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NTSF



Catullus.

1742







NTSP



*Not in  
Sept. 23. 22  
HLL*

*M* THE

POEMS

*Caius Valerius* OF

**CATULLUS:**

SELECTED AND PREPARED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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tchelli*  
BY **F. M. HUBBARD,**

Teacher of a Classical School, Boston.

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**BOSTON:**

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1836.

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## P R E F A C E .

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**T**HE text of this edition of Catullus is that of Doering as reprinted in the Regent's Classics ; which though not in all respects the most perfect, is thought on the whole best suited to students in this country. In a few passages, a different and better reading has been introduced, principally from Isaac Voss and Sillig. The most important of these changes are referred to in the notes.

By far the greater part of the poems of Catullus are given in this edition. In making a selection from them, the editor has been desirous to retain every thing which could exhibit his author in his personal character and poetical powers, or throw light upon the

tastes and sentiments of his age, and at the same time to exclude all that might offend by its indelicacy, or corrupt by its licentiousness.

Most of their poetry was written by the ancients with so clear a perception of the true principles of art and so skilful an application of them, that very seldom can a part be taken away, without destroying the unity and essentially impairing the beauty of the whole. This is particularly true of their epigrams, lyrics, and all sportive effusions of fancy or feeling. The editor, therefore, while he has made his selections numerous and various enough to show all the peculiar powers, and retain the finest productions of Catullus, has deemed it but justice to him, as well as required by good taste and just criticism, to present no fragments of poems. In compliance with this sentiment, he has omitted entirely some poems, tainted in parts, which as specimens of poetical skill it were desirable to retain. This rule has been scrupulously observed, except in one or two

instances, in which it was thought the canon would not strictly apply.

To each poem is prefixed a brief statement of the occasion of it, or an analysis of the scheme of thought it contains, which will be sufficient in general to guide the student to the true interpretation; and as few students probably will read Catullus who have not made some attainments in classical antiquities, &c., many explanations have been omitted, which would be necessary for younger pupils. In selecting the passages to be illustrated, as well as the material and manner of illustration, the editor has been continually guided by the experience of intelligent pupils with whom he has read this author in his own school.

BOSTON, MARCH, 1836.





or spondees and a long syllable, the last of two dactyles and a long or short syllable. We give a scheme of both varieties.

I. — ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ — — ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ —  
 — — — — —

II. — ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ — — ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ —  
 — — — — —

The Pentameter is employed in alternate verses with the hexameters, in *Carmen* 43, and all the other poems to the end. Some of the pentameters of *Catullus* are quite harsh. The *cæsura* is often neglected.

III. The Phalæcian commonly called the Phalæcian hendecasyllable, consisting of five feet, a spondee, dactyle and three trochees. In the first foot a trochee or an iambus is sometimes admitted, and in the second, but rarely, a spondee.

— — — ◡ ◡ — ◡ — — ◡ — — ◡  
 — ◡ — — —  
 ◡ —

*Catullus* has used this verse more frequently than any other in *Carm.* 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. A species called pseudo Phalæcian, occurs with the pure Phalæcian in *Carm.* 37. It differs from the pure in that the first foot may be a tribrachys, and the second a trochee, and often a spondee.

IV. The Iambic Trimeter. It has six feet, properly each an Iambus. It admits however in the first, third, and fifth places a spondee, or its solutions the dactyle and anapaest. These varieties are not all used by Catullus. Carmen 4, 15, are pure Iambics. Carmen 36, is mixed with spondees. This measure is used in these three only.

◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —  
 — —                — —                — —

V. Scazon, or Choliambus (*χολιάμβος* i. e. lame iambus,) which coincides with the Iambic Trimeter, except that the fifth foot is always an iambus, and the sixth a spondee, or seldom a trochee.

◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    ◡ —    — ◡  
 — —                — —

This measure is found in Carm. 16, 23, 28, 29.

VI. The Iambic Tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven feet, which may be varied as in the Iambic Trimeter, and an additional syllable. Carmen 19 is in this measure. (The third line has an amphibrachys in the second place.)

VII. The Sapphic has five feet, a trochee, spondee, dactyle, trochee, and trochee or spondee. The second foot is sometimes a trochee.

— ◡    — —    — ◡ ◡    — ◡    — ◡  
           — ◡



the first foot is often a trochee, and sometimes an iambus, and the second in one verse a spondee.

— — — — —  
 — — — — —  
 — — — — —

It may be divided as a choriambic monometer hypercatalectic, with a basis usually a spondee.

— — — — —

This is combined with the Glyconic in Carm. 24, 39.

XII. The Priapean. It has six feet, a trochee, dactyle, amphimacer, trochee, dactyle, trochee. The first foot is sometimes a spondee, the third a dactyle, and the fourth a spondee.

— — — — —  
 — — — — —

Used in Carm. 12, 13, 14.

XIII. The Galliambic, a loose kind of measure, which is used by no Latin poet except Catullus, and by him only in Carmen 41. It derives its name from the *Galli* priests of Cybele. It consists of six feet, of which the first is usually an anapaest, sometimes a spondee or tribrachys, the second an iambus, rarely an anapaest, tribrachys, or dactyle, the third an iambus or spondee, the fourth a dactyle or spondee, the fifth a dactyle or

amphimacer or spondee, the sixth an anapaest, or an iambus preceded by an amphimacer.

Carey divides it into two iambic dimeters catalectic, the first beginning with a spondee or an anapâest, and ending with a long syllable, the second wanting the last syllable; and gives this scheme.

--    ∪ --    ∪ --    --    --    ∪ --    ∪ --  
 ∪ ∪ --    ∪ ∪ ∪                    ∪ ∪ --    ∪ ∪ ∪  
 ∪ ∪ ∪

sūpēr āl | tă vēc | tūs ā | tŷs || cělĕrī | rătĕ mă | rĭa

Catullus makes very frequent use of elisions, ecthlipses and other figures of scanning.

# C. VALERII CATULLI

VERONENSIS

## CARMINA.

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### CARMEN I.

*Ad Cornelium Nepotem.*

Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum,  
Aridâ modo pumice expolitum ?  
Corneli, tibi : namque tu solebas  
Meas esse aliquid putare nugas,  
Jam tum, cum ausus es, unus Italorum,      5  
Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis,  
Doctis, Jupiter ! et laboriosis.  
Quare habe tibi, quidquid hoc libelli est,  
Qualecumque ; quod, o patrona Virgo,  
Plus uno maneat perenne sæclo.      10

## CARMEN II.

*Ad Passerem Lesbiæ.*

Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ,  
 Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,  
 Quoi primum digitum dare appetenti,  
 Et acres solet incitare morsus ;  
 Cum desiderio meo nitenti 5  
 Carum nescio- quid lubet joculari,  
 Et solatiolum sui doloris  
 Credo, ut tum gravis acquiescat ardor.  
 Tecum ludere, sicut ipsa, posse,  
 Et tristes animi levare curas, 10  
 Tam gratum mihi, quam ferunt puellæ  
 Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,  
 Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

## CARMEN III.

*Luctus in Morte Passeris.*

Lugete, o Veneres, Cupidinesque,  
 Et quantum est hominum venustiorum !  
 Passer mortuus est meæ puellæ,  
 Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ,

CATULLUS. IV.

7

**Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat :** 5  
**Nam mellitus erat, suamque nôrat**  
**Ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem :**  
**Nec sese a gremio illius movebat ;**  
**Sed circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc,**  
**Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat.** 10  
**Qui nunc it, per iter tenebricosum,**  
**Illuc, unde negant redire quemquam.**  
**At vobis male sit, malæ tenebræ**  
**Orci, quæ omnia bella devoratis !**  
**Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis !** 15  
**O factum male ! O miselle passer !**  
**Tuâ nunc operâ meæ puellæ**  
**Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.**

CARMEN IV.

*Dedicatio Phaseli.*

**Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,**  
**Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,**  
**Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis**  
**Nequisset præterire, sive palmulis**  
**Opus foret volare, sive linteo.** 5  
**Et hoc negat minacis Adriatici**  
**Negare litus, insulasve Cycladas,**

Rhodumve nobilem, horridamve Thraciam,  
 Propontida, trucemve Ponticum sinum ;  
 Ubi iste, post phaselus, antea fuit 10  
 Comata silva : nam, Cytorio in jugo,  
 Loquente sæpe sibilum edidit comâ.  
 Amastri Pontica, et Cytore buxifer,  
 Tibi hæc fuisse et esse cognitissima  
 Ait phaselus : ultimâ ex origine 15  
 Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,  
 Tuo imbuisse palmulas in æquore,  
 Et inde tot per impotentia freta  
 Herum tulisse ; læva, sive dextera  
 Vocaret aura, sive utrumque Jupiter 20  
 Simul secundus incidisset in pedem ;  
 Neque ulla vota litoralibus Diis  
 Sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mare  
 Novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.  
 Sed hæc prius fuère : nunc recondita 25  
 Senet quiete, seque dedicat tibi,  
 Gemelle Castor, et gemelle Castoris.

