσέους πατοῦντας
 Ὅμοῦ καλῶ Λυαίῳ
 "Ἐρωτα καὶ Βάθυλλον.

7 Tum Graeci plusculi qui in eo convivio erant, homines amoeni et nostras quoque litteras haut incuriose docti, Iulianum rhetorem lacescere insectari- que adorti sunt tamquam prorsus barbarum et agrestem, qui ortus terra Hispania foret clamatorque tantum et facundia rabida iurgiosaque esset eiusque linguae exercitationes doceret quae nullas voluptates nullamque mulcedinem Veneris atque Musae haberet; saepeque eum percontabantur quid de Anacreonte ceterisque id genus poetis sentiret et ecquis nostrorum poetarum tam fluentes carminum delicias fecisset. "Nisi Catullus," inquit, "forte pauca et Calvus itidem pauca. Nam Laevius inpli- cata et Hortensius invenusta et Cinna inlepida et Memmius dura ac deinceps omnes rudia fecerunt atque absona."

8 Tum ille pro lingua patria, tamquam pro aris et focis, animo irritato indignabundus: "Cedere equi-

BOOK XIX. ix. 6-8

Shaping the silver, Hephaestus,
 Make me no panoply, pray ;
 What do I care for war's combats ?
 Make me a drinking cup rather,
 Deep as you ever can make it ;
 Carve on it no stars and no wains ;
 What care I, pray, for the Pleiads,
 What for the star of Bootes ?
 Make vines, and clusters upon them,
 Treading them Love and Bathyllus,
 Made of pure gold, with Lyaeus.

Then several Greeks who were present at that dinner, men of refinement and not without considerable acquaintance also with our literature, began to attack and assail Julianus the rhetorician as altogether barbarous and rustic, since he was sprung from the land of Spain, was a mere ranter of violent and noisy speech, and taught exercises in a tongue which had no charm and no sweetness of Venus and the Muse ; and they asked him more than once what he thought of Anacreon and the other poets of that kind, and whether any of our bards had written such smooth-flowing and delightful poems ; "except," said they, "perhaps a few of Catullus and also possibly a few of Calvus ; for the compositions of Laevius were involved, those of Hortensius without elegance, of Cinna harsh, of Memmius rude, and in short those of all the poets without polish or melody."

Then Julianus, filled with anger and indignation, spoke as follows in behalf of his mother tongue, as if for his altars and his fires : "I must indeed grant you

¹ *μοι, Bergk from Anth. Pal. xi. 48.*

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dem," inquit, "vobis debui, ut in tali asotia atque nequitia Alcinum¹ vinceretis et sicut in voluptatibus cultus atque victus, ita in cantilenarum quoque
 9 mollitiis² anteiretis. Sed ne nos, id est nomen Latinum, tamquam profecto vastos quosdam et insubidos, ἀναφροδισίας condemnetis, permittite mihi, quaeso, operire pallio caput, quod in quadam parum pudica oratione Socraten fecisse aiunt, et audite ac discite nostros quoque antiquiores ante eos quos nominastis poetas amasios ac venerios fuisse."

10 Tum resupinus, capite convelato, voce admodum quam suavi, versus cecinit Valeri Aeditui, veteris poetae, item Porcii Licini et Q. Catuli, quibus mundius, venustius, limatius, tersius,³ Graecum Latinumve nihil quicquam reperiri puto.

11 Aeditui versus :

Dicere cum conor curam tibi, Pamphila, cordis,
 Quid mi abs te quaeram? verba labris abeunt,
 Per pectus manat subito subido⁴ mihi sudor:
 Sic tacitus, subidus, dum pudeo, pereo.

12 Atque item alios versus eiusdem addidit, non hercle minus dulces quam priores :

¹ Alcinum, *Hertz* (cf. *Hor. Ep.* i. 2. 28 ff.); arcinnum, ω; Apicium suggested by *Hosius* (cf. *Sen. Ep.* cxx. 19).

² mollitiis, *Hertz*; multis, ω.

³ tersius, *Salmasius*; persius, pessius, pressius, *MSS.*

⁴ subido added by *Usener*; stupido, *C. F. W. Müller.*

¹ Probably (see crit. note) another form of Alcinous, King of the Phaeacians. He is not represented by Homer as "licentious and base," but that opinion arose at a later time. Cf. Horace, *Epist.* i. 2. 28 ff.

² Frag. 1, *Bährens.*

that in such licentiousness and baseness you would outdo Alcinus¹ and that as you outstrip us in the pleasures of adornment and of food, so you do also in the wantonness of your ditties. But lest you should condemn us, that is, the Latin race, as lacking in Aphrodite's charm, just as if we were barbarous and ignorant, allow me, I pray, to cover my head with my cloak (as they say Socrates did when making somewhat indelicate remarks), and hear and learn that our forefathers also were lovers and devoted to Venus before those poets whom you have named."

Then lying upon his back with veiled head, he chanted in exceedingly sweet tones some verses of Valerius Aedituus, an early poet, and also of Porcius Licinus and Quintus Catulus; and I think that nothing can be found neater, more graceful, more polished and more terse than those verses, either in Greek or in Latin:

The verses of Aedituus are as follows:²

When, Pamphila, I try to tell my love,
 What shall I ask of you? Words fail my lips,
 A sudden sweat o'erflows my ardent³ breast;
 Thus fond and silent, I refrain and die.

And he also added other verses of the same poet, no less sweet than the former ones:⁴

¹ *Subidus* occurs only here, and its meaning is not certain. It seems to be connected with the verb *subo*, "burn with love," but some regard it as the opposite of *insubidus*, "foolish, stupid," in which case it might be translated "conscious." The alliteration and assonance in this epigram are noteworthy.

⁴ Frag. 2, Böhrens.

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Qui faculam praefers, Phileros, quae nil opus
nobis ?

Ibimus sic, lucet pectore flamma satis.

Istam nam potis est vis saeva extinguere venti

Aut imber caelo candidus¹ praecipitans,

At contra hunc ignem Veneris, nisi si Venus ipsa,

Nullast quae possit vis alia opprimere.

13 Item dixit versus Porcii Licini hosce :

Custodes ovium tenerae² propaginis, agnum,

Quaeritis ignem ? ite huc ; quaeritis ? ignis
homost.

Si digito attigero, incendam silvam simul omnem ;

Omne pecus flammast, omnia quae video.

14 Quinti Catuli versus illi fuerunt :

Aufugit mi animus ; credo, ut solet, ad Theo-
timum

Devenit. Sic est : perfugium illud habet.

Qui, si non interdixem, ne illunc fugitivum

Mitteret ad se intro, sed magis eiceret ?

Ibimus quaesitum. Verum, ne ipsi teneamur,

Formido. Quid ago ? Da Venus consilium.

X

Verba haec, " praeter propter," in usu vulgi protrita,³ etiam
Ennii fuisse.

1 MEMINI me quondam et Celsinum Iulium Numidam
ad Frontonem Cornelium, pedes tunc graviter
aegrum, ire et visere. Atque ubi⁴ introducti sumus,
offendimus eum cubantem in scimpodio Graeciensi,

¹ concitus, *Bährens*.

² teneraeque, *Victorius* ; vernae, *Hertz and Unger* ; ven-
dere, *ω*.

³ prodita, *MSS*.

BOOK XIX. IX. 12-X. 1

O Phileros, why a torch, that we need not?
 Just as we are we'll go, our hearts aflame.
 That flame no wild wind's blast can ever quench,
 Or rain that falls torrential from the skies;
 Venus herself alone can quell her fire,
 No other force there is that has such power.

He also recited the following verses of Porcius Licinus :¹

O shepherds of the lambs, the ewes' young
 brood,
 Seek ye for fire? Come hither; man is fire.
 Touch I the wood with finger-tip, it burns;
 Your flock's a flame, all I behold is fire.

The verses of Quintus Catulus were these :²

My soul has left me; it has fled, methinks,
 To Theotimus; he its refuge is.
 But what if I should beg that he refuse
 The truant to admit, but cast it out?
 I'll go to him; but what if I be caught?
 What shall I do? Queen Venus, lend me aid.

X

That the words *praeter propter*, which are in common use,
 were found also in Ennius.

I REMEMBER that I once went with Julius Celsinus the Numidian to visit Cornelius Fronto, who was then seriously ill with the gout. When we arrived and were admitted, we found him lying on a Greek

¹ Frag. 5, Bährens.

² Frag. 1, Bährens.

⁴ ubi, *Salmasius*; ibi, δ ; ibi qui, γ ; ibi ubi, *Hertz*.

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circumundique sedentibus multis doctrina aut genere
 2 aut fortuna nobilibus viris. Adsistebant fabri aedium
 complures, balneis novis moliendis adhibiti, ostende-
 3 bantque depictas in membranulis varias species bal-
 nearum. Ex quibus cum elegisset unam formam
 speciemque operis,¹ interrogavit quantus esset
 pecuniae sumptus² ad id totum opus absolvendum.
 4 Cumque architectus dixisset necessaria videri esse
 sestertia ferme trecenta, unus ex amicis Frontonis:
 "Et praeterpropter," inquit, "alia quinquaginta."
 5 Tum Fronto, dilatis sermonibus quos habere de
 balnearum sumptu institerat, aspiciens ad eum
 amicum qui dixerat quinquaginta esse alia praeter-
 propter necessaria,³ eum interrogavit quid signifi-
 6 caret verbum "praeterpropter." Atque ille amicus:
 "Non meum," inquit, "hoc verbum est, sed mul-
 7 torum hominum quos loquentis id audias; quid autem
 id verbum significet, non ex me, sed ex grammatico
 quaerendum est," ac simul digito demonstrat gram-
 maticum, haud incelebri nomine Romae docentem
 unaque ibi⁴ sedentem. Tum grammaticus usitati
 8 pervulgatique verbi obscuritate motus: "Quaeri-
 mus," inquit, "quod honore quaestionis minime
 9 dignum est. Nam nescio quid hoc praenimis ple-
 beium est et in opificum sermonibus quam in
 hominum doctorum⁵ notius."
 10 At enim Fronto, iam voce atque vultu intentiore:
 "Itane," inquit, "magister, dehonestum tibi decul-

¹ operis, *Lipsius*; veris (veneris, X), *MSS.*; verisimilem, *Damsté.*

² sumptus, Q; espectus, Z; conspectus, γ ; conputus suggested by *Hosius.*

³ necessaria . . . praeterpropter supplied by *Skutsch.*

⁴ unaque ibi supplied by *Hosius.*

couch, and sitting around him a large number of men famous for learning, birth or fortune. By his side stood several builders, who had been summoned to construct some new baths and were exhibiting different plans for baths, drawn on little pieces of parchment. When he had selected one plan and specimen of their work, he inquired what the expense would be of completing that entire project. And when the architect had said that it would probably require about three hundred thousand sesterces, one of Fronto's friends said, "And another fifty thousand, more or less (*praeterpropter*)."

Then Fronto, interrupting the conversation which he had begun to hold about the expense of the baths, and looking at the friend who had said that another fifty thousand would be needed *praeterpropter*, asked him what that word meant. And the friend replied: "That word is not my own, for you may hear many men using it; but what the word means you must ask from a grammarian, not from me"; and at the same time he pointed out a grammarian of no little fame as a teacher at Rome, who was sitting there with them. Then the grammarian, surprised by the uncertainty about a familiar and much used word, said: "We inquire about something which does not at all deserve the honour of investigation, for this is some utterly plebeian expression or other, better known in the talk of mechanics than in that of cultivated men."

But Fronto, raising his voice and with a more earnest expression, said: "Sir, does this word seem to you so degraded and utterly faulty, when Marcus

⁸ in hominum doctorum *supplied by Carrio.*

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patumque hoc verbum videtur, quo et M. Cato et M. Varro et pleraque aetas superior ut necessario
 11 et Latino usi sunt?" Atque ibi Iulius Celsinus admonuit, in tragoedia quoque Enni quae *Iphigenia* inscripta est, id ipsum de quo quaerebatur scriptum esse et a grammaticis contaminari magis solitum
 12 quam enarrari. Quocirca statim proferri *Iphigeniam* Q. Enni iubet. In eius tragoediae choro inscriptos esse hos versus legimus :

Ótio qui néscit uti
 Plus négoti habét quam cum est négótium in
 négótio.
 Nám cui quod agat institutumst, nil nisi¹ ne-
 gótium,
 Íd agit, id² studét, ibi mentem atque ánimum
 delectát suum,
 Ótioso in ótio animus néscit quid velit.³
 Hóc idem est; em néque dómi nunc nós nec
 militiaé sumus,
 Ímus huc, hinc ílluc, cum illuc véntum est, ire
 illínc lubet,
 Íncerte errat ánimus, praeterprópter vitam vívitur.

13 Hoc ibi lectum est, tum deinde Fronto ad gram-
 maticum iam labentem: "Audistine," inquit, "magis-
 ter optime, Ennium tuum dixisse 'praeterpropter'
 et cum sententia quidem tali, quali severissimae
 philosophorum esse obiurgationes solent? Petimus
 igitur dicas, quoniam de Enniano iam verbo quae-
 ritur, quid sit remotus⁴ huiusce versus sensus :

¹ nil nisi, *Hertz* ; in illis, δ ; in illo, γ .

² id *added by Ribbeck*.

³ quid agat, quid velit, *Dziatzko*.

⁴ remotus, *Hosius* ; motus, ω ; ignotus, *Hertz*.

Cato¹ and Marcus Varro,² and the early writers in general, have used it as necessary and as good Latin?" And thereupon Julius Celsinus reminded him that also in the tragedy of Ennius entitled *Iphigenia* the very word about which we were inquiring was found, and that it was more frequently corrupted by the grammarians than explained. Consequently, he at once asked that the *Iphigenia* of Quintus Ennius be brought and in a chorus of that tragedy we read these lines:³

That man in truth who knows not leisure's use
 More trouble has than one by tasks pursued;
 For he who has a task must be performed,
 Devotes himself to that with heart and soul;
 The idle mind knows not what 'tis it wants.
 With us it is the same; for not at home
 Are we nor in the field; from place to place
 We haste; and once arrived, we would be gone.
 Aimless we drift, we live but more or less
 (*praeterpropter*).⁴

When this had been read there, then Fronto said to the grammarian, who was already wavering: "Have you heard, most worthy master, that your Ennius used *praeterpropter*, and that too in an expression of opinion resembling the austere diatribes of the philosophers? We beg you then to tell us, since we are now investigating a word used by Ennius, what the hidden meaning is in this line:

¹ Frag. inc. 53, Jordan.

² p. 340. Bipont.

³ 183, Ribbeck³.

⁴ That is, we exist rather than really live. Cf. Sophocles, *fr. Iphig.* τίκτει γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐσθλὸν εἰκαῖα σχολή, "aimless idleness produces nothing that is good." (Bergk, *De Frag. Soph.* p. 15.)

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Incerte errat ánimus, praeterprópter vitam vívitur."

- 14 Et grammaticus sudans multum ac rubens multum, cum id plerique proluxius riderent, exurgit et abiens: "Tibi," inquit, "Fronto, postea uni dicam, ne inscitiores. áudiant ac discant." Atque ita omnes, relicta ibi quaestione verbi, consurreximus.

XI

Ponit versus Platonis amatorios quos admodum iuvenis lusit, dum tragoediis contendit.

- 1 CELEBRANTUR duo isti Graeci versiculi multorum-
que doctorum hominum memoria dignantur, quod
2 sint lepidissimi et venustissimae brevitatis. Neque
adeo pauci sunt veteres scriptores, qui quidem¹ eos
Platonis esse philosophi adfirmant, quibus ille
adulescens luserit, cum tragoediis quoque eodem
tempore faciendis praeluderet:

Τὴν ψυχὴν Ἀγάθωνα φιλῶν ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν ἔσχον·
Ἦλθε γὰρ ἡ τλήμων ὡς διαβησομένη.

- 3 Hoc díστιχον amicus meus, οὐκ ἄμουσος adulescens,
in plures versiculos licentius liberiusque vertit. Qui
quoniam mihi quidem visi sunt non esse memoratu
indigni, subdidi:

¹ qui quidem, *Lion*; quidem, Q; quid, Z; qui, γ.

¹ The writing of tragedies as youthful literary exercises

Aimless we drift, we live but more or less."

And the grammarian, in a profuse sweat and blushing deeply, since many of the company were laughing long and loud at this, got up, saying as he left: "I will tell you at a later time, when we are alone, Fronto, in order that ignorant folk may not hear and learn." And so we all rose, leaving the consideration of the word at that point.

XI

He gives some amatory verses of Plato, with which the philosopher amused himself when he was a very young man and was contending for the tragic prize.

HERE are two Greek verses that are famous and deemed worthy of remembrance by many learned men because of their charm and graceful terseness. There are in fact not a few ancient writers who declare that they are the work of the philosopher Plato, with which he amused himself in his youth, while at the same time he was beginning his literary career by writing tragedies.¹

My soul, when I kissed Agathon, did pass
My lips; as though, poor soul, 'twould leap across.

This distich a friend of mine, a young man no stranger to the Muses, has paraphrased somewhat boldly and freely in a number of lines. And since they seemed to me not undeserving of remembrance, I have added them here:²

was not uncommon; see Suet. *Jul.* lvi. 7, and Plin. *Epist.* vii. 4. 2. The lemma is wrong; cf. note 2, p. 360.

² p. 375, Bährens.

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- 4 Cum semihulco savio
Meo puellum savior
Dulcemque florem spiritus
Duco ex aperto tramite,
Anima male¹ aegra et saucia
Cucurrit ad labeas mihi,
Rictumque in oris pervium
Et labra pueri mollia,
Rimata itineri transitus,
Ut transiliret, nititur.
Tum si morae quid plusculae
Fuisset in coetu osculi,
Amoris igni percita
Transisset et me linqueret
Et mira prorsum res foret,
Ut fierem ad me² mortuus,
Ad puerum ut³ intus viverem.

XII

Dissertatio Herodis Attici super vi et natura doloris suaeque opinionis affirmatio per exemplum indocti rustici, qui cum rubis fructiferas arbores praecidit.

- 1 HERODEM ATTICUM, consularem virum, Athenis disserentem audivi Graeca oratione, in qua fere omnes memoriae nostrae universos gravitate atque
2 copia et elegantia vocum longe praestitit. Disseruit autem contra ἀπάθειαν Stoicorum, laccessitus a quodam Stoico, tanquam minus sapienter et parum viriliter
3 dolorem ferret ex morte pueri quem amaverat. In

¹ male suggested by Hosius (cf. Hor. S. i. 4. 66); mea, Hertz.

² fierem and ad me transposed by L. Müller.

³ ut added by Scaliger; at puerulo intus suggested by Hosius.

BOOK XIX. XI. 4—XII. 3

When with my parted lips my love I kiss,
And quaff the breath's sweet balm from open
 mouth,
Smitten with love my soul mounts to my lips,
And through my love's soft mouth its way would
 take,
Passing the open gateway of the lips.
But if our kiss, delayed, had been prolonged,
By love's fire swayed my soul that way had ta'en,
And left me. Faith, a wondrous thing it were,
If I should die, but live within my love.

XII

A discourse of Herodes Atticus on the power and nature of pain, and a confirmation of his view by the example of an ignorant countryman who cut down fruit-trees along with thorns.

I ONCE heard Herodes Atticus, the ex-consul, holding forth at Athens in the Greek language, in which he far surpassed almost all the men of our time in distinction, fluency, and elegance of diction. He was speaking at the time against the ἀπάθεια, or "lack of feeling" of the Stoics, in consequence of having been assailed by one of that sect, who alleged that he did not endure the grief which he felt at the death of a beloved boy with sufficient

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ea dissertatione,¹ quantum memini, huiusmodi sensus est : quod nullus usquam homo, qui secundum naturam sentiret et saperet, adfectionibus istis animi, quas *πάθη* appellabat, aegritudinis, cupiditatis, timoris, irae, voluptatis, carere et vacare totis posset,² atque, si posset etiam obniti ut totis careret, non fore³ id melius, quoniam langueret animus et torperet, adfectionum quarundam adminiculis, ut
 4 necessaria plurimum temperie privatus. Dicebat enim sensus istos motusque animi, qui cum inmoderatiores sunt vitia fiunt, innexos implicatosque esse
 5 vigoribus quibusdam mentium et alacritatibus, ac propterea, si omnino omnis eos inperitius convellamus, periculum esse ne eis⁴ adhaerentes bonas
 6 quoque et utiles animi indoles amittamus. Moderandos esse igitur et scite considerateque purgandos censebat, ut ea tantum quae aliena sunt contraque naturam videntur et cum pernicie adgnata sunt detrahantur, ne profecto id accidat quod cuiquam Thraci insipienti et rudi in agro quem emerat procurando venisse usu fabulast.

7 “Homo Thracus,” inquit, “ex ultima barbaria, ruris colendi insolens, cum in terras cultiores humanioris vitae cupidine commigrasset, fundum mercatus est oleo atque vino consitum. Qui cum⁵ nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, videt forte vicinum rubos alte atque late obortas excidentem, fraxinos ad summum prope verticem

¹ dissertatione, *ω* (*cf. Thes. Ling. Lat.*); dissertatione, *Beroaldus*.

² posset rhetor non dolere (dolore) *MSS.*; rh. non d. *deleted by Carrio*.

³ fore, *H. J. Müller*; ex re, *ω*.

⁴ ne eis, *σ*; necis, *ω*.

wisdom and fortitude. The sense of the discourse, so far as I remember, was as follows: that no man, who felt and thought normally, could be wholly exempt and free from those emotions of the mind, which he called *πάθη*, caused by sorrow, desire, fear, anger and pleasure; and even if he could so resist them as to be free from them altogether, he would not be better off, since his mind would grow weak and sluggish, being deprived of the support of certain emotions, as of a highly necessary stimulus. For he declared that those feelings and impulses of the mind, though they become faults when excessive, are connected and involved in certain powers and activities of the intellect; and therefore, if we should in our ignorance eradicate them altogether, there would be danger lest we lose also the good and useful qualities of the mind which are connected with them. Therefore he thought that they ought to be regulated, and pruned skilfully and carefully, so that those only should be removed which are unsuitable and unnatural, lest in fact that should happen which once (according to the story) befell an ignorant and rude Thracian in cultivating a field which he had bought.

“When a man of Thrace,” said he, “from a remote and barbarous land, and unskilled in agriculture, had moved into a more civilized country, in order to lead a less wild life, he bought a farm planted with olives and vines. Knowing nothing at all about the care of vines or trees, he chanced to see a neighbour cutting down the thorns which had sprung up high and wide, pruning his ash-trees almost to

⁵ cum added by Skutsch.

