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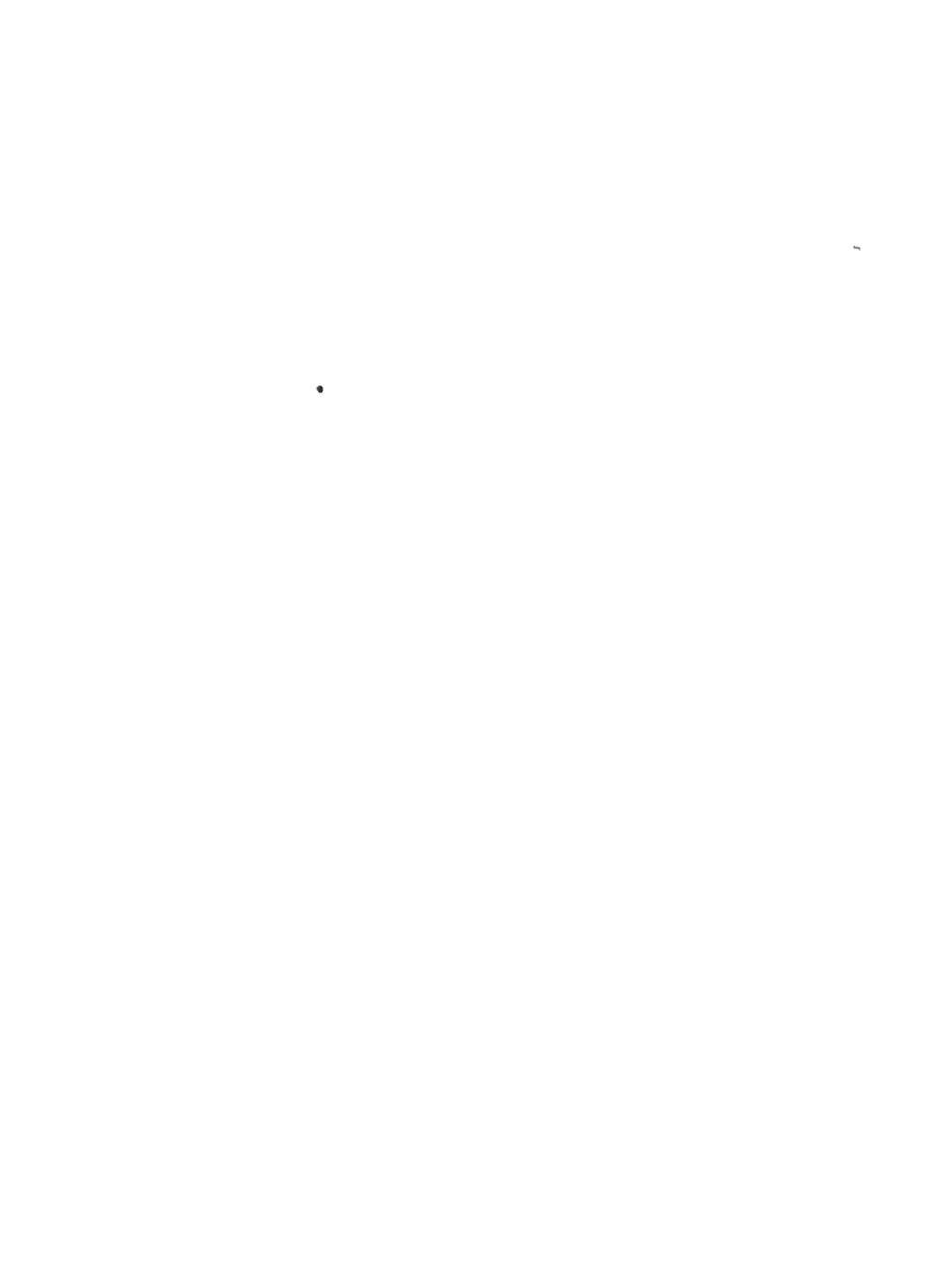


CATULLUS : WITH THE PERVIGILIUM  
:  
VENERIS.

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No. 193







CATULLUS: WITH THE  
PERVIGILIUM VENERIS. EDITED BY  
S. G. OWEN. ILLUSTRATED BY  
J. R. WEGUELIN.

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PRIMARIO

*Morte iaces aegra, quo non prudentior alter  
Affectet Latiae pangere vocis opes ;  
Sive quis aggreditur caecos evolvere nodos,  
Dulce Camenarum seu reparare decus.  
Digna merebaris verae praeconia laudis,  
Cognite non dubia, vir sine labe, nota.  
Felix ingenii numeros tibi perficis omnes,  
Hoc solum infelix quod cadis ante diem.  
At meminere tui : non ulla oblivia certe  
Fidus amicorum, scis, patietur amor.*



## PREFACE.

LITTLE is known of the life of Catullus ; his very praenomen is uncertain. It is now usually believed to have been Gaius, and not as has been supposed Quintus. At any rate, if this is so we get an excellent point in 10. 29, *meus sodalis Cinna est Gaius*. 'It's not Gaius Catullus I meant : it's Gaius Cinna' (Palmer, *Classical Review*, 5. 7). Probably the poet's full name was Gaius Valerius Catullus. We need not grieve over our ignorance about this and other matters ; the great central fact for us is the existence of the poetry of Catullus ; of the man himself we must be content to know little beyond what he has told us. He was born at Verona in 87 B.C. or 84 B.C. ; and in position was probably an eques, like so many of the great Roman

men of letters, though from references in his poems it seems that he was not rich (cp. 10. 9-14; 13. 9). He had villas at Tibur and on Sirmio, a peninsula in the lake Benacus (Lago di Garda); but seems to have spent most of his time at Rome. He travelled in the suite of the propraetor Memmius to the province of Bithynia, together with his friend the poet C. Helvius Cinna (10. 30): but failed to reap the profits that he expected from his official position, to which circumstance he more than once bitterly alludes. In politics he belonged, like Cicero, to the party of order, the optimates, and attacks the great democratic leader Caesar with unworthy abuse; for which we are assured by Suetonius that Caesar forgave him with his usual clemency (Suet. *Iul.* 73, *Valerium Catullum a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurra* (Catull. 29. 57) *perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satis facientem eadem die adhibuit cenae hospitioque patris eius, sicut consueverat, uti perseveravit*). He had many literary friends: Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicates his poems; the orators Hortensius and Cicero, of the



latter of whom he speaks with admiring respect ; the poets Calvus, Cinna, and Cornificius. He seems to have died early, Ov. *Am.* 3. 9. 62

Obvius huic venias edera iuvenilia cinctus

Tempora cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo :

probably in B.C. 54 (Ellis, *Commentary*, p. liv.).

The two great facts in his life permanently important are his love for his brother, and his passion for Lesbia, in whom we can hardly fail to recognise the fascinating but abandoned Clodia, the sister of Cicero's enemy P. Clodius Pulcher, who has been held up to eternal infamy in the *Pro Caelio*. These were the sources that inspired much of his best work. Of his brother's early death he writes with a genuine sorrow that still touches the deepest chords of human feeling. In the poems to Lesbia he sings at first of the complete happiness of requited love, in verse that is unsurpassed in the lover's Golden Treasury for simplicity and passion. But Lesbia was faithless ; and another period came, the period of disillusion and despair ; and of this again he has spoken from his heart with a directness

that reveals the supreme misery of the despairing lover. As a poet of the affections Catullus rises to a higher pinnacle than was ever reached by the light-hearted and frigid Horace.

The text of Catullus depends mainly upon two manuscripts :

(1) O, the Oxford MS. Canonici 30, written about the year 1400, which is the best. This MS. has been collated by Ellis, Baehrens, and Schwabe : I have examined it myself in some passages.

(2) G, the Sangermanensis, a MS. of St. Germain-des-Prés, preserved in the National Library at Paris (No. 14,137). The MS. was finished on October 19, 1375, according to a note of the scribe. It has been collated by Sillig, Rossbach, Baehrens, Dübner, Max Bonnet, and Ellis ; and a photographic facsimile of the whole MS. has been published by M. Émile Chatelain (Paris, Leroux, 1890), which I have found most useful in preparing this edition.

There existed at Verona in the tenth century a manuscript of Catullus, now lost, which was referred to in A.D. 975 by Ratherius, Bishop of Verona

(Schmidt, p. xcvi). This is supposed to have been the source of our existing MSS., and is called the Verona archetype (V): the MSS. GO form its best representatives. The consensus of GO preserves the reading of this archetype, and is indicated in the notes by V.

In *Carm.* 62 we have the help of the Codex Thuaneus (T), a manuscript anthology in the National Library at Paris (No. 8071), of the ninth century, which has been collated by Ellis and Max Bonnet (for Schwabe). There are numerous other MSS. of little value.

The editors who have done most service to Catullus by the collection of materials and careful sifting of evidence are Schwabe and Ellis, to whose works I am under the greatest obligations. To Ellis especially belongs the credit of having discovered and first published the valuable Oxford MS. Of the older editors I have learned most from Guarinus, Statius, Scaliger and Voss; and of modern writers besides Ellis and Schwabe from Munro's *Criticisms and Elucidations* (Cambridge 1878). I have used through-

out in writing my notes Doering's edition (Lipsiae 1788), Lachmann's (Berlin 1861), Schwabe's two editions (Gissae 1866, Berolini 1886), and his *Quaestiones Catullianae* (Gissae 1862); Ellis's text (2nd edition 1878) and Commentary (2nd edition 1889), Schmidt's edition (Lipsiae 1887), whose *Prolegomena* are valuable, and that of Postgate (London 1889). Besides these I have used Rossbach (Lipsiae 1863), L. Müller (Lipsiae 1874), Baehrens's critical edition and Commentary (Lips. 1876-1885), and the excellent special edition of the *Coma Berenices* by Constantino Nigra (Milan 1891), whose commentary, written in Italian, is exhaustive. There is an interesting essay on Catullus in Nettleship's *Essays*, p. 84. Mr. Grant Allen has recently published a spirited translation of the *Attis* into English verse: London, Nutt, 1892. He has added an essay on the Galliambic metre, of which it is difficult to speak. By treating this simple metre as 'an iambic-anapaestic rhythm,' he has, to my ear, rendered it impossible to scan the poem. Mr. Allen has dealt with the metre as if it were modern and not ancient verse.

The *Pervigilium Veneris* is a charming poem in trochaic rhythm of unknown authorship and date. It probably belongs to the third century of the Empire (see Teuffel, 398. 6) : Baehrens has attributed it to Tiberianus (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 4. 48). It is preserved in two MSS :

(1) S=Salmasianus, a seventh century MS. in the National Library at Paris, No. 10,318.

(2) T=Thuaneus, in the National Library at Paris, No. 8071. This is the same ninth century MS. as that which contains Catullus 62.

The collations of these two MSS. I have taken from Baehrens. In editing the *Pervigilium* I have used the Variorum notes in Valpy's Delphin Catullus, and the editions of Wernsdorf (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 3. 425 foll.), Buecheler (Lips. 1859), and Baehrens (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 4. 292). There is a paper by Mr. Mackail in the *Journal of Philology*, 17. 179 foll. from which I have not been able to gain anything. Mr. Mackail's theory that the poem is written in quatrains seems to me untenable, as introducing worse confusion into an already difficult text. The

theory is based on a statement at the beginning of S, *Sunt vero versus xxii*. But *versus* must mean not stanzas, as he supposes, but lines, and the numeral is a slip for *xcii* (Buecheler, p. 52, Nettleship in *Journal of Philology*, 18. 142). Riese (*Anthol. Lat.* i. p. xxii) thinks that *xxii* is a mistake for *xvii*, and that it is meant that the *Pervigilium* is the poem (so he understands *versus*) which stands seventeenth in the collection of the Anthologia. This explanation is scholarly, but I prefer the one which I have adopted.

I have to thank Mr. F. Haverfield, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, for his kindness in reading through the proof-sheets of my book.

CH. CH., OXFORD, *December* 1892.

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## ADDENDUM

If my emendation of Catull. 54. 2, *hara es, rustice*, is right, it receives some confirmation from Cic. *in Pis.* § 37, *confer te nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, si audes, absentiam tuam cum mea.*

The words of Catullus 55, 16, *committe crede luci*, may be illustrated from the same speech, *in Pis.* § 65, *da te populo, committe ludis.*



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100





Walter & Bouillat, Ph. Sc

# CATVLLI VERONENSIS

## LIBER.

### I.

CUR dono lepidum novum libellum  
Arida modo pumice expolitum?  
Corneli, tibi : namque tu solebas  
Meas esse aliquid putare nugas.  
Iam tandem ausus es unus Italorum 5  
Omne aevum tribus explicare chartis  
Doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.  
Quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli,  
Quaecumque ; quod, o patrona virgo,  
Plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. 10

## II.

Passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,  
Cui primum digitum dare adpetenti  
Et acris solet incitare morsus,  
5 Cum desiderio meo nitenti  
Carum nescio quid libet iocari,  
Et solaciolum sui doloris,  
Credo, et quo gravis acquiescat ardor :  
Tecum ludere sicut ipsa posse  
10 Et tristis animi levare curas  
Tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae  
Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,  
Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.







## III.

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque,  
 Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.  
 Passer mortuus est meae puellae,  
 Passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
 Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat : 5  
 Nam mellitus erat suamque norat  
 Ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,  
 Nec sese a gremio illius movebat,  
 Sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc  
 Ad solam dominam usque pipiabat. 10  
 Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum  
 Illuc, unde negant redire quemquam.  
 At vobis male sit, malae tenebrae  
 Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis :  
 Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. 15  
 Vae factum male ! vae miselle passer !  
 Tua nunc opera meae puellae  
 Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

## IV.

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,  
 Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,  
 Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis  
 Nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis  
 5 Opus foret volare sive linteo.  
 Et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici  
 Negare litus insulasve Cycladas  
 Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam  
 Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,  
 10 Vbi iste post phaselus antea fuit  
 Comata silva : nam Cytorio in iugo  
 Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.  
 Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,  
 Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima  
 15 Ait phaselus : ultima ex origine  
 Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,  
 Tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,  
 Et inde tot per impotentia freta

Erūm tulisse, laeva sive dextera  
Vocaret aura, sive utrumque Iuppiter 20  
Simul secundus incidisset in pedem;  
Neque ulla vota litoralibus deis  
Sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mari  
Novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.  
Sed haec prius fuere: nunc recondita 25  
Senet quieta seque dedicat tibi,  
Gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

## V.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
 Rumoresque senum severiorum  
 Omnes unius aestimemus assis.  
 Soles occidere et redire possunt:

- 5 Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
 Nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
 Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
 Dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
 Deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.  
 10 Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,  
 Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
 Aut nequis malus invidere possit,  
 Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

## VI.

Flavi, delicias tuas Catullo,  
 Ni sint inlepidae atque inelegantes,  
 Velles dicere, nec tacere posses.  
 Verum nescio quid febriculosi  
 Scorti diligis : hoc pudet fateri. 5  
 Nam te non viduas iacere noctes,  
 Nequiquam tacitum, cubile clamat  
 Sertis ac Syrio fragrans olivo,  
 Pulvinusque peraeque et hic et illic  
 Attritus, tremulique quassa lecti 10  
 Argutatio inambulatioque.  
 Iam tu ista ipse vales nihil tacere.  
 Cur? non tam latera ecfututa pandas,  
 Ni tu quid facias ineptiarum.  
 Quare quidquid habes boni malique, 15  
 Dic nobis. Volo te ac tuos amores  
 Ad caelum lepidò vocare versu.

## VII.

Quaeris, quot mihi basiationes  
Tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.  
Quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae  
Lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis,  
5 Oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi  
Et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum,  
Aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,  
Furtivos hominum vident amores,  
Tam te basia multa basiare  
10 Vesano satis et super Catullo est,  
Quae nec pernumerare curiosi  
Possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

## VIII.

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,  
 Et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.  
 Fulsero quondam candidi tibi soles,  
 Cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat  
 Amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla. 5  
 Ibi illa multa tum iocosa fiebant,  
 Quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat.  
 Fulsero vere candidi tibi soles.  
 Nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque, impotens, noli  
 Nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive, 10  
 Sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.  
 Vale, puella: iam Catullus obdurat,  
 Nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam:  
 At tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.  
 Scelesti, vae te! quae tibi manet vita! 15  
 Quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?  
 Quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?  
 Quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?  
 At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

## IX.

Verani, omnibus e meis amicis  
 Antistans mihi milibus trecentis,  
 Venistine domum ad tuos Penates  
 Fratresque unanimos anumque matrem ?  
 5 Venisti. O mihi nuntii beati !  
 Visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum  
 Narrantem loca facta nationes,  
 Vt mos est tuus, applicansque collum  
 Lucundum os oculosque saviabor.  
 10 O quantum est hominum beatiorum,  
 Quid me laetius est beatiusve ?



## X.

Varus me meus ad suos amores  
 Visum duxerat e foro otiosum.  
 Scortillum, ut mihi tunc repente visum est,  
 Non sane inlepidum neque invenustum.  
 Huc ut venimus, incidere nobis 5  
 Sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset  
 Iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,  
 Ecquonam mihi profuisset aere.  
 Respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis  
 Nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti, 10  
 Cur quisquam caput unctius referret,  
 Praesertim quibus esset irrumator  
 Praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.  
 ‘At certe tamen,’ inquiunt, ‘quod illic  
 Natum dicitur esse, comparasti 15  
 Ad lecticam homines.’ Ego, ut puellae  
 Vnum me facerem beatiorem,  
 ‘Non’ inquam ‘mihi tam fuit maligne,

Vt, provincia quod mala incidisset,  
20 Non possem octo homines parare rectos.  
At mi nullus erat nec hic neque illic,  
Fractum qui veteris pedem grabati  
In collo sibi collocare posset.  
Hic illa, ut decuit cinaediorum,  
25 'Quaeso' inquit 'mihi, mi Catulle, paulum  
Istos commoda: nam volo ad Sarapim  
Deferri.' 'Mane' inquit puellae,  
'Istud quod modo dixeram me habere,  
Fugit me ratio: meus sodalis  
30 Cinna est Gaius, is sibi paravit.  
Verum, utrum illius an mei, quid ad me?  
Vtor tam bene quam mihi pararim.  
Sed tu insulsa male ac molesta vivis,  
Per quam non licet esse negligentem.'

## XI.

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,  
 Sive in extremos penetrabit Indos,  
 Litus ut longe resonante Eoa  
     Tunditur unda,  
 Sive in Hyrcanos Arabesve molles,                     5  
 Seu Sacas sagittiferosve Parthos, .  
 Sive qua septemgeminus colorat  
     Aequora Nilus,  
 Sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,  
 Caesaris visens monimenta magni,                     10  
 Gallicum Rhenum, horribilem insulam ulti-  
     mosque Britannos,  
 Omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas  
 Caelitum, temptare simul parati,  
 Pauca nuntiate meae puellae                     15  
     Non bona dicta.

Cum suis vivat valeatque moechis,  
Quos simul complexa tenet trecentos,  
Nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium

20

Ilia rumpens :

Nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,  
Qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati  
Ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam  
Tactus aratro est.

## XII.

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra

Non belle uteris in ioco atque vino:

Tollis lintea negligentiorum.

Hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:

Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est. 5

Non credis mihi? crede Polioni

• • Fratri, qui tua furta vel talento

Mutari velit: est enim leporum <sup>tantis</sup>

Disertus puer ac facetiarum.

Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos 10

Expecta aut mihi linteum remitte,

Quod me non movet aestimatione,

Verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.

Nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hiberis

Miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus 15

Et Veranius: haec amem necesse est

Vt Veraniolum meum et Fabullum.

## XIII

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
Paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,  
Si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
Cenam, non sine candida puella  
5 Et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.  
Haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
Cenabis bene: nam tui Catulli  
Plenus sacculus est araneorum.  
Sed contra accipies meros amores  
10 Seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:  
Nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
Donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,  
Quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
Totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

## XIV. ✕

Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,  
 Iucundissime Calve, munere isto  
 Odissem te odio Vatiniano :  
 Nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,  
 Cur me tot male perderes poetis? 5  
 Isti di mala multa dent clienti,  
 Qui tantum tibi misit inpiorum.  
 Quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum  
 Munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,  
 Non est mi male, sed bene ac beate, 10  
 Quod non dispereunt tui labores.  
 Di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum  
 Quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum  
 Misti, continuo ut die periret  
 Saturnalibus optimo dierum! 15  
 Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit :  
 Nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum  
 Curram scrinia Caesios Aquinos

Suffenum omnia colligam <sup>Adrian</sup> venena,  
 20 Ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.  
 Vos hinc interea valete abite  
 Illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,  
 Saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

## XIVb.

Siqui forte mearum ineptiarum  
 25 Lectores eritis manusque vestras  
 Non horrebitis admovere nobis,

\* \*



## XV.

Commendo tibi me ac meos amores,  
 Aureli : veniam peto pudenter,  
 Vt, si quicquam animo tuo cupisti,  
 Quod castum expeteres et integellum,  
 Conserves puerum mihi pudice, 5  
 Non dico a populo : nihil veremur  
 Istos, qui in platea modo huc modo illuc  
 In re praetereunt sua occupati :  
 Verum a te metuo tuoque pene  
 Infesto pueris bonis malisque. 10  
 Quem tu qua lubet, ut iubet, moveto,  
 Quantum vis, ubi erit foris, paratum :  
 Hunc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter.  
 Quod si te mala mens furorque vecors  
 In tantam inpulerit, sceleste, culpam, 15  
 Vt nostrum insidiis caput laccasas,  
 A tum te miserum malique fati,  
 Quem attractis pedibus patente porta  
 Percurrent raphanique mugilesque.

## XVI.

Pedicabo ego vos et irrumabo,  
 Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi,  
 Qui me ex versiculis meis putastis,  
 Quod sunt molliculi, parum pudicum.  
 5 Nam castum esse decet pium poetam  
 Ipsum, versiculos nihil necesse est,  
 Qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem,  
 Si sunt molliculi ac parum pudici  
 Et quod pruriat incitare possunt,  
 10 Non dico pueris, sed his pilosis,  
 Qui duros nequeunt movere lumbos.  
 Vos, quod milia multa basiorum  
 Legistis, male me marem putatis?  
 Pedicabo ego vos et irrumabo.

## XVII.

O Colonia, quae cupis ponte ludere longo,  
 Et salire paratum habes, sed vereris inepta  
 Crura ponticuli axulis stantis in redivivis,  
 Ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat ;  
 Sic tibi bonus ex tua pons libidine fiat, 5  
 In quo vel Salisubsilis sacra suscipiantur :  
 Munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risus.  
 Quendam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte  
 Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque,  
 Verum totius ut lacus putidaeque paludis 10  
 Lividissima maximeque est profunda vorago.  
 Insulsissimus est homo, nec sapit pueri instar  
 Bimuli tremula patris dormientis in ulna.  
 Cui cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella,  
 Et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, 15  
 Adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis,  
 Ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit uni,  
 Nec se sublevat ex sua parte, sed velut alnus  
 In fossa Liguri iacet suppernata securi,

20 Tantundem omnia sentiens quam si nulla sit us-  
quam,

Talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit,

Ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque  
nescit.

Nunc eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum,

Si pote stolidum repente excitare veternum

25 Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere caeno,

Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.

## XXI.

Aureli, pater esuritionum,  
 Non harum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt  
 Aut sunt aut aliis erunt in annis,  
 Pedicare cupis meos amores :  
 Nec clam, nam simul es, iocaris una, 5  
 Haerens ad latus omnia experiris.  
 Frustra : nam insidias mihi instrumentem  
 Tangam te prior irrumatione.  
 Atque id si faceres satur, tacerem :  
 Nunc ipsum id doleo, quod esurire, 10  
 Mellitus puer et sitire discet.  
 Quare desine, dum licet pudico,  
 Ne finem facias, sed irrumatus.

X  
XXII.

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,  
Homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,  
Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.

Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura

5 Perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsestos

Relata : chartae regiae, novi libri,

Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membranae,

Directa plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.

Haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus

10 Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor

Rursus videtur : tantum abhorret ac mutat.

Hoc quid putemus esse ? qui modo scurra

Aut siquid hac re tersius videbatur,

Idem infaceto est infacetior rure,

15 Simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam

Aequae est beatus ac poema cum scribit :

Tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.

Nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam,

Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum

20 Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error :

Sed non videmus, manticae quod in tergo est.

## XXIII.

Furi, cui neque servus est neque arca  
 Nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis,  
 Verum est et pater et noverca, quorum  
 Dentes vel silicem comesse possunt,  
 Est pulchre tibi cum tuo parente 5  
 Et cum coniuge lignea parentis.  
 Nec mirum : bene nam valetis omnes,  
 Pulchre concoquitis, nihil timetis,  
 Non incendia, non graves ruinas,  
 Non furta inopia, non dolos veneni, 10  
 Non casus alios periculorum.  
 Atqui corpora sicciora cornu  
 Aut siquid magis aridum est habetis  
 Sole et frigore et esuritione.  
 Quare non tibi sit bene ac beate? 15  
 A te sudor abest, abest saliva,  
 Mucusque et mala pituita nasi.  
 Hanc ad munditiam adde mundiozem,  
 Quod culus tibi purior salillo est,

20 Nec toto decies cacas in anno,  
 Atque id durius est faba et lapillis ;  
 Quod tu si manibus teras fricesque,  
 Non umquam digitum inquinare possis.  
 Haec tu commoda tam beata, Furi,  
 25 Noli spernere nec putare parvi,  
 Et sestertia quae soles precari  
 Centum desine : nam sat es beatus.

## XXIV.

O qui flosculus es Iuventiorum,  
 Non horum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt  
 Aut posthac aliis erunt in annis,  
 Mallem divitias Midae dedisses  
 5 Isti, cui neque servus est neque arca,  
 Quam sic te sineres ab illo amari.  
 ‘ Qui ? non est homo bellus ? ’ inquires. Est :  
 Sed bello huic neque servus est neque arca.  
 Hoc tu quam lubet abice elevaque :  
 10 Nec servum tamen ille habet neque arcam.



## XXV.

Cinaede Thalle, mollior cuniculi capillo  
 Vel anseris medullula vel imula oricilla  
 Vel pene languido senis situque araneoso,  
 Idemque Thalle turbida rapacior procella,  
 Cum dira naufragos hiemps ostendit oscitantes, 5  
 Remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti,  
 Sudariumque Saetabum catagraphosque Thynos,  
 Inepte, quae palam soles habere tamquam avita.  
 Quae nunc tuis ab unguibus reglutina et remitte,  
 Ne laneum latusculum manusque mollicellas 10  
 Inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent,  
 Et insolenter aestues velut minuta magno  
 Deprensa navis in mari vesaniente vento.