## CARMEN V.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus ;  
 Rumoresque senum severiorum

Omnes unius æstimemus assis.  
 Soles occidere et redire possunt :  
 Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5  
 Nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
 Da mî basia mille, deinde centum :  
 Dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
 Dein usque altera mille, deinde centum :  
 Dein, cum millia multa fecerimus, 10  
 Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
 Aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
 Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

## CARMEN VI.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Quæris, quot mihi basiationes  
 Tuæ, Lesbia, sint satis superque ?  
 Quam magnus numerus Libyssæ arenæ  
 Laserpiciferis jacet Cyrenis,  
 Oraclum Jovis inter æstuosi 5  
 Et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum ;  
 Aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,  
 Furtivos hominum vident amores ;  
 Tam te basia multa basiare,  
 Vesano satis et super Catullo est, 10

Quæ nec pernumerare curiosi  
Possint, nec mala fascinare lingua.

## CARMEN VII.

*Ad Verannium.*

Veranni, omnibus e meis amicis  
Antistans mihi millibus trecentis,  
Venistine domum ad tuos Penates,  
Fratresque unanimos, anumque matrem ?  
Venisti. O mihi nuntii beati ! 5  
Visam te incolumem ; audiamque Iberum  
Narrantem loca, facta, nationes,  
Ut mos est tuus ; applicansque collum,  
Jucundum os oculosque suaviabor.  
O, quantum est hominum beatiorum ! 10  
Quid me lætius est, beatiusve ?

## CARMEN VIII.

*De Varri Scorto.*

Varrus me meus ad suos amores  
Visum duxerat e foro otiosum ;  
Scortillum (ut mihi tum repente visum est )

Non sane illepidum, nec invenustum.  
 Huc ut venimus, incidere nobis 5  
 Sermones varii; in quibus, quid esset  
 Jam Bithynia, quomodo se haberet,  
 Et quonam mihi profuisset ære?  
 Respondi (id, quod erat) nihil neque ipsis  
 Nec prætoribus esse, nec cohorti, 10  
 Cur quisquam caput unctius referret;  
 Præsertim quibus esset irrumator  
 Prætor, nec faceret pili cohortem.  
 At certe tamen, inquiunt, quod illic  
 Natum dicitur esse, comparasti 15  
 Ad lecticam homines. Ego, ut puellæ  
 Unum me facerem beatiorem,  
 Non, inquam, mihi tam fuit maligne,  
 Ut, provincia quod mala incidisset,  
 Non possem octo homines parare rectos. 20  
 At mihi nullus erat neque hinc neque illic,  
 Fractum qui veteris pedem grabati  
 In collo sibi collocare posset.  
 Hinc illa, ut decuit cinædiorem,  
 Quæso, inquit, mihi, mi Catulle, paulum 25  
 Istos commoda; nam volo ad Serapin  
 Deferri. Mane, inquit puellæ:  
 Istud, quod modo dixeram me habere,  
 Fugit me ratio: meus sodalis

Cinna est Caius : is sibi paravit. 30  
 Verum, utrum illius an mei, quid ad me ?  
 Utor tam bene, quam mihi parârim.  
 Sed tu insulsa male et molesta vivis,  
 Per quam non licet esse negligentem.

## CARMEN IX.

*Ad Asinium.*

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistrâ  
 Non belle uteris in joco atque vino :  
 Tollis lintea negligentiorum.  
 Hoc salsum esse putas ? Fugit te, inepte ;  
 Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est. 5  
 Non credis mihi ? Crede Pollioni  
 Fratri, qui tua furta vel talento  
 Mutari velit : est enim leporum  
 Disertus puer, ac facetiarum.  
 Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos 10  
 Exspecta, aut mihi linteum remitte ;  
 Quod me non movet æstimatione,  
 Verum est mnemosynon mei sodalis :  
 Nam sudaria Setaba ex Iberis  
 Miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus 15  
 Et Verannius. Hæc amem necesse est,  
 Ut Veranniolum meum et Fabullum.

## CARMEN X.

*Ad Fabullum.*

Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
 Paucis, si tibi Dî favent, diebus,  
 Si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
 Cœnam, non sine candidâ puellâ,  
 Et vino et sale, et omnibus cachinnis. 5  
 Hæc si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
 Cœnabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
 Plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
 Sed contra accipies meros amores,  
 Seu quid suavius elegantiusve est; 10  
 Nam unguentum dabo, quod meæ puellæ  
 Donârunt Veneres Cupidinesque;  
 Quod tu cum olfacies, Deos rogabis,  
 Totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

## CARMEN XI.

*Ad Calvum Licinium.*

Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,  
 Jucundissime Calve, munere isto  
 Odissem te odio Vatiniano.

Nam quid feci ego, quidve sum locutus,  
 Cur me tot male perderes poëtis? 5  
 Isti Dî mala multa dent clienti,  
 Qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.  
 Quod si (ut suspicor) hoc novum ac repertum  
 Munus dat tibi Sulla literator,  
 Non est mî male, sed bene ac beate, 10  
 Quod non dispereunt tui labores.  
 Dî magni! horribilem et sacrum libellum!  
 Quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum  
 Mîsti, continuo ut die periret,  
 Saturnalibus, optimo dierum. 15  
 Non, non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit:  
 Nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum  
 Curram scrinia; Cæsios, Aquinios,  
 Suffenum, omnia colligam venena,  
 Ac te his suppliciis remunerabor. 20  
 Vos hinc interea valete, abite  
 Illuc, unde malum pedem tulistis,  
 Sæcli incommoda, pessimi poëtæ!

## CARMEN XII.

*Ad Coloniam.*

O Colonia, quæ cupis ponte ludere longo,  
 Et salire paratum habes; sed vereris inepta

**Crura ponticuli asculis stantis, irredivus**  
**Ne supinus eat, cavâque in palude recumbat ;**  
**Sic tibi bonus ex tuâ pons libidine fiat, 5**  
**In quo vel Salisubsulis sacra suscipiantur :**  
**Munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risûs.**  
**Quemdam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte**  
**Ire præcipitem in lutum, per caputque pedesque ;**  
**Verum totius ut lacûs, putidæque paludis, 10**  
**Lividissima, maximeque est profunda vorago.**  
**Insulsissimus est homo ; nec sapit pueri instar**  
**Bimuli, tremulâ patris dormientis in ulnâ.**  
**Quoi cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella,**  
**Et puella tenellulo delicatior hædo, 15**  
**Asservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis ;**  
**Ludere hanc sinit, ut lubet, nec pili facit uni ;**  
**Nec se sublevat ex suâ parte : sed, velut alnus**  
**In fossâ Ligurî jacet suppernata securi,**  
**Tantumdem omnia sentiens, quam si nulla sit**  
**usquam ; 20**  
**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,**  
**Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere**  
**cæno, 25**  
**Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.**

## CARMEN XIII.

*Ad Hortorum Deum.*

Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consécroque, Priape,  
 Quâ domus tua Lampsaci est, quâque silva,  
 Priape.

Nam te præcipue in suis urbibus colit ora  
 Hellespontia, cæteris ostreosior oris.

## CARMEN XIV.

*Hortorum Deus.*

Hunc ego, juvenes, locum, villulamque palustrem,  
 Tectam vimine junceo, caricisque maniplis,  
 Quercus arida, rusticâ conformata securi,  
 Nutrivi, magis et magis ut beata quotannis.  
 Hujus nam domini colunt me, Deumque salu-  
 tant, 5

Pauperis tugurî pater, filiusque \* \* \*

Alter assiduâ colens diligentîâ, ut herba

Dumosa asperaque a meo sit remota sacello ;

Alter parva ferens manu semper munera largâ.

Florido mihi ponitur picta vere corolla 10

Primitu', et tenerâ virens spica mollis aristâ :

Luteæ violæ mihi, luteumque papaver,  
 Pallentesque cucurbitæ, et suave olentia mala ;  
 Uva pampineâ rubens educata sub umbrâ :  
 Sanguine hanc etiam mihi (sed tacebitis) aram 15  
 Barbatus linit hirculus, cornipesque capella ;  
 Pro quîs omnia honoribus hæc necesse Priapo  
 Præstare, et domini hortulum, vineamque tueri.  
 Quare hinc, o pueri, malas abstinete rapinas.  
 Vicinus prope dives est, negligensque Priapus. 20  
 Inde sumite : semita hæc deinde vos feret ipsa.