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deputantem, suboles vitium e radicibus caudicum
super terram fusas revellentem, stolones in pomis
aut in oleis proceros atque directos amputantem,
acceditque prope et cur tantam ligni atque frondium
8 caedem faceret percontatus est. Et vicinus ita
respondit: 'Ut ager,' inquit, 'mundus purusque
9 fiat, eius arbor atque vitis fecundior.' Discedit
ille a vicino gratias agens et laetus, tamquam adeptus
rei rusticae disciplinam. Tum falcem ibi ac securim
capit: atque ibi homo misere¹ inperitus vites suas
sibi omnis et oleas detruncat comasque arborum
laetissimas uberrimosque vitium palmites decedit et
fructa atque virgulta simul omnia, pomis frugi-
busque gignendis felicia, cum sentibus et rubis puri-
ficandi agri gratia convellit, mala mercede doctus
audaciam fiduciamque peccandi imitatione falsa
10 eruditus. Sic," inquit, "isti apathiae sectatores,
qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidus et in-
mobiles volunt, dum nihil cupiunt, nihil dolent, nihil
irascuntur, nihil gaudent, omnibus vehementioris
animi officiis amputatis, in torpore ignavae et quasi
enervatae vitae consenescent."

XIII

Quos "pumiliones" dicimus, Graece *ψύλλους* appellari.

1 STABANT forte una in vestibulo Palatii tabulantes
Fronto Cornelius et Festus Postumius et Apollinaris
Sulpicius, atque ego ibi adsistens cum quibusdam

¹ miser, ω; corr. by Hosius (cf. xiii. 31. 1, etc.).

their tops, pulling up the suckers of his vines which had spread over the earth from the main roots, and cutting off the tall straight shoots on his fruit and olive trees. He drew near and asked why the other was making such havoc of his wood and leaves. The neighbour answered; 'In order to make the field clean and neat and the trees and vines more productive.' The Thracian left his neighbour with thanks, rejoicing that he had gained some knowledge of farming. Then he took his sickle and axe; and thereupon in his pitiful ignorance the fellow cuts down all his vines and olives, lopping off the richest branches of the trees and the most fruitful shoots of the vines, and, with the idea of clearing up his place, he pulls up all the shrubs and shoots fit for bearing fruits and crops, along with the brambles and thorns, having learnt assurance at a ruinous price and acquired boldness in error through faulty imitation. Thus it is," said Herodes, "that those disciples of insensibility, wishing to be thought calm, courageous and steadfast because of showing neither desire nor grief, neither wrath nor joy, root out all the more vigorous emotions of the mind, and grow old in the torpor of a sluggish and, as it were, nerveless life."

XIII

That what we call *pumiliones* the Greeks term *νάροι*.

CORNELIUS FRONTO, Festus Postumius, and Sulpicius Apollinaris chanced to be standing and talking together in the vestibule of the Palace;¹ and I, being near by with some companions, eagerly

¹ The palace of the Caesars on the Palatine Hill at Rome.

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aliis sermones eorum, quos de litterarum disciplinis
2 habebant, curiosius captabam. Tum Fronto Apollinari: "Fac me," inquit, "oro, magister, ut sim certus an recte supersederim 'nanos' dicere parva nimis statura homines maluerimque eos 'pumiliones' appellare, quoniam hoc scriptum esse in libris veterum memineram, 'nanos' autem sordidum esse
3 verbum et barbarum credebam?" "Est quidem," inquit, "hoc" Apollinaris, "in consuetudine inperiti vulgi frequens, sed barbarum non est censeturque linguae Graecae origine; *νάϊους* enim Graeci¹ vocaverunt brevi atque humili corpore homines paulum supra terram extantes idque ita dixerunt adhibita quadam ratione etymologiae cum sententia vocabuli competente et, si memoria," inquit, "mihi non labat scriptum hoc est in comoedia Aristophanis, cui nomen est *Ὀλκιάδης*.² Fuisset autem verbum hoc a te civitate donatum aut in Latinam coloniam deductum, si tu eo uti dignatus fores, essetque id inpendio probabilius quam quae a Laberio ignobilia nimis et sordentia in usum linguae Latinae intromissa sunt."

4 Tum Festus Postumius grammatico cuiquam Latino, Frontonis familiari: "Docuit," inquit, "nos Apollinaris, 'nanos' verbum Graecum esse, tu nos doce, quoniam³ de mulis aut eculeis humilioribus vulgo dicitur, ane Latinum sit et aput quem scriptum
5 reperiatur?" Atque ille grammaticus, homo sane perquam in noscendis veteribus scriptis exercitus: "Si piaculum," inquit, "non committitur, praesente

¹ Graeci, *σ*; Graece, *ω*.

² *Ὀλκιάδης*, *Hertz*; *ἀκαλές*, *ω* (or something similar).

³ quoniam, *Skutsch*; in quo, *ω*.

¹ That is, a short word for short people. The derivation
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listened to their conversations on literary subjects. Then said Fronto to Apollinaris: "I pray you, Sir, inform me whether I was right in forbearing to call men of excessively small stature *nani* and in preferring the term *pumiliones*; for I remembered that the latter word appears in the books of early writers, while I thought that *nani* was vulgar and barbarous." "It is true," replied Apollinaris, that the word *nani* is frequent in the language of the ignorant vulgar; yet it is not barbarous, but is thought to be of Greek origin; for the Greeks called men of short and low stature, rising but little above the ground, *νάνοι*, or 'dwarfs,' using that word by the application of a certain etymological principle corresponding with its meaning,¹ and if my memory is not at fault," said he, "it occurs in the comedy of Aristophanes entitled *Ὀλκάδες*,² or *The Cargo Boats*. But this word would have been given citizenship by you, or established in a Latin colony, if you had deigned to use it, and it would be very much more acceptable than the low and vulgar words which Laberius introduced into the Latin language."³

Thereupon Postumius Festus said to a Latin grammarian, a friend of Fronto's: "Apollinaris has told us that *nani* is a Greek word; do you inform us whether it is good Latin, when it is used, as it commonly is, of small mules or ponies, and in what author it is found." And that grammarian, a man very well versed in knowledge of the early literature, said: "If I am not committing sacrilege in giving

of *νάνος*, from which *nani* comes, is uncertain. *Pumilio* is connected by some with *πυγμαλίων*. = *πυγμαῖος*, "thumbing"; cf. Lat. *pugnus*: by others with *puer* and *pubes*.

¹ Frag. 427, Kock.

² See xvi. 7.

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Apollinare, quid de voce ulla Graeca Latinave sentiam dicere, audeo tibi, Feste, quaerenti respondere esse hoc verbum Latinum scriptumque inveniri in poematis Helvi Cinnae, non ignobilis neque indocti poetae," versusque eius ipsos dixit, quos, quoniam memoriae mihi forte aderant, adscripsi :

At nunc me Genumana per salicta
Bigis raeda rapit citata nanis.

XIV

Contemporaneos fuisse Caesari et Ciceroni M. Varronem et P. Nigidium, aetatis suae doctissimos Romanos; et quod Nigidii commentationes propter earum obscuritatem subtilitatemque in vulgus non exeunt.

- 1 AETAS M. Ciceronis et C. Caesaris praestanti facundia paucos habuit, doctrinarum autem multiformium variarumque artium quibus humanitas erudita est columina habuit M. Varronem et P. Nigidium.
- 2 Sed Varronis quidem monumenta rerum ac disciplinarum, quae per litteras condidit, in propatulo
- 3 frequentique usu feruntur, Nigidianae autem commentationes non proinde in vulgus exeunt et obscuritas subtilitasque earum tamquam parum utilis
- 4 derelicta est. Sicuti sunt quae paulo ante legimus in *Commentariis* eius, quos *Grammaticos* inscripsit, ex¹ quibus quaedam ad demonstrandum scripturae genus exempli gratia sumpsit.
- 5 Nam, cum de natura atque ordine litterarum dissereret quas grammatici "vocales" appellant, verba

¹ ex, *Aldus*; et, *ω*.

BOOK XIX. XIII. 5-XIV. 5

my opinion of any Greek or Latin word in the presence of Apollinaris, I venture to reply to your inquiry, Festus, that the word is Latin and is found in the poems of Helvius Cinna, a poet neither obscure nor without learning." And he gave the verses themselves,¹ which I have added, since I chanced to remember them :

But now through Genumanian willow groves
The wagon hurries me with dwarf steeds (*bigis
nanis*) twain.

XIV

That Marcus Varro and Publius Nigidius, the most learned Romans of their time, were contemporaries of Caesar and Cicero, and that the commentaries of Nigidius, because of their obscurity and subtlety, did not become popular.

THE time of Marcus Cicero and Gaius Caesar had few men of surpassing eloquence, but in encyclopaedic learning and in the varied sciences by which humanity is enobled it possesses two towering figures in Marcus Varro and Publius Nigidius. Now the records of knowledge and learning left in written form by Varro are familiar and in general use, the observations of Nigidius, however, are not so widely known, but their obscurity and subtlety have caused them to be neglected, as of little practical value. As a specimen I may cite what I read a short time ago in his work entitled *Grammatical Notes*; from this book I have made a few extracts, as an example of the nature of his writings.

When discussing the nature and order of the letters² which the grammarians call *vocales*, or

¹ Frag. 1, Bährens.

² Properly "sounds."

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haec scripsit, quae reliquimus inenarrata ad exercen-
 6 dam legentium intentionem: "A et o semper
 principes sunt, i et u semper subditae, e et subit et
 praeit; praeit¹ in 'Euripo,' subit in 'Aemilio.' Si
 quis putat praeire u in his verbis: 'Valerius,' 'Ven-
 nonius,' 'Volusius,' aut i in his: 'iampridem,' 'iecur,'
 'iocus,' 'iucundum,' errabit, quod hae litterae, cum
 7 praeunt, ne vocales quidem sunt." Item ex eodem
 libro verba haec sunt: "Inter litteram n et g est alia
 vis, ut in nomine 'anguis' et 'angari' et 'ancorae'
 et 'increpat' et 'incurrit' et 'ingenuus.' In omnibus
 his non verum n, sed adulterinum ponitur. Nam n
 non esse lingua indicio est; nam si ea littera esset,
 8 lingua palatum tangeret." Alio deinde in loco ita
 scriptum: "Graecos non tantae inscitiae arcesso, qui
 ov ex o et v scripserunt, quantae² qui ei ex e et i;
 illud enim inopia fecerunt, hoc nulla re subacti."

¹ praeit added by Hertz.

² quantae added in σ; quantae nostri fuerunt, Hertz.

¹ Frag. 53, Swoboda.

² They are semi-vowels.

³ Frag. 54, Swoboda.

⁴ This word is cited by the *Thes. Ling. Lat.* from Lucilius 200, Lachmann; that, however, is a conjecture of Scaliger's and Marx (262) reads Ancerius, a personal name. The meaning of the word is uncertain. It is perhaps the same as the Greek ἀγγαρος, "courier," a loan-word of Persian origin.

⁵ Pronounced like ng; for example, *angora*.

⁶ Frag. 55, Swoboda.

⁷ That is, the Romans.

⁸ Since the sound of v was that of French u, German ü, the Greeks were compelled to use ov for the long v. In Latin the genuine diphthong ei had changed to i before the

“vowels,” he wrote the following, which I leave unexplained, in order to test my readers’ powers of application: ¹ “*A* and *o*,” he says, “always stand first in diphthongs, *i* and *u* always second, *e* both follows and precedes; it precedes in *Euripus*, follows in *Aemilius*. If anyone supposes that *u* precedes in the words *Valerius*, *Vannoni*, and *Volusius*, or that *i* precedes in *iampridem* (long ago), *iecur* (liver), *iocus* (joke), and *iucundus* (agreeable), he will be wrong, for when these letters precede, they are in fact not vowels.” ² These words also are from the same book: ³ “Between the letters *n* and *g* another element is introduced, as in the words *anguis* (snake), *angari*,⁴ *ancora* (anchor), *increpat* (chides), *incurrit* (runs upon), and *ingenuus* (free-born). In all these we have, not a true *n*, but a so-called *n adulterinum*.⁵ For the tongue shows that it is not an ordinary *n*; since if it were that sound, the tongue would touch the palate in making it.” Then in another place we find this: ⁶ “I do not charge those Greeks with so great ignorance in writing *ou* (= *ū*) with *o* and *v*, as I do those⁷ who wrote *ei* (= *ī*) with *e* and *i*; for the former the Greeks did from necessity, in the latter case there was no compulsion.” ⁸

period of our earliest records; an example is *dico* for *deico* (cf. *δείκνυμι*). The spurious diphthong *ei*, which probably was the only one known to Nigidius, was introduced to indicate the sound of *ī*, and was not necessary, although, like the tall *I* and the apex (over other vowels) it was convenient.

BOOK XX

LIBER VICESIMUS

I

Disputatio Sex. Caecilii iureconsulti et Favorini philosophi
de legibus *Duodecim Tabularum*.

- 1 SEXTUS CAECILIUS in disciplina iuris atque in legibus
populi Romani noscendis interpretandisque scientia,
2 usu auctoritateque inlustris fuit. Ad eum forte in
area Palatina, cum salutationem Caesaris opperiremur,
philosophus Favorinus accessit conlocutusque est,
3 nobis multisque aliis praesentibus. In illis tunc
eorum sermonibus orta mentios est legum decemvira-
lium, quas decemviri eius rei gratia a populo creati
conposuerunt, in duodecim tabulas conscripserunt.
4 Eas leges cum Sex. Caecilius, inquisitis explora-
tisque multarum urbium legibus, eleganti atque
absoluta brevitate verborum scriptas diceret, "Sit,"¹
inquit, "hoc" Favorinus, "in pleraque earum legum
parte ita uti dicis; non enim minus cupide tabulas
istas duodecim legi quam illos duodecim libros
Platonis *De Legibus*. Sed quaedam istic esse anim-
advertuntur aut obscurissima aut durissima² aut
lenia contra nimis et remissa aut nequaquam ita, ut
scriptum est, consistentia."

¹ sit, *Beroaldus*; sed, *ω*.

² aut durissima, *added by J. Gronov.*

¹ That is, Antoninus Pius.

² The *Area Palatina* was originally the space bounded on the west by the *Domus Tiberiana*, or Palace of Tiberius, and the *Domus Augustana*; as time went on, it must have been bounded and restricted by other parts of the Imperial Palace.

BOOK XX

I

A discussion of the jurist Sextus Caecilius and the philosopher Favorinus about the laws of the *Twelve Tables*.

SEXTUS CAECILIUS was famed for his knowledge, experience and authority in the science of jurisprudence and in understanding and interpreting the laws of the Roman people. It happened that as we were waiting to pay our respects to Caesar,¹ the philosopher Favorinus met and accosted Caecilius in the Palatine square² in my presence and that of several others. In the conversation which they carried on at the time mention was made of the laws of the decemvirs, which the board of ten appointed by the people for that purpose wrote and inscribed upon twelve tablets.³

When Sextus Caecilius, who had examined and studied the laws of many cities, said that they were drawn up in the most choice and concise terms, Favorinus rejoined: "It may be as you say in the greater part of those laws; for I read your twelve tables with as eager interest as I did the twelve books of Plato *On the Laws*. But some of them seem to me to be either very obscure or very cruel, or on the other hand too mild and lenient, or by no means to be taken exactly as they are written."

³ These laws were set up in the Forum on ten tablets of bronze in 451 B.C., to which two more tablets were added in 450.

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- 5 "Obscuritates," inquit Sex. Caecilius, "non adsignemus culpae scribentium, sed inscitiae non adsequentium, quamquam hi quoque ipsi, qui quae scripta sunt
6 minus percipiunt culpa vacant. Nam longa aetas verba atque mores veteres oblitteravit, quibus verbis moribusque sententia legum comprehensa est. Trecentesimo quoque anno post Romam conditam tabulae compositae scriptaeque sunt, a quo tempore ad hunc diem anni esse non longe minus sescenti¹
7 videntur. Dure autem scriptum esse in istis legibus quid existimari potest? nisi duram esse legem putas, quae iudicem arbitrumve iure datum, qui ob rem iudicandam² pecuniam accepisse convictus est, capite poenitur aut quae furem manifestum ei cui furtum factum est in servitutum tradit, nocturnum
8 autem furem ius occidendi tribuit. Dic enim, quaeso, dic, vir sapientiae studiosissime, an aut iudicis illius perfidiam contra omnia divina atque humana iusiurandum suum pecunia vendentis aut furis manifesti intolerandam audaciam aut nocturni grassatoris insidiosam violentiam non dignam esse capitis poena existumes?"
- 9 "Noli," inquit Favorinus, "ex me quaerere quid ego existumem. Scis enim solitum esse me, pro disciplina sectae quam colo, inquirere potius quam
10 decernere. Sed non levis existimator neque asper-

¹ sexcenti, *J. F. Gronov*; septingenti, *ω*.

² iudicandam, *Scioppius* (*cf. Quint. v. 10. 87; Tac. Ann. iv. 31; etc.*); dicendam, *ω*. *Heraeus* suggests that we have a fusion of *ob rem iudicandam* and *ob ius dicendum* or *ob falsum testimonium dicendum*.

¹ The chronology of Nepos; see note on § 3, above, and on the chapter heading of xvii. 21.

² ix. 3.

³ viii. 4.

⁴ viii. 12.

“As for the obscurities,” said Sextus Caecilius, “let us not charge those to the fault of the makers of the laws, but to the ignorance of those who cannot follow their meaning, although they also who do not fully understand what is written may be excused. For long lapse of time has rendered old words and customs obsolete, and it is in the light of those words and customs that the sense of the laws is to be understood. As a matter of fact, the laws were compiled and written in the three hundredth year after the founding of Rome,¹ and from that time until to-day is clearly not less than six hundred years. But what can be looked upon as cruel in those laws? Unless you think a law is cruel which punishes with death a judge or arbiter appointed by law, who has been convicted of taking a bribe for rendering his decision,² or which hands over a thief caught in the act to be the slave of the man from whom he stole,³ and makes it lawful to kill a robber who comes by night.⁴ Tell me, I pray, tell me, you deep student of philosophy, whether you think that the perfidy of a juror who sells his oath contrary to all laws, human and divine, or the intolerable audacity of an open theft, or the treacherous violence of a nocturnal footpad, does not deserve the penalty of death?”

“Don’t ask me,” said Favorinus, “what I think. For you know that, according to the practice of the sect to which I belong,⁵ I am accustomed rather to inquire than to decide. But the Roman people is a judge neither insignificant nor contemptible, and

⁵ He probably refers to the Pyrronian sceptics, about whose beliefs he wrote a work in ten books; see xi. 5. 5.

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- nabilis est populus Romanus, cui delicta quidem istaec vindicanda, poenae tamen huiuscemodi nimis durae esse visae sunt; passus enim est leges istas de
- 11 tam inmodico supplicio situ atque senio emori. Sicut illud quoque inhumaniter scriptum improbavit, quod, si homo in ius vocatus, morbo aut aetate aeger ad ingrediendum invalidus est, 'arcera non sternitur,' sed ipse aufertur et iumento imponitur atque ex domo sua ad praetorem in comitium nova funeris facie effertur. Quam enim ob causam morbo adfectus et ad respondendum pro sese non idoneus, iumento adhaerens in ius adversario deportatur?
- 12 Quod vero dixi videri quaedam esse inpendio molliora, nonne tibi quoque videtur nimis esse dilutum quod ita de iniuria poenienda scriptum est: 'Si iniuriam alteri faxsit, viginti quinque aeris poenae sunt?' Quis enim erit tam inops, quem ab iniuriae faciendae
- 13 libidine viginti quinque asses deterreant? Itaque cum eam legem Labeo quoque¹ vester in libris, quos *Ad Duodecim Tabulas* conscripsit, non probaret: 'Quidam,'² inquit, 'L. Veratius fuit egregie homo improbus atque inmani vecordia. Is pro delectamento habebat, os hominis liberi manus suae palma verberare. Eum servus sequebatur ferens crumenam plenam assium; ut quemque depalmarat, numerari statim secundum *Duodecim Tabulas* quinque et viginti asses iubebat.' Propterea," in-

¹ Labeo quoque, *Huschke*; cum Labeo q., δNO; cum (tum, Π) quoque Labeo, ΠX.

² quidam added by *Carrio*; various other suggestions for partly filling the lacuna before inquit have been made.

¹ That is, with a pallet for lying upon.

² At that time one of the two chief magistrates, corresponding to the consuls of later times.

while they thought that such crimes ought to be punished, they yet believed that punishments of that kind were too severe; for they have allowed the laws which prescribed such excessive penalties to die out from disuse and old age. Just so they considered it also an inhuman provision, that if a man has been summoned to court, and being disabled through illness or years is too weak to walk, 'a covered waggon he need not spread';¹ but the man is carried out and placed upon a beast of burden and conveyed from his home to the praetor² in the comitium, as if he were a living corpse. For why should one who is a prey to illness, and unable to appear, be haled into court at the demand of his adversary, clinging to a draught animal? But as for my statement that some laws were excessively lenient, do not you yourself think that law too lax, which reads as follows with regard to the penalty for an injury:³ 'If anyone has inflicted an injury upon another, let him be fined twenty-five asses'? For who will be found so poor that twenty-five asses would keep him from inflicting an injury if he desired to? And therefore your friend Labeo also, in the work which he wrote *On the Twelve Tables*,⁴ expressing his disapproval of that law, says:⁵ 'One Lucius Veratius was an exceedingly wicked man and of cruel brutality. He used to amuse himself by striking free men in the face with his open hand. A slave followed him with a purse full of asses; as often as he had buffeted anyone, he ordered twenty-five asses to be counted out at once, according to the provision of the *Twelve Tables*'

³ viii. 4.

⁴ Frag. 25, Hushke; 3, Bremer.

⁵ There seems to be a lacuna in the text; see crit. note.

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- quit, "praetores postea hanc abolescere et relinqui censuerunt iniuriisque aestumandis recuperatores se
- 14 duros edixerunt. Nonnulla autem in istis legibus ne consistere quidem, sicuti dixi, visa sunt, velut illa lex talionis, cuius verba, nisi memoria me fallit, haec sunt: 'Si membrum rupit, ni cum e pacto, talio esto.'
- 15 Praeter enim ulciscendi acerbiter ne procedere quoque executio iustae talionis potest. Nam cui membrum ab alio ruptum est, si ipsi itidem rumpere per talionem velit, quaero, an efficere possit rumpendi pariter membri aequilibrium? In qua re
- 16 primum ea difficultas est inexplicabilis. Quid si¹ membrum," inquit, "alteri imprudens ruperit? Quod enim imprudentia factum est, retaliari per imprudentiam debet. Ictus quippe fortuitus et consultus non cadunt sub eiusdem talionis similitudinem. Quonam igitur modo imprudentem poterit imitari, qui in exequenda talione non licentiae ius habet, sed in-
- 17 prudentiae? Sed et si prudens ruperit, nequaquam patietur aut altius se laedi aut latius. Quod cuiusmodi libra atque mensura caveri possit, non reperi.
- 18 Quin etiam, si quid plus erit aliterve commissum, res fiet ridiculae atrocitatis, ut contraria actio mutuae talionis oriatur et adolescat infinita quaedam recipro-
- 19 catio talionum. Nam de inmanitate illa secandi partiendique humani corporis, si unus ob pecuniam debitam iudicatus addictusque sit pluribus, non libet

¹ quid si, Q²; qui si, ΠZ; quis in, O; quis vi, Q; qui sin, N; quis, X.