## XXVI. ✓

Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri  
 Flatus opposita est neque ad Favoni  
 Nec saevi Boreae aut Apeliotae,  
 Verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos.  
 5 O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem !

## XXVII. ✓

Minister vetuli puer Falerni  
 Inger mi calices amariores,  
 Vt lex Postumiae iubet magistræ,  
 Ebrioso acino ebriosioris.  
 5 At vos quo lubet hinc abite, lymphae,  
 Vini pernicies, et ad severos  
 Migrate : hic merus est Thyonianus.

## XXVIII.

Pisonis comites, cohors inanis  
 Aptis sarcinulis et expeditis,  
 Verani optime tuque mi Fabulle,  
 Quid rerum geritis? satisne cum isto  
 Vappa frigoraque et famem tulistis? 5  
 Ecquidnam in tabulis patet lucelli  
 Expensum, ut mihi, qui meum secutus  
 Praetorem refero datum lucello?  
 O Memmi, bene me ac diu supinum  
 Tota ista trabe lentus irrumasti. 10  
 Sed, quantum video, pari fuistis  
 Casu : nam nihilo minore verpa  
 Farti estis. Pete nobiles amicos.  
 At vobis mala multa di deaeque  
 Dent, opprobria Romuli Remique. 15

## XXIX.

Quis hoc potest videre, quis potest pati,  
 Nisi inpudicus et vorax et aleo,  
 Mamurram habere quod Comata Gallia  
 Habebat ante et ultima Britannia?  
 5 Cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?  
 Et ille nunc superbus et superfluens  
 Perambulabit omnium cubilia  
 Vt albulus columbus aut Adoneus?  
 Cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?  
 10 Es inpudicus et vorax et aleo.  
 Eone nomine, imperator unice,  
 Fuisti in ultima occidentis insula,  
 Vt ista vostra diffututa mentula  
 Ducenties comesset aut trecenties?  
 15 Quid est alid sinistra liberalitas?  
 Parum expatrativ an parum helluatus est?  
 Paterna prima lancinata sunt bona :  
 Secunda praeda Pontica : inde tertia  
 Hibera, quam scit amnis aurifer Tagus.

Eumne Gallia et timet Britannia? 20  
 Quid hunc malum fovetis? aut quid hic potest,  
 Nisi uncta devorare patrimonia?  
 Eone nomine urbis o potissimae  
 Socer generque perdidistis omnia?

## XXX. ✓

Alfene inmemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,  
 Iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amicali?  
 Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?  
 Nec facta in pia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent :  
 Quod tu neglegis, ac me miserum deseris in malis. 5  
 Eheu quid faciant dic homines, cuive habeant fidem?  
 Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me  
 Inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.  
 Idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque  
 Ventos inrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis. 10  
 Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides,  
 Quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

## XXXI.

Paenē insularum, Sirmio, insularumque  
 Ôcelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis  
 Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,  
 Quam te libenter quamque laetus in viso,  
 5 Vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos  
 Liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.  
 O quid solutis est beatius curis,  
 Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino  
 Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum  
 10 Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.  
 Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.  
 Salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude :  
 Gaudete vos quoque Italiae lacus undae,  
 Ridete, quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

## XXXII.

Amabo, mea dulcis Ipsitilla,  
Meae deliciae, mei lepores,  
Iube ad te veniam meridiatum.  
Et si iusseris, illud adiuvato,  
Nequis liminis obseret tabellam,  
Neu tibi lubeat foras abire,  
Sed domi maneat paresque nobis  
Novem continuas fututiones.  
Verum, siquid ages, statim iubeto :  
Nam pransus iaceo et satur supinus      10  
Pertundo tunicamque palliumque.

## XXXIII.

O furum optime balneariorum  
 Vibenni pater, et cinaede fili,  
 (Nam dextra pater inquinatiore,  
 Culo filius est voraciore)

5 Cur non exilium malasque in oras  
 Itis, quandoquidem patris rapinae  
 Notae sunt populo, et natis pilosas,  
 Fili, non potes asse venditare.

## XXXIV.

Dianae sumus in fide  
 Puellae et pueri integri:  
*Dianam pueri integri*  
 Puellaeque canamus.



O Latonia, maximi 5  
Magna progenies Iovis,  
Quam mater prope Deliam  
    Depositiv olivam,

Montium domina ut fores  
Silvarumque virentium 10  
Saltuumque reconditorum  
    Amniumque sonantum.

Tu Lucina dolentibus  
Iuno dicta puerperis,  
Tu potens Trivia et notho es 15  
    Dicta lumine Luna.

Tu cursu, dea, menstruo  
Metiens iter annum  
Rustica agricolae bonis  
    Tecta frugibus explēs. 20

Sis quocumque tibi placet  
Sancta nomine, Romulique,  
Antique ut solita es, bona  
    Sospites ope gentem.

## XXXV.

Poetae tenero, meo sodali  
 Velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas,  
 Verona veniat, Novi relinquens  
 Comi moenia Lariumque litus :  
 5 Nam quasdam volo cogitationes  
 Amici accipiat sui meique.  
 Quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,  
 Quamvis candida miliens puella  
 Euntem revocet manusque collo  
 10 Ambas iniciens roget morari,  
 Quae nunc, si mihi vera nuntiantur,  
 Illum deperit inpotente amore :  
 Nam quo tempore legit incohatam  
 Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellae  
 15 Ignem interiorem edunt medullam.  
 Ignosco tibi, Sapphica puella  
 Musa doctior : est enim venuste  
 Magna Caecilio incohata mater.

## XXXVI.

Annales Volusi, cacata charta,  
 Votum solvite pro mea puella :  
 Nam sanctae Veneri Cupidinique  
 Vovit, si sibi restitutus essem  
 Desissemque truces vibrare iambos, 5  
 Electissima pessimi poetae  
 Scripta tardipedi deo daturam  
 Infelicibus ustulanda lignis.  
 Et hoc pessima se puella vidit  
 Iocose lepide vovere divis. 10  
 Nunc, o caeruleo creata ponto,  
 Quae sanctum Idalium Vriosque apertos  
 Quaeque Ancona Cnidumque harundinosam  
 Colis quaeque Amathunta quaeque Golgos  
 Quaeque Durrachium Hadriae tabernam, 15  
 Acceptum face redditumque votum,  
 Si non illepidum neque invenustum est.  
 At vos interea venite in ignem,  
 Pleni ruris et inficetiarum  
 Annales Volusi, cacata charta. 20

## XXXVII.

Salax taberna vosque contubernales,  
 A pileatis nona fratribus pila,  
 Solis putatis esse mentulas vobis,  
 Solis licere, quidquid est puellarum,  
 5 Confutuere et putare ceteros hircos?  
 An, continenter quod sedetis insulsi  
 Centum an ducenti, non putatis ausurum  
 Me una ducentos irrumare sessores?  
 Atqui putate: namque totius vobis  
 10 Frontem tabernae ropionibus scribam.  
 Puella nam mi, quae meo sinu fugit,  
 Amata tantum quantum amabitur nulla,  
 Pro qua mihi sunt magna bella pugnata,  
 Consedit istic. Hanc boni beatique  
 15 Omnes amatis, et quidem, quod indignum est,  
 Omnes pusilli et semitarii moechi;  
 Tu praeter omnes une de capillatis,  
 Cuniculosae Celtiberiae fili  
 Egnati, opaca quem bonum facit barba  
 20 Et dens Hibera defricatus urina.

## XXXVIII.

Male est, Cornifici, tuo Catullo,  
 Male est, me hercule, et est laboriose,  
 Et magis magis in dies et horas.  
 Quem tu, quod minimum facillimumque est,  
 Qua solatus es adlocutione? 5  
 Irascor tibi. Sic meos amores?  
 Paulum quid lubet adlocutionis,  
 Maestius lacrimis Simonideis.

## XXXIX.

Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,  
 Renidet usque quaque. Si ad rei ventum est  
 Subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,  
 Renidet ille. Si ad pii rogum fili  
 Lugetur, orba cum flet unicum mater, 5  
 Renidet ille. Quidquid est, ubicumque est,  
 Quodcumque agit, renidet. Hunc habet morbum,

Neque elegantem, ut arbitror, neque urbanum.

Quare monendum est te mihi, bone Egnati.

10 Si urbanus esses aut Sabinus aut Tiburs

Aut pinguis Vmber aut obesus Etruscus

Aut Lanuvinus ater atque dentatus

Aut Transpadanus, ut meos quoque attingam,

Aut quilubet, qui puriter lavit dentes,

15 Tamen renidere usque quaque te nollem :

Nam risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.

Nunc Celtiber es : Celtiberia in terra,

Quod quisque minxit, hoc sibi solet mane

Dentem atque russam defricare gingivam,

20 Vt quo iste vester expolitor dens est,

Hoc te amplius bibisse praedicet loti.

## XL.

Quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,  
 Agit praecipitem in meos iambos?  
 Quis deus tibi non bene advocatus  
 Vecordem parat excitare rixam?  
 An ut pervenias in ora vulgi? 5  
 Quid vis? qua lubet esse notus optas?  
 Eris, quandoquidem meos amores  
 Cum longa voluisti amare poena.

## XLI.

Ameana puella defututa  
 Tota milia me decem poposcit,  
 Ista turpiculo puella naso,  
 Decoctoris amica Formiani.  
 Propinqui, quibus est puella curae, 5  
 Amicos medicosque convocate:  
 Non est sana puella, nec rogare  
 Qualis sit solet aes imaginorum.

## XLII.

Adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis  
 Omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes.  
 Iocum me putat esse moecha turpis  
 Et negat mihi nostra reddituram  
 5 Pugillaria, si pati potestis.  
 Persequamur eam, et reflagitemus.  
 Quae sit, quaeritis. Illa, quam videtis  
 Turpe incedere, mimice ac moleste  
 Ridentem catuli ore Gallicani.  
 10 Circumsistite eam, et reflagitate,  
 ‘Moecha putida, redde codicillos,  
 Redde, putida moecha, codicillos.’  
 Non assis facis? o lutum, lupanar,  
 Aut si perditius potes quid esse.  
 15 Sed non est tamen hoc satis putandum.  
 Quod si non aliud pote, ut ruborem  
 Ferreo canis exprimamus ore,  
 Conclamate iterum altiore voce  
 ‘Moecha putida, redde codicillos,



Redde, putida moecha, codicillos.’  
 Sed nil proficimus, nihil movetur.  
 Mutanda est ratio modusque vobis,  
 Siquid proficere amplius potestis,  
 ‘Pudica et proba, redde codicillos.’

20

## XLIII.

Salve, nec minimo puella naso  
 Nec bello pede nec nigris ocellis  
 Nec longis digitis nec ore sicco  
 Nec sane nimis elegante lingua,  
 Decoctoris amica Formiani.  
 Ten provincia narrat esse bellam?  
 Tecum Lesbia nostra comparatur?  
 O saeculum insapiens et infacetum!

5

## XLIV.

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs,  
 (Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est  
 Cordi Catullum laedere, at quibus cordi est,  
 Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt)  
 5 Sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,  
 Fui libenter in tua suburbana  
 Villa malamque pectore expuli tussim,  
 Non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter,  
 Dum sumptuosas adpeto, dedit, cenas.  
 10 Nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva,  
 Orationem in Antium petitozem  
 Plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.  
 Hic me gravido frigida et frequens tussis  
 Quassavit usque dum in tuum sinum fugi  
 15 Et me recuravi otioque et urtica.  
 Quare refectus maximas tibi grates  
 Ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.  
 Nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta

Sesti recepso, quin gravidinem et tussim  
 Non mi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus, 20  
 Qui tum vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

## XLV.

Acmen Septumius suos amores  
 Tenens in gremio 'mea' inquit 'Acme,  
 Ni te perdit amo atque amare porro  
 Omnes sum adsidue paratus annos  
 Quantum qui pote plurimum perire, 5  
 Solus in Libya Indiave tosta  
 Caesio veniam obvius leoni.'  
 Hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,  
 Dextra sternuit adprobationem.  
 At Acme leviter caput reflectens 10  
 Et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos  
 Illo purpureo ore saviata  
 'Sic' inquit 'mea vita Septumille,  
 Huic uni domino usque serviamus,

- 15 Vt multo mihi maior acriorque  
Ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.’  
Hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,  
Dextra sternuit adprobationem.  
Nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
- 20 Mutuis animis amant amantur.  
Vnam Septumius misellus Acmen  
Mavolt quam Syrias Britanniasque :  
Vno in Septumio fidelis Acme  
Facit delicias libidinesque.
- 25 Quis ullos homines beatiores  
Vidit, quis Venerem auspiciorem?

## XLVI.

Iam ver egelidos refert tepores,  
 Iam caeli furor aequinoctialis  
 Iucundis Zephyri silescit auris.  
 Linquntur Phrygii, Catulle, campi  
 Nicaeaeque ager uber aestuosae : 5  
 Ad claras Asiae volumus urbes.  
 Iam mens praetrepidans avet vagari,  
 Iam laeti studio pedes vigescunt.  
 O dulces comitum valetate coetus,  
 Longe quos simul a domo profectos 10  
 Diversae variae viae reportant.

## XLVII.

Porci et Socraton, duae sinistrae  
 Pisonis, scabies famesque mundi,  
 Vos Veraniolo meo et Fabullo  
 Verpus praeposuit Priapus ille?  
 Vos convivia lauta sumptuose 5  
 De die facitis? mei sodales  
 Quaerunt in trivio vocationes?

## XLVIII.

Mellitos oculos tuos, Iuventi,  
 Siquis me sinat usque basiare,  
 Vsque ad milia basiem trecenta,  
 Nec umquam videar satur futurus,  
 5 Non si densior aridis aristic  
 Sit nostrae seges osculationis.

## XLIX.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,  
 Quot sunt quotque fuere, Marce Tulli,  
 Quotque post aliis erunt in annis,  
 Gratias tibi maximas Catullus  
 5 Agit pessimus omnium poeta,  
 Tanto pessimus omnium poeta  
 Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus.

## L.

Hesternò, Licini, die otiosi  
 Multum lusimus in meis tabellis,  
 Vt convenerat esse delicatos.  
 Scribens versiculos uterque nostrum  
 Ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc, 5  
 Reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.  
 Atque illinc abii tuo lepore  
 Incensus, Licini, facetiisque,  
 Vt nec me miserum cibus iuaret,  
 Nec somnus tegetet quiete ocellos, 10  
 Sed toto indomitus furore lecto  
 Versarer cupiens videre lucem,  
 Vt tecum loquerer, simulque ut essem.  
 At defessa labore membra postquam  
 Semimortua lectulo iacebant, 15  
 Hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,  
 Ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.  
 Nunc audax cave sis, precesque nostras,  
 Oramus, cave despuas, ocelle,  
 Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te. 20  
 Est vemens dea : laedere hanc caveto.

## LI.

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,  
 Ille, si fas est, superare divos,  
 Qui sedens adversus identidem te  
 Spectat et audit

5 Dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis  
 Eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,  
 Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi  
*Vocis in ore.*

Lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus  
 10 Flamma demanat, sonitu suoapte  
 Tintinant aures geminae, teguntur  
 Lumina nocte.

Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:  
 Otio exultas nimiumque gestis.  
 15 Otium et reges prius et beatas  
 Perdidit urbes.









JR. T. Mason.

Walker & Boutwell P. S. C.



## LII.

Quid est, Catulle ? quid moraris emori ?  
 Sella in curuli struma Nonius sedet,  
 Per consulatum perierat Vatinius :  
 Quid est, Catulle ? quid moraris emori ?

## LIII.

Risi nescio quem modo e corona,  
 Qui, cum mirifice Vatiniana  
 Meus crimina Calvus explicasset,  
 Admirans ait haec manusque tollens,  
 ‘ Di magni, salaputium disertum ! ’

5

## LIV.

Othonis caput oppido pusillum  
 (Hara es, rustice) semilauta crura,  
 Subtile et leve peditum Libonis,  
 Si non omnia, displicere vellem  
 5 Tibi et Fuficio seni recocto.  
 Irascere iterum meis iambis  
 Inmerentibus, unice imperator.

## LV.

Oramus, si forte non molestum est,  
 Demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae.  
 Te campo quaesivimus minore,  
 Te in circo, te in omnibus libellis,  
 5 Te in templo summi Iovis sacrato.  
 In Magni simul ambulatione  
 Femellas omnes, amice, prendi,  
 Quas vultu vidi tamen sereno,  
 ‘Avelli’ sic ipse flagitabam  
 10 ‘Camerium mihi, pessimae puellae!’

Quaedam inquit, nudum reducta pectus,  
 ‘En hic in roseis latet papillis.’

Sed te iam ferre Herculi labos est.

Non custos si fingar ille Cretum,

Non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus, 15

Non si Pegaseo ferar volatu,

Non Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae;

Adde huc plumipedes volatilesque,

Ventorumque simul require cursum :

Quos iunctos, Cameri, mihi dicares, 20

Defessus tamen omnibus medullis

Et multis langoribus peresus

Essem te mihi, amice, quaeritando.

Tanto ten fastu negas, amice ?

Dic nobis ubi sis futurus, ede 25

Audacter, conmitte crede luci.

Nunc te lacteolae tenent puellae ?

Si linguam clauso tenes in ore,

Fructus proicies amoris omnes :

Verbosa gaudet Venus loquella. 30

Vel si vis, licet obseres palatum,

Dum nostri sis particeps amoris.

## LVI.

O rem ridiculam, Cato, et iocosam  
 Dignamque auribus et tuo cachinno.  
 Ride, quidquid amas, Cato, Catullum ·  
 Res est ridicula et nimis iocosa.  
 5 Deprendi modo pupulum puellae  
 Crusantem : hunc ego, si placet Dionae,  
 Pro telo rigida mea cecidi.

## LVII.

Pulchre convenit improbis cinaedis,  
 Mamurrae pathicoque Caesarique.  
 Nec mirum : maculae pares utrisque,  
 Urbana altera et illa Formiana,  
 5 Inpressae resident nec eluentur :  
 Morbosi pariter, gemelli utrique  
 Vno in lectulo, erudituli ambo,  
 Non hic quam ille magis vorax adulter,  
 Rivales socii puellularum.  
 10 Pulchre convenit improbis cinaedis.



## LVIII.

Caeli, Lesbia nostra, Lesbia illa,  
 Illa Lesbia, quam Catullus unam  
 Plus quam se atque suos amavit omnes,  
 Nunc in quadriuis et angiportis  
 Glubit magnanimi Remi nepotes. 5

## LIX.

Bononiensis Rufa rufuli fellat  
 Vxor Meneni, saepe quam in sepulcretis  
 Vidistis ipso rapere de rogo cenam,  
 Cum devolutum ex igne prosequens panem  
 Ab semiraso tunderetur ustore. 5

## LX.

Num te leaena montibus Libystinis  
 Aut Scylla latrans infima inguinum parte  
 Tam mente dura procreavit ac taetra,  
 Vt supplicis vocem in novissimo casu  
 Contemptam haberes a nimis fero corde? 5

## LXI.

Collis o Heliconii  
 Cultor, Vraniae genus,  
 Qui rapis teneram ad virum  
 Virginem, o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
 5 O Hymen Hymenaeae,  
  
 Cinge tempora floribus  
 Suave olentis amaraci,  
 Flammeum cape, laetus huc  
 Huc veni niveo gerens  
 10 Luteum pede soccum,  
  
 Excitusque hilari die  
 Nuptialia concinens  
 Voce carmina tinnula  
 Pelle humum pedibus, manu  
 15 Pineam quate taedam.  
  
 Namque Vinia Manlio  
 Qualis Idalium colens  
 Venit ad Phrygium Venus  
 Iudicem, bona cum bona  
 20 Nubet alite virgo,

Floridis velut enitens  
 Myrtus Asia ramulis,  
 Quos Hamadryades deae  
 Ludicrum sibi rosido  
 Nutriunt umore. 25

Quare age huc aditum ferens  
 Perge linquere Thespieae  
 Rupis Aonios specus,  
 Nympha quos super inrigat  
 Frigerans Aganippe, 30

Ac domum dominam voca  
 Coniugis cupidam novi,  
 Mentem amore revinciens,  
 Vt tenax edera huc et huc  
 Arborem implicat errans. 35

Vosque item simul, integrae  
 Virgines, quibus advenit  
 Par dies, agite in modum  
 Dicite 'o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
 O Hymen Hymenaeae,' 40

Vt lubentius, audiens  
 Se citarier ad suum  
 Munus, huc aditum ferat  
 Dux bonae Veneris, boni  
 45 Coniugator amoris.

Quis deus magis est ama-  
 tis petendus amantibus ?  
 Quem colent homines magis  
 Caelitum ? o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
 50 O Hymen Hymenaeae.

Te suis tremulus parens  
 Invocat, tibi virgines  
 Zonula soluunt sinus,  
 Te timens cupida novus  
 55 Captat aure maritus.

Tu fero iuveni in manus  
 Floridam ipse puellulam  
 Dedis a gremio suae  
 Matris, o Hymenaeae Hymen,  
 60 O Hymen Hymenaeae.

Nil potest sine te Venus,  
 Fama quod bona conprobet,  
 Commodi capere : at potest  
 Te volente. Quis huic deo  
 Compararier ausit ? 65

Nulla quit sine te domus  
 Liberos dare, nec parens  
 Stirpe nitier : at potest  
 Te volente. Quis huic deo  
 Compararier ausit ? 70

Quae tuis careat sacris,  
 Non queat dare praesides  
 Terra finibus : at queat  
 Te volente. Quis huic deo  
 Compararier ausit ? 75

Claustra pandite ianuae,  
 Virgo ades. Viden ut faces  
 Splendidas quatiunt comas ?  
*At moraris in intimis*  
*Aedibus, nova nupta.* 80

*Iam maritus adest pia*  
*Prosequens prece ne diu*  
 Tardet ingenuus pudor;  
 Quem tamen magis audiens  
 85 Flet, quod ire necesse est.

Flere desine. Non tibi, Au-  
 runculeia, periculum est  
 Nequa femina pulchrior  
 Clarum ab Oceano diem  
 90 Viderit venientem.

Talis in vario solet  
 Divitis domini hortulo  
 Stare flos hyacinthinus.  
 Sed moraris, abit dies :  
 95 *Prodeas, nova nupta.*

Prodeas, nova nupta, si  
 Iam videtur, et audias  
 Nostra verba. Viden ? faces  
 Aureas quatiunt comas :  
 100 *Prodeas, nova nupta.*

Non tuus levis in mala  
 Deditus vir adultera  
 Probra turpia persequens  
 A tuis teneris volet  
 Secubare papillis, 105

Lenta quin velut adsitas  
 Vitis implicat arbores,  
 Implicabitur in tuum  
 Complexum. Sed abit dies :  
 Prodeas, nova nupta. 110

O cubile, quod omnibus

\* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \*

Candido pede lecti, 115

Quae tuo veniunt ero,  
 Quanta gaudia, quae vaga  
 Nocte, quae medio die  
 Gaudeat ! Sed abit dies :  
 Prodeas, nova nupta. 120

Tollite, o pueri, faces :  
 Flammeum video venire.  
 Ite, concinite in modum  
 ‘Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,  
 125 Io Hymen Hymenaeae.’

Ne diu taceat procax  
 Fescennina iocatio,  
 Nec nuces pueris neget  
 Desertum domini audiens  
 130 Concubinus amorem.

Da nuces pueris, iners  
 Concubine : satis diu  
 Lusisti nucibus : lubet  
 Iam servire Talasio.  
 135 Concubine, nuces da.

Sordebant tibi vilicae,  
 Concubine, hodie atque heri  
 Nunc tuum cinerarius  
 Tondet os. Miser a miser  
 140 Concubine, nuces da.



Diceris male te a tuis  
 Vnguentate glabris marite  
 Abstinerere : sed abstine.

Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,  
*Io Hymen Hymenaeae.* 145

Scimus haec tibi quae licent  
 Sola cognita : sed marito  
 Ista non eadem licent.

Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae. 150

Nupta, tu quoque quae tuus  
 Vir petet cave ne neges,  
 Ne petitum aliunde eat.

Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae. 155

En tibi domus ut potens  
 Et beata viri tui,  
 Quae tibi sine serviat  
 (Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeae),

160

Vsque dum tremulum movens  
 Cana tempus anilitas  
 Omnia omnibus adnuit.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeë io,  
 165 Io Hymen Hymenaeë.

Transfer omine cum bono  
 Limen aureolos pedes,  
 Rasilemque subi forem.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeë io,  
 170 Io Hymen Hymenaeë.

Aspice, intus ut accubans  
 Vir tuus Tyrio in toro  
 Totus immineat tibi.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeë io,  
 175 Io Hymen Hymenaeë.

Illi non minus ac tibi  
 Pectore uritur intimo  
 Flamma, sed penite magis.  
 Io Hymen Hymenaeë io,  
 180 Io Hymen Hymenaeë.

Mitte brachiolum teres,  
 Praetextate, puellulae :  
 Iam cubile adeat viri.  
 Io Hymen Hymenææ io,  
 Io Hymen Hymenææ. 185

Vos bonae senibus viris  
 Cognitae bene feminae  
 Collocate puellulam.  
 Io Hymen Hymenææ io,  
 Io Hymen Hymenææ. 190

Iam licet venias, marite :  
 Vxor in thalamo tibi est  
 Ore floridulo nitens,  
 Alba parthenice velut  
 Luteumve papaver. 195

At, marite, ita me iuvent  
 Caelites, nihilo minus  
 Pulcher es, neque te Venus  
 Neglegit. Sed abit dies :  
 Perge, ne remorare. 200

Non diu remoratus es :  
Iam venis. Bona te Venus  
Iuverit, quoniam palam  
Quod cupis cupis et bonum  
205 Non abscondis amorem.

Ille pulveris Africi  
Siderumque micantium  
Subducatur numerum prius,  
Qui vestri numerare volt  
210 Multa milia ludi.

Ludite ut lubet, et brevi  
Liberos date. Non decet  
Tam vetus sine liberis  
Nomen esse, sed indidem  
215 Semper ingenerari.

Torquatus volo parvulus  
Matris e gremio suae  
Porrigens teneras manus  
Dulce rideat ad patrem  
220 Semhiantem labello.

Sit suo similis patri  
Manlio et facile insciis  
Noscitetur ab omnibus,  
Sic pudicitiam suae  
Matris indicet ore. 225

Talis illius a bona  
Matre laus genus adprobet,  
Qualis unica ab optima  
Matre Telemacho manet  
Fama Penelopeo. 230

Claudite ostia, virgines :  
Lusimus satis. At, boni  
Coniuges, bene vivite et  
Munere adsiduo valentem  
Exercete iuventam. 235

## LXII.

Vesper adest, iuvenes, consurgite : Vesper Olympo  
Expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.