## CARMEN XV.

*Hortorum Deus.*

Ego hæc, ego arte fabricata rusticâ,  
 Ego arida, o viator, ecce populus  
 Agellulum hunc, sinistra, tute quem vides,  
 Herique villulam, hortulumque pauperis  
 Tuor, malasque furis arceo manus. 5  
 Mihi corolla picta vere ponitur,  
 Mihi rubens arista sole fervido,  
 Mihi virente dulcis uva pampino,  
 Mihique glauca duro oliva frigore.  
 Meis capella delicata pascuis 10  
 In urbem adulta lacte portat ubera ;

Meisque pinguis agnus ex ovilibus  
 Gravem domum remittit ære dexteram ;  
 Teneraque, matre mugiente, vaccula  
 Deûm profundit ante templa sanguinem. 15  
 Proin', viator, hunc Deum vereberis,  
 Manumque sorsum habebis.

## CARMEN XVI.

*Ad Varrum.*

Suffenus iste, Varre, quem probe nôsti,  
 Homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus ;  
 Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.  
 Puto esse ego illi millia aut decem aut plura  
 Perscripta ; nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto 5  
 Relata : chartæ regiæ, novi libri,  
 Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana  
 Directa plumbo, et pumice omnia æquata.  
 Hæc cum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus  
 Suffenus, unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10  
 Rursus videtur : tantum abhorret, ac mutat.  
 Hoc quid putemus esse ? qui modo scurra,  
 Aut siquid hac re tritius, videbatur,  
 Idem inficeto est inficetior rure,  
 Simul poëmata attigit : neque idem unquam 15  
 Æque est beatus, ac poëma cum scribit :

Tam gaudet in se, tamque se ipse miratur.  
 Nimirum idem omnes fallimur ; neque est quis-  
 quam,  
 Quem non in aliquâ re videre Suffenum  
 Possis. Suus quoique attributus est error : 20  
 Sed non videmus, manticæ quod in tergo est.

## CARMEN XVII.

*Ad Furium.*

Furi, quoi 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 conjuge lignæ parentis.  
 Nec mirum : bene nam valetis omnes :  
 Pulchre concoquitis ; nihil timetis ;  
 Non incendia, non graves ruinas,  
 Non facta impia, 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.  
 Hæc tu commoda tam beata, Furi,  
 Noli spernere, nec putare parvi ;  
 Et sestertia, quæ soles, precari  
 Centum desine ; nam sat es beatus.

20

## CARMEN XVIII.

*Ad Juventium Puerum.*

O qui flosculus es Juventiorum,  
 Non horum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt,  
 Aut posthac aliis erunt in annis !  
 Mallem divitias mihi dedisses  
 Isti, quoi neque servus est neque arca, 5  
 Quam sic te sineres ab illo amari.  
 Quî ? non est homo bellus ? inquires. Est :  
 Sed bello huic neque servus est neque arca.  
 Hæc tu, quam lubet, abjice, elevaque ;  
 Nec servum tamen ille habet neque arcam. 10

## CARMEN XIX.

*Ad Thallum.*

Cinæde Thalle, mollior cuniculi capillo,  
 Vel anseris medullulâ, vel imulâ oricillâ,

Idemque, Thalle, turbidâ rapacior procellâ,  
 Cum diva mulier aves ostendit occinentes !  
 Remitte pallium mihi, meum quod involâsti, 5  
 Sudariumque Setabum, catagraphosque Thynos,  
 Inepte, quæ palam soles habere, tanquam avita ;  
 Quæ nunc tuis ab unguibus reglutina, et remitte,  
 Ne laneum latusculum, manusque mollicellas,  
 Inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent, 10  
 Et insolenter æstues, velut minuta magno  
 Deprensa navis in mari, vesaniente vento.

## CARMEN XX.

*Ad Furium.*

Furi, villula [nostra] non ad Austri  
 Flatus opposita est, nec ad Favonî,  
 Nec sævi Boreæ, aut Apeliotæ,  
 Verum ad millia quindecim et ducentos.  
 O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem ! 5

## CARMEN XXI.

*Ad Pocillatorem Puerum.*

Minister vetuli, puer, Falerni,  
 Inger' mî calices amariores,

Ut lex Postumiæ jubet magistræ,  
 Ebriosâ acinâ ebriosioris.  
 At vos, quo lubet, hinc abite, lymphæ, 5  
 Vini pernicies, et ad severos  
 Migrate : hic merus est Thyonianus.

## CARMEN XXII.

*Ad Alphenum.*

Alphene immemor, atque unanimis false sodalibus !

Jam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi :  
 Jam me prodere, jam non dubitas fallere, perfide !  
 Nec facta impia fallacûm hominum Cœlicolis  
 placent ;

Quæ tu negligis, ac me miserum deseris in  
 malis. 5

Eheu ! quid faciant dehinc homines, quoive habeant fidem ?

Certe tute jubebas animam tradere, inique, me  
 Inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mî forent.  
 Idem nunc retrahis te ; ac tua dicta omnia factaque

Ventos irrita ferre, et nebulas aërias, sinis. 10  
 Si tu oblitus es, at Dî meminerunt, meminit  
 Fides,

Quæ, te ut pœniteat postmodo facti, faciet, tui.

## CARMEN XXIII.

*Ad Sirmionem Pæninsulam.*

Pæninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque  
 Ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis,  
 Marique vasto, fert uterque Neptunus!  
 Quam te libenter, quamque lætus, invisio!  
 Vix mî ipse credens, Thyniam atque Bithynos 5  
 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,  
 Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto. 10  
 Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.  
 Salve, o venusta Sirmio! atque hero gaude:  
 Gaudete vosque, Lydiæ lacus undæ:  
 Ridete, quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

## CARMEN XXIV.

*Ad Dianam.*

Dianæ sumus in fide  
 Puellæ, et pueri integri:  
 Dianam pueri integri,  
 Puellæque, canamus.

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| O Latonia, maximi             | 5  |
| Magna progenies Jovis !       |    |
| Quam mater prope Deliam       |    |
| Depositiv olivam ;            |    |
| Montium domina ut fores,      |    |
| Silvarumque virentium,        | 10 |
| Saltuumque reconditorum,      |    |
| Amniumque sonantûm.           |    |
| Tu Lucina dolentibus          |    |
| Juno dicta puerperis :        |    |
| Tu potens Trivia, et notho es | 15 |
| Dicta lumine Luna.            |    |
| Tu, cursu, Dea, menstruo      |    |
| Metiens iter annuum,          |    |
| Rustica agricolæ bonis        |    |
| Tecta frugibus explēs.        | 20 |
| Sis quocumque placet tibi     |    |
| Sancta nomine ; Romulique     |    |
| Antiquam, ut solita es, bonâ  |    |
| Sospites ope gentem.          |    |

## CARMEN XXV.

*Cæcilium invitât.*

Poëtæ tenero, meo sodali,  
Velim Cæcilio, papyre, dicas,

Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens  
 Comi mœnia, Lariumque litus :  
 Nam quasdam volo cogitationes 5  
 Amici accipiat sui, meique.  
 Quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,  
 Quamvis candida millies puella  
 Euntem revocet, manusque collo  
 Ambas injiciens, roget morari ; 10  
 Quæ nunc (si mihi vera nuntiantur)  
 Illum deperit impotente amore.  
 Nam, quo tempore legit inchoatam  
 Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellæ  
 Ignes interiorem edunt medullam. 15  
 Ignosco tibi, Sapphicâ puella  
 Musâ doctior ; est enim venuste  
 Magna Cæcilio inchoata Mater.

## CARMEN XXVI.

*In Annales Volusii.*

Annales Volusî,  
 Votum solvite pro meâ puellâ :  
 Nam sanctæ Veneri Cupidinique  
 Vovit, si sibi restitutus essem,

Desíssemque truces vibrare iambos, 5  
 Electíssima pessimi poëtæ  
 Scripta tardipedi Deo daturam  
 Infelicibus ustulanda lignis :  
 Et hæc pessima se puella vidit  
 Jocose et lepide vovere Divis. 10  
 Nunc, o cœruleo creata ponto !  
 Quæ sanctum Idalium, Syrosque apertos,  
 Quæque Ancona, Cnidumque arundinosam  
 Colis, quæque Amathunta, quæque Golgos,  
 Quæque Dyrrhachium Adriæ tabernam ; 15  
 Acceptum face, redditumque votum,  
 Si non illepidum, neque invenustam est.  
 At vos interea venite in ignem,  
 Pleni ruris et inficetiarum,  
 Annales Volusí. 20

## CARMEN XXVII.

*Ad Cornificium.*

Male est, Cornifici, tuo Catullo :  
 Male est, mehercule, et laboriose,  
 Et magis magis in dies et horas :  
 Quem tu, quod minimum facillimumque est,  
 Quâ solatus es allocutione ? 5

Irascor tibi. Sic meos amores . . . . . ?  
 Paulum quid lubet allocutionis,  
 Mœstius lacrymis Simonideis.