¹ The law reads: *tertiis nundinis partis secanto. Si plus minusve secuerunt, se fraude esto*, "on the third market day (*i.e.* after about two weeks; see note on § 49, below) let them cut him into pieces. If they have cut more or less (than their proper share), let it be without prejudice (to them)."

Therefore," he continued, "the praetors afterwards decided that this law was obsolete and invalid and declared that they would appoint arbiters to appraise damages. Again, some things in those laws obviously cannot, as I have said, even be carried out; for instance, the one referring to retaliation, which reads as follows, if my memory is correct: 'If one has broken another's limb, there shall be retaliation, unless a compromise be made.' Now not to mention the cruelty of the vengeance, the exaction even of a just retaliation is impossible. For if one whose limb has been broken by another wishes to retaliate by breaking a limb of his injurer, can he succeed, pray, in breaking the limb in exactly the same manner? In this case there first arises this insoluble difficulty. What about one who has broken another's limb unintentionally? For what has been done unintentionally ought to be retaliated unintentionally. For a chance blow and an intentional one do not fall under the same category of retaliation. How then will it be possible to imitate unintentional action, when in retaliating one has not the right of intention, but of unintentionation? But if he break it intentionally, the offender will certainly not allow himself to be injured more deeply or more severely; but by what weight and measure this can be avoided, I do not understand. Nay more, if retaliation is taken to a greater extent or differently, it will be a matter of absurd cruelty that a counter-action for retaliation should arise and an endless interchange of retaliation take place. But that enormity of cutting and dividing a man's body, if an individual is brought to trial for debt and adjudged to several creditors,¹ I do not care to remember, and I am

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meminisse et piget dicere. Quid enim videri potest efferatius, quid ab hominis ingenio diversius quam quod membra inopis debitoris acerbissimo¹ laniatu distrahebantur, sicuti nunc bona venum distrahuntur?"

- 20 Tum Sex. Caecilius amplexus utraque manu Favorinum, "Tu es," inquit, "unus profecto in nostra memoria non Graecae modo, sed Romanae quoque rei peritissimus. Quis enim philosophorum disciplinae suae leges tam scite atque docte callet quam leges tu nostras decemvirales percalluisti?"
- 21 Sed, quaeso tecum tamen, degrediare paulisper curriculis istis disputationum vestrarum academicis omissoque studio, quicquid lubitum est arguendi tuendique, consideres gravius cuiusmodi sint ea
- 22 quae reprehendisti, nec ideo contempnas legum istarum antiquitates, quod plerisque ipse² iam populus Romanus uti desiverit. Non enim profecto ignoras legum oportunitates et medellas pro temporum moribus et pro rerum publicarum generibus ac pro utilitatum praesentium rationibus proque vitiorum quibus medendum est fervoribus mutari atque flecti neque uno statu consistere, quin, ut facies caeli et maris, ita rerum atque fortunae tempestatibus
- 23 varientur. Quid salubrius visum est rogatione illa Stolonis iugerum de numero praefinito? Quid utilius plebiscito Voconio de coercendis mulierum hereditatibus? Quid tam necessarium existimatum est propulsandae civium luxuriae quam lex Licinia

¹ acerbissimo, *Hosius*; brevissimo, ω ; saevissimo, *Bynkershoek*.
² ipse, *Hosius*; ipsis, ω ; ipsus, *Boot*.

¹ *Oportunitates* refers to the advantage or assistance which the laws afford to meet the special needs of defence; *medellas*, to the remedies they furnish for the cure of vice and crime.

ashamed to mention it. For what can seem more savage, what more inconsistent with humanity, than for the limbs of a poor debtor to be barbarously butchered and sold, just as to-day his goods are divided and sold?"

Then Sextus Caecilius, throwing both arms about Favorinus, said: "You are indeed the one man within my memory who is most familiar both with Greek and with Roman lore. For what philosopher is skilled and learned in the laws of his sect to the extent to which you are thoroughly versed in our decemviral legislation? But yet, I pray you, depart for a little from that academic manner of arguing of yours, and laying aside the passion for attacking or defending anything whatever according to your inclination, consider more seriously what is the nature of the details which you have censured, and do not scorn those ancient laws merely because there are many of them which even the Roman people have now ceased to use. For you surely are not unaware that according to the manners of the times, the conditions of governments, considerations of immediate utility, and the vehemence of the vices which are to be remedied, the advantages and remedies offered by the laws¹ are often changed and modified, and do not remain in the same condition; on the contrary, like the face of heaven and the sea, they vary according to the seasons of circumstances and of fortune. What seemed more salutary than that law of Stolo limiting the number of acres? What more expedient than the bill of Voconius regulating the inheritances of women? What was thought so necessary for checking the luxury of the citizens as the law of Licinius

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et Fannia aliaeque item leges sumptuariae? Omnia
 tamen haec oblitterata et operta sunt civitatis opu-
 24 lencia quasi quibusdam fluctibus exaestuantis. Sed
 cur tibi esse visa est inhumana lex omnium mea
 quidem sententia humanissima, quae iumentum dari
 25 iubet aegro aut seni in ius vocato? Verba sunt
 haec de lege 'Si in ius vocat': 'Si morbus aevitasve
 vitium escit, qui in ius vocabit iumentum dato; si
 26 nolet, arceram ne sternito.' An tu forte morbum
 appellari hic putas aegrotationem gravem cum feбри
 rapida et quercera, iumentumque dici pecus aliquod
 unicum tergo vehens? ac propterea minus fuisse
 humanum existumas aegrotum domi suae cubantem
 27 iumento inpositum in ius rapi? Hoc, mi Favorine,
 nequaquam ita est. Nam morbus in lege ista non
 febriculosus neque nimium gravis, sed vitium aliquod
 inbecillitatis atque invalentiae demonstratur, non
 periculum vitae ostenditur. Ceteroqui morbum
 vehementiorem, vim graviter nocendi habentem,
 legum istarum scriptores alio in loco, non per se
 28 'morbum,' sed 'morbum sonticum' appellant. Iumen-
 tum quoque non id solum significat quod nunc
 dicitur, sed vectabulum etiam quod a iunctis pecori-
 bus trahebatur; veteres¹ nostri 'iumentum' a
 29 'iungendo' dixerunt. 'Arcera' autem vocabatur
 plaustrum² tectum undique et munitum, quasi arca

¹ veteres enim, σ.

² plaustrum rusticum, *Hertz from Nonius.*

¹ The first provision of the law is: *Si in ius vocat, ito*, "if he summon him to court, let him go." Here the words "*Si . . . vocat*" are used merely to designate the law.

² i. 1, 3.

³ ii. 2.

⁴ See xvi. 4. 4 and the note.

and Fannius and other sumptuary laws? Yet all these have been wiped out and buried by the wealth of the State, as if by the waves of a swelling sea. But why did that law appear to you inhumane which in my opinion is the most humane of all; that law, namely, which provides that a beast be furnished for a sick or aged man who is called into court? The words of that law, 'if he summon him to court,'¹ are as follows:² 'If disease or age be a hindrance, let the summoner provide a beast; if he does not wish, he need not spread a covered waggon.' Do you by any chance suppose that *morbis* (disease) here means a dangerous sickness with a high fever and ague, and that *iumentum* (beast) means only one animal, capable of carrying someone on his back; and is it for that reason that you think it was inhumane for a man lying sick-a-bed at his home to be placed upon a beast and hurried off to court? That is by no means the case, my dear Favorinus. For *morbis* in that law does not mean a serious complaint attended with fever, but some defect of weakness and indisposition, not involving danger to life. On the contrary, a more severe disorder, having the power of material injury, the writers of those laws call in another place,³ not *morbis* alone, but *morbis santicus*, or 'a serious disease.'⁴ *Iumentum* also does not have only the meaning which it has at present, but it might even mean a vehicle drawn by yoked animals; for our forefathers formed *iumentum* from *iungo*. Furthermore *arcera* was the name for a waggon, enclosed and shut in on all sides like a great chest (*arca*),⁵ and

⁵ The derivation of *arcera* from *arca* seems to be generally accepted.

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30 quaedam magna, vestimentis instrata, qua nimis
 tibi igitur acerbitas esse visa est, quod in ius vocato
 paupertino homini vel inopi, qui aut pedibus forte
 aegris esset aut quo alio casu ingredi non quiret,
 31 plastrum esse dandum censuerunt? neque insterni
 tamen delicate arceram iusserunt, quoniam satis
 esset invalido cuimodi vectabulum. Atque id fece-
 runt, ne causatio ista aegri corporis perpetuam
 vocationem daret fidem detractantibus iurisque
 31 actiones declinantibus; sed enim insubide.¹

“Iniurias factas quinque et viginti assibus sanx-
 erunt. Non omnino omnes, mi Favorine, iniurias aere
 isto paucis diluerunt, tametsi haec ipsa paucitas assium
 grave pondus aeris fuit; nam librariis assibus in ea
 32 tempestate populus usus est. Sed iniurias atrociores,
 ut de osse fracto, non liberis modo, verum etiam
 servis factas, inpensiore damno vindicaverunt, qui-
 33 busdam autem iniuriis talionem quoque adposuerunt.
 Quam quidem tu talionem, vir optime, iniquius
 paulo insectatus es ac ne consistere quidem dixisti
 lepida quadam sollertia verborum, quoniam talioni
 par non sit talio neque rumpi membrum facile possit
 ad alterius rupturae, ut ais tu, ‘aequilibrium.’
 34 Verumst, mi Favorine, talionem parissimam fieri
 difficillime. Sed decemviri minuere atque extinguere
 volentes huiusmodi violentiam pulsandi atque
 laedendi talione, eo quoque metu coercendos esse

¹ insubide, *Heraeus*; ipsum vide, ω; ipse, *Boot*; vide quod, σ.

¹ See note on § 11, above.

² viii. 3.

strewn with robes, and in it men who were too ill or old used to be carried lying down. What cruelty then does there seem to you to be in deciding that a waggon ought to be furnished for a poor or needy man who was called into court, if haply through lameness or some other mischance he was unable to walk ; and in not requiring that ' a closed carriage ' be luxuriously strewn,¹ when a conveyance of any kind was sufficient for the invalid ? And they made that decision, in order that the excuse of a diseased body might not give perpetual immunity to those who neglected their obligations and put off suits at law ; but foolishly.

" They assessed inflicted injuries at twenty-five asses. They did not, my dear Favorinus, by any means compensate all injuries by that trifling sum, although even that small number of asses meant a heavy weight of copper ; for the as which the people then used weighed a pound. But more cruel injuries, such as breaking a bone, inflicted not only on freemen but even on slaves, they punished with a heavier fine,² and for some injuries they even prescribed retaliation. This very law of retaliation, my dear sir, you criticized somewhat unfairly, saying with facetious captiousness that it was impossible to carry it out, since injury and retaliation could not be exactly alike, and because it was not easy to break a limb in such a way as to be an exact *aequilibrium*, or ' balance,' as you put it, of the breaking of the other man's. It is true, my dear Favorinus, that to make exact retaliation is very difficult. But the Ten, wishing by retaliation to diminish and abolish such violence as beating and injuring, thought that men ought to be restrained

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homines putaverunt neque eius qui membrum alteri rupisset et pacisci tamen de talione redimenda nollet tantam esse habendam rationem arbitrati sunt, ut an prudens imprudensne rupisset spectandum putarent aut talionem in eo vel ad arfussim aequiperarent vel in librili perpenderent; sed potius eundem animum eundemque impetum in eadem parte corporis rumpenda, non eundem quoque casum exigi voluerunt, quoniam modus voluntatis praestari
35 posset, casus ictus non posset.

“ Quod si ita est ut dico, et ut ipse aequitatis habitus demonstrat, taliones illae tuae reciprocae argutiores
36 profecto quam veriores fuerunt. Sed quoniam acerbum quoque esse hoc genus poenae putas, quae, obsecro te, ista acerbitas est, si idem fiat in te quod tute in alio feceris? praesertim cum habeas facultatem paciscendi et non necesse sit pati talionem, nisi eam tu elegeris.
37 Quod edictum autem praetorum de aestimandis iniuriis probabilius esse existimas,¹ nolo hoc ignores, hanc quoque ipsam talionem ad aestimationem
38 iudicis redigi necessario solitam. Nam si reus, qui depecisci noluerat, iudici talionem imperanti non parebat, aestimata lite iudex hominem pecuniae damnabat, atque ita, si reo et pactio gravis et acerba talio visa fuerat, severitas legis ad pecuniae multam
39 redibat.

“ Restat, ut ei quod de sectione partitioneque que corporis inmanissimum esse tibi visum est respondeam. Omnibus quidem virtutum generibus

¹ existimas, *Huschke*; ex his (iis, *NOX*), *ω*.

by the fear of such a penalty ; and they did not think that so much consideration ought to be had for one who broke another's limb, and refused to compromise by buying off retaliation, as to consider that the question ought to be raised whether he broke it intentionally or not, nor did they make the retaliation in such a case exactly equivalent or weigh it in a balance ; but they aimed rather at exacting the same spirit and the same violence in breaking the same part of the body, but not also the same result, since the degree of intention can be determined, but the effect of a chance blow cannot.

“ But if this is as I say, and as the condition of fairness itself dictates, those mutual retaliations that you imagined were certainly rather ingenious than real. But since you think that even this kind of punishment is cruel, what cruelty, pray, is there in doing the same thing to you which you have done to another ? especially when you have the opportunity of compromising, and when it is not necessary for you to suffer retaliation unless you choose that alternative. As for your idea that the praetors' edict was preferable in taking cognizance of injuries, I want you to realize this, that this retaliation also was wont of necessity to be subject to the discretion of a judge. For if a defendant, who refused to compromise, did not obey the judge who ordered retaliation, the judge considered the case and fined the man a sum of money ; so that, if the defendant thought the compromise hard and the retaliation cruel, the severity of the law was limited to a fine.

“ It remains for me to answer your belief that the cutting and division of a man's body is most inhuman. It was by the exercise and cultivation of

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exercendis colendisque populus Romanus e parva origine ad tantae amplitudinis instar emicuit, sed omnium maxime atque praecipue fidem coluit
40 sanctamque habuit tam privatim quam publice. Sic consules, clarissimos viros, hostibus confirmandae fidei publicae causa dedit,¹ sic clientem in fidem acceptum cariorem haberi quam propinquos tuendumque esse contra cognatos censuit, neque peius ullum facinus existimatum est quam si cui probaretur
41 clientem divisui habuisse. Hanc autem fidem maiores nostri non modo in officiorum vicibus, sed in negotiorum quoque contractibus sanxerunt maximeque in pecuniae mutuaticae usu atque commercio; adimi enim putaverunt subsidium hoc inopiae temporariae, quo communis omnium vita indiget, si perfidia debitorum sine gravi poena eluderet.
42 Confessi igitur aeris ac debiti iudicatis triginta dies sunt dati conquirendae pecuniae causa, quam
43 dissolverent, eosque dies decemviri 'iustos' appellaverunt, velut quoddam iustitium, id est iuris inter eos quasi interstitutionem quandam et cessationem,
44 quibus diebus nihil cum his agi iure posset.

“ Post deinde, nisi dissolverant, ad praetorem vocabantur et ab eo quibus erant iudicati addicebantur,
45 nervo quoque aut compedibus vinciebantur. Sic enim sunt, opinor, verba legis: ‘Aeris confessi rebusque iure iudicatis triginta dies iusti sunt. Post deinde

¹ dedit, ω; *corr. by Daniel.*

¹ In the Samnite war, after the battle of the Caudine Forks in 321 B.C.

² iii. 1-4.

all the virtues that the Roman people sprang from a lowly origin to such a height of greatness, but most of all and in particular they cultivated integrity and regarded it as sacred, whether public or private. Thus for the purpose of vindicating the public honour it surrendered its consuls, most distinguished men, to the enemy,¹ thus it maintained that a client taken under a man's protection should be held dearer than his relatives and protected against his own kindred, nor was any crime thought to be worse than if anyone was convicted of having defrauded a client. This degree of faith our forefathers ordained, not only in public functions, but also in private contracts, and particularly in the use and interchange of borrowed money; for they thought that this aid to temporary need, which is made necessary by the common intercourse of life, was lost, if perfidy on the part of debtors escaped with a slight punishment. Therefore in the case of those liable for an acknowledged debt thirty days were allowed for raising the money to satisfy the obligation, and those days the Ten called 'legitimate,' as if they formed a kind of *moratorium*, that is to say, a cessation and interruption of judicial proceedings, during which no legal action could be taken against them.

"Then later, unless they had paid the debt, they were summoned before the praetor and were by him made over to those to whom they had been adjudged; and they were also fastened in the stocks or in fetters. For that, I think, is the meaning of these words:² 'For a confessed debt and for judgment duly pronounced let thirty days be the legitimate time. Then let there

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manus iniectio esto, in ius ducito. Ni iudicatum facit aut quis endo eo in iure vindicit, secum ducito, vincito aut nervo aut compedibus. Quindecim pondo ne minore aut si volet maiore vincito. Si volet suo vivito. Ni suo vivit, qui eum vinctum habebit, libras farris endo dies dato. Si volet plus
46 dato.' Erat autem ius interea paciscendi ac, nisi pacti forent, habebantur in vinculis dies sexaginta.
47 Inter eos dies trinis nundinis continuis ad praetorem in comitium producebantur, quantaque pecuniae iudicati essent praedicabatur. Tertiis autem nundinis capite poenas dabant aut trans Tiberim peregre
48 venum ibant. Sed eam capitis poenam sanciendae, sicuti dixi, fidei gratia horrificam atrocitatis ostentu novisque terroribus metuendam reddiderunt. Nam si plures forent, quibus reus esset iudicatus,¹ secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis
49 permiserunt. Et quidem verba ipsa legis dicam, ne existimes invidiam me istam forte formidare: 'Tertiis,' inquit, 'nundinis partis secanto. Si plus
50 minusve secuere, se fraude esto.' Nihil profecto inmitius, nihil inmanius, nisi, ut re ipsa apparet, eo consilio tanta inmanitas poenae denuntiatast, ne ad

¹ adiudicatus, *Skutsch*.

¹ F. D. Allen, *Remnants of Early Latin*, p. 86, suggested that *minore* and *maiore* probably ought to change places.

² iii. 5.

³ The *nundinae*, or market days, came on every ninth day, reckoned in the Roman fashion. The time between two market days was the French "huit jours" and our "week." *Tertiis nundinis*, counting the one at the beginning of the period (in the Roman fashion), would be about two weeks (actually seventeen days).

be a laying on of hands, bring him to court. If he does not satisfy the judgment, or unless someone in the presence of the magistrate intervenes as a surety, let the creditor take him home and fasten him in stocks or in fetters. Let him fasten him with not less than fifteen pounds weight, or if he wish, with more.¹ If the prisoner wishes, he may live at his own expense. If he does not, the creditor shall give him a pound of meal each day. If he wishes, he may give more.' In the meantime the right of compromising the case was allowed,² and if they did not compromise it, debtors were confined for sixty days. During that time on three successive market-days³ they were brought before the praetor and the amount of the judgment against them was announced. But on the third day⁴ they were capitally condemned or sent across the Tiber to be sold abroad. But they made this capital punishment horrible by a show of cruelty and fearful by unusual terrors, for the sake, as I have said, of making faith sacred. For if there were several, to whom the debtor had been adjudged, the laws allowed them to cut the man who had been made over to them in pieces, if they wished, and share his body. And indeed I will quote the very words of the law, less haply you should think that I shrink from their odium:⁵ 'On the third market day,' it says, 'let them cut him up; if they have cut more or less, let them not be held accountable.' Nothing surely is more merciless, nothing less humane, unless, as is evident on the face of it, such a cruel punishment was threatened in order that they

¹ iii. 6.⁵ iii. 6.

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51 eam umquam perveniretur. Addici namque nunc
et vinciri multos videmus, quia vinculorum poenam
52 deterrimi homines contemnunt, dissectum esse
antiquitus neminem equidem legi neque audivi,
quoniam saevitia ista poenae contemni non quitast.
53 An putas, Favorine, si non illa etiam ex *Duodecim
Tabulis* de testimoniis falsis poena abolevisset et si
nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium
dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio deiceretur,
mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos quam
videmus? Acerbitas plerumque ulciscendi maleficii
54 bene atque caute vivendi disciplinast. Historia de
Metto Fufetio Albano nobis quoque, non admodum
numero¹ istiusmodi libros lectitantibus, ignota non
est, qui, quoniam pactum atque condictum cum rege
populi Romani perfide ruperat, binis quadrigis
evinctus in diversa nitentibus laceratus est; novum
atque asperum supplicium quis negat? sed, quid
elegantissimus poeta dicat, vide :

at tu dictis, Albane, maneres."

55 Haec taliaque alia ubi Sextus Caecilius, omnibus
qui aderant, ipso quoque Favorino adprobante atque
laudante, disseruit, nuntiatum est Caesarem iam
salutari, et separati sumus.

¹ saepe numero, *Knapp*.

¹ viii. 23.

² He was the ruler of Alba Longa in the time of Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome (673-641 B.C.).

might never have to resort to it. For nowadays we see many condemned and bound, because worthless men despise the punishment of bondage; but I have never read or heard of anyone having been cut up in ancient days, since the severity of that law could not be scorned. Or do you suppose, Favorinus, that if the penalty provided by the *Twelve Tables*¹ for false witness had not become obsolete, and if now, as formerly, one who was convicted of giving false witness was hurled from the Tarpeian Rock, that we should see so many guilty of lying on the witness stand? Severity in punishing crime is often the cause of upright and careful living. The story of the Alban Mettius Fufetius² is not unknown even to me, although I read few books of that kind. Since he had treacherously broken a pact and agreement made with the king of the Roman people, he was bound to two four-horse teams and torn asunder as the horses rushed in opposite directions. Who denies that this is an unusual and cruel punishment? but see what the most refined of poets says: ³

But you, O Alban, should have kept your word."

When Sextus Caecilius had said these and other things with the approval of all who were present, including Favorinus himself, it was announced that Caesar was now receiving, and we separated.