Surgere iam tempus, iam pinguis linquere mensas ;  
Iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur Hymenaeus.

5 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae !

Cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes ? consurgite contra :  
Nimirum Oetaeos ostendit noctifer ignes.

Sic certe est ; viden ut perniciouser exiluire ?

Non temere exiluire ; canent quod visere par est.

10 Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae !

Non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est,

Adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.

Non frustra meditantur, habent memorabile quod sit.

Nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborant.

15 Nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures :

Iure igitur vincemur ; amat victoria curam.

Quare nunc animos saltem convertite vestros,

Dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.

Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae !

Hespere, quis caelo fertur crudelior ignis? 20

Qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,  
Complexu matris retinentem avellere natam,  
Et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.

Quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae! 25

Hespere, quis caelo lucet iucundior ignis?

Qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,  
Quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes  
Nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.

Quid datur a divis felici optatius hora? 30

Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

\* \* \*

Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam

. . . . .

Namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper.

Nocte latent fures, quos idem saepe revertens,

Hespere, mutato comprehendis nomine eosdem.

35

*Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!*

\*            \*            \*

At lubet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.

Quid tum, si carpunt, tacita quem mente requirunt?

Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

40 Vt flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,

Ignotus pecori, nullo convolsus aratro,

Quem mulcent aerae, firmat sol, educat imber

. . . . .

Multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae :

Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,

45 Nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae :

Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;

Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,

Nec pueris iucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

Hymen o Hymenae, Hymen ades o Hymenae!

50 Vt vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo

Numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat  
uvam,

Sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus



Iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum ;  
 Hanc nulli agricolae, nulli accoluere bubulci :  
 At si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,           55  
 Multi illam agricolae, multi accoluere bubulci :  
 Sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit ;  
 Cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,  
 Cara viro magis et minus est invisā parenti.  
     *Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae !*       60

Et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge virgo.  
 Non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,  
 Ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.  
 Virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,  
 Tertia pars patris est, pars est data tertia matri,       65  
 Tertia sola tua est : noli pugnare duobus,  
 Qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.  
     Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae !

## LXIII.

Super alta vectus Attis celeri rate maria  
 Phrygium ut nemus citato cupide pede tetigit  
 Adiitque opaca silvis redimita loca deae,  
 Stimulatus ibi furenti rabie, vagus animi,  
 5 Devolvit ili acuto sibi pondera silice.  
 Itaque ut relictis sensit sibi membra sine viro,  
 Etiam recente terrae sola sanguine maculans,  
 Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,  
 Typanum, tubam Cybebes, tua, mater, initia,  
 10 Quatiensque terga tauri teneris cava digitis  
 Canere haec suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus :  
 ‘ Agite ite ad alta, Gallae, Cybeles nemora simul,  
 Simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora,  
 Aliena quae petentes velut exules loca  
 15 Sectam meam executae duce me mihi comites  
 Rabidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi  
 Et corpus evirastis Veneris nimio odio,  
 Hilarate erae citatis erroribus animum.  
 Mora tarda mente cedat : simul ite, sequimini





Walker & Rowland, Ph. Sc





Phrygiam ad domum Cybebes, Phrygia ad nemora 20  
 deae,

Vbi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,

Tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,

Vbi capita Maenades vi iaciunt ederigeræ,

Vbi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant,

Vbi suevit illa divæ volitare vaga cohors : 25

Quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.'

Simul hæc comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier,

Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat,

Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant,

Viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus. 30

Furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit, animam  
 agens,

Comitata tympano Attis per opaca nemora dux,

Veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi :

Rapidæ ducem secuntur Gallæ properipedem.

Itaque ut domum Cybebes tetigere lassulæ, 35

Nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere.

Piger his labante langore oculos sopor operit :

Abit in quiete molli rabidus furor animi.

Sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis

- 40 Lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum,  
 Pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus,  
 Ibi Somnus excitum Attin fugiens citus abiit:  
 Trepidante eum recepit dea Pasithea sinu.  
 Ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie
- 45 Simul ipse pectore Attis sua facta recoluit,  
 Liquidaque mente vidit sine quis ubique foret,  
 Animo aestuante rusum redituꝛ ad vada tetulit.  
 Ibi maria vasta visens lacrimantibus oculis,  
 Patriam allocuta maesta est ita voce miseriter.
- 50 ‘Patria o mei creatrix, patria o mea genetrix,  
 Ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut erifugae  
 Famuli solent, ad Idae tetuli nemora pedem,  
 Vt aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem  
 Et earum omnia adirem furibunda latibula ?
- 55 Vbinam aut quibus locis te positam, patria, reor ?  
 Cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi derigere aciem,  
 Rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.  
 Egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo ?  
 Patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero ?
- 60 Abero foro, palaestra, stadio et guminasiis ?  
 Miser a miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam, anime.



Quod enim genus figurae est, ego non quod obierim?  
 Ego mulier, ego adulescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,  
 Ego gymnasi fui flos, ego eram decus olei:  
 Mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida, 65  
 Mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat,  
 Linquendum ubi esset orto mihi sole cubiculum.  
 Ego nunc deum ministra et Cybeles famula ferar?  
 Ego Maenas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero?  
 Ego viridis algida Idae nive amicta loca colam? 70  
 Ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus,  
 Vbi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus?  
 Iam iam dolet quod egi, iam iamque paenitet.  
 Roseis ut huic labellis sonitus citus abiit,  
 Geminas matris ad aures nova nuntia referens, 75  
 Ibi iuncta iuga resolvens Cybele leonibus  
 Laevumque pecoris hostem stimulans ita loquitur:  
 ‘Agedum’ inquit ‘age ferox i, fac ut hunc furor  
 agitet,  
 Fac uti furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,  
 Mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit. 80  
 Age caede terga cauda, tua verbera patere,  
 Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent,  
 Rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate iubam.’

Ait haec minax Cybebe religatque iuga manu.  
85 Ferus ipse sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo,  
Vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.  
At ubi umida albicantis loca litoris adiit,  
Tenerumque vidit Attin prope marmora pelagi,  
Facit impetum : ille demens fugit in nemora fera :  
90 Ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit.  
Dea magna, dea Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi,  
Procul a mea tuus sit furor omnis, era, domo :  
Alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos.





J. R. W. G. S. M.

Walker & Pembell Ph. Sc.





## LXIV.

Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus  
 Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas  
 Phasidos ad fluctus et fines Aeetaeos,  
 Cum lecti iuvenes, Argivae robora pubis,  
 Auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem 5  
 Ausi sunt vada salsa cita decurrere puppi,  
 Caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis.  
 Diva quibus retinens in summis urbibus arces  
 Ipsa levi fecit volifantem flamine currum,  
 Pinea coniungens inflexae texta carinae. 10  
 Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, ✓  
 Quae simulac rostro ventosum proscidit aequor,  
 Tortaque remigio spumis incanduit unda,  
 Emersere feri candenti e gurgite voltus,  
 Aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes. 15  
 Illa alia videre nec ulla luce marinas  
 Mortales oculi nudato corpore Nymphas  
 Nutricum tenus extantes e gurgite cano.  
 Tum Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore,  
 Tum Thetis humanos non despexit hymenaeos, 20

Tum Thetidi pater ipse iugandum Pelea sensit.  
 O nimis optato saeculorum tempore nati  
 Heroes, salvete, deum gens, o bona matrum  
 Progenies, salvete *iterumque iterumque bonarum* :  
 25 Vos ego saepe meo, vos carmine compellabo ;  
 Teque adeo eximie taedis felicibus aucte  
 Thessaliae columen Peleu, cui Iuppiter ipse,  
 Ipse suos divom genitor concessit amores.  
 Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima, te Nerine ?  
 30 Tene suam Tethys concessit ducere neptem,  
 Oceanusque mari totum qui amplectitur orbem ?  
 Cui simul optatae finito tempore luces  
 Advenere, domum conventu tota frequentat  
 Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu :  
 35 Dona ferunt prae se, declarant gaudia voltu.  
 Deseritur Cieros, relinquunt Phthiotica tempe,  
 Crannonisque domos ac moenia Larisaea,  
 Pharsaliam coeunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.  
 Rura colit nemo, mollescunt colla iuvenis,  
 40 Non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris,  
 Non glaebam prono convellit vomere taurus,  
 Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram,







W. C. E. S. S.

Walker C. E. S. S.





Squalida desertis rubigo infertur aratris.

Ipsius at sedes, quacumque opulenta recessit

Regia, fulgenti splendent auro atque argento. 45

Candet ebur solis, collucent pocula mensae,

Tota domus gaudet regali splendida gaza.

Pulvinar vero divae geniale locatur

Sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum

Tincta tegit roseo conchyli purpura fucō. 50

Haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris

Heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.

Namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae

Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur

Indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores, 55

Necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit,

Vt pote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno

Desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.

Immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,

Inrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae. 60

Quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis,

Saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,

Prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,

Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,

65 Non contacta levi laniatum pectus amictu,  
 Non tereti strophio lactentis vincta papillas,  
 Omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim  
 Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis adludebant.  
 Sed neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus  
 70 Illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,  
 Toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.  
 A misera, adsiduis quam luctibus externavit  
 Spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas  
 Illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus  
 75 Egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei  
 Attigit iniusti regis Gortynia tecta.  
 Nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactam  
 Androgeoneae poenas exsolvere caedis  
 Electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum  
 80 Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.  
 Quis angusta malis cum moenia vexarentur,  
 Ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis  
 Proicere optavit potius quam talia Cretam  
 Funera Cecropiae nec funera portarentur,  
 85 Atque ita nave levi nitens ac lenibus auris  
 Magnanimum ad Minoa venit sedesque superbas.

Hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo,  
 Regia, quam suavis expirans castus odores  
 Lectulus in molli complexu matris alebat,  
 Quales Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus 90  
 Aurave distinctos educit verna colores,  
 Non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit  
 Lumina, quam cuncto concepit corpore flammam  
 Funditus atque imis exarsit tota medullis.  
 Heu misere exagitans inmiti corde furores 95  
 Sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia misces,  
 Quaeque regis Golgos quaeque Idalium frondosum,  
 Qualibus incensam iactastis mente puellam  
 Fluctibus in flavo saepe hospite suspirantem!  
 Quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores! 100  
 Quanto saepe magis fulgore expalluit auri!  
 Cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum  
 Aut mortem appeteret Theseus aut praemia laudis.  
 Non ingrata tamen frustra munuscula divis  
 Promittens tacito succendit vota labello. 105  
 Nam velut in summo quatientem brachia Tauro  
 Quercum aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum  
 Indomitus turbo contorquens flamine robur

- Eruit (illa procul radicitus exturbata  
 110 Prona cadit, lateque comis cadit obvia frangens),  
 Sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseus  
 Nequiquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.  
 Inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexit  
 Errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,  
 115 Ne labyrinthis e flexibus egredientem  
 Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error.  
 Sed quid ego a primo digressus carmine plura  
 Conmemorem, ut linquens genitoris filia voltum,  
 Vt consanguinearum amplexum, ut denique matris,  
 120 Quae misera in gnata deperdita laetabatur,  
 Omnibus his Thesei dulcem praeoptavit amorem,  
 Aut ut vecta rati spumosa ad litora Diae  
 Venerit, aut ut eam devinctam lumina somno  
 Liquerit inmemori discedens pectore coniunx?  
 125 Saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furentem  
 Clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces,  
 Ac tum praeruptos tristem conscendere montes,  
 Vnde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet aestus,  
 Tum tremuli salis adversas procurrere in undas  
 130 Mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,



Atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querelis,  
Frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem.

‘Sicine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris,  
Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?  
Sicine discedens neglecto numine divom 135  
Inmemor a devota domum periuria portas?  
Nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis  
Consilium? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,  
Inmite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus?  
At non haec quondam blanda promissa dedisti 140  
Voce mihi, non haec misera sperare iubebas,  
Sed conubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos :  
Quae cuncta aerii discerpunt irrita venti.  
Tum iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat,  
Nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles; 145  
Quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci,  
Nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt :  
Sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,  
Dicta nihil metuere, nihil periuria curant.  
Certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti 150  
Eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi,  
Quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore deessem.

Pro quo dilaceranda feris dabor alitibusque  
 Praeda, neque iniecta tumulabor mortua terra.  
 155 Quanam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena ?  
 Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis ?  
 Quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Cha-  
 rybdis,  
 Talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita ?  
 Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra,  
 160 Saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,  
 At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes,  
 Quae tibi iucundo famularer serva labore,  
 Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis  
 Purpureave tuum consternens veste cubile.  
 165 Sed quid ego ignaris nequiquam conquerar auris,  
 Externata malo, quae nullis sensibus auctae  
 Nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces ?  
 Ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,  
 Nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.  
 170 Sic nimis insultans extremo tempore saeva  
 Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus aures.  
 Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo  
 Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,

Indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro  
 Perfidus in Creta religasset navita funem, 175  
 Nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma  
 Consilia in nostris requiesset sedibus hospes !  
 Nam quo me referam ? quali spe perdita nitōr ?  
 Idaeosne petam montes ? a gurgite lato  
 Discernens ponti truculentum ubi dividit aequor ? 180  
 An patris auxilium sperem ? quemne ipsa reliqui,  
 Respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta ?  
 Coniugis an fido consoler memet amore,  
 Quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos ?  
 Praeterea nullo litus, sola insula, tecto, 185  
 Nec patet egressus pelagi cingentibus undis :  
 Nulla fugae ratio, nulla spes : omnia muta,  
 Omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia letum.  
 Non tamen ante mihi languescent lumina morte,  
 Nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus, 190  
 Quam iustam a divis exposcam prođita multam,  
 Caelestumque fidem postrema conprecer hora.  
 Quare facta virum multantes vindice poena,  
 Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo  
 Frons expirantis praeportat pectoris iras, 195

Huc huc <sup>et vult</sup> adventate, meas audite querelas,  
 Quas ego vae! misera extremis proferre medullis  
 Cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.  
 Quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,  
 200 Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,  
 Sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit,  
 Tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'

Has postquam maesto profudit pectore voces,  
 Supplicium saevis exposcens anxia factis,  
 205 Annuat invicto caelestum numine rector,  
 Quo nutu tellus atque horrida contremuerunt  
 Aequora concussitque micantia sidera mundus.  
 Ipse autem caeca mentem caligine Theseus  
 Consitus oblito dimisit pectore cuncta,  
 210 Quae mandata prius constanti mente tenebat,  
 Dulcia nec maesto sustollens signa parenti  
 Sospitem Erechtheum se ostendit visere portum.  
 Namque ferunt olim, classi cum moenia divae  
 Linquentem gnatum ventis concrederet Aegeus,  
 215 Talia complexum iuveni mandata dedisse.  
 'Gnate mihi longe iucundior unice vita,  
 Gnate, ego quem in dubios cogor dimittere casus,

Reddite in extrema nuper mihi fine senectae,  
 Quandoquidem fortuna mea ac tua fervida virtus  
 Eripit invito mihi te, cui languida nondum 220  
 Lumina sunt gnati cara saturata figura :  
 Non ego te gaudens laetanti pectore mittam,  
 Nec te ferre sinam fortunae signa secundae,  
 Sed primum multas expromam mente querelas,  
 Canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans, 225  
 Inde infecta vago suspendam linthea malo,  
 Nostros ut luctus nostraeque incendia mentis  
 Carbasus obscurata dicet ferrugine Hibera. ✓  
 Quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Itoni,  
 Quae nostrum genus ac sedes defendere Erechthei 230  
 Annuit, ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram,  
 Tum vero facito ut memori tibi condita corde  
 Haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas,  
 Vt simul ac nostros invisent lumina colles,  
 Funestam antennae deponant undique vestem, 235  
 Candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes,  
 Quam primum cernens ut laeta gaudia mente  
 Agnoscam, cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet. /  
 Haec mandata prius constanti mente tenentem

- 240 Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes  
 Aerium nivei montis liquere cacumen.  
 At pater, ut summa prospectum ex arce petebat,  
 Anxia in assiduos absumens lumina fletus,  
 Cum primum inflati conspexit lintea veli,  
 245 Praecipitem sese scopulorum e vertice iecit,  
 Amissum credens inmiti Thesea fato.  
 Sic funesta domus ingressus tecta paterna  
 Morte ferox Theseus qualem Minoidi luctum  
 Obtulerat mente inmemori talem ipse recepit. ✓  
 250 Quae tum prospectans cedentem maesta carinam  
 Multiplices animoolvebat saucia curas.  
 At parte ex alia florens volitabat Iacchus  
 Cum thiaso Satyrorum et Nysigenis Silenis,  
 Te quaerens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore.  
 255 Qui tum alacres passim lymphata mente fure-  
 bant  
 Euhoe bacchantes, euhoe capita inflectentes.  
 Horum pars tecta quatiebant cuspide thyrsos,  
 Pars e divolso iactabant membra iuvenco,  
 Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant,  
 260 Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,

Orgia, quae frustra cupiunt audire profani,  
 Plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis  
 Aut tereti tenues tinnitus aere ciebant,  
 Multis raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos  
 Barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu. 265

Talibus amplifice vestis decorata figuris  
 Pulvinar complexa suo velabat amictu.  
 Quae postquam cupide spectando Thessala pubes  
 Expleta est, sanctis coepit decedere divis.  
 Hic, qualis flatu placidum mare matutino 270

Horrificans Zephyrus proclivis incitat undas  
 Aurora exoriente vagi sub limina solis,  
 Quae tarde primum clementi flamine pulsae  
 Procedunt leviterque sonant plangore cachinni,  
 Post vento crescente magis magis increbescunt 275

Purpureaque procul nantes ab luce refulgent,  
 Sic ibi vestibulo linquentes regia tecta  
 Ad se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.  
 Quorum post abitum princeps e vertice Peli  
 Advenit Chiron portans silvestria dona : 280

Nam quoscumque ferunt campi, quos Thessala  
 magnis

Montibus ora creat, quos propter fluminis undas  
 Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni,  
 Hos indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis,  
 285 Quo permulsa domus iucundo risit odore.  
 Confestim Penios adest, viridantia Tempe,  
 Tempe quae silvae cingunt super inpendentes,  
 Haemonisin linquens Doris celebranda choreis,  
 Non vacuus : namque ille tulit radicitus altas  
 290 Fagos ac recto proceras stipite laurus,  
 Non sine nutanti platano lentaque sorore  
 Flammati Phaethontis et aeria cupressu.  
 Haec circum sedes late contexta locavit,  
 Vestibulum ut molli velatum fronde vireret.  
 295 Post hunc consequitur sollerti corde Prometheus,  
 Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia poenae,  
 Quam quondam silici restrictus membra catena  
 Persolvit pendens e verticibus praeruptis.  
 Inde pater divom sancta cum coniuge natisque  
 300 Advenit, caelo te solum, Phoebe, relinquens  
 Vnigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri :  
 Pelea nam tecum pariter soror aspernata est  
 Nec Thetidis taedas voluit celebrare iugalis.



Qui postquam niveis flexerunt sedibus artus,  
 Large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, 305  
 Cum interea infirmo quatientes corpora motu  
 Veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.  
 His corpus tremulum conplectens undique vestis  
 Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,  
 At roseae niveo residebant vertice vittae, 310  
 Aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.  
 Laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,  
 Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis  
 Formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens  
 Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum, 315  
 Atque ita decerpens aequabat semper opus dens,  
 Laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis,  
 Quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo:  
 Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae  
 Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci. 320  
 Haec tum clarisona pavientes vellera voce  
 Talia divino fuderunt carmine fata,  
 Carmine, perfidiae quod post nulla arguet aetas.

O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens,

325 Emathiae tutamen opis, clarissime nato,  
 Accipe, quod laeta tibi pandunt luce sorores,  
 Veridicum oraculum. Sed vos, quae fata secuntur,  
 Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Adveniet tibi iam portans optata maritis  
 330 Hesperus, adveniet fausto cum sidere coniunx,  
 Quae tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore  
 Languidulosque paret tecum coniungere somnos,  
 Levia substernens robusto brachia collo.  
 Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

335 Nulla domus tales umquam contexit amores,  
 Nullus amor tali coniunxit foedere amantes,  
 Qualis adest Thetidi, qualis concordia Peleo.  
 Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,  
 340 Hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore notus,  
 Qui persaepe vago victor certamine cursus  
 Flammea praevertet celeris vestigia cervae.  
 Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,

Cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine campi, 345  
Troicaque obsidens longinquo moenia bello  
Periuri Pelopis vastabit tertius heres.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Illius egregias virtutes claraque facta  
Saepe fatebuntur gnatorum in funere matres, 350  
Cum incurvo canos solvent a vertice crines  
Putridaque infirmis variabunt pectora palmis.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Namque velut densas praecerpens messor aristas  
Sole sub ardenti flaventia demetit arva, 355  
Troiuenum infesto prosternet corpora ferro.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,  
Quae passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto,  
Cuius iter caesis angustans corporum acervis 360  
Alta tepefaciet permixta flumina caede.

Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Denique testis erit morti quoque reddita praeda,  
Cum terrae excelso coacervatum aggere bustum

365 Excipiet niveos percussae virginis artus.

    Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nam simul ac fessis dederit fors copiam Achivis

Vrbis Dardaniae Neptunia solve vincla,

Alta Polyxenia madefient caede sepulcra,

370 Quae, velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro,

Proiciet truncum submisso poplite corpus.

    Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Quare agite optatos animi coniungite amores.

Accipiat coniunx felici foedere divam,

375 Dedatur cupido iamdudum nupta marito.

    Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Non illam nutrix orienti luce revisens

Hesterno collum poterit circumdare filo,

    Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi,

380 Anxia nec mater discordis maesta puellae

Secubitu caros mittet sperare nepotes.

    Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Talia praefantes quondam felicia Peli  
 Carmina divino cecinere e pectore Parcae.  
 Praesentes namque ante domos invisere castas 385  
 Heroum et sese mortali ostendere coetu  
 Caelicolae nondum spreta pietate solebant.  
 Saepe pater divom templo in fulgente, revertens  
 Annua cum festis venissent sacra diebus,  
 Conspexit terra centum procumbere tauros. 390  
 Saepe vagus Liber Parnasi vertice summo  
 Thyadas effusis euhantes crinibus egit,  
 Cum Delphi tota certatim ex urbe ruentes  
 Acciperent laeti divom fumantibus aris.  
 Saepe in letifero belli certamine Mavors 395  
 Aut rapidi Tritonis era aut Rhamnusia virgo  
 Armatas hominum est praesens hortata catervas.  
 Sed postquam tellus scelere est imbuta nefando,  
 Iustitiamque omnes cupida de mente fugarunt,  
 Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres, 400  
 Destitit extinctos natus lugere parentes,  
 Optavit genitor primaevi funera nati,  
 Liber ut innuptae poteretur flore novercae,  
 Ignaro mater substernens se in pia nato

405 Inpia non verita est divos scelerare parentes :  
 Omnia fanda nefanda malo permixta furore  
 Iustificam nobis mentem avertere deorum.  
 Quare nec talis dignantur visere coetus,  
 Nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.

## LXV

Etsi me assiduo defectum cura dolore  
 Sevocat a doctis, Hortale, virginibus,  
 Nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus  
 Mens animi, tantis fluctuat ipsa malis :  
 5 (Namque mei nuper Lethaeo gurgite fratris  
 Pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem,  
 Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus  
 Ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis :



## LXVI.

Omnia qui magni dispexit lumina mundi,  
 Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus,  
 Flammeus ut rapidi solis nitor obscuretur,  
 Vt cedant certis sidera temporibus,  
 5 Vt Triviam furtim sub Latmia saxa relegans  
 Dulcis amor gyro devocet aërio,  
 Idem me ille Conon caelesti in lumine vidit  
 E Bereniceo vertice caesariem  
 Fulgentem clare, quam cunctis illa deorum  
 10 Levia protendens brachia pollicita est,  
 Qua rex tempestate novo auctus hymenaeo  
 Vastatum finis iverat Assyrios,  
 Dulcia nocturnae portans vestigia rixae,  
 Quam de virgineis gesserat exuviis.  
 15 Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? an quod amantum  
 Frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis,  
 Vbertim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?  
 Non, ita me divi, vera gemunt, iuerint.



Id mea me multis docuit regina querelis  
     Invisente novo proelia torva viro. 20  
 At tu non orbum luxti deserta cubile,  
     Sed fratris cari flebile discidium,  
 Cum penitus maestas exedit cura medullas.  
     Vt tibi tum toto pectore sollicitae  
 Sensibus ereptis mens excidit! at te ego certe 25  
     Cognoram a parva virgine magnanimam.  
 Anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adeptas es  
     Coniugium, quod non fortior ausit alis?  
 Sed tum maesta virum mittens quae verba locuta es!  
     Iuppiter, ut tristi lumina saepe manu! 30  
 Quis te mutavit tantus deus? an quod amantes  
     Non longe a caro corpore abesse volunt?  
 Atque ibi me cunctis pro dulci coniuge divis  
     Non sine taurino sanguine pollicita es,  
 Si reditum tetulisset. Is haut in tempore longo 35  
     Captam Asiam Aegypti finibus addiderat.  
 Quis ego pro factis caelesti reddita coetu  
     Pristina vota novo munere dissoluo.  
 Invita, o regina, tuo de vertice cessi,  
     Invita : adiuro teque tuumque caput, 40

Digna ferat quod siquis inaniter adiuravit:

Sed qui se ferro postulet esse parem?

Ille quoque eversus mons est, quem maximum in  
oris

Progenies Thiae clara supervehitur,

45 Cum Medi peperere novum mare, cumque iuven-  
tus

Per medium classi barbara navit Athon.

Quid facient crines, cum ferro talia cedant?

Iuppiter, ut Chalybon omne genus pereat,

Et qui principio sub terra quaerere venas

50 Institit ac ferri stringere duritiem!

Abiunctae paulo ante comae mea fata sorores

Lugebant, cum se Memnonis Aethiopis

Vnigena inpellens nutantibus aera pennis

Obtulit Arsinoes Locridos ales ecus,

55 Isque per aetherias me tollens avolat umbras

Et Veneris casto collocat in gremio.

Ipsa suum Zephyritis eo famulum legarat,

Graia Canopiis incola litoribus.