## CARMEN XXVIII.

*In Egnatium.*

Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,  
 Renidet usquequâque. Seu ad rei ventum est  
 Subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,  
 Renidet ille ; seu pii ad rogum filî  
 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 monendus es mihi, bone Egnati :  
 Si urbanus esses, aut Sabinus, aut Tiburs, 10  
 Aut pastus UMBER, aut obesus Etruscus,  
 Aut Lanuvinus ater atque dentatus,  
 Aut Transpadanus, (ut meos quoque attingam)  
 Aut quilibet, qui puriter lavit dentes ;  
 Tamen renidere usquequâque te nollem : 15  
 Nam risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.

## CARMEN XXIX.

*Ad Fundum suum.*

O funde noster, seu Sabine, seu Tiburs,  
 Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est  
 Cordi Catullum lædere ; at, quibus cordi est,  
 Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt.  
 Sed, seu Sabine, sive verius Tiburs, 5  
 Fui libenter in tuâ suburbanâ  
 Villâ, malamque pectore expuli tussim ;  
 Non immerenti quam mihi meus venter,  
 Dum sumtuosas appeto, dedit, cœnas.  
 Nam, Sextianus dum volo esse conviva, 10  
 Orationem in Antium petitozem,  
 Plenam veneni et pestilentiaë, legit.  
 Hic me gravedo frigida, et frequens tussis  
 Quassavit, usquedum in tuum sinum fugi,  
 Et me recuravi otioque et urticâ. 15  
 Quare reffectus maximas tibi grates  
 Ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.  
 Nec deprecor jam, si nefaria scripta  
 Sexti recepso, quin gravedinem et tussim,  
 Non mi, sed ipsi Sextio, ferat frigus, 20  
 Qui tunc vocat me, cum malum legit librum.

## CARMEN XXX.

*Ad se ipsum, de Adventu Veris.*

Jam ver egelidos refert tepores ;  
 Jam cœli furor æquinoctialis  
 Jucundis Zephyri silescit auris.  
 Linquantur Phrygii, Catulle, campi,  
 Nicææque ager uber æstuosæ. 5  
 Ad claras Asiæ volemus urbes.  
 Jam mens prætrepidans avet vagari ;  
 Jam læti studio pedes vigescunt.  
 O dulces comitum valete cœtus,  
 Longe quos simul a domo profectos 10  
 Diverse variæ viæ reportant.

## CARMEN XXXI.

*Ad Porcium et Socratonem.*

Porci et Socraton, duæ sinistrae  
 Pisonis, scabies famesque Memmî,  
 Vos Veranniolo meo et Fabullo  
 Verpus præposuit Priapus ille ?  
 Vos convivia lauta sumtuose 5  
 De die facitis ; mei sodales  
 Quærunt in triviis vocationes ?

## CARMEN XXXII.

*Ad Juventium.*

Mellitos oculos tuos, Juventi,  
 Siquis me sinat usque basiare,  
 Usque ad millia basiem trecenta;  
 Nec unquam saturum inde cor futurum est;  
 Non, si densior aridis aristas 5  
 Sit nostræ seges osculationis.

## CARMEN XXXIII.

*Ad M. T. Ciceronem.*

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

## CARMEN XXXIV.

*Ad Licinium.*

Hesterno, Licini, die otiosi  
 Multum lusimus in meis tabellis,

Ut convenerat esse ; delicatos  
 Scribens versiculos, uterque nostrum  
 Ludebat numero modo hoc, modo illoc,       5  
 Reddens mutua per jocum atque vinum.  
 Atque illinc abii, tuo lepore  
 Incensus, Licini, facetiisque,  
 Ut nec me miserum cibus juvaret,  
 Nec somnus tegeter quiete ocellos ;       10  
 Sed toto indomitus furore lecto  
 Versarer, cupiens videre lucem,  
 Ut tecum loquerer, simulque ut essem.  
 At, defessa labore membra postquam  
 Semimortua lectulo jacebant,       15  
 Hoc, jucunde, tibi poëma feci,  
 Ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.  
 Nunc audax, cave, sis ; precesque nostras,  
 Oramus, cave, despuas, ocelle,  
 Ne pœnas Nemesis reposcat a te :       20  
 Est vehemens Dea ; lædere hanc caveto.

## CARMEN XXXV.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Ille mî par esse Deo videtur,  
 Ille (si fas est) superare Divos,  
 Qui, sedens adversus, identidem te  
       Spectat et audit

Dulce ridentem ; misero quod omnes                    5  
 Eripit sensus mihi : nam, simul te,  
 Lesbia, adspexi, nihil est super mî  
                   [\* Vocis in ore : \*]  
 Lingua sed torpet : tenuis sub artus  
 Flamma dimanat : sonitu suopte                    10  
 Tintinant aures : geminâ teguntur  
                   Lumina nocte.  
 [*Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est ;  
 Otio exsultas, nimiumque gestis :  
 Otium et reges prius, et beatas  
 Perdidit urbes.*]                    15

## CARMEN XXXVI.

*Ad se ipsum, de Strumâ et Vatinius.*

Quid est, Catulle, quid moraris emori?  
 Sellâ in curuli Struma Nonius sedet :  
 Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius.  
 Quid est, Catulle, quid moraris emori ?

## CARMEN XXXVII.

*Ad Camerium.*

Oramus, si forte non molestum est,  
 Demonstres ubi sint tuæ tenebræ.

**Te quæsivimus in minore Campo,**  
**Te in Circo, te in omnibus libellis,**  
**Te in templo superi Jovis sacrato,** 5  
**In Magni simul ambulatione :**  
**Femellas omnes, amice, prendi,**  
**Quas voltu vidi tamen sereno ;**  
**Has [vel te sic] ipse flagitabam :**  
**Camerium mihi, pessimæ puellæ.** 10  
**Quædam inquit, nudum sinum reducens :**  
**En hîc in roseis latet papillis.**  
**Sed te jam ferre Herculei labos est :**  
**Tanto te in fastu negas, amice.**  
**Dic nobis, ubi sis futurus: ede,** 15  
**Audacter committe, crede luci.**  
**Num te lacteolæ tenent puellæ ?**  
**Si linguam clauso tenes in ore,**  
**Fructus projicies amoris omnes :**  
**Verbosâ gaudet Venus loquelâ.** 20  
**Vel, si vis, licet obseres palatum,**  
**Dum vestri sim particeps amoris.**  
**Non, custos si fingar ille Cretum,**  
**Non si Pegaseo ferar volatu,**  
**Non Ladas si ego, pennipesve Perseus,** 25  
**Non Rhesi niveæ citæque bigæ ;**  
**Adde huc plumipedes volatilesque,**  
**Ventorumque simul require cursum,**

Quos junctos, Cameri, mihi dicares ;  
 Defessus tamen omnibus medullis, 30  
 Et multis languoribus peresus  
 Essem, te, mi amice, quæritando.

## CARMEN XXXVIII.

Num te læna montibus Libyssinis,  
 Aut Scylla latrans infimâ inguinum parte,  
 Tam mente durâ procreavit ac tetrâ,  
 Ut supplicis vocem in novissimo casu  
 Contemtam haberes ? O nimis fero corde ! 5

## CARMEN XXXIX.

*In Nuptias Juliæ et Manlii.*

Collis o Heliconei  
 Cultor, Uraniæ genus,  
 Qui rapis teneram ad virum  
 Virginem, o Hymenæe Hymen !  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! 5  
 Cinge tempora floribus  
 Suaveolentis amaraci :  
 Flammeum cape : lætus huc,  
 Huc veni, niveo gerens  
 Luteum pede soccum : 10

Excitusque hilari die,  
 Nuptialia concinens  
 Voce carmina tinnulâ,  
 Pelle humum pedibus; manu  
     Pineam quate tædam. 15  
 Namque Julia Manlio  
 (Qualis Idalium colens  
 Venit ad Phrygium Venus  
 Judicem) bona cum bonâ  
     Nubit alite virgo; 20  
 Floridis velut enitens  
 Myrtus Asia ramulis,  
 Quos Hamadryades Deæ  
 Ludicrum sibi roscido  
     Nutriunt humore. 25  
 Quare age, huc aditum ferens,  
 Perge linquere Thespiæ  
 Rupis Aonios specus,  
 Lympha quos super irrigat  
     Frigerans Aganippe : 30  
 Ac domum dominam voca,  
 Conjugis cupidam novi,  
 Mentem amore revinciens,  
 Ut tenax hedera huc et huc  
     Arborem implicat errans. 35  
 Vos item simul, integræ