³ Virg. *Aen.* viii. 643.

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II

Vocabulum "siticinum" in M. Catonis oratione quid significet.

- 1 "SITICINES" scriptum est in oratione M. Catonis, quae scribitur *Ne Imperium sit Veteri, ubi Novus Venerit*. "Siticines," inquit, "et liticines et tubi-
- 2 cines." Sed Caesellius Vindex in *Commentariis Lectionum Antiquarum* scire quidem se ait, "liticines" lituo cantare et "tubicines" tuba; quid istuc autem sit, quo "siticines" cantant, homo ingenuae veritatis
- 3 scire sese negat. Nos autem in Capitonis Atei *Coniectaneis* invenimus, "siticines" appellatos qui apud "sitos" canere soliti essent, hoc est vita functos et sepultos, eosque habuisse proprium genus tubae, qua canerent, a ceterorum tubicinum differens.

III

Quam ob causam L. Accius poeta in *Pragmaticis* sicinnistas "nebuloso nomine" esse dixerit.

- 1 Quos "sicinistas" vulgus dicit, qui rectius locuti
- 2 sunt, "sicinnistas" littera *n* gemina dixerunt. "Sicinnium" enim genus veteris saltationis fuit. Saltabundi autem canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt.
- 3 Posuit hoc verbum L. Accius poeta in *Pragmaticis* appellarique "sicinnistas" ait "nebuloso nomine," credo propterea "nebuloso," quod, "sicinnium" cur diceretur, obscurum esset.

¹ lxxix, Jordan.

² Frag. 7, Huschke; 9, Bremer.

II

The meaning of the word *siticines* in a speech of Marcus Cato's.

THE word *siticines* is found in a speech of Marcus Cato entitled *Let not a Former Official retain his power, when his Successor arrives*.¹ He speaks of *siticines*, *liticines* and *tubicines*. But Caesellius Vindex, in his *Notes on Early Words*, declares that he knows that *liticines* played upon the *lituus*, or "clarion," and *tubicines* on the *tuba*, or "trumpet," but, being a man of conscientious honesty, he says that he does not know what instrument the *siticines* used. But I have found in the *Miscellanies* of Ateius Capito² that those were called *siticines* who played in the presence of those who were "laid away" (*sitos*), that is, who were dead and buried; and that they had a special kind of trumpet on which they played, differing from those of the other trumpeters.

III

Why the poet Lucius Accius in his *Pragmatica* said that *sicinnistae* was a "nebulous word."

THOSE whom the vulgar call *sicinistae*, persons who speak more accurately have called *sicinnistae* with a double *n*. For the *sicinnium* was an ancient form of dance. Moreover, those who now stand and sing formerly danced as they sang. Lucius Accius used this word in his *Pragmatica*, and says that *sicinnistae* are so called by a "nebulous" (*nebuloso*) term, using the word "nebulous," I suppose, because the reason for the term *sicinnium* was obscure.

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IV

Artificum scaenicorum studium amoremque inhonestum probrosumque esse; et super ea re verba Aristotelis philosophi adscripta.

- 1 **ΚΟΜΟΕΔΟΣ** quispiam et tragoedos et tibicines dives adulescens, Tauri philosophi discipulus, ut¹ liberos homines in deliciis atque in delectamentis habebat.
- 2 Id genus autem artifices Graece appellantur οἱ περὶ
3 τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνῖται. Eum adulescentem Taurus a sodalitatibus convictuque hominum scaenicorum abducere volens, misit ei verba haec ex Aristotelis libro exscripta, qui Προβλήματα Ἐγκύκλια inscriptus
4 est, iussitque uti ea cotidie lectitaret: Διὰ τί οἱ Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ πονηροὶ εἰσιν; ἢ² ὅτι ἤκιστα λόγου καὶ³ φιλοσοφίας⁴ κοινωνοῦσι διὰ τὸ περὶ τὰς ἀναγκαίας τέχνας τὸ πολὺ μέρος τοῦ βίου εἶναι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν ἀκρασίαις τὸν πολὺν χρόνον εἰσίν, ὅτε δὲ ἐν ἀπορῖαις; ⁵ ἀμφότερα δὲ φανλότητος παρασκευαστικά.

V

Exempla epistularum Alexandri regis et Aristotelis philosophi, ita uti sunt edita; eaque in linguam Latinam versa.

- 1 **COMMENTATIONUM** suarum artiumque quas discipulis tradebat Aristoteles philosophus, regis Alexandri magister, duas species habuisse dicitur. Alia erant, quae nominabat ἐξωτερικά, alia, quae

¹ ut added by Vogel.

² ἢ, Arist.; omitted by ω.

³ καὶ omitted by Arist.

⁴ σοφίας, Arist.

⁵ τὸ πολὺ τοῦ βίου εἰσίν, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν ἀκ., Arist.

IV

That devotion to play-actors, and love of them, was shameful and disgraceful, with a quotation of the words of the philosopher Aristotle on that subject.

A WEALTHY young man, a pupil of the philosopher Taurus, was devoted to, and delighted in, the society of comic and tragic actors and musicians, as if they were freemen. Now in Greek they call artists of that kind οἱ περὶ Διόνυσον τεχνῖται or "craftsmen of Dionysus." Taurus, wishing to wean that youth from the intimacy and companionship of men connected with the stage, sent him these words extracted from the work of Aristotle entitled *Universal Questions*, and bade him read it over every day:¹ "Why are the craftsmen of Dionysus for the most part worthless fellows? Is it because they are least of all familiar with reading and philosophy, since the greater part of their life is given to their essential pursuits and much of their time is spent in intemperance and sometimes in poverty too? For both of these things are incentives to wickedness."

V

Specimens of letters of King Alexander and the philosopher Aristotle, just as they were written; with a rendering of the same into Latin.

THE philosopher Aristotle, the teacher of king Alexander, is said to have had two forms of the lectures and instructions which he delivered to his pupils. One of these was the kind called ἐξωτερικά,

¹ *Prob.* xxx. 10; frag. 209, Rose.

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- 2 appellabat ἀκροατικά. Ἐξωτερικά dicebantur, quae
ad rhetoricas meditationes facultatemque arguti-
arum civiliumque rerum notitiam conducebant,
3 ἀκροατικά autem vocabantur, in quibus philosophia
remotior subtiliorque agitabatur quaeque ad naturae
contemplationes disceptationesve dialecticas perti-
4 nebant. Huic disciplinae, quam dixi, ἀκροατικῆ
tempus exercendae dabat in Lycio matutinum nec
ad eam quemquam temere admittebat, nisi quorum
ante ingenium et eruditionis elementa atque in
5 discendo studium laboremque explorasset. Illas
vero exotericas auditiones exercitiumque dicendi
eodem in loco vesperi faciebat easque vulgo iuve-
nibus sine dilectu praebebat, atque eum δειλιὸν
περίπατον appellabat, illum alterum supra ἑωθινόν;
6 utroque enim tempore ambulans disserebat. Libros
quoque suos, earum omnium rerum commentarios,
seorsum divisit, ut alii "exoterici" dicerentur,
partim "acroatici."
7 Eos libros generis "acroatici" cum in vulgus
ab eo editos rex Alexander cognovisset atque ea
tempestate armis exercitam¹ omnem prope Asiam
teneret regemque ipsum Darium proeliis et victoriis
urgeret, in illis tamen tantis negotiis litteras ad
Aristotelem misit, non eum recte fecisse, quod
disciplinas acroaticas, quibus ab eo ipse eruditus

¹ exercitam, *Carrio* (cf. *Plaut. Epid.* 529, *Skutsch*);
exercitum, ω.

¹ i. e. esoteric, or inner, for the initiated only. The term was originally applied to Aristotle's acroatic (or acroamatic) writings, which were not made public, as were his exoteric *Dialogues*, but were read to hearers only (cf. ἀκούω) and were of a strictly scientific character. Except for the fragments of

or "exoteric," the other ἀκροατικά, or "acroatic."¹ Those were called "exoteric" which gave training in rhetorical exercises, logical subtlety, and acquaintance with politics; those were called "acroatic" in which a more profound and recondite philosophy was discussed, which related to the contemplation of nature or dialectic discussions. To the practice of the "acroatic" training which I have mentioned he devoted the morning hours in the Lyceum,² and he did not ordinarily admit any pupil to it until he had tested his ability, his elementary knowledge, and his zeal and devotion to study. The exoteric lectures and exercises in speaking he held at the same place in the evening and opened them generally to young men without distinction. This he called δειλινὸς περίπατος, or "the evening walk," the other which I have mentioned above, ἑωθινός, or "the morning walk";³ for on both occasions he walked as he spoke. He also divided his books on all these subjects into two divisions, calling one set "exoteric," the other "acroatic."

When King Alexander knew that he had published those books of the "acroatic" set, although at that time the king was keeping almost all of Asia in a state of panic by his deeds of arms, and was pressing King Darius himself hard by attacks and victories, yet in the midst of such urgent affairs he sent a letter to Aristotle, saying that the philosopher had not done right in publishing the books and so revealing to the

his *Dialogues*, all the works of Aristotle which have come down to us are of the latter class.

² See note on vii. 16. 1 (ii, p. 135).

³ Hence the term "peripatetics," from περιπατέω, "walk up and down."

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- 8 foret, libris foras editis involgasset: "Nam qua," inquit, "alia re praestare ceteris poterimus, si ea quae ex te accepimus omnium prosus fient communia? Quippe ego doctrina anteire malim quam copiis atque opulentiis."
- 9 Rescripsit ei Aristoteles ad hanc sententiam: "Acroaticos libros, quos editos quereris et non proinde ut arcana absconditos, neque editos scito esse neque non editos, quoniam his solis cognobiles erunt, qui nos audiverunt."¹
- 10 Exempla utrarumque litterarum sumpta ex Andronici philosophi libro subdidi; amavi² prosus in utriusque epistula brevitatis elegantissimae filum tenuissimum:

11 Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀριστοτέλει εὖ πράττειν.

Οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἐποίησας, ἐκδοὺς τοὺς ἀκροατικούς³ τῶν λόγων· τίνι γὰρ δὴ διοίσομεν ἡμεῖς τῶν ἄλλων, εἰ καθ' οὓς ἐπαιδεύθημεν λόγους, οὗτοι πάντων ἔσονται κοινοί; ἐγὼ δὲ βουλοίμην ἂν ταῖς περὶ τὰ ἄριστα ἐμπειρίας ἢ ταῖς δυνάμεσιν διαφέρειν. ἔρρωσο.

12 Ἀριστοτέλης βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ εὖ πράττειν.

Ἐγραψάς μοι περὶ τῶν ἀκροατικῶν λόγων, οἰόμενος δεῖν αὐτοὺς φυλάττειν ἐν ἀπορρήτοις. ἴσθι οὖν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐκδεδομένους καὶ μὴ ἐκδεδομένους· ξυνετοὶ γάρ εἰσιν μόνοις τοῖς ἡμῶν ἀκούσασιν. ἔρρωσο, Ἀλέξανδρε βασιλεῦ.

¹ qui . . . audiverunt *added by Hertz.*

² amavi *scripsi*; amavi autem, σ; an autem, ω; en autem, *Rose.* Prosus seems to call for a preceding verb or adjective; see my article in *Class. Phil.* xvii (1922), 144 ff. Otherwise I should prefer the en autem of *Rose.*

³ ἀκροαματικούς, *Piat.*

public the acroatic training, in which he himself had been instructed. "For in what other way," said he, "can I excel the rest, if that instruction which I have received from you becomes the common property of all the world? For I would rather be first in learning than in wealth and power."

Aristotle replied to him to this purport: "Know that the acroatic books, which you complain have been made public and not hidden as if they contained secrets, have neither been made public nor hidden, since they can be understood only by those who have heard my lectures."

I have added copies of both letters, taken from the book of the philosopher Andronicus.¹ I was particularly charmed with the slender thread of elegant brevity in the letter of each.

"Alexander to Aristotle, Greeting.

"You have not done right in publishing your acroatic lectures; for wherein, pray, shall I differ from other men, if these lectures, by which I was instructed, become the common property of all? As for me, I should wish to excel in acquaintance with what is noblest, rather than in power. Farewell."

"Aristotle to King Alexander, Greeting.

"You have written to me regarding my acroatic lectures, thinking that I ought to have kept them secret. Know then that they have both been made public and not made public. For they are intelligible only to those who have heard me. Farewell, King Alexander."

¹ Frag. 662, Rose.

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- 13 Hoc ego verbum *ξυνετοὶ γὰρ εἶσω* quaerens uno itidem verbo dicere, aliud non repperi quam quod est scriptum a M. Catone in sexta *Origine*: “Itaque ego,” inquit, “cognobiliorem cognitionem esse arbitror.”

VI

Quaesitum atque tractatum utrum siet rectius dicere “habeo curam vestri,” an “vestrum.”

- 1 PERCONTABAR Apollinarem Sulpicium, cum eum Romae adolescentulus sectarer, qua ratione diceretur “habeo curam vestri” aut “misereor vestri” et iste casus “vestri” eo in loco quem videretur
2 habere casum rectum. Is hic mihi ita respondit: “Quaeris,” inquit, “ex me, quod mihi quoque est iamdiu in perpetua quaestione. Videtur enim non ‘vestri’ oportere dici, sed ‘vestrum,’ sicuti Graeci locuntur: *ἐπιμελοῦμαι ὑμῶν, κήδομαι ὑμῶν*, in quo loco *ὑμῶν* aptius ‘vestrum’ dicitur quam ‘vestri’ et habet casum nominandi, quem tu ‘rectum’
3 appellasti, ‘vos.’¹ Invenio tamen,” inquit, “non paucis in locis ‘nostri’ atque ‘vestri’ dictum, non ‘nostrum’ aut ‘vestrum.’ L. Sulla *Rerum Gestarum* libro secundo: ‘Quod si fieri potest, ut etiam nunc nostri vobis in mentem veniat, nosque magis dignos creditis quibus civibus quam hostibus utamini qui- que pro vobis potius quam contra vos pugnemus, neque nostro neque maiorum nostrorum immerito²
4 nobis id continget.’ Terentius in *Phormione*:

¹ vos added by Hertz.

² immerito, Madvig; merito, u.

When trying, in the phrase *ξυνετοὶ γὰρ εἶσιν*, to express the word *ξυνετοί* by a single Latin term, I found nothing better than what is written by Marcus Cato in the sixth book of his *Origins*:¹ "Therefore I think the information is more comprehensible (*cognobilior*)."

VI

It is asked and discussed whether it is more correct to say *habeo curam vestri*, or *vestrum*.

I ASKED Sulpicius Apollinaris, when I was studying with him at Rome in my youth, on what principle people said *habeo curam vestri*, or "I have care for you," and *misereor vestri*, or "I pity you," and what he thought the nominative case of *vestri* was in such connections. Thereupon he answered me as follows: "You ask something of me about which I too have long been in a state of uncertainty. For it seems to me that one ought to say, not *vestri*, but *vestrum*, just as the Greeks say *ἐπιμελοῦμαι ὑμῶν* and *κῆδομαι ὑμῶν*, where *ὑμῶν* is translated by *vestrum* more fittingly than by *vestri*, having *vos* for the naming case, or the 'direct' case, as you called it. Yet in not a few places," said he, "I find *nostrī* and *vestri*, not *nostrum* or *vestrum*. Thus Lucius Sulla says, in the second book of his *Autobiography*:² "But if it is possible that even now you think of me (*nostrī*), and believe me worthy to be your fellow citizen rather than your enemy, and to fight for you rather than against you, this will surely be due to my services and those of my forefathers." Also Terence in the *Phormio*:³

¹ Frag. 105, Peter².

² Frag. 3, Peter².

³ v. 172.

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Ita plérique ingenió sumus omnes, nóstri nosmet
paénitet.

5 Afranius in togata :

Nescio qui nostri míseritust tandém deus.

6 Et Laberius in *Necyomantia* :

Dum diútius retinétur, nostri oblítus est.

7 “Dubium porro,” inquit, “non est, quin eodem
haec omnia casu dicantur : ‘nostri paenitet,’¹ ‘nostri
oblitus est,’ ‘nostri misertus est,’ quo dicitur : ‘mei
paenitet,’ ‘mei misertus est,’ ‘mei oblitus est.’
8 ‘Mei’ autem casus interrogandi est, quem ‘gene-
tivum’ grammatici vocant, et ab eo declinatur, quod
est ‘ego’; huius deinde plurativum est ‘nos.’
‘Tui’ aequé declinatur ab eo, quod est ‘tu’; huius
9 itidem plurativum est ‘vos.’ Sic namque Plautus
declinavit in *Pseudolo* in hisce versibus :

Si ex té tacente fieri possem cértior,
Ere, quae miseriae té tam misere mácerent,
Duorúm labori ego hóminum parsissém lubens :
Mei té rogandi et tís² respondendí mihi.

‘Mei’ enim Plautus hoc in loco non ab eo dixit, quod
10 est ‘meus,’ sed ab eo, quod est ‘ego.’ Itaque si
dicere velis ‘patrem mei’ pro ‘patrem meum,’ quo
Graeci modo τὸν πατέρα μου dicunt, inusitate quidem,
sed recte profecto eaque ratione dices, qua Plautus
11 dixit ‘labori mei’ pro ‘labori meo.’ Haec autem
ipsa ratio est in numero plurativo, qua Gracchus
‘misereri vestrum’ dixit et qua M. Cicero ‘contentio

¹ nostri paenitet added by Skutsch.

² tui tís γ.

¹ v. 417, Ribbeck².

Of such a nature are we almost all,
That with ourselves (*nostrī*) we discontented are.

Afranius wrote in an Italian play :¹

At last some god or other pitied us (*nostrī*).

And Laberius in the *Necyomantia* :²

Detained for many days, he us (*nostrī*) forgot.

“There is no doubt,” said he, “that in all these phrases : ‘we are discontented,’ ‘he forgot us,’ ‘he pitied us’ (*nostrī*), the same case is used as in ‘I repent’ (*mei paenitet*), ‘he pitied me’ (*mei miseritus est*), ‘he forgot me’ (*mei oblitus est*). But *mei* is the case of questioning,³ which the grammarians call ‘genitive,’ and comes from *ego*; and the plural of *ego* is *nos*. *Tui* also is formed from *tu*, and the plural of this is *vos*. For Plautus has thus declined those pronouns in the *Pseudolus*, in the following lines :⁴

O Sir, could I be told without your words
What wretchedness so grievous troubles you,
I would have spared the trouble of two men :
My own (*mei*), of asking you, and yours (*tis = tui*),
of answering.

For Plautus here uses *mei*, not from *meus*, but from *ego*. Therefore if you should choose to say *patrem mei* instead of *patrem meum*, as the Greeks say τὸν πατέρα μου, it would be unusual, but surely correct, and on the same principle that Plautus used *labori mei*, ‘the trouble of me,’ for *labori meo*, ‘my trouble.’ The same rule applies also in the plural number, where Gracchus said⁵ *misereri vestrum* and Marcus

² v. 62, Ribbeck³. ³ See note on xiii. 26. 1.

⁴ vv. 3 ff. ⁵ *O.R.F.* p. 248, Meyer³.

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vestrum' et 'contentione nostrum' dixit quaque item ratione Quadrigarius in *Annali* undevicesimo verba haec posuit: 'C. Mari, ecquando te nostrum et reipublicae miserebitur!' Cur igitur Terentius 'paenitet nostri,' non 'nostrum,' et Afranius 'nostri
 12 miseritus est,' non 'nostrum'? Nihil hercle," inquit, "mihi de ista re in mentem venit, nisi auctoritas quaedam vetustatis non nimis anxie neque superstitiose loquentis. Nam sicuti multifariam scriptum est 'vestrorum' pro 'vestrum,' ut in Plauti *Mostellaria* in hoc versu :

Vérum illud esse¹ máxima² párs vestrorum in-
 téllegit,

cum vellet 'maxima pars' dicere 'vestrum,' ita nonnumquam 'vestri' quoque dictum est pro 'vestrum.'
 13 Sed procul dubio qui rectissime loqui volet 'vestrum'
 14 potius dixerit quam 'vestri.' Et idcirco inportunissime," inquit, "fecerunt, qui in plerisque Sallusti exemplaribus scripturam istam sincerissimam corruerunt. Nam cum ita in *Catilina* scriptum esset: 'Saepe maiores vestrum miseriti plebis Romanae,' 'vestrum' obleverunt et 'vestri' superscripserunt. Ex quo in plures libros mendae istius indoles manavit."
 15 Haec memini mihi Apollinarem dicere, eaque tunc ipsa, ita ut dicta fuerant, notavi.

¹ illud est, *codd. Plaut.*

² maxime, O¹; maximum (maximam, *Plaut. B*) adeo, *Plaut.*

¹ *Pro Planc.* § 16.

² *Div. in Cacc.* § 37.

Cicero¹ *contentio vestrum*, and *contentione nostrum*,² and on the same principle Quadrigarius in the nineteenth book of his *Annals* wrote these words:³ ‘Gaius Marius, when pray will you pity us (*nostrum*) and the State?’ Why then should Terence use *paenitet nostri*, not *nostrum*, and Afranius *nostri miseritus est*, not *nostrum*? Indeed,” said he, “no reason for this occurs to me except the authority of a certain ancient usage, which was not too anxious or scrupulous in the use of language. For just as *vestrorum* is often used for *vestrum*, as in this line from the *Mostellaria* of Plautus,⁴

The greatest part of you (*vestrorum*) know that is true

(where *vestrorum* is for *vestrum*), in the same way *vestri* also is sometimes used for *vestrum*. But undoubtedly one who desires to speak very correctly will prefer *vestrum* to *vestri*. And therefore,” said he, “those have acted most arbitrarily who in many copies of Sallust have corrupted a thoroughly sound reading. For although he wrote in the *Catiline*:⁵ ‘Often your forefathers (*maiores vestrum*), pitying the Roman commons,’ they erased *vestrum* and wrote *vestri* over it. And from this⁶ that error has grown and found its way into more manuscripts.”

This is what I remember hearing from Apollinaris, and I noted down his very words at the time, exactly as they were spoken.

¹ Frag 83, Peter³.

² v. 280.

³ xxxiii. 2.

⁴ *Indoles* is perhaps “the nature of the error,” i.e., the disposition to make an error of that kind.

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VII

Quam diversae Graecorum sint sententiae super numero
Niobae filiorum.¹

- 1 MIRA et prope adeo ridicula diversitas fabulae
apud Graecos poetas deprenditur super numero
2 Niobae filiorum. Nam Homerus pueros puellasque
eius bis senos dicit fuisse, Euripides bis septenos,
Sappho bis novenos, Bacchylides et Pindarus bis
denos, quidam alii scriptores tres fuisse solos dixerunt.