Hic Veneri vario ne solum in lumine caeli

60 Ex Ariadneis aurea temporibus

Fixa corona foret, sed nos quoque fulgeremus  
     Devotae flavi verticis exuviae,  
 Vvidulam a fletu cedentem ad templa deum me  
     Sidus in antiquis diva novum posuit :  
 Virginis et saevi contingens namque Leonis                   65  
     Lumina, Callisto iuncta Lycaoniae,  
 Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten,  
     Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano.  
 Sed quamquam me nocte premunt vestigia divom,  
     Lux autem canae Tethyi restituit,                                 70  
 (Pace tua fari hoc liceat, Rhamnusia virgo,  
     Namque ego non ullo vera timore tegam,  
 Nec si me infestis discerpent sidera dictis,  
     Condita quin veri pectoris evoluam)  
 Non his tam laetor rebus, quam me afore semper,                 75  
     Afore me a dominae vertice discrucior,  
 Quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit omnibus expers,  
     Vnguentorum una milia multa bibi.  
 Nunc vos, optato cum iunxit lumine taeda,  
     Non prius unanimis corpora coniugibus                             80  
 Tradite nudantes reiecta veste papillas,  
     Quam iucunda mihi munera libet onyx,

Vester onyx, casto colitis quae iura cubili.

Sed quae se impuro dedit adulterio,

85 Illius a mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis :

Namque ego ab indignis praemia nulla peto :

Sed magis, o nuptae, semper concordia vestras

Semper amor sedes incolat assiduus.

Tu vero, regina, tuens cum sidera divam

90 Placabis festis luminibus Venerem,

Vnguinis expertem non siris esse tuam me,

Sed potius largis effice muneribus

Sidera cur iterent 'utinam coma regia fiam,

Proximus Hydrochoi fulgeret Oarion.'

## LXVII.

O dulci iucunda viro, iucunda parenti,  
 Salve, teque bona Iuppiter auctet ope,  
 Ianua, quam Balbo dicunt servisse benigne,  
 Olim, cum sedes ipse senex tenuit,  
 Quamque ferunt rursus voto servisse maligne, 5  
 Postquam es porrecto facta marita sene.  
 Dic agedum nobis, quare mutata feraris  
 In dominum veterem deseruisse fidem.  
 ‘ Non (ita Caecilio placeam, cui tradita nunc sum)  
 Culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea, 10  
 Nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quic-  
 quam :  
 Verum, is mos populi, ianua quippe facit.  
 Qui, quacumque aliquid reperitur non bene factum,  
 Ad me omnes clamant “ ianua, culpa tua est.”’  
 Non istuc satis est uno te dicere verbo, 15  
 Sed facere ut quivis sentiat et videat.

‘ Qui possum? nemo quaerit nec scire laborat.’

Nos volumus : nobis dicere ne dubita.

‘ Primum igitur, virgo quod fertur tradita nobis,

20 Falsum est. Non illam vir prior attigerit,

Languidior tenera cui pendens sicula beta

Numquam se mediam sustulit ad tunicam :

Sed pater illius gnati violasse cubile

Dicitur et miseram conscelerasse domum,

25 Sive quod inopia mens caeco flagrabat amore,

Seu quod iners sterili semine natus erat,

Et quaerendus is unde foret nervosius illud,

Quod posset zonam solvere virginem.’

Egregium narras mira pietate parentem,

30 Qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium.

‘ Atqui non solum hoc se dicit cognitum habere

Brixia Chineae supposita speculae,

Flavus quam molli percurrit flumine Mella,

Brixia Veronae mater amata meae,

35 Sed de Postumio et Corneli narrat amore,

Cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium.

Dixerit hic aliquis : quid? tu istaec, ianua, nosti?

Cui numquam domini limine abesse licet,

Nec populum auscultare, sed hic suffixa tigillo

Tantum operire soles aut aperire domum?

40

‘ Saepe illam audivi furtiva voce loquentem

Solam cum ancillis haec sua flagitia,

Nomine dicentem quos diximus, ut pote quae mi

Speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam.

Praeterea addebat quendam, quem dicere nolo

45

Nomine, ne tollat rubra supercilia.

Longus homo est, magnas cui lites intulit olim

Falsum mendaci ventre puerperium.’

## LXVIII.

- Quod mihi fortuna casuque oppressus acerbo  
 Conscriptum hoc lacrimis mittis epistolium,  
 Naufragum ut eiectum spumantibus aequoris undis  
 Sublevem et a mortis limine restituam,  
 5 Quem neque sancta Venus molli requiescere somno  
 Desertum in lecto caelibe perpetitur,  
 Nec veterum dulci scriptorum carmine Musae  
 Oblectant, cum mens anxia pervigilat,  
 Id gratum est mihi, me quoniam tibi dicis ami-  
 cum,  
 10 Muneraque et Musarum hinc petis et Veneris:  
 Sed tibi ne mea sint ignota incommoda, Mani,  
 Neu me odisse putes hospitis officium,  
 Accipe, quis merser fortunae fluctibus ipse,  
 Ne amplius a misero dona beata petas.  
 15 Tempore quo primum vestis mihi tradita pura est,  
 Iucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret,



Multa satis lusi : non est dea nescia nostri,  
 Quae dulcem curis miscet amaritiam :  
 Sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi  
 mors

Abstulit. O misero frater adempte mihi, 20  
 Tu mea tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater,  
 Tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,  
 Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,  
 Quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.

Cuius ego interitu tota de mente fugavi 25  
 Haec studia atque omnis delicias animi.

Quare, quod scribis ‘Veronae turpe, Catulle,  
 Esse, quod hic, quisquis de meliore nota est,  
 Frigida deserto tepefecit membra cubili,’

Id, Mani, non est turpe, magis miserum est. 30  
 Ignosces igitur, si, quae mihi luctus ademit,  
 Haec tibi non tribuo munera, cum nequeo.

Nam, quod scriptorum non magna est copia apud  
 me,

Hoc fit, quod Romae vivimus : illa domus,  
 Illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas : 35  
 Huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur.

Quod cum ita sit, nolim statuas nos mente maligna  
 Id facere aut animo non satis ingenuo,  
 Quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia posta est :  
 40 Vltro ego deferrem, copia siqua foret.  
 Non possum reticere, deae, qua me Allius in re  
 Iuverit aut quantis iuverit officiis,  
 Ne fugiens saeculis obliuiscens aetas  
 Illius hoc caeca nocte tegat studium ;  
 45 Sed dicam vobis, vos porro dicite multis  
 Milibus et facite haec charta loquatur anus,  
*Vt fama ille bona Cumaeos vivat in annos,*  
 Notescatque magis mortuus atque magis,  
 Nec tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam  
 50 In deserto Alli nomine opus faciat.  
 Nam, mihi quam dederit duplex Amathusia curam,  
 Scitis, et in quo me corruerit genere,  
 Cum tantum arderem quantum Trinacria rupes  
 Lymphaque in Oetaeis Malia Thermopylis,  
 55 Maesta neque assiduo tabescere lumina fletu  
 Cessarent tristisque imbre madere genae.  
 Qualis in aëri perlucens vertice montis  
 Rivus muscoso prosilit e lapide,

Qui cum de prona praeceps est valle volutus,  
 Per medium densi transit iter populi, 60  
 Dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen,  
 Cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros :  
 Hic, velut in nigro iactatis turbine nautis  
 Lenius aspirans aura secunda venit  
 Iam prece Pollucis, iam Castoris implorata, 65  
 Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium.  
 Is clausum lato patefecit limite campum,  
 Isque domum nobis isque dedit dominam,  
 Ad quam communes exerceremus amores.  
 Quo mea se molli candida diva pede 70  
 Intulit et trito fulgentem in limine plantam  
 Innixa arguta constituit solea,  
 Coniugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore  
 Protesilaeam Laudamia domum  
 Inceptam frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro 75  
 Hostia caelestis pacificasset eros.  
 Nil mihi tam valde placeat, Rhamnusia virgo,  
 Quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris.  
 Quam ieiuna pium desideret ara cruorem,  
 Docta est amisso Laudamia viro, 80

Coniugis ante coacta novi dimittere collum,  
 Quam veniens una atque altera rursus hiemps  
 Noctibus in longis avidum saturasset amorem,  
 Posset ut abrupto vivere coniugio,  
 85 Quod scibant Parcae non longo tempore abesse,  
 Si miles muros isset ad Iliacos :  
 Nam tum Helenae raptu primores Argivorum  
 Coeperat ad sese Troia ciere viros,  
 Troia, nefas, commune sepulcrum Asiae Europae-  
 que,  
 90 Troia virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis,  
 Quaeque itidem nostro letum miserabile fratri  
 Attulit. Ei misero frater adempte mihi,  
 Ei misero fratri iucundum lumen ademptum,  
 Tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,  
 95 Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,  
 Quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.  
 Quem nunc tam longe non inter nota sepul-  
 cra  
 Nec prope cognatos conpositum cineres,  
 Sed Troia obscena, Troia infelice sepultum  
 100 Detinet extremo terra aliena solo.

Ad quam tum properans fertur simul undique pubes

Graeca penetrales deseruisse focos,

Ne Paris abducta gavisus libera moecha

Otia pacato degeret in thalamo.

Quo tibi tum casu, pulcherrima Laudamia,

105

Ereptum est vita dulcius atque anima

Coniugium : tanto te absorbens vertice amoris

Aestus in abruptum detulerat barathrum,

Quale ferunt Grai Pheneum prope Cylleneum

Siccare emulsa pingue palude solum,

110

Quod quondam caesis montis fodisse medullis

Audit falsiparens Amphitryoniades,

Tempore quo certa Stymphalia monstra sagitta

Perculit imperio deterioris eri,

Pluribus ut caeli tereretur ianua divis,

115

Hebe nec longa virginitate foret.

Sed tuus altus amor barathro fuit altior illo,

Qui tandem indomitum ferre iugum docuit :

Nam nec tam carum confecto aetate parenti

Vna caput seri nata nepotis alit,

120

Qui, cum divitiis vix tandem inventus avitis

Nomen testatas intulit in tabulas,

Inpia derisi gentilis gaudia tollens  
 Suscitat a cano volturium capiti :  
 125 Nec tantum niveo gavisata est ulla columbo  
     Conpar, quae multo dicitur improbius  
 Oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro,  
     Quam quae praecipue multivola est mulier.  
 Sed tu horum magnos vicisti sola furores,  
 130 Vt semel es flavo conciliata viro.  
 Aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna  
     Lux mea se nostrum contulit in gremium,  
 Quam circumcursans hinc illinc saepe Cupido  
     Fulgebat crocina candidus in tunica.  
 135 Quae tamen etsi uno non est contenta Catullo,  
     Rara verecundae furta feremus erae,  
 Ne nimium simus stultorum more molesti :  
     Saepe etiam Iuno, maxima caelicolum,  
 Coniugis in culpa flagrantem contudit iram,  
 140 Noscens omnivoli plurima furta Iovis.  
 Atqui nec divis homines componier aequum est,  
     (Ingratum tremuli tolle parentis opus),  
 Nec tamen illa mihi dextra deducta paterna  
     Fragrantem Assyrio venit odore domum,

Sed furtiva dedit mira munuscula nocte, 145  
     Ipsius ex ipso dempta viri gremio.  
 Quare illud satis est, si nobis is datur unis,  
     Quem lapide illa diem candidiore notat.  
 Hoc tibi quod potui confectum carmine munus  
     Pro multis, Alli, redditur officiis, 150  
 Ne vestrum scabra tangat rubigine nomen  
     Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia.  
 Huc addent divi quam plurima, quae Themis olim  
     Antiquis solita est munera ferre piis :  
 Sitis felices et tu simul et tua vita 155  
     Et domus ipsa in qua lusimus et domina,  
 Et qui principio nobis quae tradidit aufert,  
     A quo sunt primo mi omnia nata bona,  
 Et longe ante omnes mihi quae me carior ipso est,  
     Lux mea, qua viva vivere dulce mihi est. 160

## LXIX.

Noli admirari, quare tibi femina nulla,  
 Rufe, velit tenerum supposuisse femur,  
 Non si illam raræ labefactes munere vestis  
 Aut perluciduli deliciis lapidis.

5 Laedit te quaedam mala fabula, qua tibi fertur  
 Valle sub alarum trux habitare caper.

Hunc metuunt omnes. Neque mirum : nam mala  
 valde est

Bestia, nec quicum bella puella cubet.

Quare aut crudelem nasorum interfice pestem,

10 Aut admirari desine cur fugiant.

## LXX.

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle

Quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.

Dicit, sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,

In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.



## LXXI.

Si cui iure bono sacer alarum obstitit hircus,  
 Aut si quem merito tarda podagra secat,  
 Aemulus iste tuus, qui vestrum exercet amorem,  
 Mirifico est fato nactus utrumque malum.  
 Nam quotiens futuit, totiens ulciscitur ambos: 5  
 Illam affligit odore, ipse perit podagra.

## LXXII.

Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,  
 Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.  
 Dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,  
 Sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.  
 Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5  
 Multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.  
 Qui potis est? inquis. Quod amantem iniuria talis  
 Cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

## LXXIII.

Desine de quoquam quicquam bene velle mereri  
 Aut aliquem fieri posse putare pium.  
 Omnia sunt ingrata, nihil fecisse benigne;  
 Immo taedet obestque et magis atque magis :  
 5 Vt mihi, quem nemo gravius nec acerbius urget,  
 Quam modo qui me unum atque unicum ami-  
 cum habuit.

## LXXIV.

Gellius audierat patrum obiurgare solere,  
 Siquis delicias diceret aut faceret.  
 Hoc ne ipsi accideret, patrum perdepsit ipsam  
 Vxorem et patrum reddidit Harpocratem.  
 5 Quod voluit fecit : nam, quamvis irrumet ipsum  
 Nunc patrum, verbum non faciet patruus.

## LXXV.

Huc est mens deducta tua, mea Lesbia, culpa,  
 Atque ita se officio perdidit ipsa suo,  
 Vt iam nec bene velle queat tibi, si optima fias,  
 Nec desistere amare, omnia si facias.

## LXXVI.

Si qua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas  
 Est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,  
 Nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere in ullo  
 Divom ad fallendos numine abusum homines,  
 Multa parata manent iam in longa aetate, Catulle, 5  
 Ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.  
 Nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut di-  
 cere possunt  
 Aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt;

Omniaque ingratae perierunt credita menti.

10 Quare cur te, cur iam amplius excrucies?

Quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis

Et dis invitis desinis esse miser?

Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem.

Difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias.

15 Vna salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum:

Hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.

O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus um-  
quam

Extremo iam ipsa morte tulistis opem,

Me miserum aspiciate et, si vitam puriter egi,

20 Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi.

Heu, mihi surrepens imos ut torpor in artus

Expulit ex omni pectore laetitas.

Non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,

Aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:

25 Ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere mor-  
bum.

O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

## LXXVII.

Rufe mihi frustra ac nequiquam credite amice

(Frustra ? immo magno cum pretio atque malo)

Sicine subrepsti mi, atque intestina perurens

Ei misero eripuisti omnia nostra bona ?

Eripuisti, eheu nostrae crudele venenum

5

Vitae, eheu nostrae pestis amicitiae.

## LXXVIII.

Gallus habet fratres, quorum est lepidissima con-  
iunx

Alterius, lepidus filius alterius.

Gallus homo est bellus : nam dulces iungit amores,

Cum puero ut bello bella puella cubet.

Gallus homo est stultus nec se videt esse maritum,

5

Qui patruus patrum monstret adulterium.

## LXXVIIIb.

Sed nunc id doleo quod purae pura puellae  
Savia conminxit spurca saliva tua.  
Verum id non inpune feres : nam te omnia saecula  
Noscent et qui sis fama loquetur anus.

## LXXIX.

Lesbius est pulcher : quid ni ? quem Lesbia malit  
Quam te cum tota gente, Catulle, tua.  
Sed tamen hic pulcher vendat cum gente Catul-  
lum,  
Si tria notorum savia reppererit.

## LXXX.

Quid dicam, Gelli, quare rosea ista labella

Hiberna fiant candidiora nive,

Mane domo cum exis et cum te octava quiete

E molli longo suscitatur hora die?

Nescio quid certe est : an vere fama susurrat

5

Grandia te medii tenta vorare viri?

Sic certe est : clamant Victoris rupta miselli

Ilia, et emulso labra notato sero.

## LXXXI.

Nemone in tanto potuit populo esse, Iuventi,

Bellus homo, quem tu diligere inciperes,

Praeterquam iste tuus moribunda ab sede Pisauri

Hospes inaurata pallidior statua,

Qui tibi nunc cordi est, quem tu praeponere nobis

5

Audes, et nescis quod facinus facias?

## LXXXII.

Quinti, si tibi vis oculos debere Catullum  
 Aut aliud siquid carius est oculis,  
 Eripere ei noli multo quod carius illi  
 Est oculis seu quid carius est oculis.

## LXXXIII.

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:  
 Haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.  
 Mule, nihil sentis. Si nostri oblita taceret,  
 Sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,  
 5 Non solum meminit, sed quae multo acrior est res  
 Irata est. Hoc est, uritur et loquitur.



## LXXXIV.

Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet

Dicere, et insidias Arrius hinsidias,

Et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum,

Cum quantum poterat dixerat hinsidias.

Credo, sic mater, sic Liber avunculus eius, 5

Sic maternus avus dixerat atque avia.

Hoc misso in Syriam requierant omnibus aures:

Audibant eadem haec leniter et leviter,

Nec sibi postilla metuebant talia verba,

Cum subito affertur nuntius horribilis, 10

Ionios fluctus, postquam illuc Arrius isset,

Iam non Ionios esse, sed Hionios.

## LXXXV

Ōdi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris.

Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

## LXXXVI.

Quintia formosa est multis, mihi candida longa  
 Recta est. Haec ego sic singula confiteor,  
 Totum illud formosa nego: nam nulla venustas,  
 Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.  
 5 Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota  
 est,  
 Tum omnibus una omnis surripuit Veneres.

## LXXXVII.

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam  
 Vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea es:  
 Nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,  
 Quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

## LXXXVIII.

Quid facit is, Gelli, qui cum matre atque sorore

Prurit et abiectis pervigilat tunicis ?

Quid facit is, patrum qui non sinit esse maritum ?

Ecquid scis quantum suscipiat sceleris ?

Suscipit, o Gelli, quantum non ultima Tethys 5

Nec genitor nympharum abluit Oceanus :

Nam nihil est quicquam sceleris quo prodeat ultra,

Non si demisso se ipse voret capite.

## LXXXIX.

Gellius est tenuis : quid ni ? cui tam bona mater

Tamque valens vivat tamque venusta soror

Tamque bonus patruus tamque omnia plena puellis

Cognatis, quare is desinat esse macer ?

Qui ut nihil attingat, nisi quod fas tangere non 5

est,

Quantumvis quare sit macer invenies.

## XC.

Nascatur magus ex Gelli matrisque nefando  
 Coniugio et discat Persicum aruspicium :  
 Nam magus ex matre et gnato gignatur oportet,  
 Si vera est Persarum inopia religio,  
 5 Gratus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos  
 Omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens.

## XCI.

Non ideo, Gelli, sperabam te mihi fidum  
 In misero hoc nostro, hoc perduto amore fore  
 Quod te cognossem bene constantemve putarem  
 Aut posse a turpi mentem inhibere probro,  
 5 Sed neque quod matrem nec germanam esse vide-  
 bam  
 Hanc tibi, cuius me magnus edebat amor.  
 Et quamvis tecum multo coniungerer usu,  
 Non satis id causae credideram esse tibi.  
 Tu satis id duxti : tantum tibi gaudium in omni  
 10 Culpa est, in quacumque est aliquid sceleris.

## XCII.

Lesbia mi dicit semper male nec tacet umquam

De me : Lesbia me dispeream nisi amat.

Quo signo ? quia sunt totidem mea : deprecor illam

Assidue, verum dispeream nisi amo.

## XCIII.

Nil nimium studeo Caesar tibi velle placere,

Nec scire utrum sis albus an ater homo.

## XCIV.

Mentula moechatur. Moechatur mentula certe.

Hoc est quod dicunt, ipsa olera olla legit.

## XCV.

Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique mes-  
sem

Quam coepta est nonamque edita post hiemem  
est,

Milia cum interea quingenta Hortensius uno  
*Versiculorum anno pertulerit Volusi.*

5 Zmyrna cavas Satrachi penitus mittetur ad undas,  
Zmyrnam cana diu saecula pervoluent :

At Volusi annales Paduam morientur ad ipsam  
Et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.

Parva mei mihi sint cordi monumenta sodalis,  
10 At populus tumido gaudeat Antimacho.

## XCVI.

Si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris  
 Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,  
 Quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores  
 Atque Orco missas flemus amicitias,  
 Certe non tanto mors inmatura dolori est 5  
 Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

## XCVII.

Non, ita me di ament, quicquam referre putavi,  
 Vtrumne os an culum olfacerem Aemilio.  
 Nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundius illud,  
 Verum etiam culus mundior et melior :  
 Nam sine dentibus est : dentes os sesquipedalis, 5  
 Gingivas vero ploxeni habet veteris,  
 Praeterea rictum qualem diffissus in aestu  
 Meientis mulae cunnus habere solet.  
 Hic futuit multas et se facit esse venustum,  
 Et non pistrino traditur atque asino ? 10  
 Quem siqua attingit, non illam posse putemus  
 Aegroti culum lingere carnificis ?

## XCVIII.

In te, si in quemquam, dici pote, putide Vetti,  
 Id quod verbosis dicitur et fatuis :  
 Ista cum lingua, si usus veniat tibi, possis  
 Culos et crepidas lingere carpatinas.  
 5 Si nos omnino vis omnes perdere, Vetti,  
 Hiscas : omnino quod cupis efficies.

## XCIX.

Surripui tibi, dum ludis, mellite Iuventi,  
 Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia.  
 Verum id non inpune tuli : namque amplius horam  
 Suffixum in summa me memini esse cruce,  
 5 Dum tibi me purgo nec possum fletibus ullis  
 Tantillum vestrae demere saevitiae.  
 Nam simul id factum est, multis diluta labella  
 Guttis abstersisti omnibus articulis,  
 Ne quicquam nostro contractum ex ore maneret,  
 10 Tamquam conmixtae spurca saliva lupae.



Praeterea infesto miserum me tradere Amori

Non cessasti omnique excruciare modo,

Vt mi ex ambrosia mutatum iam foret illud

Saviolum tristi tristius elleboro.

Quam quoniam poenam misero proponis amori, 15

Numquam iam posthac basia surripiam.

C.

Caelius Aufilenum et Quintius Aufilenam

Flos Veronensum depereunt iuvenum,

Hic fratrem, ille sororem. Hoc est, quod dicitur,

illud

Fraternum vere dulce sodalicium.

Cui faveam potius? Caeli, tibi: nam tua nobis 5

Perspecta egregie est unica amicitia,

Cum vesana meas torreret flamma medullas.

Sis felix, Caeli, sis in amore potens.

## CI.

- Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus  
 Advēnio has miserās, frater, ad inferias,  
 Vt te postremo donarem munere mortis  
 Et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem,  
 5 Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,  
 Heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi.  
 Nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more paren-  
 tum  
 Traditā sunt tristi munere ad inferias,  
 Accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,  
 10 Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

## CII.

Si quicquam tacito commissum est fido ab amico,  
Cuius sit penitus nota fides animi,  
Meque esse invenies illorum iure sacratum,  
Corneli, et factum me esse puta Harpocratem.

## CIII.

Aut, sodes, mihi redde decem sestertia, Silo,  
Deinde esto quamvis saevus et indomitus:  
Aut, si te nummi delectant, desine quaeso  
Leno esse atque idem saevus et indomitus.

## CIV.

Credis me potuisse meae maledicere vitae,  
Ambobus mihi quae carior est oculis?  
Non potui, nec si possem tam perditae amarem:  
Sed tu cum Tappone omnia monstra facis.

## CV.

Mentula conatur Pipleum scandere montem:  
Musae furcillis praecipitem eiciunt.

## CVI.

Cum puero bello praeconem qui videt esse,  
Quid credat, nisi se vendere discupere?

## CVII.

Si cui quid cupidoque optantique optigit umquam

Inesperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.

Quare hoc est gratum, nobis quoque carius auro,

Quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido,

Restituis cupido atque insperanti ipsa refers te

5

Nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!

Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac rem

Optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

## CVIII.

Si, Comini, populi arbitrio tua cana senectus

Spurcata inpuris moribus intereat,

Non equidem dubito quin primum inimica bono-  
rum

Lingua execta avido sit data volturio,

Effossos oculos voret atro gutture corvus,

5

Intestina canes, cetera membra lupi.

## CIX.

Iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem

Hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.

Di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,

Atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,

5 Vt liceat nobis tota perducere vita

Aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

## CX.

Aufilena, bonae semper laudantur amicae :

Accipiunt pretium, quae facere instituunt.

Tu, quod promisti mihi quod mentire, inimica es :

Quod nec das et fers, turpe facis facinus.

5 Aut facere ingenuae est, aut non promisse pudicae,

Aufilena, fuit : sed data corripere

Fraudando est falsum plus quam meretricis avarae,

Quae sese toto corpore prostituit.

## CXI.

Auflena, viro contentam vivere solo,  
 Nuptarum laus e laudibus eximiis :  
 Sed cuivis quamvis potius succumbere par est,  
 Quam matrem fratres ex patruo parere.

## CXII.

Multus homo es Naso, neque tecum multus homo  
 est qui  
 Descendit : Naso, multus es et pathicus.

## CXIII.

Consule Pompeio primum duo, Cinna, solebant  
 Maeciliam : facto consule nunc iterum  
 Manserunt duo, sed creverunt milia in unum  
 Singula. Fecundum semen adulterio.

## . CXIV.

Firmano saltu non falso Mentula dives

Fertur, qui tot res in se habet egregias,

Aucupium, omne genus piscis, prata, arva ferasque.

Nequiquam : fructus sumptibus exuperat.

5 Quare concedo sit dives, dum omnia desint.

Saltus laudemus commoda, dum ipse eget.

## CXV.

Mentula habet iuxta triginta iugera prati,

Quadraginta arvi : cetera sunt maria.

Cur non divitiis Croesum superare potis sit

Vno qui in saltu tot bona possideat,

5 Prata, arva, ingentis silvas saltusque paludesque

Vsque ad Hyperboreos et mare ad Oceanum ?

Omnia magna haec sunt, tamen ipse est maximus

ultro,

Non homo, sed vero mentula magna minax.



## CXVI.

Saepe tibi studioso animo venante requirens

Carmina uti possem mittere Battiadae,

Qui te lenirem nobis, neu conarere

Tela infesta meum mittere in usque caput,

Hunc video mihi nunc frustra sumptum esse labor- 5.

em,

Gelli, nec nostras hic valuisse preces.

Contra nos tela ista tua evitabimus uncta :

At fixus nostris tu dabi' supplicium.