Commodi capere : at potest,  
Te volente. Quis huic Deo

Compararier ausit ? 65

Nulla quit sine te domus  
Liberos dare, nec parens  
Stirpe jungier : at potest,  
Te volente. Quis huic Deo

Compararier ausit ? 70

Quæ tuis careat sacris,  
Non queat dare præsidēs  
Terra finibus : at queat,  
Te volente. Quis huic Deo

Compararier ausit ? 75

Claustra pandite januæ :  
Virgo adest. Vide'n', ut faces  
Splendidas quatiunt comas ?  
Sed moraris ; abit dies :

Prodeas, nova nupta. 80

Tardat ingenuus pudor,  
Quæ tamen magis audiens  
Flet, quod ire necesse sit.  
Sed moraris ; abit dies :

Prodeas, nova nupta. 85

Flere desine. Non tibi, Au-  
runculeia, periculum est,  
Nequa femina pulchrior

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Clarum ab Oceano diem<br>Viderit venientem.   | 90  |
| Talis in vario solet<br>Divitis domini hortulo<br>Stare flos hyacinthinus.<br>Sed moraris ; abit dies :                                 |     |
| Prodeas, nova nupta.  | 95  |
| Prodeas, nova-nupta, sis,<br>(Jam videtur) et audias<br>Nostra verba. Vide'n' ? faces<br>Aureas quatiunt comas.<br>Prodeas, nova nupta. | 100 |
| Non tuus levis in malâ<br>Deditus vir adulterâ,<br>Probra turpia persequens,<br>A tuis teneris volet<br>Secubare papillis ;             | 105 |
| Lenta, qui, velut assitas<br>Vitis implicat arbores,<br>Implicabitur in tuum<br>Complexum. Sed abit dies :                              |     |
| Prodeas, nova nupta.  | 110 |
| * * *   |     |
| * * *   |     |
| * * *   |     |
| O cubile ! quot [o nimis<br>Candido pede lecti]   | 115 |

- Quæ tuo veniunt hero,  
 Quanta gaudia, quæ vagâ  
 Nocte, quæ mediâ die  
 Gaudeat. Sed abit dies :  
     Prodeas, novâ nupta. 120
- Tollite, o pueri, faces :  
 Flammeum video venire.  
 Ite, concinite in modum,  
 Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !  
     Io Hymen Hymenæe ! 125
- Neu diu taceat procax  
 Fescennina locutio ;  
 Neu nuces pueris neget,  
 Desertum domini audiens  
     Concubinus amorem. 130
- Da nuces pueris, iners  
 Concubine. Satis diu  
 Lusisti nucibus. Lubet  
 Jam servire Thalassio.  
     Concubine, nuces da. 135
- Sordebant tibi villuli,  
 Concubine, hodie atque heri :  
 Nunc tuum cinerarius  
 Tondet os. Miser, ah ! miser  
     Concubine, nuces da. 140
- Diceris male te a tuis,

Unguentate, glabris, marite

Abstinere : sed abstine.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !

Io Hymen Hymenæe !

145

Scimus hæc tibi, quæ licent,

Sola cognita : sed marito

Ista non eadem licent.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !

Io Hymen Hymenæe !

150

Nupta, tu quoque, quæ tuus

Vir petet, cave ne neges ;

Ne petitum aliunde eat.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !

Io Hymen Hymenæe !

155

En tibi domus ut potens

Et beata viri tui,

Quæ tibi, sine, serviat,

(Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !

Io Hymen Hymenæe !)

160

Usque dum tremulum movens

Cana tempus anilitas

Omnia omnibus annuit.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io !

Io Hymen Hymenæe !

165

Transfer, omine cum bono,

Limen aureolos pedes,

Rasilemque subi forem.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io!

Io Hymen Hymenæe!

170

Adspice, intus ut accubans

Vir tuus Tyrio in toro,

Totus immineat tibi.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io!

Io Hymen Hymenæe!

175

Illi, non minus ac tibi,

Pectore uritur intimo

Flamma, sed penite magis.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io!

Io Hymen Hymenæe!

180

Mitte brachiolum teres,

Prætextate, puellulæ;

Jam cubile adeant viri.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io!

Io Hymen Hymenæe!

185

Vos bonæ, senibus viris

Cognitæ bene feminæ,

Collocate puellulam.

Io Hymen Hymenæe, io!

Io Hymen Hymenæe!

190

Jam licet venias, marite:

Uxor in thalamo est tibi

Ore floridulo nitens;

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Alba parthenice velut,<br>Luteumve papaver.  | 195 |
| At marite (ita me juvent<br>Cœlites) nihilo minus<br>Pulcher es, neque te Venus<br>Negligit. Sed abit dies:<br>Perge; ne remorare.   | 200 |
| Non diu remoratus es.<br>Jam venis. Bona te Venus<br>Juverit, quoniam palam,<br>Quod cupis, capis, et bonum<br>Non abscondis amorem. | 205 |
| Ille pulvis Erythrii,<br>Siderumque micantium,<br>Subducat numerum prius,<br>Qui vostri numerare volt<br>Multa millia ludi.          | 210 |
| Ludite, ut lubet, et brevi<br>Liberos date. Non decet<br>Tam vetus sine liberis<br>Nomen esse, sed indidem<br>Semper ingenerari.     | 215 |
| Torquatus, volo, parvulus<br>Matris e gremio suæ<br>Porrigens teneras manus,<br>Dulce rideat ad patrem,                              |     |

Semihiante labello.

220

Sit suo similis patri

Manlio, et facile insciis

Noscitetur ab omnibus ;

Et pudicitiam suæ

Matris indicet ore.

225

Talis illius a bonâ

Matre laus genus approbet,

Qualis unica ab optimâ

Matre Telemacho manet

Fama Penelopeo.

230

Claudite ostia, virgines :

Lusimus satis. At, boni

Conjuges, bene vivite, et

Munere assiduo valentem

Exercete juventam.

235

## CARMEN XL.

*Carmen Nuptiale.**Juvenes.*

Vesper adest ; juvenes, consurgite : Vesper

Olympo

Expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.

Surgere jam tempus, jam pingues linquere men-  
sas :

Jam veniet virgo ; jam dicetur Hymenæus.      4  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

*Puella.*

Cernitis, innuptæ, juvenes ? consurgite contra,  
 Nimirum Cætæos ostendit Noctifer ignes.  
 Sic certe ; vide'n' ut pernicious exsiluêre ?  
 Non temere exsiluêre : canent, quod visere par  
 est.

Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hyme-  
 næe !      10

*Juvenes.*

Non facilis nobis, æquales, palma parata est :  
 Adspicite, innuptæ secum ut meditata requirunt.  
 Non frustra meditantur : habent, memorabile  
 quod sit :

Nec mirum ; totâ penitus quæ mente laborent.  
 Nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures.      15  
 Jure igitur vincemur : amat victoria curam.  
 Quare nunc animos saltem committite vestros :  
 Dicere jam incipient, jam respondere decebit :  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

*Puella.*

Hespere, qui cælo fertur crudelior ignis ?      20  
 Qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,

Complexu matris retinentem avellere natam,  
 Et juveni ardenti castam donare puellam ?  
 Quid faciant hostes captâ crudelius urbe ?  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

*Juvenes.*

Hesperè, qui cælo lucet jucundior ignis ? 26  
 Qui desponsa tuâ firmes connubia flammâ,  
 [Quæ] pepigêre viri, pepigerunt ante parentes ;  
 Nec junxêre prius quam se, tuus extulit ardor.  
 Quid datur a Divis felici optatius horâ ? 30  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

*Puelle.*

Hesperus e nobis, æquales, abstulit unam.

\* \* \* \* \*

Namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper.  
 Nocte latent fures, quos idem sæpe, revertens,  
 Hesperè, mutato comprehendis nomine eosdem. 35

*Juvenes.*

\* \* \* \* \*

At lubet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.  
 Quid tum si carpunt, tacitâ quem mente requi-  
 runt ?  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

4 \*

*Puellæ.*

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,  
 Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro, 40  
 Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber:  
 Multi illum pueri, multæ optavêre puellæ:  
 Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,  
 Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavêre puellæ:  
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est. 45  
 Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,  
 Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.  
 Hymen o Hymenæe! Hymen ades o Hymenæe!

*Juvenes.*

Ut vidua in nudo vitis quæ nascitur arvo,  
 Nunquam se extollit, nunquam mitem educat  
 uvam; 50  
 Sed, tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus,  
 Jam jam contingit summum radice flagellum:  
 Hanc nulli agricolæ, nulli ac coluêre juvenci:  
 At, si forte eadem est ulmo conjuncta marito,  
 Multi illam agricolæ, multi ac coluêre juvenci: 55  
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senes-  
 cit:  
 Cum par connubium maturo tempore adepta est,  
 Cara viro magis, et minus est invisâ parenti.  
 Et tu ne pugna cum tali conjuge, virgo.