VIII

De his quae habere *συμπρωσίαν* videntur cum luna iuvene-
scente² ac senescente.

- 1 ANNIANUS poeta in fundo suo, quem in agro
Falisco possidebat, agitare erat solitus vindemiam
2 hilare atque amoeniter. Ad eos dies me et quosdam
3 item alios familiaris vocavit. Ibi tum cenantibus
nobis magnus ostrearum numerus Roma missus est.
Quae cum adpositae fuissent et multae quidem, sed
inuberes macriusculaeque³ essent: "Luna," inquit
Annianus, "nunc videlicet senescit; ea re ostrea
quoque, sicuti quaedam alia, tenuis exsuctaque est."
4 Cum quaereremus quae alia item senescente luna
tabescerent, "Nonne Lucilium," inquit, "nostrum
meministis dicere:

¹ Lemma omitted by ω ; supplied by ς , emitting sint.

² iuvenescente, suggested by Hosius, who writes mansuescente in his text; ansuescente $\delta\text{N}\Pi$; anuescente (ac vescente, X), OX; accrescente or adolescente, Lion.

³ macriusculaeque, Hertz; macrae quaeque, NX; macraeque ΠX^2 ; macrus queque, δ .

VII

How the opinions of the Greeks differ as to the number of Niobe's children.

A STRANGE and indeed almost absurd variation is to be noted in the Greek poets as to the number of Niobe's children. For Homer says¹ that she had six sons and six daughters; Euripides,² seven of each; Sappho,³ nine; Bacchylides⁴ and Pindar,⁵ ten; while certain other writers have said that there were only three sons and three daughters.

VIII

Of things which seem to have *συμππτωσία*, or "coincidence," with the waning and waxing moon.

THE poet Annianus owned an estate in the Faliscan territory, where he used to celebrate the vintage season with mirth and jollity. On one occasion he invited me, along with some other friends. As we were dining there one day, a large quantity of oysters were sent from Rome. When they were set before us and proved to be indeed numerous, but neither rich nor very plump, Annianus said: "Of course the moon is waning just now; therefore the oyster also, like some other things, is thin and juiceless." When we asked what other things wasted away with the waning moon, he answered: "Don't you remember that our Lucilius says:⁶

¹ *Iliad* xxiv. 602.

² Frag. 143, Bergk.

³ Frag. 65, Bergk.

⁴ Frag. 455, N².

⁵ Frag. 46, Blass².

⁶ v. 1201, Marx.

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Luna alit ostrea et implet echinos, muribus fibras
Et iecur addit?

- 5 Eadem autem ipsa quae crescente luna gliscunt, de-
6 ficiente contra defunt. Aelurorum quoque oculi ad
easdem vices lunae aut ampliores fiunt aut minores.
7 Id etiam," inquit, "multo mirandum est magis, quod
apud Plutarchum in quarto *In Hesiodum Commentario*
legi: 'Cepetum revirescit et congerminat decedente
luna, contra autem inarescit adolescente. Eam cau-
sam esse dicunt sacerdotes Aegyptii, cur Pelusiotae
cepe non edint, quia solum olerum omnium contra
lunae augmenta atque damna vices minuendi et
augendi habeat contrarias.'"

IX

Qualibus verbis delectari solitus sit Antonius Iulianus, positus
in *M. miambi** Cn.¹ Matii; et quid significet M. Cato in
oratione quam scripsit de innocentia sua, cum ita
dictitat: "numquam vestimenta a populo peposci."

- 1 DELECTARI mulcerique aures suas dicebat Antonius
Iulianus figmentis verborum novis Cn. Matii, hominis
2 eruditi, qualia haec quoque essent, quae scripta ab eo
in *Mimiambis* memorabat:

Sinuque anicam refice frigidam caldo,
Columbulatim labra conserens labris.

¹ Cn. . . . quam added by L. Müller.

¹ Cf. Hor. *Serm.* ii. 4. 30, *lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunae*; Cic. *de Div.* ii. 33.

The moon makes oysters fat, sea-urchins full,
And bulk and substance to the mussels adds?¹

Furthermore, those same things which grow as the moon waxes grow less as it wanes. The eyes of cats also become larger or smaller according to the same changes of the moon. This too," said he, "is much more greatly to be wondered at, which I read in the fourth book of Plutarch's *Commentary on Hesiod*:² 'The onion grows and buds as the moon wanes, but, on the contrary, dries up while the moon waxes. The Egyptian priests say that this is the reason why the people of Pelusium do not eat the onion, because it is the only one of all vegetables which has an interchange of increase and decrease contrary to the waxing and waning of the moon.' "

IX

A passage in the *Mimiambi* of Gnaeus Matius, in which Antonius Iulianus used to delight; and the meaning of Marcus Cato in the speech which he wrote on his own uprightness, when he said: "I have never asked the people for garments."

ANTONIUS JULIANUS used to say that his ears were soothed and charmed by the newly-coined words of Gnaeus Matius, a man of learning, such as the following, which he said were written by Matius in his *Mimiambi*:³

Revive your cold love in your warm embrace,
Close joining lip to lip like amorous dove (*columbulatim*).

¹ Frag. 90, Bern.

² Frag. 12, Böhrens (*P.P.R.* p. 282).

ATTIC NIGHTS OF AULUS GELLIUS

3 Item id quoque iucunde lepideque fictum dictitabat :

Iam tonsiles tapetes ebrii fuco,
Quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit.

. . .¹

X

Quid vocabulum "ex iure manum consertum" significet.²

- 1 "Ex iure manum consertum" verba sunt ex antiquis actionibus, quae, cum lege agitur et vindiciae contenduntur, dici nunc quoque apud praetorem
2 solent. Rogavi ego Romae grammaticum, celebri hominem fama et multo nomine, quid haec verba essent. Tum ille me despiciens: "Aut erras," inquit, "adulescens, aut ludis; rem enim doceo grammaticam, non ius respondeo; si quid igitur ex Vergilio, Plauto, Ennio quaerere habes, quaeras licet."
3 "Ex Ennio ergo," inquam, "est, magister, quod
4 quaero. Ennius enim verbis hisce usus est." Cumque ille demiratus aliena haec esse a poetis et haud usquam inveniri in carminibus Ennii diceret, tum ego hos versus ex octavo *Annali* absentes dixi, nam forte eos tamquam insigniter praeter alios factos memineram :

Pellitur³ e medio sapientia, vi geritur res;
Spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur.

¹ *Something is lacking, as the chapter-heading shows.*

² *Lemmata of X and XI omitted by ω.*

³ *Tollitur, Cic. pro Mur. 30.*

¹ *Id.* 13.

² That is, the *murex* or "purple-fish."

And this also he declared to be charmingly and neatly devised :¹

The shorn rugs now are drunken with the dye
With which the shell² has drenched and coloured
them. . . .

X

The meaning of the phrase *ex iure manum conserutum*.

Ex iure manum conserutum, or "lay on hands according to law," is a phrase taken from ancient cases at law, and commonly used to-day when a case is tried before the praetor and claims are made. I asked a Roman grammarian, a man of wide reputation and great name, what the meaning of these words was. But he, looking scornfully at me, said: "Either you are making a mistake, youngster, or you are jesting; for I teach grammar and do not give legal advice. If you want to know anything connected with Virgil, Plautus or Ennius, you may ask me."

"It is a question from Ennius then, master," said I, "that I am asking. For it was Ennius who used those words." And when the grammarian said in great surprise that the words were unsuited to poetry and that they were not to be found anywhere in the poems of Ennius, I quoted from memory the following lines from the eighth book of the *Annals*; for it chanced that I remembered them because of their particularly striking character :³

Wisdom is driven forth and force prevails;
They scorn the speaker good, the rude soldier love.

³ vv. 268 ff., Vahlen.

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Haut doctis dictis certantes nec maledictis,

Miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes.

Non ex iure manum¹ consertum, sed magis ferro
Rem² repetunt regnumque petunt, vadunt so-
lida vi.

- 5 Cum hos ego versus Ennianos dixissem, "Credo,"
inquit grammaticus, "iam tibi. Sed tu velim credas
mihi, Quintum Ennium didicisse hoc non ex poeticae
litteris, set ex iuris aliquo perito. Eas igitur tu
quoque," inquit, "et discas unde Ennius didicit."
6 Usus consilio sum magistri, quod docere ipse de-
buerat a quo discerem praetermonstrantis. Itaque
id quod ex iureconsultis quodque ex libris eorum
didici inferendum his commentariis existimavi, quo-
niam in medio rerum et hominum vitam qui colunt
ignorare non oportet verba actionum civilium cele-
7 briora. "Manum conserere" . . . Nam de qua re
disceptatur in iure in re³ praesenti, sive ager sive
quid aliud est, cum adversario simul manu prendere
et in ea re sollemnibus verbis vindicare, id est
8 "vindicia." Correptio manus in re atque in loco
praesenti apud praetorem ex *Duodecim Tabulis* fiebat,
in quibus ita scriptum est: "Si qui in iure manum
9 conserunt." Sed postquam praetores, propagatis
Italiae finibus, satis iurisdictionis⁴ negotiis occupati,
proficisci vindiciarum dicendarum causa ad⁵ longin-

¹ manum, *Cic. Fam.* vii. 13. 2 and some MSS. of *pro Mur.* 30; manu, ω .

² rem, *Cic.*; rei, ω .

³ in iure in re, *Hertz*; in iure, N; in re, *early editors*.

⁴ satis iurisdictionis, *Karlowa*; datis iur., MSS.

⁵ ad added by *Uiselmus*; in, *Carrio*.

BOOK XX. x. 4-9

Contending not with learning nor abuse,
They join in strife, not laying claim by law,
But, seeking with the sword both wealth and
power,
With force resistless rush.

When I had recited these verses from Ennius, the grammarian rejoined: "Now I believe you. But I would have you believe me, when I say that Quintus Ennius learned this, not from his reading of the poets, but from someone learned in the law. Do you too then go and learn from the same source as Ennius."

I followed the advice of this teacher, when he referred me to another from whom I could learn what he ought to have taught me himself. And I thought that I ought to include in these notes of mine what I have learned from jurists and their writings, since those who are living in the midst of affairs and among men ought not to be ignorant of the commoner legal expressions. *Manum conserere*, "to lay on hands." . . . For with one's opponent to lay hold of and claim in the prescribed formula anything about which there is a dispute, whether it be a field or something else, is called *vindicia*, or "a claim." A seizing with the hand of the thing or place in question took place in the presence of the praetor according to the *Twelve Tables*, in which it was written: ¹ "If any lay on hands in the presence of the magistrate." ² But when the boundaries of Italy were extended and the praetors were greatly occupied with legal business, they found it hard to go to distant places to settle claims. Therefore it became

¹ Cf. xx. i. 48; see Allen, *Remnants of Early Latin*, p. 85.

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- quas res gravabantur, institutum est contra *Duodecim Tabulas* tacito consensu, ut litigantes non in iure apud praetorem manum consererent, sed "ex iure manum consertum" vocarent, id est alter alterum ex iure ad conserendam manum in rem de qua ageretur vocaret atque profecti simul in agrum de quo litigabatur, terrae aliquid ex eo, uti unam glebam, in ius in urbem ad praetorem deferrent et in ea gleba, tamquam in toto agro, vindicarent.
- 10 Idcirco Ennius significare volens gestum,¹ non, ut ad praetorem solitum est, legitimis actionibus neque ex iure manum consertum, sed bello ferroque et vera vi atque solida rem repeti dixit;² quod videtur dixisse, conferens vim illam civilem et festucariam, quae verbo diceretur, non quae manu fieret, cum vi bellica et cruenta.

XI

Quid sit "sculnae" verbum positum apud M. Varronem.

- 1 P. LAVINI liber est non incuriose factus. Is in-
2 scriptus est *De Verbis Sordidis*. In eo scripsit
"sculnam" vulgo dici, quasi "seculnam"; "quem
qui elegantius," inquit, "loquuntur 'sequestrem'
3 appellant." Utrumque vocabulum a sequendo factum
est, quod eius qui electus sit utraque pars fidem

¹ volens gestum, *Huschke*; volens bellum, N.

² rem . . . dixit *added by Boot*.

¹ *festuca*, "a stalk or stem," was used of the rod with

usual by silent consent, though contrary to the *Twelve Tables*, for the litigants not to lay on hands in court in the presence of the praetor, but to call for "a laying on of hands according to law"; that is, that the one litigant should summon the other to the object in question, to lay hands on it according to law, and that they should go together to the field under dispute and bring some earth from it to the city to the praetor's court, for example one clod, and should lay claim to that clod, as if it were the whole field. Accordingly Ennius, wishing to describe such action, said that restitution was demanded, not by legal processes, such as are carried on before a praetor, nor by a laying on of hands according to law, but by war and the sword, and by genuine and resistless violence; and he seems to have expressed this by comparing that civil and symbolic¹ power which is exercised in name only and not actually, with warlike and sanguinary violence.

XI

The meaning of the word *sculna*, used by Marcus Varro.

PUBLIUS LAVINIUS is the author of a carefully written book, entitled *On Vulgar Words*. In it he wrote that *sculna* was a colloquial form for *seculna*, "for which," says he, "more elegant speakers use *sequester*, or 'arbiter.'" Each of these words is derived from *sequor*, because both parties "follow" the decision of the arbiter who is chosen. Lavinius

which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission. Here *festucariam* (α ἀπαξ λεγόμενον) is extended in meaning to include any symbolic legal process.

ATTIC NIGHTS OF AULUS GELLIUS

4 sequatur. "Sculnam" autem scriptum esse in
Logistorico M. Varronis, qui inscribitur *Catus*, idem
5 Lavinius in eodem libro admonet. Sed quod apud
sequestrem depositum erat, "sequestro positum"
per adverbium dicebant. Cato *De Ptolomaeo con-*
tra Thermum: "Per deos immortalis, nolite vos
atque"

BOOK XX. xi. 4-5

reminds us in the same book that *sculna* was written in the division of Marcus Varro's *Logistorica* entitled *Catus*.¹ But that which was deposited with the arbiter they spoke of as *sequestro positum*, "deposited for arbitration," using the adverb *sequestro*. Cato, in his speech *On Ptolemy against Thermus*, says:² "By the immortal gods, do not"

¹ Frag. 37, Riese.

² x. 3, Jordan.

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- Abdera, v. 3. 3.
 Abderites, x. 17. 4. Of or from Abdera.
 Aborigines, v. 21. 7; xvi. 10. 7.
 Academia, iii. 13. 1, 5; vi. 14. 9; ix. 5. 4.
 Academicus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Academia: *curricula*, xx. 1. 21; *philosophi*, xi. 5. 6; *sc. philosophi*, xi. 5. 8; as substantive, xvii. 15. L, 1; 21. 48.
 Acca, *see* Larentia.
 Accianum illud, xiv. 1. 34. According to Nonius (*s.v. dicitant*), the reference is to the *Astyanax*.
 Accius, L.,¹ iii. 3. 1, 9; xiii. 2 *passim*; xvi. 21. 49; *Atreus*, xiii. 2. 2; *Didascalica*, iii. 11. L, 2, 4; *Neoptolemus*, xiii. 3. 2; *Pelops*, ii. 6. 23; *Pragmatica*, xx. 3. L, 3; *Sotadica*, vi. 9. 16; *see also* Accianum illud.
 Achaei, i. 11. 8; x. 16. 15.
Achaëis, *De*, *see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
 Achaicum bellum, x. 16. 17.
 Achilles, iii. 11. 5; x. 16. 14; xiv. 6. 4; Romanus, ii. 11. 1.
Achilles, *see* Ennius.
 Achivi, xi. 4. 3.
 Acilius, C., vi. 14. 9.
 Aeacides, x. 16. 14, 16.
 Aeacus, xv. 21. 1. An early king of Aegina, reputed to be a son of Zeus.
 Aebutia lex, xvi. 10. 8. A law of uncertain date.
Aedilibus vitio Creatis, *De*, *see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
Aedilicia, *see* Quinctius Atta.
Aeditumus, *see* Pomponius.
 Aedituus, *see* Valerius.
 Aegina, ii. 21. 1.
Aegyptiaci libri, *see* Apion.
 Aegyptii, xi. 18. L, 16, 17; xiv. 1. 11.
 Aegyptius, -a, -um, *adj.* from Aegyptus, iii. 11. 6; *lens*, xvii. 8. 2; *palma*, vi. 16. 5; *sacerdotes*, xx. 8. 7.
 Aegyptus, ii. 22. 23; v. 14. 2; vii. 17. 3; x. 10. 2; xiv. 6. 4.
 Aelii, vii. 15. 5.
 Aelius Catus, Sex.,⁴ iv. 1. 20.
 Aelius Gallus, O.,⁴ *De Significatione Verborum quae ad Ius Civile pertinent*, xvi. 5. 3. A Roman jurist of the time of Cicero and Varro.
 Aelius Melissus, *De Loquendi Proprietate*, xviii. 6 *passim*. A Roman grammarian.
 Aelius Stilo, L.,⁴ i. 18 *passim*; ii. 21. 8; iii. 3. 12; v. 21. 6; x. 21. 2 (*bis*); xii. 4. 5; *Indices Plauti*, iii. 3. 1; *De Proloquiis*, xvi. 8. 2, 3.
 Aelius Tubero, Q., i. 22. 7 (*bis*).
 Aelius Tubero, Q.,¹ vii. 3. L; 4. L; xiv. 7. 13; 8. 2; *Historiae*, vii. 3. 1; 4. 2; x. 28. L, 1; *Ad C. Oppium*, vi. 9. 11; *Super Officio Iudicis*, xiv. 2. 20.
 Aemilia lex, ii. 24. 12.
 Aemilius, xix. 14. 6.
 Aemilius Lepidus, M., xii. 8. 5.

¹ L = Lemma, the headings of the various chapters of the twenty books. *Passim* usually indicates that the word occurs four times or more, ordinarily in L and in the first section. When a word occurs several times, but not in L or in the first few sections, f. and ff. are used. Titles of works of literature are put in italics. Explanations of names, and titles of collections of fragments, which are given in the Indices to Volumes i and ii are not repeated. Of the latter those numbered from 1 to 40 are in Vol. i, numbers 41 and 42 are in Vol. ii.

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- Aemilius Papus, Q., iii. 8. 6; xvii. 21. 39.
 (Aemilius) Paulus, (L.), iii. 4. 1; iv. 20. 10; vi. 12. 4; xiii. 3. 6 (*bis*); xvi. 8. 10.
 Aeneas, ii. 16. 3 ff.; x. 16. 2 ff.
Aeneis, see Vergilius.
 Aequi, xvii. 21. 17. An early people of Latium, made subject to Rome in 304 B.C.
 Aeria, xiv. 6. 4. An ancient name of Egypt and Crete.
 Aeschines, *In Timarchum*, xviii. 3. L, 1; cf. i. 5. 1 (note).
Aeschinus, see *Hypobolimaesus*.
 Aeschylus, xiii. 25. 7; xvii. 21. 10; Πυρφόρος Προμηθεύς, xiii. 19. 4 (*bis*).
 Aesopus, ii. 29 *passim*.
 Aethalides, iv. 11. 14.
 Aetna, xvii. 10. 8 ff.; Aetnae, xvi. 9. 6. The volcano in eastern Sicily.
 Aetolus, see Alexander.
 Afranius, L.,¹⁹ xx. 6. 5, 11; *Conso-brinus*, xv. 13. 3; *Sella*, xiii. 8. L, 1, 3; *Titulus*, x. 11. 8.
 Afri homines, viii. 13.
 Africa, iv. 18. 3; v. 14. 17, 26; vi. 1. 4; vii. 3; ix. 4. 7, 15; x. 26. 6; xiii. 20. 10; xvi. 7. 8; 8. 11; 11. 4.
 Africani Syrtes, xvi. 11. L. Two gulfs (Syrtis Maior and Minor) on the northern coast of Africa near Carthage; they were dangerous because of their tides and shoals.
 Africanus, see P. Cornelius Scipio.
 Africus, -a, -um, *adj.* to Africa: *mare*, xiii. 30. 5; *sc. ventus*, ii. 22. 12; 30. 1, 3, 5.
 Agamemnoniae Mycenae, x. 16. 14.
 Agrigentinus, *adj.* from Agrigentum, a city of southern Sicily, xvii. 21. 14.
 Agrippa, xvi. 16. L, 1. Origin of the name.
 Agrippa, see Menenius and Vipsanius.
 Agrippae campus, xiv. 5. 1 (*see note*).
 Ahenobarbus, see Domitius.
 Ajax, xiii. 25. 18; xv. 6. 3, 4 (*ter*).
 Aius, xvi. 17. 2. A deity that was supposed to have warned the Romans of the coming of the Gauls in 389 B.C.
 Alba (Longa), ii. 16. 1; xvii. 21. 3.
 Albania, ix. 4. 6.
 Albanus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Alba, xx. 1. 54 (*bis*); *nomen*, ii. 16. 1.
 Albinus, see Postumius.
 Alcaeus,²⁰ xvii. 11. 1. The celebrated Greek lyric poet of the end of the seventh and the beginning of the sixth century B.C.
Alcestis, see Laevius.
 Alcibiades, i. 9. 9; 17. 2; xv. 17. 1.
 Alcides, x. 16. 12.
 Alcinoos (?), xix. 9. 8. For Alcinoos, king of the Phaeacians.
 Alco, iv. 11. 14.
Alexander, see Ennius.
 Alexander Aetolus,²¹ xv. 20. 8. A Greek poet and grammarian of the time of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus (283-247 B.C.), one of the famous "tragic Pleiad."
 Alexander Magnus, v. 2 *passim*; vi. 1. 1; vii. 8 *passim*; ix. 3. L, 3; xiii. 4. L, 1 (*bis*); xvii. 21. 28 f., 32 ff.; xx. 5 *passim*; *Alexandri equus*, v. 2. L, 1 (*bis*); *epistulae*, xx. 5. L; xiii. 4. 2.
 Alexander Molossus, xvii. 21. 33 (*bis*). A king of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great.
Alexandrea, see Laberius, D.
 Alexandria, xvii. 21. 41. The city in Egypt.
 Alexandrinum bellum, vii. 17. 3.
 Alexis,²² ii. 23. 1; Ηυθαγοπίζουσα, iv. 11. 8.
 Alfenus Varus,²³ vii. 5. L, 2, 5; *Digesta*, vii. 5. 1; *Coniectanea*, vii. 5. 1.
 Allia, v. 17. 2.
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 Alyattes, i. 11. L, 7.
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 Ambracia, vi. 16. 5.
 Ambraciensis, *adj.* from Ambracia, iii. 8. 1.
Amphitruo, see T. Maccius Plautus.
 Amyntas, ix. 3. 1; xvii. 21. 28.
 Anacreon,²⁴ xix. 9. 5, 7. A celebrated Greek lyric poet, born in Teos about 550 B.C.
Analogia, De, see C. Julius Caesar.