## CATVLLI FRAGMENTA.

1. At non effugies meos iambos.

Porph. ad Hor. Carm. I. 16, 24. Iambici autem versus aptissimi habentur ad maledicendum. \* \* \* Denique et Catullus, cum maledicta minaretur, sic ait. At non cett.

- 2 Hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque Priape,  
 Qua domus tua Lampsaci est quaque *silva*  
 Priape,  
 Nam te praecipue in suis urbibus colit ora  
 Hellespontia ceteris ostreosior oris.

Tèrentianus Maurus 2755.

3. [ ] de meo ligurrare libidost.

Nonius Marcellus p. 134 M.

4. [ ] et Lario inminens Comum.]

Vibii Sequestris (p. 12, 9 Bursian) codex unus, (Mus. Brit. Add. MSS. 16986.).

5. Servius ad Verg. Georg. II. 95. Hanc uvam Cato praecipue laudat in libris quos scripsit ad filium ; contra Catullus eam vituperat et dicit nulli rei esse aptam miraturque cur eam laudaverit Cato.

6. Plin. Nat. Hist. XXVIII. 2. 19. Hinc Theocriti apud Graecos, Catulli apud nos proxumeque Vergili incantamentorum amatoria imitatio.

7. Sic sua lascivo cantata est saepe Catullo  
     Femina, cui falsum Lesbia nomen erat,  
 Nec contentus ea, multos vulgavit amores,  
     In quibus ipse suum fassus adulterium est.

Ovid. Trist. II. 427.

8. Serv. ad Verg. Aen. III. 409. Hinc etiam Catullus cavere dixit. Cf. *Catull.* 50. 18, 19: 61, 152.

9. [Nonius Marcellus p. 546 Carchesia . . . Catullus Veronensis :

    Lucida qua splendet (*sic*) carchesia mali.]

10 Servius ad Verg. Aen. VII. 378 Catullus hoc turben dicit ut hoc carmen.

## PERVIGILIVM VENERIS.

Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.

Ver novum, ver iam canorum, vere natus orbis est,  
Vere concordant amores, vere nubunt alites,  
Et nemus comam resolvit de maritis imbribus :  
5 Cras amorum copulatrix inter umbras arborum  
Implicat casas virentis de flagello myrteo,  
Cras Dione iura dicit fulta sublimi throno.  
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.

Tunc cruore de superno spumeo pontus globo  
10 Caerulas inter catervas, inter et bipedes equos,  
Fecit undantem Dionen de marinis imbribus.

Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.

Ipsa gemmis purpurantem pingit annum floridis  
Ipsa surgentes papillas de Favoni spiritu  
Vrget in nodos feraces, ipsa roris lucidi, 15  
Noctis aura quem relinquit, spargit umentis aquas.  
En micant lacrimae trementes de caduco pondere :  
Gutta praeceps orbe parvo sustinet casus suos.  
En pudorem florulentae prodiderunt purpurae :  
Vmor ille, quem serenis astrà rorant noctibus, 20  
Mane virgineas papillas solvit umentis peplo.  
Ipsa iussit mane ut udae virgines nubant rosae :  
Facta Veneris de cruore deque Amoris osculis  
Deque gemmis deque flammis deque solis purpuris  
Cras ruborem, qui latebat veste tectus ignea, 25  
Vnico marita voto non pudebit solvere.  
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.

Ipsa Nymphas diva luco iussit ire myrteo :  
It puer comes puellis ; nec tamen credi potest  
Esse Amorem feriatum, si sagittas vexerit. 30

Ite, Nymphae, posuit arma, feriatuſ est Amor :  
 Iuſſuſ eſt inermiſ ire, nuduſ ire iuſſuſ eſt,  
 Neu quid arcu neu ſagitta neu quid igne laederet.  
 Sed tamen Nymphae cavete, quod Cupido pulcher eſt :  
 35 Eſt in armis totuſ idem quando nuduſ eſt Amor.  
 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
 amet.

Conpari Venus pudore mittit ad te virgineſ.  
 Vna reſ eſt quam rogamuſ : cede, virgo Delia,  
 Vt nemuſ ſit incruentum de feriniſ ſtragibuſ,  
 40 Et recentibuſ virenteſ ducat umbraſ floribuſ.  
 Ipaſa vellet te rogare, ſi pudicam flecteret,  
 Ipaſa vellet ut venireſ, ſi deceret virginem.  
 Iam tribuſ choroſ videret feriantiſ noctibuſ  
 Congreget inter catervaſ ire per ſaltuſ tuoſ,  
 45 Floreaſ inter coronaſ, myrteaſ inter caſaſ.  
 Nec Cereſ nec Bacchuſ abuſt nec poetaruſ deuſ.  
 Detinenda nocte tota eſt pervigilia canticiſ :  
 Regnet in ſilviſ Dione : tu recede, Delia.  
 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
 amet.









J. R. Walker  
Walker & Bourdell, P. S.



Iussit Hyblaeis tribunal stare diva floribus : 50

Praeses ipsa iura dicet, adsidebunt Gratiae.

Hybla, totos funde flores, quidquid annus adtulit;

Hybla, florum subde vestem, quantus Hennae campus  
est.

Ruris hic erunt puellae vel puellae montium

Quaeque silvas quaeque lucos quaeque fontes inco- 55  
lunt.

Iussit omnes adsidere pueri mater alitis,

Iussit et nudo puellas nil Amori credere.

Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.

Cras erit cum primus aether copulavit nuptias

Vel pater totum creavit vernus annum nubibus : 60

In sinum maritus imber fluxit almae coniugis,

Vnde fetus mixtus omnis aleret magno corpore.

Ipsa venas atque mentem permeanti spiritu

Intus occultis gubernat procreatrix viribus,

Perque caelum perque terras perque pontum subdi- 65  
tum

Pervium sui tenorem seminali tramite

Inbuit iussitque mundum nosse nascendi vias.  
 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
 amet.

Ipsa Troianos nepotes in Latinos transtulit,  
 70 Ipsa Laurentem puellam coniugem nato dedit,  
 Vnde Ramnes et Quirites proque prole posterum  
 Romuli matrem crearet et nepotem Caesarem;  
 Moxque Marti de sacello dat pudicam virginem,  
 Romuleas ipsa fecit cum Sabinis nuptias.

75 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
 amet.

Rura fecundat voluptas, rura Venerem sentiunt;  
 Ipse Amor puer Dionae rure natus dicitur.  
 Hunc ager cum parturiret, ipsa suscepit sinu,  
 Ipsa florum delicatis educavit osculis.

80 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
 amet.

Ecce iam subter genistas explicant tauri latus,  
 Quisque tutus quo tenetur coniugali foedere.

Subter umbras cum maritis ecce balantum greges  
Et canoras non tacere diva iussit alites.  
Iam loquaces ore rauco stagna cycni perstrepunt. 85  
Adsonat Terei puella subter umbram populi,  
Ut putes motus amoris ore dici musico  
Et neges queri sororem de marito barbaro.  
Illa cantat, nos tacemus. Quando ver venit meum?  
Quando fiam uti chelidon ut tacere desinam? 90  
Perdidi Musam tacendo nec me Apollo respicit:  
Sic Amyclas cum tacerent perdidit silentium.  
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras  
amet.



## NOTES.

### I.

2. *arida*. The MSS. have *arido*, but Servius on Verg. *Aen.* 12. 587 says '*in pumice*' *autem iste masculino genere posuit, et hunc sequimur. nam et Plautus ita dixit: licet Catullus dixerit feminino.* The authority of Servius is greater than that of our indifferent MSS., in which the masculine was substituted as the usual gender.

5. This line appears in the MSS. as *iam tamen cum ausus est unus Italorum* which was corrected by the early Italian scholars into *iam tum cum ausus es*, &c., the accepted reading, 'you used to think my trifles not worthless even at that time now long past when you essayed to write a universal history.' *Iam tum* seems to me awkward, and the elision of the monosyllable is not euphonious. Therefore I have ventured to put a full stop at *nugas*, and sticking close to the MSS. to read *iam tandem ausus es*. We thus get a double reason why Catullus should dedicate his poems to Nepos: (1) because he used to think something of them; (2) because now at last Nepos, having appeared as writer of a universal history, deserves a writer's tribute of a dedication. *Tandem* will mean 'after much study' like *denique*

95. 1, *Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique messem. Iam*

*tandem* are often joined as Verg. *Aen.* 6. 61 ; 10. 890 ; 12. 497, *iam tandem invadit medios* (where P has *tamen* for *tandem*) ; Liv. 22. 12 § 10 ; Cic. *de Leg. Agr.* 2 § 103.

9. *patrona virgo* is the Muse, the guardian of poets. The description of the Muse has been considered too vague, and several improbable conjectures have been offered : but cp. 68. 41, *non possum reticere, deae, qua me Allius in re iuverit* : where *deae* is the Muses. So Statius, *Theb.* 1. 5, *unde iubetis ire deae ?*

## II.

8. I have printed Postgate's reading of this line ; which stands corruptly in V *credo ut cum grauis acquiescet ardor*. (See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 228.)

9-13. It is usual to print marks of a lacuna after line 10 : but in the absence of MSS. testimony, I cannot believe in a lacuna, that refuge of distracted critics, neither in the vast one vouched for by Guarinus, nor in the long one of Perreius. By accepting the simple alteration of *posse* for *possem*, made by Is. Voss, all is made intelligible : 'to be able to play with you as she does is as pleasing to me as was her golden apple to Atalanta.' *Possē* may easily have been written by mistake for *posse*.

## III.

10. *pipiabat* is the correction of Voss for *piplabat* V.

16. So Ellis : his emendation seems best to account for the corrupt reading of the MSS. *bonum factum male bonus ille passer*. The early Italian scholars read *o factum male ! o miselle passer !* From this Lachmann, who is followed by Schwabe and Schmidt elicited *o factum male ! io miselle passer !*



## IV.

24. *novissimo* is an Italian correction for *novissime* MSS.

## V.

6. Possibly *dormiunda* should be read, which would add to the effective alliteration.

## VI.

10. *quassa* is not corrupt, as has been suspected, but is an instance of the transference of an adjective from its proper substantive (*lecti*) to another: so 7. 5, *oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi* (where *aestuosi* 'sultry' belongs properly to *oraclum*). See Forbiger's note on *Aen.* 1. 4; and *inf.* 31. 13. Verg. *Aen.* 2. 713, *templum-que vetustum desertae Cereris*.

12. I have in this line mainly followed Schmidt, who however reads *nihil vales*. The MSS. have *nam in* (or *ni*) *ista preualet nichil tacere*, whence Haupt extracted *nam nil stupra valet, nihil, tacere*. Schmidt has given good reasons for his change; amongst other things he urges that *stupra* is too abusive a word for Catullus to have applied to his friend's case. I may also add that if the lady in question was a *scortum* (l. 5), the word *stuprum* would be inappropriate; see Justinian, *Institt.* 4. 18 § 4, *sed eadem lege Iulia etiam stupri flagitium punitur, cum quis sine vi vel virginem vel viduam honeste viventem stupra-uerit. Dig.* 48. 5 § 6, *lex stuprum et adulterium promiscue et καταχρηστικώτερον appellat. sed proprie adulterium in nupta committitur, propter partum ex altero conceptum composito nomine: stuprum vero in virginem viduamve committitur, quod Graeci φθοράν appellant.* I had suggested *nam mi te valet ista nil*

*tacere* (*Classical Review*, 4. 312); but I feel doubtful whether the dative *mi* 'as regards me' is possible Latin.

## VIII.

9. *impotens noli*. The MSS. have *impote* simply; the correction and addition of *noli* are due to Avantius.

15. *vae te Balthazar Venator; ne te* MSS.

## IX.

4. *unanimos anumque* Faernus; *uno animo* V; *sanamque* O; *suamque* G. Palmer (*Classical Review*, 5. 7) proposes *unanimos bonamque*: but O clearly indicates *anumque*.

## X.

13. *nec faceret* O and a few other MSS.; here the Oxford MS. shows its striking superiority. G and most of the rest have *non faceret*, whence Gronovius, followed by Haupt and Müller, read *non faciens*.

26. I believe that no change is required in the MSS. reading *istos commoda* (*comodā* O). *Commoda* means 'as loans,' cp. Cic. II. in *Verr.* 4. 3 § 6, *vidimus qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum, commodis hospitum . . ornarent*. For the neuter plural in apposition compare *inf.*

25. 8. The ellipsis of the verb is quite idiomatic: cp. Hor. *Sat.* 2. 5. 102, *ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem?* Iuv. 1. 88, *alea quando hos animos?* See Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, 2. p. 1041. *Commodare* means to lend a thing when the thing itself must be restored; as opposed to *mutuum dare* when the equivalent only had to be returned. The poet naturally avoids the inconvenient and prosaic word *commodatum*. That things so lent might be slaves

is clear from the *Digest* 13. 6. 18 § 2 (a discussion of *commodatum*), *possunt iustae causae intervenire, ex quibus cum eo qui commodasset agi deberet: veluti de impensis in valetudinem servi factis . . . nam cibariorum impensae naturali scilicet ratione ad eum pertinent, qui utendum accepisset*. It is agreed that *commodā* cannot be imperative. Schmidt follows Hand in reading *istos*: *commodum enim volo ad Sarapim*. Postgate (see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 229) prints *istos: commodum enim: volo ad Sarapim*, which to my ear is too abrupt.

27. For *mane* the MSS. have *mane me*, on which Munro remarks, ' *manē me* is surely not admissible in Catullus, nor do the words appear to have any satisfactory meaning.' Guarinus and other Italian scholars corrected the line by omitting *me*; and this is surely right; *me* is an error due to dittography. For *manē inquit* cp. 57. 7, *lectulō erudituli*. It is not however fair to produce Ov. *Trist.* 1. 8. 31, *valē dicere*, as a parallel, for (1) *dicere* does not begin with a vowel and (2) the reading is no doubt wrong, and *vel dicere* must have been what Ovid wrote, as I have shown in my note. Of emendations of *mane me* Pontanus' *minime* is most attractive.

32. *pararim* MSS. is rightly retained by Ellis and Schwabe. It is strange how inveterate is the schoolboy's favourite delusion that a conditional clause in Latin requires to be introduced by *si*. It is unnecessary here to say that *quam*=*quam si*; still more unnecessary to add that of this there seems to be no other example. 'If I have bought them for myself' can be expressed equally well in Latin by *mihi pararim* or *si mihi pararim*; as can be seen by referring to Roby's Latin Grammar, § 1552. Thus *paratis*, the conjecture of Statius, accepted by Postgate, is superfluous.

## XI.

11. For *horribilem insulam* MSS. have *horribilesque*. I have accepted Ellis' emendation: most editors follow Haupt in reading *horribile aequor*; which with *aequora* so near in line 8 seems to be impossible.

## XII.

9. *disertus* MSS. is rightly retained by Ellis and Schmidt, against the emendation of Passerat *differtus*, accepted by Schwabe. Munro thinks that *disertus* must be corrupt as 'the genitives cannot without an epithet be genitives of quality.' They are of course not genitives of quality but of respect; if Vergil can say *aevi maturus*, and Horace *seri studiorum*, and Tacitus *irritus legationis*, it is reasonable to suppose that Catullus might say *leporum disertus ac facetiarum*. See Roby, Latin Grammar, § 1320.

14. *ex Hiberis*. Here the MSS. have *exhibere*, from which *ex Hibereis*, i.e. *Hiberis*, is usually read. Perhaps *exhibere* conceals *ex Hiberis*; the confusion of *e* and *o* is frequent in our MSS. Then *ex Hiberis* would mean 'from the Ebro country,' which might possibly stand poetically for Spain, as the Rhine might now for Germany, or the Danube for Austria, or the Ganges for India. The Hiberus played a great part in the Roman wars in Spain. Cp. Stat. *Theb.* 1. 19, *bisque iugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Histrum*.

## XIVb.

This seems to be a fragment of a poem directed against the detractors of Catullus.

## XV.

2. *prudenter* is the emendation of Maehly for *prudenterem* MSS. Cp. line 13.

## XVI.

12. *quod* is the reading of some inferior MSS.; *que* V; *qui* (*quei*) Ellis from a few MSS. With *qui* I think a subjunctive would have been required. There is little to be said for *quom*, L. Müller.

## XVII.

3. *axulis* (from *axula*, a diminutive of *axis*) is the emendation of Schwabe for *ac sulcis* MSS. Perhaps Catullus wrote *axiclis* = *axiculis*, from *axiculus*; at any rate there is more evidence for the existence of this word.

Between this poem and XXI. the early editors inserted without any manuscript authority three poems dealing with Priapus: XVIII., the fragment No. 2 in this edition beginning *Hunc lucum*; XIX., Priapea No. iii. of the Appendix Vergiliana beginning *Hunc ego, o iuvenes*; XX., Priapea No. ii. in the Appendix Vergiliana beginning *Ego haec, ego arte*. See Baehrens, *Poetae Latini Minores*, ii. p. 158; Ribbeck, Appendix Vergiliana, p. 147.

## XXI.

11. *me me puer* MSS.; *Mellitus* Hand, followed by Ellis. Scaliger's *a! me me*, accepted by Müller, is palaeographically tempting; but the repetition of *me* is tame. Faernus, with some probability, conjectured, *vae! meus*.

## XXII.

5. *palimpsestos* Baehrens; *palmisepto* V. In lines 6—7, with Schmidt, I follow Munro.

13. *tersius* Munro; *tristius* V; *tritius* most editors, an Italian conjecture. Cp. Stat. Silv. praef. ad lib. 2, *vir optime, nec minus in iudicio litterarum quam in omni vitae colore tersissime.*

## XXIII.

10. *furta* Haupt, rightly; see Munro, p. 60; *facta* V.

## XXIV.

4. *Midae dedisses* Voss; *mi dedidisses* O; *mi dedisses* G. I quote the following note from the *Academy*, July 2, 1892, p. 17: 'Plautus, *Persa* 1. 3. 40, *nihili parasitus est, cui argentum domideste*. So B, save that it has *nihil*. C D have *argentum domi ide* (see Schoell). The reading of this much disputed verse seems clearly *Nihili parasitus est cui argentum domi Midaest*. "A parasite is a poor creature, if he have the wealth of Midas." A similar corruption occurs in Catullus, long since corrected by Voss.'

## XXV.

5. This line is hopelessly corrupt. O has *cum diua ml' r'aries ostendet ossistantes*; G has *cum diua mulier alios ostendet os-citantes*. Numerous conjectures have been made, most of them highly improbable; one of the neatest is Mr. J. Mowat's *cum diva mater harias ostendit aestuantes* 'understanding an allusion to the tossing of small craft in a rough sea' (*Journal of Philology*, 14. 252). But it is by no means obvious who is meant by *diva mater*. I imagine that something very simple, and not with most critics something very obscure, lurks under the corruption, and suggest *cum diva naufragos hiemps ostendit oscitantes* (*hiemps* often appears as *iēs* in late MSS.): see *Classical Review*, 4. 312 (where I proposed *navitas*, which I now

retract). The dreadful storm shows the shipwrecked sailors gaping half-drowned in the sea-water : cp. Hom. *Od.* 4. 511, ὡς ὁ μὲν ἔνθ' ἀπόλωλεν, ἐπεὶ πῖεν ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ : 12. 350, πρὸς κύμα χανῶν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι : Prop. 2. 24. 27, *naufragus ebibat undas* : 3. 7. 52, *miser invisam traxit hiatus aquam*. In default of a better I have ventured to print my own emendation.

## XXVII.

4. *ebrioso acino* for *ebriose acino* V is satisfactorily proved to be right by Munro, p. 67, and accepted by Schmidt and Schwabe. Ellis reads *ebriosa acina*, Postgate *ebria acina*.

## XXIX.

4. *ante* Statius ; *cum te* V. See Munro, p. 96.

8. *aut Adoneus* Statius, followed by Ellis, Müller, and Postgate ; *aut ydoneus* V ; *haut idoneus* Sillig, Schwabe, Schmidt ; and so Munro, whose objections are in my opinion adequately answered by Ellis in his commentary (2nd edition). The Plautine form is quite in keeping with the scathing sarcasm of the poem ; and it is hardly fanciful to suppose that *Adoneus* like *catamitus* (*Ganymedes*) acquired a contemptuous meaning. On the other hand what more prosaic and pointless than *haut idoneus* can be conceived ?

20. This line is corruptly preserved in V and most of the other MSS. as follows : *hunc Galliae timet et Britanniae* : and has been emended in very various ways. It seems clear that a pure iambic line is required, hence we may reject all conjectures which admit a spondee, such as Schwabe's *nunc Galliae timetur et Britanniae*. The only difficulty in the way of considering

that the poem is written in pure iambics throughout is the quantity *Māmurra* beside Horace's *Māmurrarum* (*Sat.* 1. 5. 37): but Roman poets were lax in dealing with the quantity of proper names, which they lengthened or shortened to suit their own convenience: Plin. *Epp.* 8. 4 (about a poem on the Dacian war), *non nullus et in illo labor, ut barbara et fera nomina, in primis regis ipsius, Graecis versibus non resultent. sed nihil est quod non arte curaque, si non potest vinci, mitigetur. praeterea, si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia, praesertim non delicata sed necessaria, non detur?* In 37. 10 Catullus has *rōpionibus*, though, if Bücheler is right, a line in an epigram on Pompey ran *quem non pudet et rubet, est non homo sed rōpio*. In 64. 38 Catullus has *Pharsāliam coeunt, Pharsālia tecta frequentant*: cp. Ellis on *ibid.* 360. Vergil has *Grādivus* four times against *Grādivus* forty-nine times. Ovid, *H.* 14. 103 (and *Ibis* 624) writes, *quid Iō freta longa pererras?* though in *Am.* 1. 1. 21 he has *exterrita cornibus Iō*. Juvenal 7. 13 has *faciant equites Asiani quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni*, rightly restored by Bücheler, though in 10. 162 he writes *donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno*. So in 7. 204 he has *Thrāsymbachi*; in 14. 9 *ficēdulas*. See especially on this subject Lachmann on Lucretius 1. 360 and L. Müller, *De re metrica*, p. 352. Lastly it should be noticed that Vergil's parody of this poem, *Catalept.* 3, is written in pure iambics.

Further it is clear that *Britanniae*, plural, cannot in Catullus stand for Britain; and even if it could, beside the singular in line 4 it can hardly be defended. Also, though *Comata Gallia*, line 3, means Gaul outside of Narbonensis, it is very doubtful whether Catullus would have said *Galliae* for 'the Gauls' transalpine and cisalpine; Caesar once uses *Galliae* (plural) *B.G.* 4. 20. 3, *regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias* (if the MSS. are right



there), everywhere else he uses the singular form. Cicero once has the plural form, *De prov. cons.* § 3, *Galliae duae, quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse coniunctas*; but there *duae* makes the difference. In Livy we find, 21. 21 § 10, *dum ipse terrestri per Hispaniam Galliasque itinere Italiam peteret*, and *ibid.* 23 § 2, *quae Hispanias Galliis iungunt*, both passages it is true relating to the time of the second Punic war; but then Livy lived later than Catullus. In writers of the Empire the plural is frequent and official, as in Tacitus, Pliny's Natural History, and Suetonius, e.g. *Tib.* 41, *Calig.* 47, *Ner.* 43.

Therefore I am inclined to think that the *e* at the end of *Galliae* came from the *e* at the beginning of the next word (dittography). The next step in the corruption was that *Britanniae* was written for *Britannia*, in order to assimilate it to this erroneous *Galliae*; the later use of the plural, as in Plin. *N.H.* 17. 43, *illam Gallias Britanniasque locupletantem*, may have assisted in producing the mistake. Further *timet et* was written for *et timet*; transposition of words is one of the commonest mistakes in MSS.; cp. 61. 46; 63. 49: see my *Tristia* prolegg. pp. xxxviii. and xlvi., and a good collection from Horace in a paper by Mr. Housman in the *Journal of Philology*, 18, p. 6. Lastly, that *hunc* is corrupt is obvious; 'it is certain that Catullus would not have allowed this word to be repeated in two consecutive lines' (Ellis, *Comm.* p. 104).

These are the reasons which have led me to make the emendation which I have ventured to print in the text. Munro conjectures *et huicne Gallia et metet Britannia?* accepted by Schmidt with the alteration of *metit* for *metet*. Postgate reads *eine Galliae ultima et Britanniae?*

23. *urbis o potissimae* is my own correction (*urbis, o potissimez socer generque*, L. Müller). *Vrbis potissimae omnia* means all

the wealth of imperial Rome. The MSS. have *urbis opulentissime*. Schmidt reads *urbis o putissimi*, Postgate *urbis o piissimi*, modifying Lachmann's *urbis o piissime*. Perhaps we should read *urbis editissimae*, i.e. *domina Roma*, which *opulentissimae* may have been a gloss intended to indicate. Prop. 3. 11. 57, *septem urbs alta iugis toto quae praesidet orbi*. Hor. Sat. 1. 3. 109, *quos venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum viribus editior caedebat*.

## XXX.

5. *quod* Müller ; *quae* V. The confusion of *q* ; and *qd* is easy.

6. *dic* Avantius ; *dico* MSS., whence Ellis with much probability conjectures *dice*.

## XXXI.

13. Here the MSS. have *gaudete vos quoque Lydiae (lidiae) lacus undae* ; this was early corrected by the Italian scholars into *gaudete vosque Lydiae*, on which Lachmann improved by writing *gaudete vosque o Lydiae*. (Postgate's note is incorrect.) This is accepted by Ellis and Schwabe ; but (1) it fails to explain the *quoque* of the MSS., and (2) in this simple poem, full of passionate love for the poet's Italian home, the epithet Lydian is strangely unfortunate, and I cannot believe that Catullus wrote what requires a note full of recondite learning to make it intelligible. The *liquidae* of Postgate and *limpidae* of Avantius are better, but both necessitate our reading *vosque*. Therefore I conjecture *gaudete vos quoque Italae lacus undae*. The epithet *Italae* is transferred from *lacus* to *undae* in a manner not unlike Catullus ; see above on 6. 10. Return to his home, to the Italy that he loves, is the keynote of the poem ; thus the epithet *Italae* is quite appropriate. Cp. Verg. *Aen.* 3.

523, *Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.* Ov. *Trist.* 1. 4. 20, *nam procul Illyriis laeva de parte relictis interdicta mihi cernitur Italia.* Rutilius Namatianus, Book I. *init.*, illustrates the Roman's love of Italy. Wordsworth expresses the same thought :

I travell'd among unknown men  
 In lands beyond the sea ;  
 Nor, England ! did I know till then  
 What love I bore to thee. . . .  
 Among thy mountains did I feel  
 The joy of my desire ;  
 And she I cherish'd turn'd her wheel  
 Beside an English fire.