Non æquum est pugnare, pater quoi tradidit ipse,  
 Ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse  
 est. 61

Virginitas non tota tua est : ex parte parentum est :  
 Tertia pars patri data, pars data tertia matri ;  
 Tertia sola tua est : noli pugnare duobus,  
 Qui genero sua jura simul cum dote dederunt. 65  
 Hymen o Hymenæe ! Hymen ades o Hymenæe !

## CARMEN XLI.

*De Atye.*

Super alta vectus Atys celeri rate maria,  
 Phrygium nemus citato cupide pede tetigit,  
 Adiiitque opaca silvis redimita loca Deæ :  
 Stimulatus ubi furenti rabie, vagus animi,  
 Devolvit illa acutâ sibi pondera silice. 5

Itaque ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro,  
 Et jam recente terræ sola sanguine maculans,  
 Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,  
 Typanum, tubam, Cybelle, tua, Mater, initia :  
 Quatiensque terga tauri teneris cava digitis, 10  
 Canere hæc suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus :

Agite, ite ad alta, Gallæ, Cybeles nemora simul ;  
 Simul ite, Dindymenæ dominæ vaga pecora,

Aliena quæ petentes, velut exsules, loca, 14  
 Sectam meam exsecutæ, duce me, mihi comites,  
 Rapidum saluū tulistis, truculentaque pelagi,  
 Et corpus evirâstis Veneris nimio odio.

Hilarate heræ citatis erroribus animum.

Mora tarda mente cedat : simul ite, sequimini  
 Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad ne-  
 mora Deæ, 20

Ubi cymbalūm sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,  
 Tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,  
 Ubi capita Mænades vi jaciunt hederigeræ,  
 Ubi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant,  
 Ubi suevit illa Divæ volitare vaga cohors ; 25  
 Quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.

Simul hæc comitibus Atys cecinit, notha mulier,  
 Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat,  
 Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recre-  
 pant. 29

Viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus.  
 Furibunda simul, anhelans, vaga vadit, animi  
 egens,

Comitata tympano Atys, per opaca nemora dux,  
 Veluti juvenca vitans onus indomita jugi.  
 Rapidæ ducem sequuntur Gallæ pede propero.  
 Itaque, ut domum Cybelles tetigère, lassulæ 35  
 Nimio e labore, somnum capiunt sine Cerere.

Piger his labantes languore oculos sopor operit.  
 Abit in quiete molli ravidus furor animi.  
 Sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis      39  
 Lustravit æthera album, sola dura, mare ferum,  
 Pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus;  
 Ibi somnus excitum Atyn fugiens citus abiit:  
 Trepidantem eum recepit Dea Pasithea sinu.  
 Ita de quiete molli, ravidâ sine rabie,  
 Simul ipsa pectore Atys sua facta recoluit,      45  
 Liquidâque mente vidit sine quîs, ubique foret;  
 Animo æstuante rursum reditum ad vada tetulit:  
 Ibi maria vasta visens lacrymantibus oculis,  
 Patriam allocuta voce est ita mœsta miseriter:  
     Patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genitrix! 50  
 Ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut herifugæ  
 Famuli solent, ad Idæ tetuli nemora pedem;  
 Ut apud nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem,  
 Et earum omnia adirem furibunda latibula:  
 Ubinam, aut quibus locis te positam, patria, rear?  
 Cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi dirigere aciem,      56  
 Rabie ferâ carens dum breve tempus animus est.  
 Egone a meâ remota hæc ferar in nemora domo?  
 Patriâ, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero?  
 Abero foro, palæstrâ, stadio et gymnasiis?      60  
 Miser, ah miser, querendum est etiam atque  
     etiam, anime.

Quod enim genus figuræ est, ego non quod habuerim ?

Ego puber, ego adolescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,  
Ego gymnasi flos ; ego eram decus olei.

Mihi januæ frequentes, mihi limina tepida, 65

Mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat,  
Linquendum ubi esset orto mihi sole cubiculum.

Egone Deum ministra, et Cybeles famula ferar ?

Ego Mænas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero ?

Ego viridis algida Idæ nive amicta loca colam ? 70

Ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus,

Ubi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus ?

Jam jam dolet, quod egi, jam jamque pœnitet.

Roseis ut huic labellis palans sonitus abiit, 74

Geminas Deorum ad aures nova nuntia referens,

Ibi juncta juga resolvens Cybele leonibus,

Lævumque pecoris hostem stimulans, ita loquitur :

Agedum, inquit, age ferox, i : face ut hinc, furoribus,

Face ut hinc, furoris ictu, reditum in nemora ferat,

Mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit. 80

Age, cæde terga caudâ : tua verbera patere :

Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent :

Rutilam ferox torosâ cervice quate jubam.

Ait hæc minax Cybelle, religatque juga manu.

Ferus, ipse sese adhortans, rapidam incitat an-  
imum : 85

Vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.  
At ubi ultima albicantis loca litoris adiit,  
Tenerumque vidit Atyn prope marmora pelagi,  
Facit impetum. Ille demens fugit in nemora fera.  
Ibi semper omne vitæ spatium famula fuit. 90

Dea, magna Dea, Cybelle, Didymi Dea domina,  
Procul a meâ tuus sit furor omnis, hera, domo :  
Alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos.

## CARMEN XLII.

*Nuptiæ Pelei et Thetidos.*

Peliaco quondam prognatæ vertice pinus  
Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nâsse per undas  
Phasidos ad fluctus, et fines Æetæos ;  
Cum lecti juvenes, Argivæ roborâ pubis,  
Auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem, 5  
Ausi sunt vada salsa citâ decurrere puppi,  
Cœrula verrentes abiegnis æquora palmis ;  
Diva quibus, retinens in summis urbibus arces,  
Ipsa levi fecit volitantem flamine currum,  
Pinea conjungens inflexæ texta carinæ. 10  
Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten.

Quæ simul ac rostro ventosum proscidit æquor,  
 Tortaque remigio spumis incanduit urda ;  
 Emersère fêri candenti e gurgite vultus,  
 Æquoreæ monstrum Nereïdes admirantes ; 15  
 Illâque, haudque aliâ, viderunt luce marinas  
 Mortales oculi nudato corpore nymphas,  
 Nutricum tenus exstantes e gurgite cano.  
 Tum Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore : 19  
 Tum Thetis humanos non despexit hymenæos :  
 Tum Thetidi pater ipse jugandum Pelea sensit.  
 O nimis optato sæclorum tempore nati  
 Heroës, salvete, Deûm genus ! o bona mater !  
 Vos ego sæpe meo vos carmine compellabo.  
 Teque adeo eximie tædis felicibus aucte, 25  
 Thessaliæ columen, Peleu, quoi Jupiter ipse,  
 Ipse suos Divûm genitor concessit amores.  
 Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine ?  
 Tene suam Tethys concessit ducere neptem,  
 Oceanusque, mari totum qui amplectitur orbem ?  
 Quæ simul optatæ finito tempore luces 31  
 Advenêre, domum conventu tota frequentat  
 Thessalia : oppletur lætanti regia cœtu :  
 Dona ferunt : præ se declarant gaudia vultu.  
 Deseritur Scyros : linquunt Phthiotica Tempe,  
 Cranónisque domos, ac mœnia Larissæa : 36  
 Pharsaliam coëunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.

Rura cœlit nemo : mollescunt colla juvenis :  
 Non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris :  
 Non glebam pronò convellit vomere taurus : 40  
 Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram :  
 Squalida desertis robigo infertur aratris.