¹⁹ Th. Bergk,² *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, Leipzig, 1882 (B²).

²⁰ A. Meineke, *Analecta Alexandrina*, Berlin, 1843.

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- Anaxagoras**, xv. 20. 4. A Greek philosopher from Clazomenae in Asia Minor, born about 500 B.C. He lived for a time in Athens in intimate friendship with Pericles.
- Achilles**, ii. 16. 9; xv. 13. 10.
- Androclus**, v. 14. 10, 13, 15 f., 29 (*bis*), 30 (*bis*).
- Andronicus**,¹¹ xx. 5. 10. A Rhodian philosopher, the head of the Peripatetics at Rome about 58 B.C.
- Andronicus**, *see* Livius.
- Animalibus**, *De*, *see* Nigidius Figulus.
- Anio**, xiii. 23. 6.
- Anna (ac) Peranna**, xiii. 23. 4.
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- Annaeus Cornutus**: *De Figuris Sententiarum*, ix. 10. L, 5; *Commentaria in Vergilium*, ii. 6. 1.
- Annaeus Seneca**, L., xii. 2. L, 1, 11 ff.; *Epistulae Morales*, xii. 2. 3.
- Annales**, *see* v. 18 and Calpurnius Piso, Cassius, Claudius Quadrigarius, Ennius, Cn. Gellius, Fabius Pictor, and Valerius Antias.
- Annales Maximii**, iv. 5. 6.
- Annianus**, vi. 7. 1, 6; ix. 10. 1; xx. 8. 1, 3.
- Annius**, vii. 9 *passim*.
- Annius Milo, T.**, xvi. 8. 7; xvii. 18. L, 1. Chief magistrate of Lanuvium in Latium and tribune of the commons in Rome in 57 B.C. *See also* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Antia lex**, ii. 24. 13.
- Antias**, *see* Valerius.
- Antias villa**, xvii. 10. 1. A villa of Favorinus at Antium, on the coast of Latium.
- Anticato**, *see* C. Julius Caesar.
- Anticyra**, xvii. 15. 6 (*bis*). A town in Phocis and one in Thessaly, both famous for hellebore.
- Antigenides**, xv. 17. 1. A flute-player.
- Antigona**, also Antigone, xviii. 12. 9. Daughter of Oedipus and heroine of a tragedy of Sophocles.
- Antiochiana pecunia**, iv. 18. 7; vi. 19. 8.
- Antiochus Magnus**, iv. 18. 3; v. 5. L, 1, 2; vi. 2. 6, 12; xii. 13. 26.
- Antiquae Lectiones**, Praef. 6; *see also* Caesellius Vindex.
- Antisthenes**,¹² ix. 5. 3; xviii. 7. 4.
- Antisthenae**, xiv. 1. 29. A pupil of Socrates and founder of the Cynic school of philosophy.
- Antistius Labeo**,¹³ i. 12. L, 1; iv. 2. 3, 7 ff.; xiii. 10. L, 1; 12. 1, 3, 7; xv. 27. 1; *Commentarii ad XII Tabulas*, i. 12. 18; vi. 15. 1; xx. 1. 13; *Ad Praetoris Edictum*, xiii. 10. 3; *Posteriores*, xiii. 10. 2.
- Antoninianae orationes**, *see* M. Tullius Cicero. Orationes against M. Antonius, also called *Philippics*.
- Antonius**, L., i. 16. 5 (*bis*).
- Antonius**, M., iv. 6. 2 (*bis*).
- Antonius**, M., i. 16. 5; iii. 9. 4, 5; vi. 11. 4, 5, 6; xv. 4. 3, 4.
- Antonius Iulianus**, i. 4 *passim*; ix. 1. 2, 3, 7; 15 *passim*; xv. 1. 1, 3, 4; xviii. 5 *passim*; xix. 9. L, 2, 7; xx. 9. L, 1.
- Aonia**, xiv. 6. 4. An ancient name of Boeotia.
- Apion Pleistoneices**,¹⁴ v. 14. 1; vi. 8. 2; *Aegyptiaci libri*, v. 14. L (cf. v. 14. 4), 29; x. 10. 2.
- Apollinaris**, *see* Sulpicius.
- Apollo**, v. 12. 12, 13; xiii. 27. 3.
- Apollodorus**, ii. 23. 1.
- Apollodorus**,¹⁵ *Chronica*, xvii. 4. 5, 6. A Greek grammarian and historian who flourished at Athens about 140 B.C. His *Chronica* gave a summary of political and literary history from 1183 B.C. (his date for the fall of Troy) until his own time.
- Apollonius (Rhodius)**, ix. 9. 3.
- Appius Claudius**, *see* Claudius.
- Apuli**, ii. 22. 21.
- Apulus ecus**, ii. 22. 23.
- Aquilius**, iii. 3. 4.
- Aquilius Gallus, C.**, xv. 28. 3. A celebrated Roman jurist and orator, a friend of Cicero and his colleague in the quaestorship.
- Arcesilas**, *see* Arcesilaus.

¹¹ F. G. A. Mullachius, *Fragmenta Philosophorum Graecorum*, Paris, 1860 (*F.P.G.*).

¹² F. Jacoby, *Apollodors Chronik* (Philol. Untersuchungen xvi), Berlin, 1902.

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- Arcesilaus or Arcesilas, iii. 5. L, 1.
 Archelaus, xv. 20. 9. King of Macedonia in the time of Euripides.
 Archelaus, xv. 1. 4, 6 (*bis*). One of Mithradates' generals.
 Archilochus, xvii. 21. 8. The famous Greek poet, a native of Paros; he flourished about 650 B.C.
 Archytas, x. 12. 9 (*bis*).
 Area Capitolina, ii. 10. 2; Fori Tralani, xiii. 25. 2; Palatina, xx. 1. 2 (*see note*); Volcani, iv. 5. 4.
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 Arion, xvi. 19 *passim*.
 Ariopagitae, xii. 7. L, 5, 6. *See note*.
 Aristagoras, xvii. 9. 21, 24, 26 (*bis*). A brother-in-law of Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus in the latter part of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century.
 Aristarchus, ii. 25. 4; *see also* Aristides.
 Aristeas, ix. 4. 3.
 Aristides, iii. 10. 6. Erroneously for Aristarchus.
 Aristippus,⁴⁸ xv. 13. 9; xix. 1. 10 (*bis*). A Greek philosopher, a pupil of Socrates; he founded the Cyrenaic school.
 Aristo, T., xi. 18. 16. A Roman jurist of the time of Trajan, a friend of the younger Pliny.
 Aristodemus, xi. 9. 2 (*bis*).
 Aristogiton, ix. 2. 10; xvii. 21. 7.
 Aristophanes, Ὀλκάδες (?), xix. 13. 3; *Progs.*, Praef. 21; i. 15. 19; xiii. 25. 7; Αἱ Πρώτεραι Θεσμοφοριάζουσαι, xv. 20. 7.
 Aristoteles,⁴⁹ ii. 12. 1; 22. 24; iii. 11. 7; 15. 1; 16. 6; 17. L, 3; iv. 11. 4, 11; vi. 6. L, 2; ix. 3 *passim*; x. 2. L, 1; xiii. 5 *passim*; 7. 6 (*bis*); xv. 26. L, 1; xvii. 21. 25, 35; xix. 2. 5; 5 *passim*; xx. 4. L; 5. L, 1, 7, 9; *Epist. ad Alex. Magnum*, xx. 6. 9; *De Animalibus*; xiii. 7. 6; Περὶ Μνήμης, vi. 6. 3; viii. 7; *Problemata Physica*, xix. 4. 1; Προβλήματα Ἐγκύκλια, xx. 4. 3; *Problemata libri*, i. 11. 17, 19; *Problemata*, ii. 30. 11; iii. 6. 1; xix. 6. 1. *See* Ἀριστοτέλης.
 Aristoxenus, iv. 11 *passim*; *De Pythagora*, iv. 11. 4.
 Arretinum oraculum, iii. 3. 8 (*see note*).
 Arrianus, Flavius, xix. 1. 14; *De Dissertationibus Epicteti*, i. 2. 6; xvii. 19. 2.
 Artemisia, x. 18 *passim*.
 Arvales, fratres, vii. 7. 8. A very ancient Roman priesthood, connected with agriculture and the fertility of the fields. The order was revived and given prominence by Augustus.
 Asconius Pedianus, Q., xv. 28. 4. A Roman grammarian, who lived from about A.D. 3 to 88. He wrote commentaries on Cicero's orations, of which those on five have survived in a fragmentary condition (edition by A. C. Clark, Oxford, 1907).
 Asculani, xv. 4. 3. The people of Asculum, the chief town of Picenum.
 Asellio, *see* Sempronius.
 Asellus, *see* Claudius.
 Asia, i. 13. 11; ii. 6. 18; vi. 2. 6; x. 3. 5; xii. 7. 1; 13. 26; 15. 2; xiii. 2. 1; xvii. 9. 19, 20; 21. 32; xix. 1. 7; 9. 1; xx. 5. 7.
 Asiaticus, *adj.* from Asia, xix. 1. 11. *See also* L. Cornelius Scipio.
 Asinaria, *see* T. Maccius Plantus.
 Asinius Gallus, C., xvii. 1. L, 1. Son of Asinius Pollio. He was consul in 8 B.C.
 Asinius Pollio, C., *Epist. ad Ciceronem*, i. 22. 19; *ad Plancum*, x. 26. L, 1.
 Astraba, *see* T. Maccius Plantus.
 Ateius Capito, C.,⁵⁰ i. 12. 8; ii. 24. 2, 15; x. 20. 2, 5, 6; *Coniectanea*, ii. 24. 2; xiv. 7. 12, 13; 8. 2 (*bis*); xx. 2. 3; *De Iudiciis Publicis*, iv. 14. 1; x. 6. 4; *Epist.* xiii. 12. 1, 5; *De Officio Senatorio*, iv. 10. 7, 8; *De Pontificio Iure*, iv. 6. L, 10.
 Atellania, *sc.* fabula, x. 24. 5.
 Aternia lex, xi. 1. L, 2.
 Aternius, A., ii. 11. 1. Consul in 454 B.C.

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- Athenae, i. 2. 1; ii. 2. 1; 12. 1; iii. 13. 3; vi. 5. 5; vii. 10. 2, 4 (*bis*); 13. 1; 17. 1 (*bis*), 2; x. 1. 1; xi. 9. 1; xii. 7. 5; 11. 1; xiii. 11. 3; xv. 2. 1, 3; 20. 10; xvii. 8. 1; 20. 4; 21. 5, 7, 10, 19; xviii. 2. 1; 10. 3; 13. 1; xix. 1. 4; 6. 2; 8. 1; 12. 1.
- Athenienses, ii. 1. 5; 12. 1; iii. 2. 4; vi. 14. L, 8; vii. 10. 2; 17. 1; ix. 2. 10; xi. 18. 2, 4; xv. 17. L, 2; 20. 6, 10; xvii. 21. 4, 9, 12, 19, 23, 30, 48. *Atheniensis*, i. 3. 20; iii. 11. 6; xi. 18. L, 1; xv. 17. 1; xvii. 21. 18, 38.
- Atheniensis populus, viii. 9; xi. 18. L; xvii. 21. 9.
- Atherbal, xviii. 12. 6. The name of two Carthaginian commanders, one in the first and one in the second Punic war. Which is meant is uncertain.
- Athones, xvi. 9. 6. Plural of Athos, the well-known mountain of Chalcidice in Macedonia, used by Lucilius as typical of steep and rugged country.
- Atilius, xv. 24. A Roman writer of comedy of the ante-classical period, perhaps identical with the writer of tragedy mentioned by Suetonius (*Jul.* lxxxiv. 2).
- Atilius, L., v. 17. 2. A Roman senator.
- Atilius Regulus, M., vii. 3; 4 *passim*. Consul in 267 and 256 B.C.
- Atilius Regulus, M., iv. 3. 2. Son of the above, consul in 227 B.C. with P. Valerius, and in 217.
- (Atilius) Serranus, Q., xv. 28. 3. Consul in 106 B.C.
- Atinius, -a, -um, *adj.* to Atinius, tribune of the commons in 197 B.C.; *plebiscitum*, xiv. 8. 2; *lex*, xvii. 7. L, 1.
- Atreus*, *see* L. Accius.
- Atta, *see* Quinctius.
- Attalus, xii. 13. 26. Attalus I, king of Pergamum from 241 to 197 B.C.
- Attica, Praef. 4; xv. 1. 6. *See also* Attice.
- Attice, xiv. 6. 4. Another form of Attica.
- Attice, xvii. 8. 7. *Adv.* to Atticus.
- Attici, ii. 3. 2; xlii. 6. L.
- Atticus, -a, -um, *adj.* to Attica: *ager*, xviii. 10. 1; *homines*, v. 20. 3; *lingua*, i. 2. 4; ii. 3. 1; *noctes*, Praef. 4, 10; *puer*, xvii. 8. 4; *talentum*, iii. 17. 3; *terra*, Praef. 4.
- Atticum, Epistulae ad*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Atticus, *see* Herodes.
- Attius, iii. 16. 13, 14. *See note*.
- Aufeia lex, xi. 10. 1. *See* O. Sempronius Gracchus.
- Augurinus, *see* Minucius.
- Augurium Privatum*, *see* Nigidius Figulus.
- Augustus, Caesar, ii. 24. 14, 15; vi. 8. 2; ix. 11. 10; x. 2. 2 (*ter*); 11. 5; xiii. 6. 4; 12. 2; 21. 4; *Epistulae*, x. 11. 5; 24. 2; *Epist. ad Gaium Nepotem*, xv. 7. L, 3.
- Aulus, xi. 8. 4. Refers to A. Postumius Albinus.
- Aulularia*, *see* T. Maccius Plautus.
- Aurelius Opilius: ¹⁹ *Indices Plauti*, iii. 3. 1; *Musae*, i. 25. 17, 18 (*cf.* Praef. 8).
- Auranci, i. 10. 1.
- Auruncus, v. 12. 14.
- Auspiciis, De*, *see* Valerius Messala.
- Auster, xvi. 11. 4, 6 (*bis*), 7. The South Wind, personified.
- Aventinus, *sc. mons*, xlii. 14. 4, 7 (*bis*).
- Axiom, ad Q.*, vi. 3. 10, 55. *See* M. Tullius Tiro.
- Babylonii, iii. 2. 5; xiv. 1. 11.
- Bacchae*, *see* Euripides.
- Bacchylides,²⁷ xx. 7. 2.
- Bagrada, also Bagradas, vii. 3.
- Balbus, *see* Cornelius.
- Bassus, *see* Ventidius.
- Bello Carthaginiensi, De*, *see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Bias, v. 11 *passim*.
- Ribulus, *see* Calpurnius.
- Bisaltia, xvi. 15. A country in Thrace on the river Strymon.
- Bithynia, xvii. 17. 2. A country in the northern part of Asia Minor.

²⁷ F. Blass, *Bacchylidis Carmina*, Leipzig, 1899.

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- Bithynis, Pro, see* C. Iulius Caesar.
 Boeotia, xii. 5. 1; xiv. 6. 4.
Boeotia, iii. 3. 3, 9. *See* T. Maccius Plautus.
 Borysthenes, ix. 4. 6.
 Bosporicum mare, xvii. 8. 16. Also called mare Cimmericum, the modern Sea of Azov.
 Brundisini, xvi. 6. 1, the people of Brundisium, the seaport in south-eastern Italy.
 Brundisium, vii. 6. 6; ix. 4. 1; xvi. 6. 1; xix. 1. 1, 12.
 Bruttiani, x. 3. 17, 18 (*bis*), 19 (*see note*).
 Bruttii, x. 3. 19 (*ter*).
 Brutus, *see* Iunius.
 Bucephalas, v. 2. L, 1.
 Bucephalon, v. 2. 5.
Bucolica, see Theocritus and Vergilius.
 Busiris, ii. 6. 3.
 Butes, v. 8. 5.
- Cacomneme, see* Laberius, D.
 Caecias, ii. 22. 24. The name of a wind.
 Caecilius, Sex., xx. 1. L, 1, 4, 5, 20, 55. A Roman jurist of the time of Favorinus and Gellius.
 Caecilius Metellus Nepos, Q., xviii. 7. 7, 9. Consul in 57 B.C. *See also* M. Tullius Cicero.
 Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Q.,¹⁴ vii. 11. L, 1; xiii. 29. 1, 4; *De Ducendis Uxoribus*, i. 6 *passim*; *In Valerium Maximum*, xv. 14. L, 1; *Adversus C. Manlium*, vii. 11. 2; *De Triumpho Suo*, xii. 9. 4, 6; *Epist. ad Cn. et L. Domitios*, xv. 13. 6; xvii. 2. 7.
 Caecilius Metellus Pius, Q., ix. 1. 1 (*bis*); xv. 28. 3.
 Caecilius Staius,¹⁵ ii. 23 *passim*; iv. 20. 13 (*bis*); v. 6. 12; xv. 9. L, 3; 24; xvii. 21. 49; *Chrysium*, vi. 17. 13; *Hypobolimaetus Aeschinus*, xv. 14. 5; *Plocium*, ii. 23. 5; iii. 16. 4, 5; *Polument*, xi. 7. 6 (*see note*); *Subditicus*, xv. 9. 1; *Synaristosae*, xv. 15. 2; *Triumphus*, vi. 7. 9.
Caecina, Pro A., see M. Tullius Cicero.
 Caedicius, Q., iii. 7. L (*bis*), 1, 20, 21.
 Caelius, xiv. 5. 2.
 Caelius, M., i. 15. 9, 10.
 Caelius (Rufus), M., xvii. 1. 4 ff.
- Tribune in 52 B.C., an orator, and a friend and correspondent of Cicero. *See also* M. Tullius Cicero.
 Caelius Sabinus,⁴ vi. 4. L, 1; *De Edicto Aedilium Curulium*, iv. 2. 3.
 Caeneus, ix. 4. 14.
 Caenis, ix. 4. 14.
 Caepio, *see* Servilius.
 Caerites, xvi. 13. 7. The people of Caere, a city of Etruria west of Veii near the sea-coast.
 Caerites tabulae, xvi. 13. 7.
 Caesar, v. 14. 15; xii. 5. 13; *salutatio Caesaris*, iv. 1. 1; xx. 1. 2, 55; *familia et appellatio Caesarum*, xix. 8. 3. *See also* Augustus, Iulius, and Καίσαρ.
Caeselli Erroribus, De, see Terentius Scaurus.
 Caesellius Vindex, ii. 16. L; ix. 14. 6 (*bis*); xviii. 11. L, 1, 3; *Lectioinum Antiquarum Commentarium*, ii. 16. 5, 8; iii. 16. 11 (*bis*); vi. 2 *passim*; xi. 15. 2 ff.; xx. 2. 2; cf. Praef. 6.
 Caleni, x. 3. 3.
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 Callimachus,¹⁶ iv. 11. 2; ix. 9. 3; xvii. 21. 41.
 Callistratus, iii. 13 *passim*; 'H περὶ Ὀρωποῦ Δίκης, iii. 13. 5.
 (Calpurnius) Bibulus, M., iv. 10. 5.
 (Calpurnius) Piso Frugi, L.,⁷ *Annales*, vii. 9. L, 1 (*ter*); xi. 14. 1; xv. 29. L, 2 (*bis*).
 Calvisius Taurus, i. 9. 8, 11; 26. L, 1, 10; ii. 2 *passim*; vii. 10. L, 1; 13 *passim*; viii. 6; ix. 5. 8; x. 19. 1, 2, 4; xii. 5 *passim*; xvii. 8 *passim*; 20. 1. 4, 7; xviii. 10. 3 ff.; xix. 6. 2; xx. 4. 1, 3; *Commentarii*, i. 26. 3; *In Gorgian Platonis Comm.*, vii. 14. 5.
 Calvus, *see* Licinius.
 Camena, xviii. 9. 5; Camenae, i. 24. 2. Italic goddesses identified with the Greek Muses.
 Camillus, *see* Furius.
 Campanus, -a, -um: *sonipes*, i. 16. 11; *superbia*, i. 24. 2.
 Cannae, iii. 15. 4.
 Cannensis, -e, *adj.* from Cannae: *pugna*, v. 17. 5; *proelium*, vi. 18. 2.
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- Capitolium, ii. 10. 2, 4; 13. 4; iv. 18. 4, 5; v. 12. 2; 17. 2; vi. 1. 6 (*bis*); x. 24. 6, 7; xii. 8. 2; xiii. 29. 1, 4; xvii. 2. 14, 24; 21. 22, 24.
- Capua, vi. 20. 1.
- Caria, x. 18. 2.
- Carimen de Moribus*, see M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Carmentes, xvi. 16. 4. Italic goddesses presiding over births.
- Carmentis fanum, xviii. 7. 2. The shrine of Carmentis (or Carmenta), at the foot of the southern end of the Capitoline Hill, near the porta Carmentalis.
- Carnades, vi. 14. 9, 10; xvii. 15. L, 1; 21. 1, 48.
- Carthaginienses, iii. 14. 19; vi. 1. 4; 2. 6; 12. 7; 18. 2; vii. 4. L, 1 (*bis*); 5.1 (*bis*); x. 1. 10; 27. 3, 4; xvii. 21. L, 1. Cf. Poeni and Poenicus.
- Carthaginiensis, -e, *adj.*: *bellum*, iii. 7. 3, *imperator*, iii. 7. 13.
- Carthago, vii. 4. 2; vii. 8. 3, for Carthago Nova.
- Carvillianum divortium, iv. 3. L. Referring to Carvilius Ruga.
- Carvilius Ruga, Sp., iv. 3. 2 (*bis*); xvii. 21. 44.
- Casina, i. 7. 11.
- Casina*, see T. Maccius Plautus.
- Casinum, ix. 4. 15.
- Cassiopa, xix. 1. 1. A town in the north-eastern part of Corcyra, also called Cassiope.
- Cassium, Contra C.*, see M. Porcius Cato.
- Cassius (Hemina, L.): ⁷ *Annales*, xvii. 21. 3. He lived in the first part of the second century B.C.
- Cassius Longinus, C., ix. 4. 15.
- Cassius Longinus, C., iii. 9. 4, 5 (*ter*).
- Castor, xi. 3. 6 *passim*; *Castoris aedes*, xi. 3. 2.
- Castricius, T., i. 6. 4; ii. 27. L, 3; xi. 13. L, 1, 5; xiii. 22 *passim*.
- Catiliua, L. Sergius, ii. 7. 20; v. 6. 15.
- Catiliua*, see C. Sallustius.
- Cato, see Porcius.
- Catullus, see Valerius.
- Catularius*, see Laberius, D.
- Catalus, see Lutatius.
- Catus aut de Liberis Educandis*, see M. Terentius Varro.
- Caudex, see Claudius.
- Caudium, xvii. 21. 36. A town of Samnium, the scene of the defeat of the Romans in 321 B.C.
- Cebes, ii. 18. 4.
- Cela, see Panda.
- Celsinus, see Iulius.
- Centho, see Claudius.
- Cephisia, i. 2. 2; xviii. 10. 1.
- Cercyon, xv. 21. 1. A son of Neptune.
- Cerealia, *sc. sacra*, xviii. 2. 11 (*see note*).
- Ceres, iv. 6. 8; xiii. 21. 22; 23. 4.
- Cetegus, see Cornelius.
- Chacronea, xvii. 21. 30. A town of Boeotia, the scene of the defeat of the Athenians by Philip of Macedon in 338 B.C.
- Chalcedonia pelamys, vi. 16. 5.
- Chalcidica ara, x. 16. 7.
- Chalcidicensis colonia, x. 16. 8.
- Chaldaei, i. 9. 6 (*see note*); iii. 10. 9; xiv. 1. L, 1, 2, 8 (*ter*), 9, 11; xv. 20. 2.
- Chares, v. 2. 2.
- Chilo, i. 3. L, 1 (*bis*), 8, 17, 30, 31.
- Chresphontes*, see Ennius.
- Chronica*, see Apollodorus and Cornelius Nepos.
- Chryses*, see Pacuvius.
- Chrysimus*, see Caecilius Statius.
- Chrysippus,⁴⁸ vi. 16. 6; vii. 1. L, 2, 7; 2 *passim*; xi. 12. 1; xiv. 4. L, 4, 5; xix. 1. 14; *Περὶ Ἠρωοείας*,⁴⁸ vii.1.2; 2.3; *Περὶ Καλοῦ καὶ Ἠδονῆς*, xiv. 4. 1. *See also* Χρῦσιππος.
- Cicero, see Tullius.
- Ciceromastix*, see Largius Licinus.
- Cilices scari, vi. 16. 5.
- Cimbricum bellum, xvi. 10. 14.
- Cimmerium mare, xvii. 8. 16. *See* Bosphoricum mare.
- Cincii, vii. 15. 5.
- Cincius Alimentus: ⁴ *De Re Militari*, xvi. 4. 1, 2. A Roman annalist and jurist, praetor in 209 B.C.
- Cinna, see Helvius.
- Circe, xvi. 11. 1. The famous enchantress, daughter of the Sun.
- Circenses ludi, iii. 10. 16.