And Shakspeare, *Richard II.* Act ii. Scene 1 :

This precious stone set in the silver sea . . .  
 This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

## XXXIV.

3. This line, wanting in all MSS., was supplied by the early Italian scholars.

## XXXVII.

10. *ropionibus* Peiper in *Rhein. Mus.* 32. 523, accepted by Schmidt, who justifies it in his note; *sopionibus* V; *scorpionibus*, an Italian conjecture, is accepted by Lachmann and Ellis. On the quantity of *ropionibus* see on 29. 20.

## XXXVIII.

2. *et est laboriose.* The MSS. omit *est*, which was added by Sillig.

## XXXIX.

9. *te*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Maehly.

11. *pinguis* is from a Vatican glossary where this line is quoted Mai., *Class. Auct.* 7. 574; cp. Persius 3. 74, *pinguibus Vmbris. parcus* V, retained by Ellis, is pointless, and Scaliger's *porcus*, accepted by Postgate, is coarse. Löwe, *Glossae Nominum*, p. 241, conjectures *crassus*.

## XLI.

3. *ista* I am inclined to think ought to be altered to *isto*: cp. 45. 12, *illo purpureo ore saviata*.

8. *aes imaginosum* Froehlich, accepted by Ellis and Postgate; *et imaginosum* V; *esse imaginosa* Schwabe, followed by L. Müller (reading *rogate* for *rogare*). See Tyrrell in *Hermathena*, No. 3, p. 112.

## XLII.

16. *pote ut* Munro; *potest* V.

## XLIV.

17. *ulta*. The subject is changed from *fundus* to *villa* (Ellis). Baehrens ingeniously conjectures *ultus erratum*.

21. *legi* Lachmann; *legit* MSS.

## XLV.

8. *sinistra ut ante* and again 17, where however the words are corruptly preserved in V *sinistravit ante*, though correctly in many MSS., seems to me certainly right; and I cannot accept Mr. Postgate's proposed alterations, *Journal of Philology*, 17 236. The words are a refrain: the meaning I understand to be 'As before the present scene Love had sneezed (incomplete) approval on the left, so now he sneezed (complete) approval on the right.'

18. *dextra* an Italian correction; *dextram* MSS.

## XLVIII.

The following translation of this poem by Mr. J. S. Phillimore, Scholar of Christ Church, seems worthy of preservation :—

Dear love, if it were mine  
 To kiss for evermore  
 With kisses millionfold  
 Those honeyed lips of thine ;  
 I should not have my fill ;  
 Although the harvest store  
 Of kisses were untold  
 As the dry cornstalks, still  
 I should not have my fill.

L.

21. *vemens* Statius ; *vehemens* MSS.

LI.

Translated from Sappho, fragm. 2 Bergk :

Φαίνεται μοι κήνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν  
 ἔμμεν ὄνηρ ὅστις ἐναντίος τοι  
 ἰζάνει καὶ πλησίον ἄδου φωνεύ-  
 σας ὑπακούει

καὶ γελαίσας ἱμερόεν, τό μοι μὰν  
 καρδίαν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐπτόασεν.  
 ὡς σε γὰρ ἴδω, βροχέως με φώνας  
 οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει·

ἀλλὰ καὶ μὲν γλώσσα ἔαγε· λεπτόν δ'  
 αὐτίκα χρῶ πῦρ ὑπάδεδρόμακεν.  
 ὀππάτεσσι δ' οὐδὲν ἔρημ', ἐπιρρόμ-  
 βεισι δ' ἄκουαι.

ἄ δέ μ' ἰδρὸς κακχέεται, τρόμος δὲ  
 παῖσαν ἀγρεῖ, χλωροτέρα δὲ ποίας  
 ἔμμι· τέθνακεν δ' ὀλίγω 'πιδευῆς  
 φαίνομαι ἄλλα.

Catullus has not translated the last stanza of Sappho's poem, but has substituted one of his own composition.

8. *vocis in ore* is a supplement of Doering in his edition of 1834 (see *Classical Review*, 4, 312). The line is omitted in the MSS.

11. *geminæ* Schrader; *gemina* MSS. Cp. Stat. *Silv.* 4. 4. 26, *inde sonus geminas mihi circuit aures.*

## LIV.

I agree with Munro and Schwabe in regarding this short poem as a complete whole and not a series of disjointed fragments. It is an occasional epigram, offensively personal; but our ignorance of the occasion which prompted it or the individuals named renders a complete understanding of it impossible. There is much in the writers of Greece and Rome about which we must be content to admit our ignorance.

1. Birt, *De amorum simulacris*, p. xli. reads *Othonis caput oppido est putellum.*

2. *et eri* (or *heri*) *rustice* MSS., for which I have printed my own conjecture *hara es, rustice*. The poet begins in the third person, he then turns in his indignation and apostrophises Otho in the second. *Hara* was used as a term of abuse; Plaut. *Most.* 1. 1. 40 (ed. Lorenz.), *oboluiſti fu alium, germana inluvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, canes capro commixta*: a pretty collection of abuse, 'you unmitigated filth, you lout, you goat, you pigsty.'

Translate:—‘I could have wished that Otho’s head—you are a regular pigsty, you lout—and the half-washed legs and offensive habits of Libo, if not everything else about them, should disgust you and the youthful dotard Fuficius: you will be enraged a second time with my innocent iambics, O peerless general.’

## LV.

4. *libellis* MSS., i.e. ‘bookshops,’ is perhaps supported by Mart. 5. 20. 8, *gestatio, fabulae, libelli, campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae*. But in both passages it is safer to understand the word as meaning ‘notices.’ Catullus looked to see if his friend was advertised among lost articles that had been found. Birt understands *libellis* to mean ‘books:’ the child was so tiny that perhaps he had been shut between the leaves of some book. If any alteration were required, *tabernis*, the reading of the first Aldine, is simplest.

8. *sereno*, the reading of three of Ellis’ late MSS., is the easiest correction of *serena* V, as Munro points out. Most editors adopt *serenas* from the inferior MSS.

9. *avelli* is my emendation of *a uelte* MSS. I construe it as an infinitive of exclamation, of which common construction examples are collected in Roby’s Latin Grammar, § 1358, Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, 2. 532. The meaning is ‘To think that Camerius is being torn from me, you naughty girls!’ in this way I went on with my own lips prosecuting my quest. Ellis reads *avellent*.

1. *reducta pectus* Ellis; *reduc* MSS.

12. *en* is found in a few MSS. *em* V, which may be right and is approved by Ribbeck, *Lat. Partikeln*, pp 29–35.

14–23, which lines evidently form part of this poem, are mis-

placed in the MSS., standing as a separate poem between LVIII. and LIX. They were placed here by the editor of the first printed edition, which appeared probably at Paris before the end of the fifteenth century. Line 15 stands after line 16 in the MSS.; the transposition, which is absolutely necessary, was made by Muretus. In line 17 I retain *niveae citaque bigae* MSS., which was altered into *nivea citaque biga* by Hand: *bigae* must be genitive singular. There is quite sufficient authority for the use of *biga* in poets, though *bigae* (plural) is usual in Augustan and ante-Augustan poets; thus *niveis citisque bigis* (Muretus) is unnecessary. In line 20 *dicares* is final subjunctive depending on *quos*, a not unusual construction: a parallel is Cic. II. *in Verr.* I, § 51, *non putasti me tuis familiarissimis in hanc rem testimonia denuntiaturum, qui tuae domi semper fuissent; ex quibus quaererem signa scirentne ibi fuisse, quae nunc non essent.* For the sequence cp. *inf.* 101. 3. Baehrens and Postgate have created unnecessary difficulties by fancying that the verb is conditional and stumbling over the omission of *si*. We are now in a position to translate lines 14-23. 'Not if I should be wrought into the fabled giant walker, the guardian of Crete, or the athlete Ladas or Perseus of the winged foot, not if I should be borne along with the speed of Pegasus or of the white fleet chariot of Rhesus; take too all the feather-footed and flying creatures that be, and with them ask for the swiftness of the winds, that you might have yoked them all together and put them at my service, still I should have grown weary to the very bone and wasted with faintness upon faintness in my quest of thee.'

24. *ten* Muretus; *te* in V.

27. *nunc* MSS. is certainly right: *num*, an Italian conjecture adopted by most editors, seems out of place; for Camerius was with the ladies.



32. *nostris* is rightly retained by Ellis and Schmidt. Most editors accept *vestris sim*, the conjecture of Parthenius.

Birt in a recently published pamphlet, *De Amorum in arte antiqua simulacris et de pueris minutis apud antiquos in deliciis habitis* (Marburg, 1892), has suggested an entirely new interpretation of this poem. He thinks that Camerius was a boy favourite of Catullus, a *pusio*, and that the point is that the child is so securely hidden that his master (so Birt interprets *ipse*, line 9) cannot discover the place of his concealment; he is inclined to understand *libellis*, line 4, literally; the poet hunted for the child behind the books. He reads *serenas* in line 8: and in line 9 foll. ‘*Puellae*’ *sic ipse flagitabam*, ‘*Camerium mihi, pessimae puellae.*’ *Quaedam inquit*: ‘*nudum reduc [et aufer], Hem—hic in roseis latet papillis.*’ In line 26 *Ede Audacter, committe crede lucei*: ‘*Me unctae lacteolae tenent puellae.*’ In line 32 *Dum vestris sim particeps amoris*. The pamphlet is well illustrated from antiques, and full of recondite learning, characteristic of the author of *Das antike Buchwesen*; but the conclusions in this instance seem to me fanciful. Birt does not consider that lines 14–23 form part of this poem, but would leave them where they stand in the MSS. as a separate effusion addressed to Camerius. ‘*Prius nempe poema cottidiana loquela utitur, posterius rhetoricum est; alterum in argumento simpliciter enarrando decurrit, alterum magno apparatu fabulari ornatum et oneratum est Perseo, Rheso similibus in comparationem vocatis.*’ Birt, p. vii.: but the mock-heroic trifling adds an additional zest to this charming poem.

## LVI.

6. *crusantem* Baehrens (*crisantem*. ed. princeps); *trusantem* MSS., which is kept by Birt, *De Amorum simulacris*, p. xl.

## LVII.

7. *lectulo* G and most MSS. ; *lecticulo* O, which is accepted by Baehrens, Munro, Schmidt, and Postgate ; but Ellis' arguments against it in his commentary are convincing. See on 10. 27.

## LVIII.

5. *magnanimi Remi* Voss ; *magna amiremini* O ; *magna admiremini* G. Ellis reads *magnanimis* (acc. pl.), but this is a purely late form, and Catullus uses *magnanimum* (64. 86), *magnanimam* (66. 26). Many editors adopt *magnanimos* the reading of Calpurnius.

## LIX.

1. *rufuli* Palmer, *Classical Review*, 5. 7 ; *rufum* V. *Rufulum*, an Italian conjecture, is accepted by most editors. Pleitner and Munro read *rufa rufulum*.

## LXI.

16. *Vinia* Datanus and Lachmann ; *Iunia* V and most MSS. (*Iunia* is clear in Chatelain's facsimile of G, and is clear in O, as I can personally attest.) The bride's name seems to have been *Vinia Aurunculeia*, the bridegroom's L. *Manlius Torquatus* : see Schwabe, *Quaestt. Catull.* pp. 334-335, Schmidt, Prolegg. p. lii. For *Manlio* V and most MSS. have *Mallio*.

46-47. *quis deus magis amatis est petendus amantibus* V, two words being transposed from the proper order, as was seen by Bergk, whom I follow. *quis deus magis anxii est petendus amantibus*, Haupt, Ellis, and Schmidt.

68. *nitier* Avantius and a Paris MS. 7,989; *uicier* G and most MSS.; *nities* O.

79-82 are omitted in the MSS. The lines in the text are my own supplement, intended to suggest what possibly may have been the contents of the lost lines.

95, omitted in the MSS., was added in the Aldine edition of 1502.

98. *viden ? faces*, Aldine of 1502; *viden (videri) ut faces* MSS., where *ut* is an obvious adscript.

106. *quin* Avantius; *que* G and most MSS.; *sed* O, which looks like a gloss on *quin*. See Munro on Lucretius I. 588.

III. Three lines in the stanza are missing which appear to have contained an apostrophe to the marriage bed; the last line relates to its ivory feet. The epithalamium of Ticide contained a similar address: *felix lectule talibus sole amoribus*, quoted by Priscian, p. 673. See Weichert, *Poetarum Latinorum reliquiae*, p. 361.

124. Munro, p. 136, has shown that *io* throughout the refrain of this poem is scanned as a monosyllable at the beginning and dissyllable at the end of each line.

127. *iocatio*, Heinsius, *Adversaria*, p. 644; *locacio* O; *lotatio* G; *locutio* most MSS. and Ellis.

131. I have suggested (*Classical Review*, 4. 312) to punctuate *satis diu lusisti: nucibus lubet iam servire Talasio*. 'You have wantoned long enough; now you must throw walnuts in service to the god of marriage.' With the ordinary stopping, which I

have kept in the text, there is an awkward transition from the *concupinus* to his master.

152. *cave ne neges*. Possibly we should read *cave deneges*: cp. 50. 19.

153. *ni* is read for *ne* in V, but most MSS. have *ne*. It is certain that *ni* was another form of *ne*, but, if *ne* is genuine in 152, I cannot, with most editors, believe that Catullus used two different forms of the same word in successive lines. Also *ne* is common in Catullus, while *ni* can scarcely be said to be established.

158. *serviat* Bern. Pisanus; *servit* MSS.

171. *intus* Statius; *unus* MSS., kept by Ellis; then *unus accubans* means 'waiting alone for you.'

186. *vos*, omitted in MSS., was added by Statius. I am inclined to connect *bene* with *collocate*: poets often separate the adverb from its proper word as Catullus 3. 7; 76. 7; Ov. *Trist.* 3. 4. 73, *quamvis longe regione remotus absim*; in my note on which passage I have quoted *ibid.* 7. 16; 10. 6; 12. 2; Verg. *Aen.* 2. 384; Caes. *B. G.* 6. 29. Similarly I explain Persius 3. 41, *et magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis purpureas subter cervices terruit*, which means 'struck dread into the purple-clad neck beneath it.' Mr. Sandford's objection (*Classical Review*, 4. 320) that 'from its position between adj. and subst. *subter* ought to mean "necks (*sic*) with an undershade of purple,"' then fails, and consequently his emendation *supra* is unnecessary. Thus the meaning will be 'lay out the maiden aright, ye matrons of approved chastity'; *bonae* being predicate. The usual explanation 'good matrons known for good' is tautological.

196–200 stand after 205 in the MSS. and were restored to their proper place by Scaliger, who also brilliantly corrected 196 in which the MSS. have *ad maritum tamen iuuenem*.

204. *cupis cupis* V; *cupis capis* the other MSS. and the second hand of G: this is retained by Ellis.

206. *Africi* Heinsius; *ericei* V.

220. *semhante* L. Müller; *sed mihi (mihi) ante* MSS. See L. Müller, *De re metrica*, p. 260, Brambach, *Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung*, p. 60.

224. *sic* Hermann; *et* MSS. Some change is necessary as *synaphea* is constant in the poem: see Munro, pp. 138—139.

## LXII.

8. *certe est* Statius; *certe si* V.

14. This line is found only in the Thuanean Anthology (T) at Paris; it occurs in none of the other MSS. (Ellis).

17. *convertite* T; *committite* V.

20. *quis* T; *qui* V. Here *quis* is certainly right, and T shows its excellence in alone preserving it. Besides the fact that *qui* in two different senses in consecutive lines is at least remarkable, it should be noticed that *quis* with the word *deus* in agreement with it occurs 40. 3; 61. 46; 66. 31; add 107. 7. Cp. Stat. *Theb.* 12. 443, *vicit nempe Creon! nusquam iam regna, quis ardor?* where *qui ardor* could not have been written. It is strange that Baehrens alone should have adopted *quis*.

26. *quis* T; *qui* V and all editors except Baehrens.

32-39. Something has been lost here. I follow the arrangement of Postgate. See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 240.

36. *eosdem* MSS.; *Eous* Schrader, followed by Müller, Schmidt, and Postgate.

41. *convolsus* T; *conclusus* V; *contusus* most MSS. and Ellis.

46. *dum cara*, so the MSS. of Quintilian, *Institt. Orat.* 9. 3. 16; *tum cara* TV.

54. *accoluere* T; *coluere* V. Postgate reads *a*, *coluere*, which I cannot accept.

56. *accoluere* TV and almost all MSS. Lachmann and Postgate adopt the Italian conjecture *coluere*.

60, omitted in the MSS., was added by Muretus.

63. I have followed Muretus. *tertia patris pars est data tertia matri* T; *tercia pars patri est data tercia matri* O; *tercia pars patri data pars data tercia matri* G and most MSS.

### LXIII.

4. *animi* is an Italian correction for *amnis* MSS. Ellis with many editors reads *animis*.

5. *devolvit* MSS. is supported by the imitation in Nonnus 25. 311, ῥίψεν ἀνυμφεύτων φιλοτήσιον ὄγκον ἀρότρων (Mowat, *Journal of Philology*, 14. 254). Most editors accept Haupt's conjecture *devolsit*.

*ili acuto sibi pondera silice* Schmidt (*ilei* had been already conjectured by Bergk). *iletas acuto sibi pondere silices* V. Here

*ili* (= *ilii*) *pondera* is supported by Petron. 92, *habebat enim inguinum pondus tam grande, ut ipsum hominem laciniam fascini crederes*; Mart. 7. 35. 4, *servus Iudaeum nuda sub cute pondus habet*; Augustin, *Civ. Dei* 22. 8, p. 571 Dombart, *ex mimo quidam Curubitanus...ab informi pondere genitalium...salvus effectus est*. Statius, *Theb.* 1. 62, and 69 has *peti* and *ini* for *petii* and *inii*.

9. *Cybeles* Bentley; *cibeles* V. *Cybebe* Lachmann.

14. For *loca* the MSS. have *loca celeri*; Guarinus first omitted *celeri*. Baehrens conjectured *petentes celere exules loca*, which Postgate adopts.

18. *erae citatis* Avantius; *erocitatis* O; *crocitatis* G.

31. *animam agens* Lachmann; *animagēs* O; *anima gēs* G.

47. *aestuante rusum* Victorius. See Georges, *Wortformen* s.v. *estuanter usum* MSS.

49. *patriam allocuta est ita voce miseritus maiestas* (*magestates* O) V: the correction was made by Avantius (*maiestas* is obviously a corruption of *maesta est* which was misplaced). Perhaps *miseritus* as adverb, kept by Schwabe, is right; see Ellis' note: if Catullus used *miseriter* then Nonius would have been likely to have quoted it from him, which he does not do.

56. *derigere* Baehrens; *dirigere* MSS. See Nettleship, *Contributions to Latin Lexicography*, p. 433.

60. *guminasiis* Ellis; *gūmasiis* O; *gymnasiis* G.

62. *obierim* Statius; *abierim* V.

63. *mulier* MSS., which need not be altered, though Postgate's *ego enim vir* (*Journal of Philology*, 17. 243) is ingenious. Scaliger conjectured *puber*.

68. *nunc* Santen ; *nec* V.

74. *huic* an Italian correction for *hinc* MSS.: cp. 65. 24. *citius*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Bentley.

75. *matris* Lachmann ; *deorum* MSS. The correction is certainly right : *matris* means ' the mother of the Gods ' : *deorum* is merely a gloss written over *matris* to indicate this, and which afterwards supplanted *matris*. Similarly in line 66 for *corollis* there is in V the curious reading *circulis* ' necklets,' which will not scan : this *circulis* must be a gloss on *corollis*. This type of error is common in MSS. of late date ; I have discussed it at length p. lxx. foll. of my *Tristia*. Almost all editors retain *deorum* ; in which case *geminas* becomes absurd. Had all the gods only two ears between them like the eye of the daughters of Phorcys, *τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν ὄμμα' ἐκτεημένοι* (Aesch. *Prom.* 795)? If that had been so it is curious to speculate as to how they attended to the department of listening to prayers in temples. (For the complete ionic a *minori* in the first foot see 54.)

78. *i* was added by Scaliger, *agitet* in the Cambridge edition of 1702 : both words are wanting in the MSS.

79. *uti* Lachmann ; *ut* V.

#### LXIV.

11. *prima* codex Datanus and a few other MSS. ; *primam* G *posteam* O (written by contraction), which seems to indicate



*primam* in V, the scribe having misread the contractions. See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 244; *Classical Review*, 4. 311.

13. *tortaque* Avantius; *totaque* MSS.

14. *feri* MSS.; *freti* Schrader and most editors. Here *emersere* is I think intransitive, and *voltus* nom., as Ellis takes it against Munro. Silius seems to have understood the line in this way 7. 413, *cum trepidae fremitu vitreis e sedibus antri aequoreae pelago simul emersere sorores*. Then *Nereides* is in apposition.

16. O has *illa alia videre luce marinas*; G and most MSS. *illa atque alia videre luce marinas*. The reading of the Datanus and a few MSS. of no authority, *viderunt*, has been accepted by most editors instead of *videre*. But why should most MSS., and the best, give the unmetrical *videre* for *viderunt*? How did the alteration come about? Again, most editors, accepting *atque* as genuine, which word is omitted in O, give us the following highly prosaic line, *illa, atque haud alia, viderunt luce marinas*. I believe that *atque* of most MSS. is a clumsy insertion intended to patch up a line that was deficient through something having slipped out in the Verona archetype. I have already suggested *illa haud multa alia* (*Classical Review*, 4. 312): but I now think that *videre* must be genuine; cp. 62. 28; and that the poet wrote *illa alia videre nec ulla luce marinas*, taking O here as the purest source. *Alia* is misplaced in the order, to show that the stress is on that word: the event has happened never again. *Nec ullus* for *nullus* is quite a mannerism with Catullus: *inf.* 233, *haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla obliitteret aetas*; 4. 3, *neque ullius natantis impetum trabis*; 68. 125, *nec tantum niveo gavisata est ulla columbo*; 76. 3, *nec foedere in ullo*; 99. 5, *dum tibi me purgo nec possum fletibus ullis demere* &c.: cp. Cic. *p. Flacco*, § 20. The sentiment that the nymphs have not reappeared to mortal eyes occurs again in a varied form *inf.* 407.

23. *matrum* Schol. Veron. on Verg. *Aen.* 5. 80; *mater* MSS. The same scholiast has preserved the following line in a truncated form (*progenies salvete iter*), which is omitted in the MSS. of Catullus. I have adopted Munro's supplement *iterumque iterumque bonarum*.

29. *te Nerine* is my conjecture; *nectine* V, which is unmetrical; *Nereine* Haupt and most editors. The form *Nerine* occurs in Verg. *Ec.* 7. 37. The repetition of *te* points an emphatic contrast to *Nerine*, the contrast of a mortal with a goddess, a contrast which has been beautifully developed in Tennyson's *Tithonus*. So in Hom. *Od.* 6. 76 for the awkward *σὲ γὰρ κακὰ πολλὰ μογήσας ἐς πρώτην ἰκόμην* I propose to transpose the letters of *ἐς* and read *σὲ πρώτην ἰκόμην*. For the emphatic repetition of *te* and *σὲ* cp. Verg. *Aen.* 9. 427, *me me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum*; *Aen.* 8. 144, *me me ipse meumque obiecti caput*; 12. 210, *me, me duce ferrum corripite*; Cic. *p. Sest.* § 121. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, 3. 236, *Behold me then, me for him, life for life I offer, on me let thine anger fall; account me man*.

32. *cui* I have printed, L. Müller has already conjectured *quoi*. The MSS. have *que* (*quae*), a mistake for *qui*, as *cui* was often written, e.g. supra 1. 1 appears in many MSS. *qui dono*, etc. *Quae* is too indefinite to be right as no days have been mentioned before.

*optato* V; *finite* O (*fnito* the other MSS.), whence Ellis reads *optato finitae tempore luces*, 'the days determined by the coveted hour,' which may be right, but seems to me rather artificial. On the other hand, terminations in MSS. are often confused. *Optatae finito* is the reading of most editors and some MSS.

36. *Cieros* Meineke; *siros* V.

56. *seseque sui tui se credit* V, which was corrected by Voss.

65. *laniatum* is my emendation for *uelatum* MSS., which is otiose and can only mean 'with breast not covered with gauzy robe thus concealed.' Cp. Ov. *A. A.* 1. 529, *utque erat e somno tunica velata recincta*. It is clear that an appropriate adjective for *pectus* is required; each substantive has a graphic epithet, *subtilem mitram, levi amictu, tereti strophio, lactentes papillas*; Schwabe has conjectured *nudatum*, accepted by Postgate, but the word is rather tame, and introduces no new picture, besides producing a heavy rhythm. Hence I believe *laniatum* to be the word required; the *ductus litterarum* is near enough to *uelatum*. Cp. Ov. *Met.* 13. 493, *plura quidem, sed et haec laniato pectore dixit*; Seneca *Tro.* 120, *tibi maternis ubera palmis laniata iacent*; *Phoen.* 440, *laniata canas mater ostendit comas*; Stat. *Achill.* 1. 77, *orabat laniata genas et pectore nudo caeruleis obstabat equis*. I had thought of *velamine pectus amictu*, 'with a robe as covering'; cp. Stat. *Theb.* 1. 593, *vacuumque ferens velamine pectus*, but the double ablative is awkward. Mr. Haverfield suggests *violatum*.

74. *ferox quo ex*, 'Italus in exemplari Veneto ed. Ald. 1502' (Lachmann); *feroxque et* MSS.

76. *tecta* an Italian conjecture for *tempta* V. Some late MSS. have *templa*, apparently an Italian conjecture.

90. *progignunt* a few MSS.; *bergignunt* V and most MSS. *myrtos* O; *myrtus* G.

101. *fulgore* MSS. Ritschl conjectured *fulvore* 'on the ground that the ideas of paleness and glitter are incongruous' (Ellis). But cp. 81. 4, Verg. *Aen.* 2. 488, *ferit aurea sidera clamor*, where *aurea sidera* probably means 'the pale stars.' Ov. *Met.* 11. 110, *tollit humo saxum, saxum quoque palluit auro*. Stat. *Silv.* 4. 7. 15, *ubi Dite viso pallidus fossor redit erutoque concolor auro*.

103. *appeteret* O ; *oppeteret* G and most MSS.

110. *lateque comis cadit* is my emendation ; see *Classical Review*, 4. 311. *lateque cum eius* V. Schmidt and Schwabe adopt Lachmann's *late qua est impetus*.

119. *consanguinearum amplexum* is my emendation, which seems necessary as Minos and Pasiphaë had four daughters (Apollodorus 3. 1. 2). *consanguineae complexum* MSS.