Ipsius at sedes (quâcumque opulenta recessit  
 Regia) fulgenti splendent auro, atque argento.  
 Candet ebur solis ; collucent pocula mensis : 45  
 Tota domus gaudet regali splendida gazâ.  
 Pulvinar vero Divæ geniale locatur  
 Sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum  
 Tincta tegit roseo conchylî purpura fuco.  
 Hæc vestis, priscis hominum variata figuris, 50  
 Heroum mirâ virtutes indicat arte.  
 Namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diæ  
 Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur  
 Indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores :  
 Necdum etiam sese, quæ visit, visere credit ; 55  
 Utpote fallaci quæ tum primum excita somno  
 Desertam in solâ miseram se cernit arenâ.  
 Immemor at juvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,  
 Irrita ventosæ linquens promissa procellæ :  
 Quem procul ex algâ mœstis Minois ocellis, 60  
 Saxeâ ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Eucæ,  
 Prospicit, et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,  
 Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,

Non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu,  
 Non tereti strophio luctantes vincita papillas ; 65  
 Omnia quæ, toto delapsa e corpore passim,  
 Ipsius ante pedes, fluctus salis alludebant.  
 Sed neque tum mitræ, neque tum fluitantis  
 amictûs

Illa vicem curans, toto ex te pectore, Theseu,  
 Toto animo, totâ pendebat perdita mente. 70  
 Ah misera! assiduis quam luctibus externavit  
 Spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas  
 Illâ tempestate, ferox quo tempore Theseus,  
 Egressus curvis e litoribus Piræei,  
 Attigit injusti regis Gortynia tecta. 75  
 Nam perhibent, olim, crudeli peste coactam  
 Androgeoneæ pœnas exsolvere cædis,  
 Electos juvenes simul, et decus innuptarum,  
 Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro :  
 Quis angusta malis cum mœnia vexarentur, 80  
 Ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis  
 Projicere optavit potius, quam talia Cretam  
 Funera Cecropiæ ne-funera portarentur.  
 Atque ita nave levi nitens ac lenibus auris,  
 Magnanimum ad Minoa venit, sedesque superbas.  
 Hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo 86  
 Regia, quam suaves expirans castus odores  
 Lectulus in molli complexu matris alebat ;

(Quales Eurotæ progignunt flumina myrtos,  
 Aurave distinctos educit verna colores) 90  
 Non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit  
 Lumina, quam cuncto concepit pectore flammam  
 Funditus, atque imis exarsit tota medullis.  
 Heu! misere exagitans immiti corde furores,  
 Sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia mis-  
 ces, 95  
 Quæque regis Golgos, quæque Idalium fron-  
 dosum,  
 Qualibus incensam jactâstis mente puellam  
 Fluctibus, in flavo sæpe hospite suspirantem!  
 Quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores!  
 Quantum sæpe magis fulgore expalluit auri! 100  
 Cum, sævum cupiens contra contendere mon-  
 strum,  
 Aut mortem oppeterit Theseus, aut præmia  
 laudis.  
 Non ingrata, tamen frustra, munuscula Divis  
 Promittens, tacito suspendit vota labello.  
 Nam, velut in summo quatientem brachia  
 Tauro 105  
 Quercum, aut conigeram sudanti corpore pinum,  
 Indomitus turbo, contorquens flamine robur,  
 Eruit; illa procul, radicibus exturbata,  
 Prona cadit, lateque et comminus obvia frangens;

Sic domito sævum prostravit corpore Theseus 110

Nequidquam vanis jactantem cornua ventis.

Inde pedem sospes multâ cum laude reflexit,

Errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo ;

Ne labyrinthis e flexibus egredientem

Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error. 115

Sed quid ego, a primo digressus carmine, plura

Commemorem? ut linquens genitoris filia vultum,

Ut consanguineæ complexum, ut denique matris,

[Quæ misera in natâ flevit deperdita,] læta

Omnibus his Thesei dulcem præoptârit amorem?

Aut ut vecta ratis spumosa ad litora Diæ? 121

Aut ut eam, tristi devinctam lumina somno,

Liquerit immemori discedens pectore conjux?

Sæpe illam perhibent ardenti corde furentem

Clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces, 125

Ac tum præruptos tristem conscendere montes,

Unde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet æstus ;

Tum tremuli salis adversas procurrere in undas,

Mollia nudatæ tollentem tegmina suræ ;

Atque hæc extremis mœstam dixisse querelis, 130

Frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem :

Siccine me, patriis avectam, perfide, ab oris,

Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?

Siccine, discedens, neglecto numine Divûm,

Immemor, ah! devota domum perjuriam portas? 135



Sæva quod horrebas prisci præcepta parentis ;  
 Attamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes, 160  
 Quæ tibi jucundo famularer serva labore,  
 Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis,  
 Purpureâve tuum consternens veste cubile.  
 Sed quid ego ignaris nequidquam conqueror  
 auris,

Externata malo, quæ, nullis sensibus auctæ, 165  
 Nec missas audire queunt, nec reddere voces ?  
 Ille autem prope jam mediis versatur in undis ;  
 Nec quisquam apparet vacuâ mortalis in algâ.  
 Sic, nimis insultans extremo tempore, sæva  
 Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus aures. 170

Jupiter omnipotens ! utinam ne tempore primo  
 Gnossia Cecropiæ tetigissent litora puppes ;  
 Indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro  
 Perfidus in Cretam religâsset navita funem ;  
 Nec malus hic, celans dulci crudelia formâ 175  
 Consilia, in nostris requiêsset sedibus hospes !  
 Nam quo me referam ? quali spe perdita nitar ?  
 [Idomeniosne] petam montes ? at, gurgite lato  
 Discernens, ponti truculentum dividit æquor.  
 An patris auxilium sperem ? quemne ipsa reliqui,  
 Respersum juvenem fraternâ cæde secuta ? 181  
 Conjugis an fido consoler memet amore ?  
 Quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos ?

Præterea litus, nullo sola insula tecto :  
 Neq̄ patet egressus, pelagi cingentibus undis. 185  
 Nulla fugæ ratio ; nulla spes : omnia muta,  
 Omnia sunt deserta : ostentant omnia letum.  
 Non tamen ante mihi languescunt lumina morte,  
 Nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus, 189  
 Quam justam a Divis exposcam prodita multam,  
 Cœlestûmque fidem postremâ comprecet horâ.  
 Quare, facta virûm multantes vindice pœnâ,  
 Eumenides, quibus anguineo redimita capillo  
 Frons expirantes præportat pectoris iras,  
 Huc huc adventate, meas audite querelas, 195  
 Quas ego (væ miseræ !) extremis proferre me-  
 dullis .

Cogor, inops, ardens, amenti cæca furore.  
 Quæ quoniam vere nascuntur pectore ab imo,  
 Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum :  
 Sed, quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit, 200  
 Tali mente, Deæ, funestet seque suosque.

Has postquam mœsto profudit pectore voces,  
 Supplicium sævis exposcens anxia factis ;  
 Annuit invicto Cœlestûm numine rector ; 204  
 Quo tunc et tellus, atque horrida contremuerunt  
 Æquora, concussitque micantia sidera mundus.  
 Ipse autem cæcâ mentem caligine Theseus  
 Consitus, oblito dimisit pectore cuncta,

Quæ mandata prius constanti mente tenebat :  
 Dulcia nec mœsto sustollens signa parenti, 210  
 Sospitem et ereptum se ostendit visere portum.  
 Namque ferunt, olim classi cum, mœnia Divæ  
 Linquentem, natum ventis concrederet Ægeus,  
 Talia complexum juveni mandata dedisse :

Nate, mihi longâ jucundior unice vitâ, 215  
 Nate, ego quem in dubios cogor dimittere casus,  
 Reddite in extremæ nuper mihi fine senectæ,  
 Quandoquidem fortuna mea, ac tua fervida virtus  
 Eripit invito mihi te, quoi languida nondum  
 Lumina sunt nati carâ saturata figurâ ; 220  
 Non ego te gaudens lætanti pectore mittam,  
 Nec te ferre sinam Fortunæ signa secundæ :  
 Sed primum multas expromam mente quere-  
 las,

Canitiem terrâ atque infuso pulvere fœdans :  
 Inde infecta vago suspendam lintea malo, 225  
 Nostros ut luctus, nostræque incendia mentis,  
 Carbasus obscurâ dicat ferrugine Ibera.  
 Quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Itoni,  
 (Quæ nostrum genus ac sedes defendere fretis  
 Annuit) ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram ; 230  
 Tum vero facito, ut memori tibi condita corde  
 Hæc vigeant mandata ; nec ulla oblitteret ætas :  
 Ut, simul ac nostros invisent lumina colles,

Funestam antennæ deponant undique vestem,  
 Candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes, 235  
 [Lucida quâ splendent summi carchesia mali :]  
 Quamprimum cernens ut lætâ gaudia mente  
 Agnoscam, cum te reducem ætas prospera sistet.

Hæc mandata prius constanti mente tenentem  
 Thesea, ceu pulsæ ventorum flamine nubes 240  
 Aërium nivei montis, liquêre, cacumen.

At pater, ut summâ prospectum ex arce petebat,  
 Anxia in assiduos absumens lumina fletus,  
 Cum primum inflati conspexit lintea veli,  
 Præcipitem sese scopulorum e vertice jecit, 245  
 Amissum credens immiti Thesea fato.