⁴⁸ See No. 17.

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- Circus Maximus, v. 14. 5.
 Cispius mons, xv. 1. 2. The northern spur of the Esquiline Hill at Rome.
Cistellaria, see T. Maccius Plautus.
 Citlensis, xvii. 21. 38. *Adj.* from Citium, a town of Cyprus, the birth-place of Zeno.
 Clarus, see Erucius.
 Claudii, xiii. 23. 8.
 Claudius, Divus, xiii. 14. 7. Emperor of Rome from A.D. 41 to 54.
 Claudius, Ser.: * *Commentarium*, xiii. 23. 19; *Indices Plauti*, iii. 3. 1.
 Claudius Asellus, Ti., ii. 20. 6; iii. 4. 1; iv. 17. 1; vi. 11. 9. Tribune of the commons in 139 B.C.
 Claudius Caecus, Ap., x. 6. L, 2; xvii. 21. 40, 42.
 Claudius Caudex, Ap., xvii. 21. 40. Consul in 264 B.C.
 Claudius Centho, or Cento, C., xvii. 21. 42, 43. Son of Caecus; consul in 240 B.C.
 Claudius Crassus, Ap., ix. 11. 3. Consul in 349 B.C.
 Claudius Pulcher, C., vii. 16. 11.
 Claudius Pulcher, P., x. 6. 2. Son of Caecus and consul in 241 B.C.
 Claudius Quadrigarius, Q., v. 21. 6; *Annales*, i. 7. 9 (*bis*), 13; 16. L, 1; 25. 6; ii. 2. 12, 13; 19. 7, 8; iii. 7. 21; 8. L, 5, 7; v. 17. 5; vi. 11. 7; ix. 1 (*passim*); 13 (*passim*); 14. L, 1, 3, 20; x. 1. 3; 13. 4 (*bis*); xiii. 29. L, 1, 4; 30. 7; xv. 1. L, 4 ff.; xvii. 2. L, 2; 13. 5; xx. 6. 11.
 Clearchus, iv. 11. 14.
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 Cloatius Verus: *Verba a Graecis tracta*, xvi. 12. L, 1, 6. A grammarian of the Augustan Age.
 Clodianus, see Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.
 Clodius, P., i. 16. 15; ii. 7. 20; x. 20. 3.
 Clodius Tuscus, v. 20. 2.
 Coelianum illud, x. 24. 6. Referring to Coelius Antipater.
 Coelius Antipater: *Historiae*, x. 1. 3, 4; 24. 7; see also Coelianum.
 Colophonius, iii. 11. 6.
 Colorator, see Laberius, D.
 Cominius (Pontius), xvii. 2. 24. A brave youth who took a message from the army at Veii to the Roman senate, besieged by the Gauls in the Capitol, urging them to recall Camillus from exile; see Livy v. 46. 8.
Commentarii, Commentarium, Commentarius, Commentationes, see Annaeus Cornutus, Antistius Labeo, Caesilius Vindex, Calvisius Taurus, Gavius Bassus, Julius Hyginus, Masurius Sabinus, Nigellius Figulus, Pamphila, Plutarchus, Sempronius Tuditanus, Valerius Probus.
 Comoedia, i. 24. 3. Comedy, personified.
 Compitalia, *sc. sacra*, x. 24. 3 (*bis*); see note.
Compitalia, see Laberius, D.
Conciliatrix, see Quinctius Atta.
Consobrinus, see Afranius.
Constituendo Accusatore, De, see M. Tullius Cicero.
Coniectanea, Praef. 9; see Alfenus and Ateius.
Cophinus, see Laberius, D.
Copiae cornu, i. 8. 2.
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 Corinthius, -a, -um, i. 8. 3; see also *Κορίνθιος*.
 Corinthus, xiv. 6. 4; xvi. 19. 4, 8, 17; xvii. 21. 23; see also *Κόρινθος*.
 Coriolanus, see Marcius.
 Cornelius, xv. 18. 2, 3. The name of a priest.
 Cornelius Balbus, L., xvii. 9. 1. A native of Gades and an intimate friend of Julius Caesar. He was consul in 40 B.C., being, according to Pliny, *N.H.* vii. 135, the first man of foreign birth to attain that office.
 (Cornelius) Cetegus (M.), xii. 2. 3, 11. Consul in 204 B.C., famous as an orator.
 (Cornelius) Dolabella, Cn., xii. 7 (*passim*). Valerius Maximus, viii. 1. amb. 2, has P. Perhaps the same as Cicero's son-in-law.
 Cornelius Dolabella, Cn., xv. 28. 3. *In Dolabellam*, see C. Julius Caesar.
 Cornelius Dolabella, P., iii. 9. 4

* See No. 5.

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- (*quater*). Consul in 44 B.C., son-in-law of Cicero.
- Cornelius Fronto, M., II. 26. L, 1, 2, 7, 20 (*bis*); xiii. 29. 2 (*bis*), 5, 6; xix. 8. 1, 3, 9 ff.; 10 (*passim*); 13. 1, 2, 4.
- Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, Cn., xviii. 4. 3, 4, 6. Consul in 72 B.C.
- Cornelius Nepos: ? *Chronica*, xvii. 21. 3, 8, 24; *Exempla*, vi. 18. 11; cf. vi. 19. 1; *De Viris Illustribus*, xi. 8. 5; *De Vita Ciceronis*, xv. 28 (*passim*). A writer of history and biography, born in Cisalpine Gaul; he lived from about 99 to 24 B.C.
- Cornelius Rufinus, P., iv. 8 (*passim*); xvii. 21. 39.
- Cornelius Scipio, P., vi. 1. 2 ff.
- Cornelius Scipio Africanus maior, P.,¹⁴ iv. 18 (*passim*); vi. 1 (*passim*); 19 (*passim*); vii. 8 (*passim*); xii. 8. 1, 4; xvii. 5. 1, 2; 21. 1; *Oratio*, iv. 18. 6.
- Cornelius Scipio Africanus minor, P.,¹⁴ ii. 13. 3; iii. 4. L, 1 (*bis*), 2; vi. 12. L; xiii. 3. 6; xvi. 8. 7, 10, 11; xvii. 5. 1, 2; *Pro se contra T. Claudium Asellum*, ii. 20. 5; vi. 11. 9; cf. iii. 4. 1; iv. 17. 1; *Ad Populum de Moribus*, iv. 20. 10; v. 19. 15; *Adv. Naecium*, iv. 18. 6; *Adv. P. Sulpicium Gallum*, vi. 12. 4, 5.
- Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, L., iv. 18. 8; vi. 19 (*passim*); xvi. 4. 2 (*bis*).
- Cornelius Scipio Nasica, P., iv. 20. 11.
- Cornelius Sisenna, L.,⁷ ii. 25. 9; *Historia*, or *Historiae*, ix. 14. 12; xi. 15. 7; xii. 15. 1.
- Cornelius Sulla, P., i. 12. 16.
- (Cornelius) Sulla, P., i. 5. 3; vii. 16. 6; xii. 12. 2.
- Cornelius Sulla Felix, L.,⁷ ii. 24. 11; x. 20. 10; xiii. 14. 4; xv. 1. 6, 7 (*bis*); 28. 3; xviii. 4. 4; *Res Gestae*, i. 12. 16; xx. 6. 3.
- Coruncanius, Ti., i. 10. 1; iv. 6. 10.
- Corvinus, *see* Valerius.
- Cossitius, L., ix. 4. 15.
- Crassus, *see* Licinius.
- Crates, ii. 25. 4. *See also* Κράτης. He probably went to Rome in 168 B.C.
- Cremera, xvii. 21. 13. A river near Veii, north of Rome.
- Cresphontes, *see* Ennius.
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- Cyrus, x. 16. 4; xiv. 3. 4 (*bis*). *See also* Κύρος.
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- Darius (Hystaspis), xvii. 9. 20, 21. King of Persia from 521 to 485 B.C.
- Darius (Codomannus), vii. 8. 3; xx. 5. 7.
- Davus, xviii. 12. 4. A common slave-name in Roman comedy.
- Decem Hominiibus, De*, a speech of M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
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- Demetrius Πολιορκητής, xv 31. L, 1, 4. Son of Antigonos, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. After a victorious career, during which he became ruler of Macedonia, he was defeated and ended his life in confinement to a fortress in Syria. His descendants ruled in Macedonia until the Roman conquest in 168 B.C.
- Democritus, v. 3. 4, 5, 6; 15. 8; x. 17. L, 1, 4; xvii. 21. 18; *De Vi et Natura Chamaeleontis*, x. 12 (*passim*); *Περί Λοιμών*, iv. 13. 3.

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- Diovis, v. 12 (*passim*).
- Dioxippus Hippocraticus, xvii. 11. 6. A physician of Cos of the fourth century B.C., a pupil of Hippocrates; also called Dexippus.
- Disciplinae*, a work of M. Terentius Varro.
- Dolabella, *see* Cornelius.
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- Domitius Insanus, xviii. 7. 1, 2, 3. A grammarian of the time of the Antonines.
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⁴⁰ R. Fuchs, De Erasistrato Capita Selecta, *Hermes*, xxix (1894), p. 171.

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- Manlius, C., vii. 11. 2.
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- Marcus Rex, Q., xiii. 20. 10.
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- Mauretania, x. 26. 2.
- Maurice, ii. 25. 8.
- Maurus, ii. 25. 8.
- Mausolus, x. 18 (*passim*). King of Caria, husband of Artemisia.
- Mausolus, see* Theodectes.
- Mavors, xiii. 23. 18. Another name of Mars.

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- Megalenses ludī, ii. 24. 2 (*see note*); (*sc. ludī*), xviii. 2. 11.
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- Melanippa, *see* Ennius.
- Melicertes, xiii. 27. 2; *see also* Μελε-
κέρτης.
- Melicus, -a, -um, a dialectic form
of Medicus, Medic: grues, vi. 16. 5.
- Memmius, xix. 9. 7. Governor of
Bithynia in 57 B.C., whom Catullus
accompanied to his province.
- Memnon, xix. 7. 6. Son of Aurora, an
ally of Priam in the Trojan War;
he was slain by Achilles.
- Memoria, xiii. 8. L, 1, 3.
- Memoriales Libri, Praef. 8.
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- Menander, ii. 23 (*passim*); xvii. 4
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- Menelaus, vi. 14. 7; xii. 2. 7.
- Menenius Agrippa, xvii. 21. 13. Con-
sul in 503 B.C. He persuaded the
plebeians to return from the Sacred
Mount in 493.
- Menippeae Saturae, *see* M. Terentius
Varro.
- Menippus, ii. 18. 7.
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- Messala, *see* Valerius.
- Messana, x. 3. 12.
- Metellus, *see* Caecilius.
- Methymnaeus, xvi. 19. 3. An in-
habitant of Methymna, a city of
Lesbos.
- Mettus Fufetius, *see* Fufetius.
- Meria, *see* L. Pomponius.
- Milesii, i. 11. 7; xi. 9. 1 (*quater*); xv.
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- Milesius, -a, -um, *adj.* to Miletus:
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virgines, xv. 10. L.
- Miletus, xi. 9. 1. A city in the north-
western part of Caria, in Asia Minor.
- Milo, *see* Annius.
- Milo, xv. 16. L, 1. The celebrated
athlete of Crotona in southern Italy.
- Milone, *Pro*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Miltiades, xvii. 21. 9. An Athenian
who became tyrant of the Cher-
sonesus. Returning to Athens, he
became one of the ten generals of
the State and commanded the army
at the battle of Marathon in 490
B.C.
- Mimas, ix. 12. 22.
- Mimiambi, *see* Matius.
- Minerva, x. 16. 14; xiii. 23. 4.
- Minola regna, vii. 6. 1.
- Minos, xv. 21. 1. A mythical king
of Crete, reputed to be the son of
Zeus (Jupiter) and Europa. Pro-
bably a word meaning king or ruler,
like the Egyptian Ptolemy.
- Minucius Augurinus, C., vi. 19. 2.
- Minucius Thermus, Q., x. 3. 17.
- Mitridates, also Mithridates and
Mithradates, xi. 10. 4; xv. 1. 4, 6;
xvii. 16. 2; 17. L, 2. Mithridates
VI, or the Great, king of Pontus
from 120 to 63 B.C.
- Mitridatios (*sc. antidotus*), xvii. 16. 6.
- Mnesitheus, xiii. 31. 14.
- Mocra, iii. 16. 11.
- Moles Martis, xiii. 23. 2; *see note*.
- Molossus, *see* Alexander.
- Morta, iii. 16. 11 (*ter*).
- Mucius Scaevola, Q.,⁴ iii. 2. 12; iv.
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xi. 2. 4 (*bis*); xv. 27. 1; xvii. 7. L,
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- Musae, Praef. 6; *see also* Aurelius
Opilius.
- Musonius,²² v. 1. L, 1; ix. 2. 8 (*bis*);
xvi. 1. L, 1; xviii. 2. 1.
- Mycenae, x. 16. 14. The famous city
in Argolis.
- Mylattenses, i. 13. 11.
- Mys, ii. 18. 8.
- Naevius, Cn.,²³ i. 24. L, 1, 2 (*bis*); iii.
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xvii. 21. 45; *Hariolus*, iii. 5. 15;
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15; *Triphallus*, ii. 19. 6.

²² Q. *Enni Carminum Reliquiae*. *Accedunt Cn. Naevi Belli Poenici quae supersunt*. L. Müller, Leningrad, 1884. Also *F.P.R.*

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- Naevius, M.**, iv. 18. 3.
Narbonensis, see Gallia.
Nasamones, xvi. 11. 4, 8. An African people.
Nasica, see Cornelius Scipio.
Natalicius, see Laberius, D.
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Nicias, iii. 8. 5, 8. A follower of King Pyrrhus.
Nicomedes, v. 13. 6; xi. 10. 4.
Nicopolis, xv. 11. 5. A city of southwestern Epirus, near Actium, built by Augustus to commemorate his victory over Antony and Cleopatra, in 31 B.C.
Nigidianus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Nigidius, ix. 12. 6; *commentarium*, xv. 3. 4; *commentationes*, xix. 14. 3; *liber*, xiii. 26. 4; *libri*, xviii. 4. 11; *temperamentum*, x. 11. 5.
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Nova via, xvi. 17. 2. A street in Rome running along the northern slope of the Palatine hill.
Novius: ¹⁰ *Lignaria*, xv. 13. 4; *Parvus*, xvii. 2. 8. A Roman writer of the first century B.C., who with L. Pomponius gave the *fabulae Atellanae* a position in literature.
Numa, i. 12. 10; iv. 3. 3.
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Numeri, i. 24. 3.
Numida, xix. 10. 1. An inhabitant of Numidia, a country on the northern coast of Africa, east of Mauretania.
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Officiis, De, see Panaetius and M. Tullius Cicero.
Olympia, iii. 15. 3; xv. 20. 3.
Olympias, xv. 16. 1. The interval of four years between the celebrations of the Olympic Games. The first Olympiad began in 776 B.C.
Olympias, vi. 1. 1; xiii. 4. L (*bis*), 2; *Epist. to Alexander*, xiii. 4. 2. Mother of Alexander the Great.
Olympicum stadium, i. 1. 2, 3.
Olympius, *adj.* from Olympus, the mountain on the border of Thessaly and Macedonia regarded as the abode of the gods; see Iuppiter.
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- Oriades (also Oreades), ix. 9. 13.
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- Osce, ii. 25. 8; xvii. 17. 1.
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- Ostia, xviii. 1. 2. The seaport of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber.
- Otacilius Crassus, (M'), x. 6. 4.
- Pacuvianus, xiv. 1. 34. *Adj.* from Pacuvius.
- Pacuvius, M.,¹ i. 24. L, 1, 4 (*bis*); ii. 26. 13; vi. 14. 6; xiii. 2 (*passim*); 8. 4; xvii. 21. 49 (*bis*); epitaph of, i. 24. 1; *Chryses*, iv. 17. 15; *Niptra*, xiii. 30. 3; *Paulus*, ix. 14. 13.
- Pacuvius Labeo, v. 21. 10.
- Paestum, xiv. 6. 4. A city in the north-western part of Lucania, famous for its temples; *see also* Ποσειδώνιον.
- Palatinus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Palatium: *aedes*, iv. 1. 1; *area*, xx. 1. 2; *mons*, xiii. 14. 2.
- Palatium, xii. 12. 2; xix. 13. 1. A name applied to the Palatine Hill at Rome and also to the palace of the emperors on that hill.
- Pales, xiii. 23. 4.
- Palinurus, x. 16. 2, 3, 9.
- Pamphila,² xv. 23. 2; *Commentarium*, xv. 17. 3. A female writer of history, who lived in the time of Nero (A.D. 54-68).
- Panaetius,³ xii. 5. 10; xvii. 21. 1; *De Officiis*, xiii. 28. L, 1. A Greek philosopher of Rhodes, born about 180 B.C.
- Panda Cela, xiii. 23. 4.
- Panopea, also Panope, xiii. 27. 2.
- Paphlagonia, xvi. 15. A country in the northern part of Asia Minor, east of Bithynia.
- Papia lex, i. 12. 11, 12 (*bis*); *see note*.
- Papirius, L., iii. 16. 23.
- Papirius Praetextatus, i. 23 (*passim*).
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- Parmenides, see* Plato.
- Parnasia laurus, iv. 17. 5.
- Parthenius, ix. 9. 3; xiii. 27. L, 1.
- Parthi, xv. 4. L, 4 (*bis*). The inhabitants of Parthia, a country of Asia, south-east of the Caspian Sea.
- Patavium, xv. 18. L, 1. A city of northern Italy in the country of the Veneti, modern Padua.
- Patrensis bibliotheca, xviii. 9. 5. The library at Patrae, a city of Achaia, near the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth; modern Patras.
- Patroclus, vi. 7. 11.
- Paulus, *see* Aemilius and Iulius.
- Paulus, see* Pacuvius.
- Pausanias, xvii. 20. 2. An Athenian mentioned by Plato and Xenophon.
- Pax, Peace, personified as a goddess: *Pacis bibliotheca*, xvi. 8. 2, the library in the temple of Peace; *templum*, v. 21. 9; the temple of Peace in the Forum of Vespasian; it was begun by Vespasian A.D. 71 and finished by Domitian.
- Pelagii, i. 10. 1.
- Pelethronii, xviii. 5. 7. *Adj.* from Pelethronium, a district of Thessaly, the abode of the Lapithae.
- Peleus, iii. 11. 5 (*bis*).
- Peloponnesiacum bellum, ii. 1. 5; xv. 23. 2; xvii. 21. 16.
- Pelusiotae, xx. 8. 7. The people of Pelusium, a city at the mouths of the Nile, situated on the east side of the eastern mouth.
- Peranna, *see* Anna.
- Peregrinus Proteus, viii. 3; xii. 11. L, 1.

¹ H. N. Fowler, *Panaetii et Heatonis librorum fragmenta*, Bonn, 1885.