120. *laetabatur* Lachmann ; *leta* V.

121. *praeoptarit* Statius ; *portaret* V.

123. *venerit*, omitted in all MSS., was added by Lachmann ; various editors have devised various supplements. *devinctam* is an Italian correction for *devincta* MSS.

140. *blanda* O ; *nobis* G.

141. *misera* Baehrens ; *misere* MSS. ; *miseram* most editors, an Italian conjecture. But *blanda* and *misera* are forcible, the fair promises are contrasted with the wretched fulfilment. For the prosody cp. 4. 18 ; 17. 24 ; 44. 18 ; *inf.* 187. Lucan 5. 118, *quippe stimulo fluctuque furoris*.

179. For *Idaeosne* G O have *Idoneosne*, other MSS. *Idomeneosne*, which is adopted by Ellis. But it is incredible that Ariadne should be supposed to give utterance to so strange an anachronism as to name the mountains of Crete after her nephew as yet unborn : thus *Idaeosne*, an Italian conjecture, is, I think, right. The corruption may have been due to some learned copyist who remembered the connexion of Idomeneus with Crete. In 180 Ellis omits *ubi* with many of the earlier

editors, against the MSS. Then all is easy: 'Ah, the raging surface of the sea parts and severs me from them by its wide gulf.' But *ubi* cannot be disposed of thus easily. It is kept by some editors such as Lachmann, Schwabe, Schulze, but they do not condescend to explain it. Ellis says it is explicable and translates: 'Am I to sail for the Cretan mountains? those mountains where a boisterous sea separates me, alas, with its waste of water and keeps me away.' But this seems to place the sea upon the mountains. I think *gurgite lato* is ablative of the road. 'Ah! shall I go over the broad deep where the raging surface of the sea parts and severs me (from them)?' Thus explained the manuscript reading may be kept. For *ponti* all MSS. except O and a Dresden MS. have *pontum*.

197. *vae misera*. Schmidt conjectures *me miseram*.

206. *nutu* Schwabe; *tunc* V; *motu* Heyse, followed by Ellis and Schmidt.

212. *Erechtheum* Voss; *ereptum* V.

216. *longe* Hoeffft (who seems to have been anticipated by an Englishman, see Ellis, app. crit.); *longa* V. Cp. Ov. *Trist.* 3. 4. 73, *quamvis longe regione remotus absim*, where all MSS. except the excellent Paris defloratio have *longa*.

245, 246 perhaps should be transposed; then the period would end more emphatically.

250. *tum* an Italian correction; *tñ* O; *tamen* G; *prospectans* V, but in G the *pr* has been erased and the *o* changed into *a*: later MSS. read *tamen aspectans*, which is adopted by Ellis and Postgate, but see Munro, p. v.

255. It is usual to suppose that a line or lines have dropped out between 254 and 255 describing the Bacchanals who with Satyrs and Sileni usually formed part of the train of Bacchus; and with Bergk to read *quae* for *qui*, and in 257 to adopt *harum*, the reading of V. But I think that *qui* is sound in 255, and V wrong in 257, and prefer *horum*, the reading of a few late MSS. and some early printed editions. *Harum* and *horum* might be easily interchanged. Bacchantes were not necessarily introduced in descriptions of Bacchus: see Ov. *A. A.* 3. 157, *talem te Bacchus, Satyris clamantibus 'euhoe!' sustulit in currus, Gnosti relictas, suos*: though *ibid.* 1. 541 they are mentioned.

264. *multis* Bern. Pisanus; *multi* V.

271. *proclivis* Baehrens; *proclivit* (with *s* written over the *t*) O; *proclivas* G and the other MSS., and so most editors.

274. *leviterque sonant* O and some MSS. *leviter sonant* G and other MSS., on which are based the Italian conjecture *leviter resonant*, adopted by Ellis, and Schmidt's *lenes resonant*: but see Munro, p. 150, 'That O here too is right against G and other MSS. we have a strong confirmation in Sen. *Agam.* 680, *licet Alcyones Ceyca suum fluctu leviter plangente sonent.*'

277. *ibi* Haupt; *tam* (with *tibi* written above it) G; *tamen* O. *vestibulo* Schrader; *vestibuli* V.

283. For *parit* (so the second hand of G and some MSS.; *perit* V) Housman ingeniously suggests *aperit*, which Postgate adopts; but *parit* is intelligible and should not be changed: cp. Callim. *Hymn. Apoll.* 81, quoted by Ellis. Mr. Haverfield suggests *parat*.

288. *Haemonisin* Heinsius; *Minosim* V.

*Doris* MSS. seems to be right. It means dances in which the dancers dressed like Spartan girls. 'They seem to have worn a light tunic, cut open at the skirts, so as to leave the limbs both free and exposed to view' (Grote, *History of Greece*, Part 2, ch. 6, Vol. 2, p. 303). Cp. Iuv. 3. 94, *cum uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo cultam palliolo*. Athenaeus 13. 589 F, Μέλισσαν ἰδόντα πελοποννησιακῶς ἡσθημένην, ἀναμπέχονος γὰρ καὶ μονοχίτων ἦν. It has occurred to me that if any change is required (none of the existing conjectures is satisfactory) we might read *navis* 'sprightly,' a word often corrupted in MSS., e.g. Ov. *Trist.* 5. 3. 37; *ex P.* 1. 10. 12. The word is applied to a thing, not a person, in Sil. Ital. 1. 549, *nava rudimenta* (where there seems to be some variant, though I cannot understand the apparatus criticus of Bauer).

310. *roseae niveo* Guarinus; *roseo nivee* V.

321. *pavientes* is my conjecture; *pellentes* V: though this may be right, it is certainly unusual; while the word I have introduced seems to be specially appropriate 'to spinning': cp. Ov. *M.* 6. 55, *tela iugo iuncta est, stamen secernit harundo, inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum percusso paviumt insecti pectine dentes*. 'The warp is fastened to the cross-beam, a reed separates the thread, the weft is woven in between it with sharp needles, as it is unrolled by the fingers, and passed between the threads is struck by the notched teeth of the rattling comb.' Cp. Seneca, *Ep. Mor.* 14. 2, § 20.

345. *campi* an Italian conjecture for the unmeaning *tenen* or *teuen* of MSS. I have suggested *Phrygiae Teucro manabit sanguine tellus* (*Classical Rev.* 4. 313).

351. *incurvo canos* Ellis ; *in ciuium* (in O altered from *inciuos*) *canos* V. For *crines* O has *crimen*, whence Baehrens reads *cum incultum cano solvent a vertice crinem*.

354. *praecerpens* Statius ; *praecernens* O and the second hand of G (the first hand had *praeterriens*). *messor* O ; *cultor* G and most MSS.

364. *terrae* Parthenius ; *teres* MSS.: but this is a feeble epithet for *bustum*, while *terrae* is forcible, 'the barrow heaped up with a high mound of earth': cp. Suet. *Calig.* 19, *aggere terreno*.

369. *madescent* an Italian conjecture for *madescent* V. I have conjectured *alta Polyxeniane madescent caede sepulchra?* (*Classical Review*, 4. 312).

379. This refrain-line is bracketed by many editors, chiefly Germans, for though L. Müller says laconically 'recte susceperunt Itali' (assigning no reason), the so-called Itali seem to consist of Schwabe's MS. Paris 8,236, which is a bad xvth century MS., and Ellis' Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 12,005, also late and bad. These two MSS. omit the line ; not so the early Italian editors. However a critic with a nose for suspicions is not particular about facts. I notice by the way how superior in a case like this the exhaustive apparatus of Ellis is to that of Schwabe, however lucid that may be. Schwabe's note is 'del  $\omega$ ,' and  $\omega$  stands for readings introduced by xivth or xvth century Itali into MSS. or editions. One is much impressed by the vague plural Itali : it suggests a consensus of opinion among the acute renaissance scholars : but when, as in this case, we examine who they were, they often turn out to be few and unimportant : and I fancy in this case the omission of the line was due to accident not design ; they did not suspect, as Müller says ; but merely



blundered. O omits 378—380, but as G does not, this is also clearly an accident incident to all MSS., and nothing can be built on it.

If we look at the refrain-line itself from a poetical point of view, and remember too that it appears in most MSS., we shall scarcely be so hard-hearted as to part with it. What the poet intended to convey was that as the Parcae arrived at the close of their spirited song of destiny, their excitement increased, they spun faster and sung faster, and to enable us to feel the increased rapidity of the whirling spindles he puts the refrain-line often into their mouths. Poets insert refrains without caring whether they interrupt the grammatical structure of the sentence. Cp. 61. 158 foll.

384. *cecinerere* e Baehrens (cp. *sup.* 16); *cecinerere* G; *cernere* O; *cecinerunt* some late MSS. and most editors.

388. *revertens* my emendation for *revisens* MSS., which clearly comes from 376: see *Classical Review*, 4. 312; *residens* Baehrens.

394. Perhaps Heinsius' conjecture *Latonigenam* for *laeti divom* is right: see Schmidt.

396. For *Rhamnusia* Baehrens ingeniously conjectures *Amarunsia*.

## LXV.

1. *defectum* O; *confectum* G.

9. Omitted in V: for *te voce loquentem* the MSS. have *tua loquentem*, for the missing word *facta* is usually supplied. I fancy *tua* indicates *tūe*, a contraction of *te voce*, which I have accordingly restored.

21. For *miseræ* perhaps we should read *misere*.

This poem is translated from Callimachus' Βερενίκης πλόκαμος, the fragments of which are collected in Schneider's Callimachus, 2. 144, and by Ellis in an excursus to his critical edition of Catullus, p. 334. An attempt to retranslate the poem into Greek by a Florentine Salvini is printed in Ernesti's Callimachus, p. 610, and Doering's Catullus (first edition, 2. 153). I have used the special edition of Nigra of this poem *La Chioma di Berenice*, Milan 1891.

7. *in lumine* Voss ; *numine* V. The original of Callimachus is here preserved and makes the change certain: ἦ με Κόνων ἔβλεψεν ἐν ἡέρι τὸν Βερενίκης βόστρυχον, δὲν κείνη πᾶσι εἴθηκε θεοῖς.

9. *cunctis* Haupt ; *multis* MSS. : but the original of Callimachus quoted on line 7 makes the change certain : also cp. 33 and Westermann, *Mythographi Graeci*, p. 363. 33, Κόνων δέ τις ἦν ἀστρονόμος ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῆς χρόνων, δὲ πρὸς κολακείαν αὐτῆς φησὶν ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ τὸν πλόκαμον τοῦτον ἐν ἀστροῖς ἀνέθηκαν. *deorum* is the reading of a few MSS., for *dearum* V.

11. Nigra, considering that the long open *o* before *auctus* cannot stand and is an obvious error, follows Peiper in reading *novo auctus*. But the prosody of the elegiacs of Catullus is modelled on the Greek, and such experiments should therefore not be criticised too nicely.

15. *an quod amantum* is my conjecture for *atque parentum* MSS., which it is astonishing that any critic should still retain after what Munro has said, *Criticisms*, p. 156. It is clear that the parents are out of place. The delights of husbands, not of

parents, are interfered with by the pretended reluctance of brides and the tears which they shed *thalami intra limina*. Also even if we adopt the Italian conjecture *anne* for *atque* (retaining *parentum*), *falsis lacrimulis* forms an awkward anticlimax, which spoils the conclusion *non vera gemunt*. Therefore, adopting Munro's *an quod*, I emend *an quod amantum*. The use of the elliptical expression *an quod* (cp. *inf.* 31) for *an eo fit quod* is illustrated by Munro, who himself proposes *an quod aventum*. Schmidt and Postgate independently (*Journal of Philology*, 17. 249) have conjectured *anne maritum*: but *atque* indicates *an quod* rather than *anne*.

21. *at* some of Ellis' MSS. ; *et* V, retained by Nigra.

25. *te*, added by Avantius, is omitted in V.

33. *me* Colotius and Perreius ; *pro* MSS.

42. *qui* is genuine. It is often used for *quis* in old Latin ; see Plaut. *Rudens* 98. Kühner, 2. 482.

43. *maximum* Guarinus ; *maxima* V.

44. *Thiae* Voss ; *phi(y G)tie* V.

45. *peperere* an Italian correction. *propere* V. Nigra adopts Rossbach's conjecture *propulere* : cp. Hom. *Il.* 7. 6, πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, and *sup.* 64. 58.

48. *Chalybon* Politian ; *celerum* O ; *celitum* G and most MSS Here again the original of Callimachus helps us : Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γένος, γειόθεν ἀντέλλοντα κακὸν φυτὸν οἷ μιν ἔφηναν.

50. *ferri stringere* Heyse; *ferris fringere* (*fungere* O) V. Nigra after Voss reads *ferri fungere*.

54. *Locridos* Bentley; *elocridicos* V. Nigra, after Statius (*Locricos* Statius), reads *obtulit Arsinoes Locricus alisequus*. He supposes that the original line of Callimachus may have been something of this sort, Λοκρικὸς Ἀρσινόης πτηνεπέτης ἐφάνη.

58. *Graia* Lachmann. *Gratia* G; *Gracia* O. *grata* Calpurnius, which Nigra adopts.

59. *hic Veneri* is my emendation for the corrupt *hi dii uen ibi* of the MSS., which has given rise to numerous conjectures, none I think convincing (I mention Ellis' *hic iuveni Ismario*, Conington's *advena ibi vario*, Postgate's *inde Venus vario*, Pleitner's *inde sibi, vario* adopted by Nigra, Mowat's *hic, lumen vario*, *Journal of Philology*, 14. 254). It appears that the crown of Ariadne was originally given to her by Aphrodite and the Horae. Eratosth. *καταστερισμοί* 5 (p. 242 Westermann), Στέφανος. οὗτος λέγεται ὁ τῆς Ἀριάδνης. Διόνυσος δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὰ ἄστρα ἔθηκεν, ὅτε τοὺς γάμους οἱ θεοὶ ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ Δία ἐπόησαν, ἣ πρώτῃ ἢ νύμφῃ ἐστεφανώσατο παρὰ Ὠρῶν λαβοῦσα καὶ Ἀφροδίτης. Hygin. *Astron.* 2. 5, *Corona. haec existimatur Ariadnes fuisse a Libero patre inter sidera collocata dicitur enim in insula Dia cum Ariadne Libero nuberet, hanc primum coronam muneri accepisse a Venere et Horis, cum omnes dei in eius nuptiis dona conferrent*; Ov. *F.* 3. 513, *sintque tuae tecum faciam monumenta coronae, Volcanus Veneri quam dedit, illa tibi*. As the crown was originally given by Venus, so when placed in heaven it returned to her again (*Veneri*). Mr. J. B. Bury has recently suggested (*Class. Rev.* 6. 366) *indumen vario ne solum in lumine caeli*. This is ingenious, but Mr. Bury's own candid objection that '*indumen* does not occur' seems to be fatal to it.

*lumine* an Italian conjecture for *numine* V ; cp. *supr.* 7. Ellis adopts *limine* from three inferior MSS.

63. *uvidulam* Bapt. Guarinus ; *uindulum* V. Ellis conjectures *umidulam*.

*fletu* Palladius ; *fluctu* V and apparently the other MSS., which is retained by Ellis, but can hardly be explained.

66. *iuncta Lycaoniae* Parthenius ; *iuxta licaonia* V.

70. *restituit* Lachmann ; *restituem* V.

71. *hoc* is my conjecture ; *hic* MSS. *Hic fari* would mean 'to talk on this occasion,' an expression which is hardly felicitous.

74. *veri* an Italian correction : *uere* V, is retained by Nigra ; but the adverb seems out of place.

78. I have reconstructed this passage (*Classical Review*, 4, 312) by accepting *unguentorum* from the late Paris MS. 8236 (Rossbach, p. vii) : *omnibus expers* I take to mean 'free from lovers,' cp. Plaut. *Pseud.* 1. 5. 83, *amoris expers* ; Hor. *Carm.* 3. 11. 11, *nuptiarum expers* ; Ov. *M.* 1. 478, *illa aversata petentes, impatiens expersque viri, nemora avia lustrat, nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia curat* ; Stat. *Theb.* 10. 62, *expers conubii*. The construction of an ablative with *expers*, instead of the ordinary genitive, belongs to the older Latin, and is found in Plautus, Terence, Turpilius, and Sallust : see Kühner, 2. 477 and 485. The MSS. have *omnibus expers unguentis*, which is retained by Ellis, Schwabe, and Schmidt.

79. *cum* Corradino de Allio (*quom* Haupt) ; *quem* V.

91. *unguinis* Bentley ; *sanguinis* V.

*siris* Lachmann (*siveris* Scaliger) ; *urīs* V, this was written for *ueris*, and the initial *s* of *siveris* fell out. The contracted form *siris* is probably right, as the final *-is* of the second person of the future perfect indicative was originally long (Neue, *Formenlehre*, 2. 509) and is used so generally : instances are Ov. *H.* 10. 126, *steterīs urbis* (if Palmer is right, see his note) ; *M.* 15. 94, *perdiderīs alium* ; *T.* 5. 13. 9, *dederīs ingentia* ; *ex P.* 1. 8. 29, *crediderīs urbanae* ; 4. 10. 21, *contulerīs urbem* ; *F.* 1. 17, *dederīs in*. Shortenings such as are found in Verg. *Ec.* 8. 101 were probably an innovation.

92-93. I have restored the reading of the MSS. The meaning is 'rather by your bounteous offerings give cause to the stars for exclaiming again and again "may I become a lock of a queen's hair, then for aught I care let Orion flash next to Aquarius."' It is otherwise impossible to explain the sequence of tenses (Ellis reads *sidera corruerent utinam, coma regia fiam, proximus Hydrochoi fulgeret Oarion!*). *Fulgeret* must be pres. subj. of a verb *fulgerare* : so Georges explains it in his *Lexicon der Lateinischen Wortformen*. Baehrens reads *fulgoret*, comparing Paconius *ap. Diom.* p. 500 K, *Eoo oceano Hyperion fulgoret Euro*. German. *Arat.* 4. 77, *fulgora*. Nigra, with most editors, adopts the Italian conjecture *affice* in line 92, and in line 93 reads *sidera cur haerent? utinam coma regia fiam*. 'Why do the stars remain fixed in their position? May I become a queen's lock, &c.'

#### LXVII.

See Munro's explanation of the subject of this poem, pp. 160-161. As it appears to be now proved that the praenomen of

Catullus was Gaius, it does not seem possible to accept Scaliger's *Quinte* for *qui te* in line 12 (Schmidt, Prolegg. p. i.), though see *Journal of Philology*, 14. 256.

5. *maligne* O ; *maligno* G. With Munro I follow O, and explain *votum* of the dying wishes of the old man, 'you carried out but ill the old man's prayer.' What the old man's prayer was will, I think, be clear from Quintil. *Institt. Or.* 11. 1. 82, *quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores, quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, nam et filia nata, meretrix eam mater pudicum esse voluisset.* Cp. Ov. *ex P.* 4. 6. 7, *perstat enim fortuna tenax, votisque malignum opponit nostris insidiosa pedem.* The old man's prayer for good is the converse of the prayer for ill of the heir in Stat. *Silv.* 4. 7. 33, *orbitas omni fugienda nisu, quam premit votis inimicus heres, optimo poscens (pudet heu!) propinquum funus amico.* *Servisse* is quite Ciceronian, and may be compared with Plaut. *Trin.* 640, *nec tuis depellar dictis quin rumori serviam.* The verb seems to mean 'to be at the disposal of.'

12. *is mos* Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17. 250 ; *istius* V. *quippe* Munro ; *qui te* MSS. In this desperately corrupt line I follow Postgate, with some hesitation ; the phrase *is mos populi*, 'that is the way with the public,' strikes me as unusual, but I do not see why it should not pass. At any rate we get an intelligible meaning without wide departure from the MSS. Munro conjectured *verum astu populi ianua quippe facit.*

27. *is*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Lachmann.

32. *Chineae speculae* Pontanus ; *chinea specula* V. *supposita* Scaliger ; *suppositum* V. Probably *Cycneae supposita speculae*, the conjecture of Voss, is right : but see Ellis, *Comm.* p. 397 foll.

47-48. The meaning is 'he is a tall man, who was once involved in a long law-suit through the pretended pregnancy of a deceptive womb.' The clue to the litigation is I believe to be found in *Digest* 25. 6. 1, *si de possessione ventris nomine quaeratur et deferente herede mulier iuraverit praegnantem se esse, servandum est ius iurandum nec tenebitur mulier, quasi calumniae causa fuerit in possessionem missa, nec vis ei facienda est post ius iurandum. si tamen peperit, quaeretur veritas; an ex eo praegnans fuerit...debet enim praetor, quemadmodum facilis est circa bonorum possessionem dandam mulieri ventris nomine, ita calumniam eius impunitam non relinquere. per calumniam autem in possessione fuisse videtur, quae sciens prudensque se praegnantem non esse voluit in possessionem venire.* A man died, and the *longus homo* as his next of kin would as *heres* have entered into possession of the succession, unless the widow gave birth to a son. (The will would of course be invalid by the birth of a posthumous son, *Cic. De Or.* 1 § 241 ; *p. Caec.* § 72.) But she swore falsely that she was pregnant, and so was *missa in possessionem*. Subsequently the *longus homo* had to bring an action to dispossess her, a *hereditatis petitio*. Mr. E. A. Whittuck has kindly favoured me with the following note:—'The only point requiring explanation is as to the reason of the law-suit being a long one. The following may be the explanation. The woman is put into possession by the Praetor and can claim maintenance from the property of which she is in possession. No child is born, and of course she must give up the property to the heir, having no defence against *hereditatis petitio*. If she *bona fide* believed she was with child, she would not have to pay back what she had taken from the property for her maintenance, but if as in the present case she fraudulently pretended herself to be with child, the heir could claim to be indemnified on account of the loss to the inheritance arising from her fraud.



To obtain this he would have to prove that the statement was fraudulent, which might involve a long law-suit. The heir might also have the *actio calumniae*, at the time when this passage was written, in which he would also have to prove the fraud.' Or possibly the *longus homo* might have been sued in such an action as is involved in the preceding title of the *Digest*, 25. 5, *si ventris nomine muliere in possessionem missa eadem possessio dolo malo ad alium translata esse dicatur*. For *lites* of one lawsuit cp. *Hor. Sat.* 1. 7. 5.

## LXVIII.

Considering the great uncertainties with which the interpretation of this poem is surrounded, I have, with L. Müller, Ellis, Riese, and Schmidt, printed it as one whole. But in spite of Ellis' ingenious pleading I feel much doubt about the possibility of a Mallius Allius, and so have accepted Lachmann's simple emendation Manius for Mallius. Then I suppose the man's name was M'Allius Torquatus.

11. *Mani* Lachmann ; *mali* V.

28. *nota est* Perreius and Munro ; *nota* MSS.

29. *tepefecit*, the reading of some inferior MSS., is rightly adopted by Munro for *tepefacit* V.

30. *Mani* Lachmann ; *mali* V.

41. *qua me Allius* Scaliger (in 50 O has *Alli*) ; *quam fallius* MSS.

43. *ne* Calpurnius ; *nec* MSS.

47. This line is omitted in the MSS. The line printed is a supplement of my own.

55. *lumina* an Italian correction for *numula* (*nummula*) MSS.

60. *densi*. For this Haupt ingeniously conjectures *sensim*.

65. *implorata* an Italian conjecture for *implorate* V.

66. *Manius* Lachmann; *allius* corrected to *manlius* O; *manlius* G.

75. *inceptam* Turnebus; *incepta* V; *incepto* Froehlich.

85. *abesse* is the reading of a few MSS., which I adopt with Munro in preference to *abisse* V. As regards *abisse* it is true that the rhetorical use of the perfect referring to the future is not uncommon, as in the examples quoted by Ellis; but *non longo tempore* is equivalent to *mox*, and this seems to make all the difference. You could say *iam vici = vincam*, 'I have already as good as conquered'; but *non longo tempore vici* or *mox vici* would be hardly possible.

91. *quaeque itidem* is my emendation of the corrupt *que vetet id* of V. *Itidem*, a word of the older Latin, is found in Plautus and in Lucr. 3. 12. The meaning is, 'And it too has brought piteous death in like manner to my brother.' Catullus has *item* 61. 36. Most editors adopt *quaene etiam*, the conjecture of Heinsius, to which Ellis fairly objects that it is improbable that Catullus would have used this conversational formula in an elaborately constructed poem based on a Greek model.

101. *simul*, omitted in the MSS., was added by the Italian scholars. Palmer conjectures *fertur vi vindice pubes* (*Class. Rev.* 5. 8).

102. It is unnecessary with Müller, followed by Postgate, to write *Graia* for *Graeca*. *Graius* is perhaps more usual in poets, but *Graecus* is the only form known to Lucilius, and to Ovid in the *Tristia*. Propertius uses *Graecus*: Horace has it twice in the *Odes* and often in the *Epistles* and *Ars Poetica*. Persius, Juvenal and Martial use both *Graecus* and *Graius*. Tibullus uses neither. Vergil, Statius, and Silius use *Graius*.

110. *siccare* Schrader; *siccari* V.

112. *audit* Palmerius; *audet* V.

118. *tandem indomitum* is my emendation of *tuum domitum* V. Translate: 'But deeper than that mere was your deep love, Laodamia, which taught at last your untamed husband to bear the yoke.' Schwabe, following Corradino de Allio, reads *tunc indomitam*; Munro, Schmidt, and Postgate adopt Heyse's *tamen indomitam*. To both these readings I object that there is no point in calling Laodamia *indomita*; and that the MSS. indicate a masculine termination. The meaning, I take it, is that so strong was the passion of Laodamia for Protesilaus that she drew him to love her, she was the aggressor in the conflict of affection, she won the hard soldier to love; cp. 129. I cannot believe with Ellis that the poet wrote *dominum domitum*: sound is against it.

128. *quam quae* Avantius; *quamquam* V.

139. *contudit iram* Hertzberg; *cotidiana* O; *quotidiana* G.

141–146. In the arrangement of this passage I follow Postgate; see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 252.

142. *opus* Postgate; *onus* MSS.

148. *diem* ed. Parm. 1473; *dies* MSS., retained by Munro.

150. *Alli* Scaliger; *aliis* V.

156. *ipsa*, omitted in V and most MSS., is added in the Datanus and a few inferior MSS. Postgate suggests *illa*.

157. *quae tradidit* is my conjecture for *terram dedit* MSS. (*te transdedit* Vfers was conjectured by Scaliger). The rhythm *terram dedit aufert* is objectionable, as Ellis shows *Comm.* p. 433; thus any correction which maintains it, such as Schmidt's *et qui quam primo nobis terram dedit aufert*, is probably wrong. Again, *terram dedit aufert* has a suspiciously mediaeval sound: these words 'would occur very naturally to the pen of a monk dreaming that it referred to our Maker' (Munro). Thirdly, the word *aufert* is so simple, and has such a genuine appearance, that I doubt greatly whether under it is concealed some proper name such as *Anser* suggested by Heyse (*te transdedit Anser*). It seems highly probable that the house in which Catullus and Allius both met their mistresses was at the time of writing no longer open to them (see Schmidt, *Prolegg.* p. cxxviii.; Ellis, *Comm.* p. 432); following this idea I explain my conjecture 'and he (the husband of the *domina* of the house) who deprives us of those opportunities which at first he placed at our disposal.

158. *mi*, omitted in MSS., was added by Haupt.

## LXIX.

3. *non si illam rarae Avantius ; nos illa mare V.*

10. *fugiant* Avantius ; *fugiunt* MSS. It is impossible to retain the indicative in a dependent question introduced by *cur* ; it is strange that Lachmann, Schwabe, Schmidt, Ellis, Baehrens, and Postgate should all keep *fugiunt* ; but Heinsius and Munro decide for *fugiant*. The evidence produced to support *fugiunt* is a collection of passages by no means parallel, taken from Holtze 2. 236 and Draeger I. 461. All these passages are to be explained on quite a different principle, the principle of parataxis : poetry and colloquial prose love to employ co-ordinate rather than subordinate clauses. Thus Plaut. *Rud.* 948, *eloquere quid id est ?* means 'speak out ; what is it ?' and should be printed *eloquere : quid id est ?* Of course *quid id est* is not equivalent to *quid id sit*. *Cist.* I. I. 55, *quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo ?* means 'Why, please, I beg you, do you object so much to cheerfulness ?' *Quid abhorret* does not depend on *obsecro*, which rather, like *cedo*, is parenthetical. *Pers.* 215, *ergo hoc mi expedi, quo agis te ?* is two clauses, 'Come now, explain this to me : where are you off to ?' *Capt.* 983, *quid erat ei nomen ? si vera dicis, memorandum mihi :* is obviously three clauses, 'What was his name ? if you speak the truth, you must tell me.' On the same principle must be explained Verg. *Ec.* 4. 52, *aspice ! venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo*, where *laetentur* would have been written in prose. There are two clauses : 'See ! how everything rejoices.' *Geor.* I. 56, *nonne vides ? croceos ut Imolus odores, India mittit ebur !* (so the passage should be stopped). *Aen.* 6. 779, *viden ? ut geminae stant vertice cristae !* 855, *aspice, ut ingreditur !* So Plaut. *Trin.* 60, *faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi*, 'I warrant you shall not cheat me the least bit

in this.' Here, as often in Plautus and Terence, the indicative future is logically but not grammatically dependent on *faxo*. The present passage cannot possibly be explained in this way: the meaning is 'Stop wondering why they flee from you' (subordinate), of course not 'Stop wondering. Why are they fleeing from you?' (co-ordinate). Catullus has the subordinate construction again in 80. 2; 88. 4. I have been tempted to dwell at some length on this point, as it involves a most important question in Latin syntax, the misapprehension of which has caused much looseness in scholarship.

## LXXI.

1. *iure bono* Palladius; *uiro bono* MSS. See Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17. 254. I cannot accept *Virro* (Parthenius) for *uiro* with Ellis, on account of the short *o*. In 112 Catullus writes *Nasō*, though Ovid always *Nasō*: cp. *nemō* 73. 5; 81. 1. Thus it is fair to argue that he would have written *Virrō*. *sacer alarum* an Italian correction for *sacratorum* O, *sacrorum* G.

2. *quem* an Italian correction for *quam* MSS., which Ellis attempts to explain. The meaning of the poem I understand as follows: 'If ever any fashionable man has with justice been afflicted with accursed odour of the armpits, or if ever man is deservedly tortured with laming gout, your rival who plies your mistress with his love has been wonderfully successful in catching both complaints from you. For whenever they come together he punishes both: her he stifles with his smell, and is himself murdered with gout.'

## LXXII.

7. *quod* Datanus and a few MSS.; *quam* V; *quia* Statius.

## LXXIII.

4. *immo etiam taedet obestque magisque magis* V. I have adopted Postgate's correction: *Journal of Philology*, 17. 254.

## LXXV.

Many editors follow Scaliger in supposing that this poem forms the close of 87, and printing it after 87. 4.

## LXXVI.

5. *manent iam* Munro; *manent tum* O; *manenti* G.

10. *cur te, cur iam* Schmidt; *cur te iam* V.

11. *istinc teque* Heinsius; *instincteque* O; *instinctoque* G. The correction is supported by Ov. *Trist.* 5. 7. 65, *sic meque reduco*.

18. *extremo* V, rightly restored by Schmidt, for *extremam* found in most MSS. Cp. Nepos, *Hamilcar*, 2 § 3, *sed extremo, cum prope iam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt*. Though Vergil has *extrema iam in morte* (*Aen.* 2. 447), it seems very questionable whether Catullus would have written *extrema iam ipsa in morte*, a truly processional phrase (so Munro reads). And against *extremam opem* Schwabe has successfully argued.

21. *heu* Meleager, Munro; *seu* V; *ei* Lachmann.

## LXXVII.

5, 6. *eheu* Baehrens; *he heu* G; *heu* O.

## LXXVIIIb.

These lines seem to be a fragment. They stand here in the MSS. See Ellis, *Commentary*, p. 450. Scaliger joined them to the end of 77.

## LXXIX.

4. *notorum* O ; *natorum* G.

## LXXXIII.

4. *sana* most MSS.; *sanna* O ; *samia* G. Palmer ingeniously conjectures *salva* (*Classical Review*, 5. 8).

9. Palmer *ibid.* conjectures *irata est: hoc aestu uritur et coquitur.*

## XC.

5. *gratus* L. Müller and Peiper ; *gnatus* V.

## XCIV.

On the punctuation and meaning of this poem, see *Classical Review*, 4. 311.

## XCV.

Some obscurity attaches to this poem on account of the loss of line 4, which makes it difficult to answer the question who was the Hortensius of line 3. That the reading *Hortensius* is not genuine it is difficult to believe. For what reasons and out of what could it possibly have been corrupted? Munro's *Hatrianus in uno* and Housman's *Hatriensis in uno* have found no adherents, and are both objectionable on account of the short *a* by the side of 4. 6 and 36. 15. It is not easy to believe that line 4 contained a contemptuous reference to the love poems of the great orator Q. Hortensius Hortalus, to whom Catullus addressed 65 and to whom he sent his *Coma Berenices*; the poet could hardly have written so disparagingly of his friend. (For the poems of Hortensius see Teuffel, 171. 3.) Still there is no reason why the Hortensius here mentioned should not be the powerful orator. Therefore I am inclined to think that, as suggested by Ellis *Comm.* p. 469, Hortensius may have been



the unhappy patron of the wretched poet Volusius, here contrasted with Cinna, and that he was condemned to listen each year to 500,000 (surely a round number) verses of that bard. Consequently I have ventured to propose as a supplement of the lost line *versicolorum anno pertulerit Volusi*. (Had poems of Hortensius been intended, the supplement I proposed, *Classical Review*, 4. 312, *stans pede verborum carmina composuit* would have passed.)

In line 2 I have printed *edita post hiemem est* for *edita post hiemem*, 'for Catullus would certainly not use *edita* for *edita est*' (Munro). The construction is 'Zmyrna mei Cinnae edita est nonam post denique messem nonamque post hiemem quam coepta est.' The Zmyrna has been published after nine summers and winters have passed since its inception, while Hortensius in the mean time has listened patiently each year to five hundred thousand verses of Volusius.

9. *sodalis*, omitted in V, was supplied in the Aldine of 1502. Some think that the name of a Greek poet has fallen out: thus Bergk supplies *Philetæ*, Munro *Phalaeci*.

#### XCVI.

4. *Orco missas* I have written following a hint of Haupt, who conjectured *Orco mersas*. *olim missas* MSS. *Olim* has always seemed to me wrong. This is a poem to Calvus on the death of his wife Quintilia, obviously her recent death. In such a connexion the poet might speak of conjuring up again past passions; the mourning Calvus would review in memory the delights of love that had been between him and his wife, whether of wooing or of wedlock. But why should Catullus speak of friendship long (*olim*) laid aside? There is no point in length of time having elapsed since the loss sustained by Calvus. Grief grows less keen before time, the great healer. And the

*amicitiae* are clearly those of Calvus and Quintilia, since ll. 5—6 state that the love of her husband for her is a consolation to Quintilia for her early death. Thus I conclude that *olim* must be wrong; possibly it is due to some marginal note suggested by *veteres*. A further difficulty, if *olim* be kept, is the meaning of *missas*, which Munro shows cannot have the force of *amissas*, and which to harmonise with *olim* must be altered, with Staius, Munro, and Postgate, to *amissas*. Adopting Haupt's *Orco* I retain *missas*, 'sent down to death.' This local use of the dative in imitation of Homer's "Αἰδι ποταφειν is found in Verg. *Aen.* 9. 785, *iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?* *Aen.* 2. 398, *multos Danaum demittimus Orco*. See my note on Verg. *Aen.* 10, 319. Mr. J. S. Phillimore has supplied me with the following translation of this poem:—

Calvus, if aught expressive of our woe  
 Find place or welcome in the voiceless tomb,  
 When we lament the loves of long ago,  
 And weep lost friendships of a bygone day;  
 Joy for thy love must surely then outweigh  
 Quintilia's sorrow for her early doom.

## XCVII.

2. *utrumne* Avantius; *utrum* V. See Lachmann's Lucretius, p. 99.

3. For *niloque immundius* G has *nobisque immundius* (O has *niloque immundius* written by contraction: I have examined O in this poem afresh).

5. *os* Froehlich; *hic* V.

6. *ploxeni* Voss; *ploxnio* O; *ploxonio* G.

7. *diffissus* Staius; *deffessus* O; *defessus* G.

## XCVIII.

1. and 5. *Vetti* Statius (see Schmidt, Prolegg. p. xxxvi.);  
*victi* V.

## XCIX.

8. *abstersisti* Avantius (see Ellis, ed. crit., prolegg. p. lxxv.)  
*abstersti* O ; *astersi* G.

## C.

6. *perspecta egregie est* Baehrens ; *perfecta est igitur est* O ;  
*perfecta est exigitur est* G.

## CVII.

1. *cui (quor) quid* Ribbeck ; *quid quid* O ; *quicquid* G.

*cupidoque* Aldine of 1502 ; *cupido* V.

3. *nobis quoque* MSS., which I have retained. Most editors  
accept Haupt's *nobisque est*.

7. *hac rem optandam in* Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17.  
256 ; *hac est optandus* O ; *me est optandus* G.

I translate this poem : ' If ever aught has fallen unexpectedly  
to the lot of one who yearned for it and desired it, that thing  
(*hoc*) is of all others (*proprie*) welcome to his heart. So this  
thing is welcome, dearer too than gold to me, that you, Lesbia,  
restore yourself to me who yearn for you ; to me who yearn for

you and unexpectedly you restore yourself and give yourself back to me. Oh day of bright significance! who lives that is more blest than I the favoured (*uno*), or who will ever tell of luck more desirable than this?’

## CVIII.

4. *execta* an Italian correction; *exercta* O; *exerta* G.

## CX.

3. *mentire* Postgate; *mentita* MSS. Cp. 95. 2 note.

4. *turpe* Baehrens; *saepe* MSS.

7. *est falsum* is my correction; *efficit* V. Munro reads *est furis—plus quam meretricis avarae*; Postgate *officium est plus quam meretricis avarae*. My alteration in this corrupt line (*est falsum*) gives a good meaning: ‘your conduct is a fraud practised by a more than usually grasping strumpet.’ *Falsum* seems to have been extended from its strict meaning to ‘false pretences, as in the case of a contract to sell’ (*Dict. A.* i. 822*b*).

## CXI.

4. *parere*, omitted in MSS., is apparently an Italian supplement made in the margin of the Paris MS. 8,236 and independently afterwards by Doering.

## CXII.

1. *est qui*, omitted in V, was added by Scaliger.

## CXIV.

1. *Firmano saltu* Aldine of 1502; *firmanus saluis* V.

6. I adopt Postgate's conjecture ; see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 261. *saltum (saltem G) laudemus dum modo ipse eget V.*

## CXV.

I follow Schmidt generally in this poem ; see his Prolegg. p. cxxxiv.

1. *iuxta* Heyse after Scaliger. The *iugera* joined one another, were contiguous. *instar G ; istar O.*

2. *maria*, for which Baehrens proposes *varia*, Munro *nemoris*, has been strangely misunderstood. Munro pronounces it untenable ; most commentators explain it as proverbial, 'huge beyond parallel,' 'regular oceans,' quoting Sall. *Cat.* 23, *maria et montes polliceri* ; others 'artificial water for rearing fish,' others 'mere waste water,' others 'lakes,' none of which meanings can it bear. What it does mean is 'sea,' not 'only sea' summing up the unproductiveness of the *saltus* (Postgate), but 'the rest of his possessions are sea' ; he has meadow land and plough land and sea, which means, I presume, sea adjoining the shore of his estates, on which he had rights of fishing, always a coveted privilege : thus we read, *II. 3*, that the same estate contains *omne genus piscis*. Cp. *Iuv.* 5. 94, *quando omne peractum est et iam defecit nostrum mare*. It is clear from *Dig.* 47. 10. 13, § 7, *si quis me prohibeat in mari piscari vel everriculum (quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur) ducere, an iniuriarum iudicio possim eum convenire ?* that such rights of fishing were asserted. Mr. Haverfield informs me that an inscription found in Holland records certain contractors who had hired from the State the fishing, presumably on the Frisian coast ; also one at Ephesus (*circ.* 140 A.D.). The favourite of the powerful Caesar might

well have got such a right from him ; though the later law did not recognise such rights : Iustinian, *Institt.* 2. 1. 2, *flumina autem omnia et portus publica sunt : ideoque ius piscandi omnibus commune est in portibus fluminibusque. est autem litus maris, quatenus hibernus fluctus maximus excurrit. Dig.* 43. 8. 3, § 1 *maris communem usum omnibus hominibus, ut aeris.*

4. *tot bona* Avantius ; *tot moda* V.

7. *ipse est*, so many MSS.; *ipse si* V.

*ultra* an Italian correction for *ultor* V.

#### CXVI.

4. So Muretus. *Telis (Celis O) infesta mitteremusque caput V.*

6. *hic* a few MSS. ; *hinc* V. Some new readings are introduced into this poem by Palmer, *Classical Review*, 5. 8.

7. *evitabimus uncta* is my conjecture, 'I shall avoid your poisoned shafts': cp. Verg. *Aen.* 9. 773, *ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno. evitabimus amicta (amitha O) V.* Most editors accept *evitamus amictu*, the reading of a few inferior MSS. ; Ellis reads *evitamus amicti* ; both which readings fail to explain the future form *evitabimus* of V, which surely by the side of *dabi*' in the next line is more appropriate than the present. The corruption *amicta* of the MSS. is due to the tendency which appears in them to multiply letters ; see 63. 5 *iletas* V for *ili* ; 64. 3, *Fasidicos* O, *Fascidicos* G for *Phasidos* ; 66. 6, *guioclero* V for *gyro* ; 66. 54, *elocridicos* V for *Locridos* ; 66. 86, *indigetis* G, *indignatis* O for *indignis*.

# NOTES

TO THE

## PERVIGILIUM VENERIS.

2. *vere natus orbis est* Pithoeus ; the poets thought that the birthtime of the world was in spring. *uer natus orbis est* T ; *uere natus iouis est* S, from which Buecheler reads *uere natus est Iouis* (nom.). But *iouis* is probably a mere corruption of *orbis* ; and there is something out of keeping with the rest of the poem in the mention of Jupiter. Few will approve of either Wernsdorf's *ver renatus orbis est*, 'spring is the new birth of the world,' which is hardly Latin, or of Baehrens' *ver renactus orbis est*.

9. Unnecessary difficulties have been raised about the meaning of *tunc*. It is true that we have to go back to *ver* in line 2, 'in spring Venus was born of sea foam,' but I see no awkwardness in this ; the burden of the poem is spring, the poet's mind is full of spring, and he can safely trust the intelligent reader to interpret *tunc* correctly. It will be seen that I cannot agree either with Buecheler who inserts lines 59—61 between lines 8 and 9 here, or with Riese and Baehrens who transpose line 9 foll. to follow 62, or with Mackail (*Journal of Philology*, 17.

183) who takes refuge in the usual remedy of the desperate, the assumption of the loss of a line, for which there is no sort of evidence.

*superno* Pithoeus ; *superbo* S ; *superhuc* T.

11. *marinis* Rivinus ; *maritis* S T (from line 4). Buecheler omits *de marinis imbribus*, thinking that the end of the line was lost, and that these words were introduced from line 4 to fill up the gap.

13. *floridis* Rigler ; *floribus* S T.

15. *nodos* the conjecture of a friend of Scriverius for *notos* S, *totos* T.

*feraces*, Baehrens ; *penates* S ; *pentes* T. Cp. Catull. 64. 283. Mackail suggests *tumentes*.

17. *en* Schultze ; *et* S T.

*micant* Lipsius ; *micanat* S ; *mecanat* T. Salmasius conjectured *emicant*.

19. *en* Schultze ; *in* S T.

21. *virgineas* is genuine ; for the metre cp. 17, and see Buecheler, p. 33. Lipsius conjectured *virgines*.

*umentis* Pithoeus and Lipsius ; *tumentis* S T ; *urentis* Baehrens.

22. *mane ut udae* Douza ; *manet tute* S ; *mane tuae* T. Mackail says 'iubere occurs seven times again in the poem, always with an infinitive ; nor indeed is it Latin to say *iubere ut*.' *Iubeo ut* is not very common, but is perfectly good Latin, and means 'I order.' Here the meaning is 'the fiat of Venus is.' See Plaut. *Amph.* 1. 1. 50, *Telebois iubet sententiam ut*



*dicant suam*; Cic. II. in Verr. 4. 28, *hic tibi in mentem non venit iubere, ut haec quoque referret HS VI milibus IJ se tibi vendidisse?* Hor. Sat. I. 4. 120, *sic me formabat puerum dictis, et sive iubebat ut facerem quid*; Liv. 28. 36, *Magoni nuntiatum ab Karthagine est iubere senatum ut classem in Italiam traiceret*. Indeed it is regular in the phrase *populus iubet ut*. See Kühner, *Ausführlicher Grammatik*, 2. 530. Buecheler and Baehrens adopt the prosaic reading of Orelli, *ipsa iussit mane totae*.

23. *facta* S; *fusta* T.

*Veneris* is my conjecture for *prius* S T. The rose was created from blood of Venus and kisses of Love. Buecheler and Baehrens adopt O. Müller's conjecture *Cypridis*, which introduces a scansion less common in Latin (cp. *Anth. Lat.* 210. 1 (Baehrens), *candida sidereo fulgebat marmore Cypriis*; *ibid.* 11 *temerantur Cypridis artus*); though the quantity can be paralleled from *Anth. Lat.* 314. 4, *dulcia vina Cypriis*; 317. 3, *sors fuerat melior, Cypriidos cum nomen haberes*. Scriverius conjectured *Cypris*, but there is no authority for such a genitive. Cp. Tibertianus (Baehrens, *Poet. Lat. Min.* 3. 264) 1. 8, *inter ista dona veris gemmeasque gratias omnium regina odorum vel colorum Lucifer aurea forma Diones eminebat flos rosa*: so I correct the corrupt reading of the MS. *auro flore praeminebat forma dionis rosa*.

25. *ruborem* S T rightly; *puorem* Baehrens.

26. *unico* Pithoeus; *unica* S T.

*voto* Bergk and Baehrens. It means 'marriage,' as in the code of Justinian. *noto* S; *nodo* T. Salmasius read *unico marita nodo . . . solvere*, 'to unfold from its single bud' (Mackail). Buecheler reads *unico nōto marita* (p. 37).

For *pudebit*, here personal as in Terence *Adelph.* 754, Lucan 8. 495, Baehrens reads *rubebit*.

29. *it* Pithoeus ; *et* S T.

30. *vexerit* MSS. *Vehere* is used by poets in the sense of *portare* ; this is illustrated at length by Gronovius *Observat.* 3. 5, and there is no need with Baehrens to read *exuit*. The Nymphs are afraid of the arms carried by Cupid ; he is therefore bidden to lay them aside.

35. *est in armis totus idem* Scriverius ; *totus est inermis (in armis* Pithoeus, Baehrens) *idem* S T. The transposition of words made by Scriverius is necessary on account of the metre, which does not admit a spondee in the third foot. *In* means 'arrayed in,' 'equipped with,' as in Verg. *Aen.* 3. 595, *patriis ad Troiam missus in armis* ; 4. 537, *horridus in iaculis* ; Ov. *M.* 8. 26, *in galea formosus erat* ; 12. 65, *in armis hostis adest*.

37. *conpari* S T ; *conparis* Baehrens, unnecessarily. The meaning is : O Diana, Venus sends to you maids as modest as yourself to pray you to refrain from bloodshed in her wood.

40. This line, which follows 58 in the MSS., is rightly placed here by Buecheler. *recentibus* Pithoeus ; *rigentibus* S T.

43. *feriantis* Scriverius ; *feriatis* S T ; *feriatos* Pithoeus.

47. *detinenda nocte tota est pervigilia canticis* is my emendation (*detinenda* Heinsius).

*detinente tota nox est peruviclanda canticis* S ; *detinent et tota nox est pervigila canticis* T. I think the *pervigila* of T gives us the clue required. The poet uses the rare singular form *pervigilia*, fem.,

found in Iustin. 24. 8. 14 (see Georges, *Lexicon*), *fames et lassitudo super haec maximum pervigiliae malum*. For the meaning of *detinere* 'to while away' see Ov. *Trist.* 5. 7. 39, *detineo studiis animum falloque dolores*; ex *P.* 4. 10. 67, *detinui, dicam, tempus curasque fefelli*. Buecheler reads *detinenda tota nox est, pervigilanda canticis*, but professes himself not satisfied: Baehrens after Schenkl reads *detinenter tota nox est pervigilanda canticis*: but *detinenter* does not exist in Latin. The contracted forms *pervigilanda, pervigilanda* seem to me highly objectionable, unless supported; though the forms *puertia, lamna, surpuerat, caldior, soldo*, are found in Horace.

53. *s ubde* Scriverius; *vestem* Salmasius; *superestem* S; *rumpe-  
reste* T; *sume restem* Crusius, followed by Buecheler; *rumpe  
vestem* Lipsius. Perhaps we should read *subde restem* (a chain  
or rope of flowers).

*Hennae* Lipsius; *et nec* S; *ethne* T; (*Aetnae* Pithoeus).

55. *fontes* Scriverius; *montes* S T.

56. Buecheler (p. 13) objects to the anapaest (*pueri*) in the first place in the third dipodia; but it occurs again 62, which line Buecheler is compelled to eject as an interpolation, while he emends this line, *iussit omnes adsidere mater alitis dei*. These are violent remedies.

59. *cum (quom)* Buecheler; *quo* S; *qui* T.

60. *totum* Salmasius; *totis* S T.

*creavit* S; *crearet* T.

*vernus* Pithoeus; *vernus* S T.

Combining the conjectures of Salmasius and Pithoeus I have reconstructed this line. *Vernus* seems necessary on account of the metre, as a spondee is here impossible: *pater vernus* means 'the Father in spring,' like Vergil's *Aeneas se matutinus agebat* (*Aen.* 8. 465), or Juvenal's *fremere saeva cum grandine vernus Iuppiter* (5. 78). Cp. Verg. *G.* 2. 323, *vere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt. tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Aether coniugis in gremium laetae descendit et omnis magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.*

66. Baehrens conjectures *praevium sui teporem*. See *Rhein. Mus.* 31, p. 102.

69. For *nepotes* Buecheler and Baehrens follow Rivinus (not Scriverius) in reading *penates*; which is an ingenious alteration.

70-74. In the MSS. 71, 72 follow 73, 74; I follow Baehrens in transposing them. In 71 *posterum* is genitive; see Buecheler, p. 29. In 72 Buecheler conjectures *patrem* for *matrem*, which seems superfluous. In 73 *de sacello* refers to the fact that Silvia was a Vestal Virgin: cp. *Ov. Fast.* 3. 11. In 74 Buecheler argues against *Romuleas*; his main objections are (1) that it does not mean Roman, but belonging to Romulus; (2) that it does not scan (*Romulēas*). But I do not see any difficulty in understanding *Romuleus* or *Romulius* in a poet as equivalent to *Romanus*; the Romans were the *Romuli nepotes*. Cp. *Hor. Carm.* 4. 5. 1 *optime Romulae custos gentis. Carm. Saec.* 47. As regards the quantity, Roman poets of the best period take such liberties with the scansion of proper names (see on Catullus 29. 20), that I think we may accept *Romulēas* from the author of the *Pervigilium*. The date of the poem is uncertain; it was written under the Empire, and probably not early. Teuffel (398. 5-7) ascribes it to the third century of the Christian era: and a poet

of that age may well have allowed himself such a licence. With the decline of Latin the laws of quantity were less rigidly observed, as may be seen from the following instances which I have collected from the *Anthologia Latina* (ed. Baehrens). (1) lengthenings: 206. 23, *nēgavere deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset*; 323. 2, *prodidit atque urbem his Brīšēīdā suam*; 330. 2 *inseditque bovi non revītura parem*; 378. 71, *mentēque fugaci*; 495. 1, *bella die noctēque*; 494. 2, *impleret cuncti viscera nēgōtii*; 415. 11, *urbe Perīander genitus*; 528. 4, *phīlosophum revocat*. (2) shortenings: 211. 81, *statuere prīmordia rerum*; 378. 47, *depositumque suum māluit committere blandis*; 433. 13, *vel negātura veni*; *ibid.* 20, *laqueos rogātura resolvī*.

81. *subter* Broukhusius; *super* S T: cp. Calpurn. 1. 5, *vaccae molle sub hirsuta latus explicuere genista*. See Schenkl's Calpurnius, p. lx.

82. For *tutus* Baehrens conjectures *laetus*.

90. *fiam* S; *faciam* T. *uti* Rivinus; *ut* S T.

91. *Apollo* Thomasius; *foebus* S T. Some change is required to save the metre: perhaps we should read *perdidī Musam tacendo, Phoebe, nec me respicis*.