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- Periander, xvi. 19. 4, 17. An early king of Corinth (625-585 B.C.).
- Pericles, i. 3. 20; xv. 17. 1 (*bis*).
- Peripatetica disciplina, i. 8. 1; xix. 5. 2.
- Peripateticus (*sc. philosophus*), ii. 18. 8; vi. 14. 9; ix. 5. 6; xvii. 21. 48; xviii. 1 (*passim*).
- Persae, vii. 17. 1; xvii. 9. 21; 21. 9; 32, 33.
- Persaeus, ii. 18. 8.
- Perses, also Perseus, vi. 3. 2 ff. (*passim*).
- Persicae clades, vii. 17. L.
- Pessinuntii aselli, vi. 16. 5.
- Petili, iv. 18. 7.
- Phaedon, ii. 18. L, 1, 3.
- Pharsalii campi, xv. 18. L. Referring to Pharsalus in Thessaly, the scene of the defeat of Pompey by Caesar in 48 B.C.
- Philemo, xvii. 4. L, 1, 2. A Greek writer of the New Comedy at Athens, an older contemporary and a rival of Menander; he was born about 362 B.C.
- Phileros, xix. 9. 12.
- Philippides, iii. 15. 2.
- Philippus, ii. 27. L, 1, 5; v. 2. 2; vi. 1. 1; viii. 9; ix. 3 (*passim*); xiii. 4. 1; xvii. 21. 1, 28, 30, 32; *Epistles*, ix. 3. 3. Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. He reigned from 359 to 336 B.C. See also Φίλιππος.
- Philippus, vi. 3. 2; xviii. 9. 3. Philip V of Macedon, father of Perses.
- Philistio Locrus, xvii. 11. 6. A Greek physician of the fourth century B.C., a native of Locris in central Greece.
- Philochorus, iii. 11. 2; xv. 20. 5.
- Philolaus, iii. 17. L, 1.
- Philostephanus, ix. 4. 3. A pupil of Callimachus, who wrote Περὶ τῶν Παραδόξων Ἱστοριῶν.
- Phocis, x. 16. 4.
- Phoebus, xv. 25. 1. An epithet of Apollo, as the Sun-god.
- Phoenix, *see* Ennius.
- Phormio, xvii. 21. 23. An Athenian general, who gained brilliant victories over the Peloponnesian fleet in 429 B.C.
- Phormio, *see* Terentius Afer.
- Phrygia, ii. 29. 1.
- Phrygia attagena, vi. 6. 5.
- Phryx, ii. 29. L.
- Picens, xv. 4. 3. A native of Picenum, a district of Italy bounded on the east by the Adriatic, on the west by Umbria and the Sabine territory.
- Picus, v. 8. 6.
- Pindarus, xvii. 10 (*passim*); xx. 7. 2; *Pythian Odes*, xvii. 10. 8. The famous Greek lyric poet, born in or near Thebes in 522 B.C.
- Piraeus, ii. 21. 1; xv. 1. 6.
- Pisae, i. 1. 2.
- Pisistratus, xiv. 6. 3. Son of Nestor.
- Pisistratus, vii. 17. 1; xvii. 21. 5, 7. Tyrant of Athens from 560 to 527 B.C.
- Piso, *see* Calpurnius and Pupius.
- Pisonem, *In*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Pius, *see* Caecilius Metellus.
- Pius aut De Pace, *see* M. Terentius Varro.
- Plancio, *Pro Cn.*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Plancius, *Cn.*, i. 4. 3.
- Plancum, *Epistulae ad L.*, *see* i. 22. 19 and note.
- Plato, i. 9. 10; ii. 5. L, 1 (*bis*); 8. 9; 18. 1, 2; iii. 13 (*passim*); 17. L, 1, 5; iv. 11. 3; vii. 14. L; ix. 5. 7; xiv. 3 (*passim*); xvi. 8. 9 (*bis*); xvii. 11. L; 21. 29; xviii. 13. 7; xix. 11. L, 2; *Platonex*, xiv. 1. 29; *Gorgias*, vii. 14. 6, 7, 8; *x. 22. L, 1, 3, 24; xii. 9. 6; *De Legibus*, xiv. 3. 4; xv. 2 (*passim*); xx. 1. 4; *Parmenides*, vii. 13. 10; *Phaedo*, ii. 18. 2; vii. 1. 6; *Phaedrus*, i. 9. 9; xix. 9. 9; *Protagoras*, v. 3. 1; *De Republica*, iv. 11. 3; xiv. 3. 3; xviii. 2. 8; *Symposium*, i. 9. 9; xvii. 20. L, 1, 6, 8; *Theaetetus*, xiii. 19. L, 2; *Timaeus*, v. 15. 7; v. 16. 4; xvii. 11. 1, 6; 12. 3. See also Πλάτων.
- Platonicus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Plato: *decretum*, xv. 2. 3; *disciplina*, vii. 10. 1; *loci*, viii. 8; *oratio*, xvii. 20. 7; *philosophus*, xv. 2. 1.
- Plautia rogatione, *De*, *see* C. Iulius Caesar.
- Plautianae fabulae, iii. 3. 10.
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 Plutarchus, i. 26. 4 ff.; iii. 5. 1; xi. 16. 7, 8; *Περὶ Ἀσπρησίας*, i. 26. 7; *Βίος Ἡρακλέως (?)*, i. 1. L, 1 (*see note*); *In Hesiodum Commentarius*, xx. 8. 7; *De Homero*, ii. 8. L, 1, 5; 9. L, 1, 4; iv. 11. L, 11; *Περὶ Πολυπραγμοσύνης*, xi. 16. 2; *Περὶ Ψυχῆς*, i. 3. 31; xv. 10. 1; *Symposiaca*, iii. 5; iii. 6. 1, 3; iv. 11. 13; xvii. 11. L, 1, 6.
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 Poenus, -a, -um, *adj.* to Poeni, iv. 18. 3; v. 5. L, 5; x. 3. 19; xvi. 8. 7; *imperator*, iii. 7. 3; vi. 18. 5; *populus*, x. 27. 1; *Psyllus*, ix. 12. 12.
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 Pompeia curia (also Pompei curia), xiv. 7. 7. An exedra in the Colonnade of Pompey built near the stage of his theatre in 55 B.C.; or perhaps an adjoining building.
 Pompei, *De Imperio Cn.*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
 (Pompeius) Lenaeus, xvii. 16. 2. A freedman of Pompey, author of a satire directed at Sallust; *see* Suetonius, *Gramm.* xv.
 Pompeius Magnus, Cn., iv. 10. 5 (*bis*); ix. 12. 14 (*ter*); x. 1. L, 6 ff.; 20. 3, 10; xiii. 25. 6; xiv. 7. L, 1, 2, 3; xv. 4. 3; 18. 1; xvii. 16. 2; 17. 2; xix. 8. 3.
 Pompeius Strabo, Cn., xv. 4. 3 (*bis*). Father of Pompey the Great.
 Pomponiani versus, x. 24. 5.
 Pomponius, L.¹⁰: *Aeditumus*, xii. 10. 7; *Galli Transalpini*, xvi. 6. 7; *Mevia*, x. 24. 5; *Porcetra*, xviii. 6. 6. A writer of *fabulae Atellanae*, who flourished about 90 B.C. He was born in Bononia (Bologna). *See* Nonius.
 Pomponius, M., xv. 11. 1 (*bis*). Praetor in 161 B.C.
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 Ponticus, *see* Heraclides and Pontus.
 Pontius, C., i. 25. 6; ii. 19. 8.
 (Pontius) Cominius, xvii. 2. 24. A brave Roman youth, who during the siege of the Capitol by the Gauls volunteered to take a message from the army at Veii to the senate, asking that Camillus be made dictator.
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- Porcius Cato, M., xiii. 20. 3, 11 ff.
- Porcius Cato Uticensis, M., iv. 10. L, 8 (quater); xiii. 20. 11 ff. Great-grandson of Cato the Censor.
- Porcius Licinus,² xvii. 21. 45; xix. 9. 10, 13. Author of a didactic poem dealing with literary history. He seems to have lived in the time of Scipio and Laelius.
- Posidippus, ii. 23. 1.
- Posteriores*, see Antistius Labeo.
- Postumia, vi. 20. 6; see note.
- Postumiana imperia, i. 13. 7; see note and xvii. 21. 17.
- Postumius, A., iv. 6. 2.
- Postumius, Sp., xvii. 21. 36.
- Postumius Albinus, A.,⁷ xi. 8 (passim); *Historia*, xi. 8. 3. Consul in 151 B.C.
- Postumius Festus, xix. 13. 1, 4, 5.
- Postumius Tubertus, Olius, xvii. 21. 17. Dictator in 431 B.C.
- Postumus, see Silvius.
- Postverta, xvi. 16. L, 4. A goddess.
- Praeda Militibus Dividenda*, *De*, see M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Praenestini, xvi. 13. 5. The people of Praeneste, a hill town about twenty miles east of Rome, modern Palestrina.
- Praenestinus recessus, xi. 3. 1.
- Praetextatus, see Papirius.
- Pratum*, Praef. 8; see also Suetonius.
- Praxiteles, xiii. 17. 3, 4. A famous Greek sculptor, born in Athens about 390 B.C., represented by many beautiful works of art, originals and copies.
- Priamus, xiii. 21. 12.
- Problemata*, see Aristoteles.
- Probus, see Valerius.
- Proconnesius, ix. 4. 3.
- Prodicus, xv. 20. 4. A Greek sophist of Ceos, a contemporary of Socrates.
- Prodromi (venti), ii. 22. 25.
- Prorsa, xvi. 16. L, 4. A birth goddess.
- Protagoras, v. 3 (passim); v. 10. 3 ff.
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- Protagorion ἀντιστραφεῖον, v. 11. 1 (cf. v. 10).
- Protesilaodamia*, see Laevius.
- Proteus, see Peregrinus.
- Protogenes, xv. 31. 3, 4. A celebrated Greek painter of Caunus in Caria, who spent the greater part of his life in Rhodes. He died in 300 B.C.
- Psyllus, ix. 12. 12 (see note); xvi. 11 (passim).
- Ptolemaei, vii. 17. 3.
- Ptolemaeo*, *De*, see M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Ptolemaeus, xvii. 21. 41. Referring to Ptolemy Philadelphus, 285-247 B.C.

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- Publilius (Syrus),²² xvii. 14 (*passim*).
A Roman writer of mimes, or farces, who flourished in the time of Julius Caesar. With D. Laberius he gave the mime literary importance.
- Pugnis Falsis, De, see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Puivillus, *see* Horatius.
- Punicum Bellum, see* Naevius.
- Punicus, *see* Poenicus.
- (Pupius) Piso (Calpurnianus), M., ii. 20. 3. Consul in 61 B.C.
- Puteolanum mare, vi. 8. 2.
- Puteoli, xviii. 5. 1. A seaport of Campania, on the northern shore of the Bay of Naples, modern Pozzuoli.
- Pygmaei, ix. 4. 11.
- Pyrenaeus, iv. 17. 15. The Pyrenees, between France and Spain.
- Pyrro, xi. 5. 4.
- Pyrronii, xi. 5 (*passim*).
- Pyrronii philosophi, xi. 5. 1, 6.
- Pyrrus, also Pyrrhus, ii. 3. 5.
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- Pythagora, De, see* Aristoxenus.
- Pythagorei, iv. 11. 3. *See also* Πυθαγορείοι.
- Pythagorica disciplina, i. 9. L; iii. 17. 5.
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- Pythagoricus, iii. 17. L, 1; iv. 11. 7; x. 12. 9.
- Pythia, xii. 5. 1 (*sc. certamina*). The Pythian Games, held on the Crisaeian plain below Delphi every fourth year.
- Qua Legem Aufciam Dissuasit, a* speech of C. Sempronius Gracchus.
- Quadrigarius, *see* Claudius.
- Quaestiones Epistolicae, see* Cato Censorius.
- Quaestiones Confusae, see* Terentius Varro.
- Quinctio, *Pro, see* M. Tullius Cicero.
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- Rabirio, C., Pro, see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Re Floria, De, see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Regulus, *see* Atilius.
- Re Militari, De, see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Re Publica, De, see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- Re Rustica, De, see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius and M. Terentius Varro.
- Rebus per Epistulam Quaesitis, De, see* Valgius Rufus.
- Remus, xiii. 14. 5.
- Rerum Divinarum Libri, see* M. Terentius Varro.
- Rerum Humanarum Libri, see* M. Terentius Varro.
- Res Gestae, see* Cornelius Sulla Felix and Sempronius Asellio.
- Restio, see* Laberius, D.
- Rex, *see* Marcius.
- Rhodius, *see* Rodius.
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²² G. Meyer, *Publii Syri mimi sententiae*, Leipzig, 1880.

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- Rudens, see T. Maccius Plautus.
- Rufinus, see Cornelius.
- Rufus, see Valgius.
- Ruga, see Carvilius.
- Rullus (P. Servilius), xiii. 25. 4. Tribune of the commons in 63 B.C. In his *History of Rome* he seems to have given much attention to Roman institutions.
- Rutilius (Rufus), P.,⁷ vi. 14. 10 (cf. iv. 1. 22).
- Sabini, xi. 1. 5; xiii. 23. 8, 9.
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- Sabinus, -a, -um, *adj.* to Sabini: *fundus*, vi. 11. 9; *verbum*, xiii. 23. 7; *vocabulum*, xi. 1. 5.
- Sacerdotibus Publicis, De*, x. 15. 1.
- Sacrificio Commisso, De*, see M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
- Saevitia, xiv. 4. 5. Cruelty, personified.
- Salacia Neptuni, xiii. 23. 2 (see note).
- Salamis, xv. 20. 5; xvii. 21. 12. An island in the Saronic Gulf, near Athens.
- Salernum, i. 16. 2.
- Salinator, see Laberius, D.
- Salius, i. 12. 6.
- Sallustianus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Sallustius (Crispus), i. 15. 18; x. 26. 9; *lectio*, xviii. 4. 1.
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- Salonius, xiii. 20. 8 (*bis*). A client of Cato the Censor.
- Samius, -a, -um, *adj.* from Samos: iii. 10. 6; xvii. 21. 6; *athleta*, v. 9. 5; *gutus*, xvii. 8. 5.
- Samnites, i. 14. L, 1 (*ter*); xi. 1. 5; xvii. 2. 21; 21. 36 (*ter*); *sing.* Samnis, i. 25. 6.
- Samos, vi. 16. 5.
- Sandalarium vicus, xviii. 4. 1. A street in Rome, probably opening into the Argiletum and corresponding to the modern via del Colosseo.
- Santra, vii. 15. 5.
- Sapientia, xiii. 8. L, 1, 3.
- Sapientes, i. 3. 1 (*see note*); iii. 10. 16; xi. 18. 5; *cf.* iv. 1. 16.
- Sapphica, xix. 9. 4.
- Sappho, xix. 9. 4; xx. 7. 2. The famous poetess of Lesbos, who flourished towards the end of the seventh century B.C.
- Sardinia, xiii. 30. 5; xv. 12. 1.
- Sarpedon, xv. 21. 1. A Lycian prince, according to one tradition a son of Zeus (Jupiter); an ally of the Trojans.
- Sarra, xiv. 6. 4. An ancient name for Tyre.
- Saturae, see* Ennius and Lucilius.
- Saturae Menippeae, see* M. Terentius Varro.
- Saturio, see* Macclius Plautus.
- Saturnalia, ii. 24. 3 (*see note*); xviii. 2. 1; 13. 1.
- Saturnalia, see* Laberius, D.
- Saturnalia ludicra, xviii. 2. L. Another term for the Saturnalia.
- Saturnus, xiii. 23. 2; xviii. 2. 16.
- Saturnuspater, v. 12. 5.
- Sauromatae, ix. 4. 6.
- Saxa Rubra, vi. 11. 6. A village on the *via Flaminia*, six miles north of Rome.
- Scaevola, *see* Mucius.
- Scaurus, *see* Terentius.
- Scipiades, iv. 17. 1.
- Scipio, *see* Cornelius.
- Scipio, see* Ennius.
- Sciron, xv. 21. 1. A son of Neptune, who kicked his victims from the Scironian Rock, situated on the sea-coast between Athens and Megara.
- Scylla, xiv. 6. 3. The monster on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina.
- Scythae, ix. 4. 6; xvi. 3. 4. *See also* Σκύθαι.
- Scythicum mare, xvii. 8. 16; *see note.*
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- Sempronius Gracchus, C.,¹⁴ i. 11. 10 ff.; vi. 19. 6; x. 3. 1; xi. 13. 4, 10; xii. 8. 1; xx. 6. 11; *Oratio qua Legem Aufciam dissuasit*, xi. 10. L (*bis*), 1; *De Legibus Promulgatis*, ix. 14. 16; x. 3 (*passim*); *In P. Popilium*, xi. 13. 1; *De P. Popilio circum Conciliabula*, i. 7. 7, 8, 13; *Cum ex Sardinia rediit*, xv. 12. L, 1.
- Sempronius Gracchus, (Ti.), ii. 2. 13.
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- Sempronius Gracchus, Ti., ii. 13. 4 (*bis*), 5; vi. 9. 12; 19. 6; xii. 8. 1. Tribune in 133 B.C.
- Sempronius Tuditanus, C.,⁴ vii. 4. L, 1, 4; *Commentarii*, xiii. 15. 4.
- Sempronius Tuditanus, M., xvii. 21. 42, 43. Consul in 240 B.C.
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- Sextiles, Nonae, v. 17. 5.
- Setinus fins, xvi. 9. 6. Referring to Setia, an ancient town of Latium, overlooking the Pomptine Marshes.
- Sibylla, iv. 1. 1; *see* note on i. 19. 11.
- Sibyllini libri, i. 19. L, 1, 10. *See* notes on i. 12. 6 and i. 19. 11.
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- Sicilia, i. 7. 20; iii. 7. 3; x. 6. 2; xiii. 25. 9, 10, 11; xvi. 19. 5; xvii. 21. 19, 29.
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- Sinniana opinio, v. 21. 14. Referring to Sinnius Capito.
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- Sisenna, *see* Cornelius.
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- Sithonia, xiv. 6. 4. An ancient name for Thrace.
- Smyrnaeus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Smyrna (Zmyrna), iii. 11. 6; *multis*, xii. 7. 1.
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- Staius, iv. 20. 12. A slave name. *See also* Caecilius.
- Stichus*, *see* T. Maccius Plautus.
- Stilo, *see* Aelius.
- Stoa, xii. 5. 5. A colonnade in the market-place at Athens, in which Zeno taught.
- Stoicus, Stoici, i. 2. L (*ter*), 6 (*bis*), 7 (*bis*); ii. 18. 8; v. 15. 6; 16. 2; vi. 14. 9; ix. 5. 8; xii. 5. L, 4 ff.; xvii. 15. L, 1; 21. 1, 48; xviii. 1. 4, 6; xix. 1. 7, 11, 19, 21; 12. 2 (*bis*).
- Stoicus, -a, -um, *adj.*: *disciplina*, i. 2. 3; xii. 5. 1; xviii. 1. 1; xix. 1. 4; *homo*, xii. 5. 4; *philosophia*, vii. 2. 1; *philosophus*, xii. 5. 11; xviii. 1. L; *secta*, xix. 1. 13.
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- Strabo, *see* Fannius.
- Strictura*, *see* Laberius, D.
- Studiosorum Libri*, *see* O. Plinius Secundus.
- Stygia palus, ii. 6. 13.
- Subditivus*, *see* Caecilius Staius.
- Subsolanus ventus, ii. 22. 8.
- Suculae, xiii. 9 (*passim*).
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- Sulla, *see* Cornelius.
- Sulpicium, Ad Ser.*, *see* M. Tullius Cicero.
- (*Sulpicium*) *Galbam, Ser., Contra*, *see* M. Porcius Cato Censorius.
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- Superbus, *see* Tarquinius.
Symposiaca, *see* Plutarchus.
Synaristosis, *see* Caecilius Statius.
Syracosius, *see* Dio.
Syria, iii. 9. 4 (*bis*); xv. 4. 4.
Syrtis, xvi. 11. L.
Syrus, *see* Publilius.
- Tabulae Duodecim*, *see* *Duodecim Tabulae*.
- Taenarus or Taenarum, xvi. 19. 16, 23.
A promontory in Laconia, modern Cape Matapan, the southern point of the Peloponnesus (Morea).
- Taracia, Gaia, vii. 7. L, 1 (*bis*), 2.
Tarentinum oppidum, xiii. 2. L.
Tarentum, vi. 16. 5; xiii. 2. 1.
Tarpeium saxum, xvii. 21. 24; xx. 1. 53. A cliff on the Capitoline Hill, from which traitors were hurled.
Tarpeius, Sp., ii. 11. 1.
Tarquinius nomen, xv. 29. 2 (*bis*).
Tarquinius (Collatinus), L., xv. 29. 2.
An elder brother of Tarquinius Priscus, with Brutus one of the first consuls at Rome, but forced to abdicate because of his connection with the Tarquins.
Tarquinius Priscus, xvii. 21. 4, 6.
The fifth king of Rome (616-578 B.C.).
Tarquinius Superbus, i. 19 (*passim*); xvii. 21. 6.
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¹² H. Kummrow, *Symbola Critica ad Grammaticos Lat.*, Berlin, 1880.

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Theaetetus, see Plato.
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 Tiberius Caesar, ii. 24. 15; v. 6. 14; xvi. 13. 5 (*bis*). Emperor of Rome from A.D. 14 to 37.
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⁴⁴ P. Wimmer, *Theophrasti Eresii Opera; III, Fragmenta*, Leipzig, 1862.

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- Tullius Tiro, M.,²² iv. 10. 6 (cf. note on i. 7. 1); vi. 3. L, 8 ff.; xii. 3. L, 3, 4; xiii. 9 (*passim*); xv. 6. 2; *Epist.*, x. 1. 7, 8; *Epist. ad Q. Arrium*, vi. 3. 10 ff.; *Παρθέναι*, xiii. 9. 3 ff. (cf. Praef. 7).
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- Turpillius, xv. 24. A Roman writer of comedy (*palliatae*), a younger contemporary of Terence.
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- Valerius Aedituus,²³ xix. 9. 10, 11. A Roman writer of epigrams of the ante-classical period.
- Valerius Antias,²⁴ i. 7. 10, 13; v. 21. 6; vi. 19. 8; vii. 8. 6; *Annales, Historia* or *Historiae*, iii. 8. 4; vi. 9. 9, 12, 17; vii. 7. 6.
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 Vediovis, v. 12 (*passim*).
 Velens bellum, xvii. 21. 13. The war with Veii.
 Veii, xvii. 21. 20. A powerful Etruscan city, on the river Cremera, about twelve miles north-west of Rome.
 Vellia, x. 16. 3, 4. A city of Lucania, founded by Phocaeans in 543 B.C.
 Velinus portus, x. 16 (*passim*). The harbour of Velia.
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 Vesevus, vi. 20. 1 (*bis*).
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¹ Lehrs, K., *De Aristarchi Studiis Homericis*,² Leipzig, 1882.

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¹ Wachsmuth, C., *Corpusculum Poesis Epicae Graecae Ludibundae*, Leipzig, 1885. *See also* note 43, p. 456.

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¹ This Index is not complete, but merely cites some of the many topics treated by Gellius. The categories necessarily overlap to some extent; for example Etymology and Lexicography. In such cases references are put under one of two or more such heads and, with a few exceptions, are not repeated. As a rule, references are given only to places where information is given in the text or in notes.

^{*} These seem to have been the first days of the four seven-day phases of the moon; new moon, first quarter, full moon and last quarter.

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¹ So Gellius; such forms are really of decl. IV.

² This and the following lists are not complete, and they do not always indicate the translator's opinion; they are limited for the most part to instances in which the word or phrase is characterized in the text as archaic (early), rustic, etc., and in some cases only a few specimens are given.

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