Sic, funesta domûs ingressus tecta paternâ  
 Morte, ferox Theseus, qualem Minoïdi luctum  
 Obtulerat, mente immemori talem ipse recepit.  
 Quæ tum prospectans cedentem mœsta cari-  
 nam, 250

Multiplies animo volvebat saucia curas.  
 At parte ex aliâ florens volitabat Iæcchus,  
 Cum thiaso Satyrorum, et Nysigenis Silenis,  
 Te quærens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore; 254  
 Qui tum alacres passim lymphatâ mente furebant,  
 Eucæ bacchantes, Eucæ, capita inflectentes.  
 Horum pars tectâ quatiebant cuspidè thyrsos ;  
 Pars e divulso raptabant membra juvenco ;

Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant ;  
 Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,      260  
 Orgia, quæ frustra cupiunt audire profani :  
 Plangebant alii proceris tympana palmis,  
 Aut tereti tenues tinnitus ære ciebant.  
 Multis raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos,  
 Barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu.      265  
     Talibus amplifice vestis decorata figuris  
 Pulvinar complexa suo velabat amictu.  
 Quæ postquam cupide spectando Thessala pubes  
 Expleta est, sanctis cœpit decedere Divis.  
 Hïc qualis flatu placidum mare matutino      270  
 Horrificans Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas,  
 Aurorâ exoriente, vagi sub lumina solis ;  
 Quæ tarde primum clementi flamine pulsæ  
 Procedunt, leni resonant plangore cachinni :  
 Post, vento crescente, magis magis increbre-  
     scunt,      275  
 Purpureâque procul nantes a luce refulgent :  
 Sic tum vestibuli linquentes regia tecta,  
 Ad se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.  
 Quorum post abitum, princeps e vertice Pelî  
 Advenit Chiron portans silvestria dona :      280  
 Nam quotcumque ferunt campi, quos Thessala  
     magnis  
 Montibus ora creat, quos propter fluminis undas

Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favonî,  
 Hos indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis,  
 Quis permulsa domus jucundo risit odore. 285

Confestim Peneos adest, viridantia Tempe,  
 Tempe, quæ silvæ cingunt superimpedentes,  
 Mnemonidum, linquens, doctis celebranda cho-  
 reis,

Non vacuus: namque ille tulit radicitus altas  
 Fagos, ac recto proceras stipite laurus, 290

Non sine nutanti platano, lentâque sorore  
 Flammati Phaëthontis, et aëriâ cupressu:

Hæc circum sedes late contexta locavit,  
 Vestibulum ut molli velatum fronde vireret.

Post hunc consequitur sollerti corde Prometheus,  
 Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia pœnæ; 296

Quam quondam, silici restrictus membra catenâ,  
 Persolvit, pendens e verticibus præruptis.

Inde pater Divûm, sanctâ cum conjuge, natisque  
 Advenit cælo, te solum, Phœbe, relinquens, 300

Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri:

Pelea nam, tecum pariter, soror adspersata est,  
 Nec Thetidis tædas voluit celebrare jugales.

Qui postquam niveos flexerunt sedibus artus,  
 Large multiplici constructæ sunt dapæ mensæ; 305

Cum iterea, infirmo quatientes corpora motu,  
 Veridicos Parcæ cœperunt edere cantus.

His corpus tremulum complectens undique quercus,

Candida purpureâ quam Tyro incinxerat orâ :

At roseo niveæ residebant vertice vittæ,

Æternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.

Læva colum molli lanâ retinebat amictum :

Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis

Formabat digitis ; tum prono in pollice torquens

Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum : 315

Atque ita decerpens æquabat semper opus dens ;

Laneaue aridulis hærebant morsa labellis,

Quæ prius in levi fuerant exstantia filo.

Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanæ

Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci. 320

Hæ tum clarisonâ pellentes vellera voce,

Talia divino fuderunt carmine fata,

Carmine, perfidiæ quod post nulla arguet ætas :

O decus eximium, magnis virtutibus augens,

Emathiæ tutamen opis, clarissime nato ! 325

Accipe, quod lætâ tibi pandunt luce sorores,

Veridicum oraclum : sed vos, quæ fata sequuntur,

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Adveniet tibi jam portans optata maritis

Hesperus : adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, 330

Quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore,

Languidulosque paret tecum conjungere somnos,

**Levia substernens robusto brachia collo.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Nulla domus tales unquam contexit amores : 335**

**Nullus amor tali conjunxit fœdere amantes,**

**Qualis adest Thetidi, qualis concordia Peleo.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,**

**Hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore, notus : 340**

**Qui, persæpe vago victor certamine cursûs,**

**Flammea prævertet celeris vestigia cervæ.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,**

**Cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine rivi ; 345**

**Troïcaque obsidens longinquo mœnia bello**

**Perjuri Pelopis vastabit tertius hæres.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Illius egregias virtutes, claraque facta,**

**Sæpe fatebuntur natorum in funere matres ; 350**

**Cum in cinerem canos solvent a vertice crines,**

**Putridaque infirmis variabunt pectora palmis.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Namque, velut densas prosternens cultor aris-  
tas,**

**Sole sub ardenti flaventia demetit arva, 355**

**Trojugenûm infesto prosternet corpora ferro.**

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

Testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,  
 Quæ passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto :  
 Quoqus iter cæsis angustans corporum acer-  
 vis, 360

Alta tepefaciet permixtâ flumina cæde.

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Denique testis erit morti quoque dedita præda,  
 Cum teres, excelso coacervatum aggere, bustum  
 Excipiet niveos percussæ virginis artus. 365

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Nam, simul ac fessis dederit fors copiam

Achivis

Urbis Dardaniæ Neptunia solvere vincla,  
 Alta Polyxeniâ madefient cæde sepulcra ;  
 Quæ, velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, 370  
 Projiciet truncum submisso poplite corpus.

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Quare agite, optatos animi conjungite amores ;  
 Accipiat conjux felici fœdere Divam :

Dedatur cupido jamdudum nupta marito. 375

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Non illam nutrix orienti luce revisens,  
 Hesterno collum poterit circumdare filo.

Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.

Anxia nec mater, discordis mœsta puellæ 380  
 Secubitu, caros mittet sperare nepotes.

**Currite, ducentes subtemina, currite, fusi.**

**Talia profantes quondam, felicia Pelei**

**Carmina divino cecinerunt omine Parcæ.**

**Præsentes namque ante domos invisere castas 385**

**Sæpius, et sese mortali ostendere cœtû,**

**Cœlicolæ, nondum spretâ pietate, solebant.**

**Sæpe pater Divûm templo in fulgente revisens,**

**Annua cum festis venissent sacra diebus,**

**Conspexit terrâ centum procurrere currus. 390**

**Sæpe vagus Liber Parnassi vertice summo**

**Thyadas effusis euantes crinibus egit :**

**Cum Delphi totâ certatim ex urbe ruentes**

**Acciperent læti Divum fumantibus aris.**

**Sæpe in letifero belli certamine Mavors, 395**

**Aut rapidi Tritonis hera, aut Rhamnusia virgo,**

**Armatas hominum est præsens hortata catervas.**

**Sed, postquam tellus scelere est imbuta nefando,**

**Justitiamque omnes cupidâ de mente fugârunt ;**

**Perfudêre manus fraterno sanguine fratres ; 400**

**Destitit extinctos natus lugere parentes ;**

**Optavit genitor primævi funera nati,**

**Liber ut innuptæ poteretur flore novercæ ;**

**Ignaro mater substernens se impia nato,**

**Impia non verita est Divos scelerare penates ; 405**

**Omnia fanda, nefanda, malo permixta furore,**

**Justificam nobis mentem avertêre Deorum.**

Quare nec tales dignantur visere cœtus,  
Nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.

### CARMEN XLIII.

#### *Ad Hortalum.*

Etsi me assiduo confectum cura dolore  
Sevocat a doctis, Hortale, virginibus;  
Nec potis est dulces Musarum expromere fetus  
Mens animi; tantis fluctuat ipsa malis;  
Namque mei nuper Lethæo gurgite fratris 5  
Pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem;  
Troïa Rhœteo quem subter litore tellus  
Ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.  
[Alloquar? audierone unquam tua facta loquen-  
tem?]  
Nunquam ego te, vitâ frater amabilior, 10  
Adspiciam posthac? At certe semper amabo;  
Semper mœsta tuâ carmina morte canam;  
Qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris  
Daulias, absumti fata gemens Ityli.  
Sed tamen in tantis mœroribus, Hortale, mitto 15  
Hæc expressa tibi carmina Battiadæ;  
Ne tua dicta vagis nequidquam credita ventis  
Effluxisse meo forte putes animo;

Ut missum sponsi furtivo munere malum  
 Procurrit casto virginis e gremio, 20  
 Quod, miseræ oblitæ molli sub veste locatum,  
 Dum adventu matris prosilit, excutitur ;  
 Atque illud prono præceps agitur decursu ;  
 Huic manat tristi conscius ore rubor.

## CARMEN XLIV.

*De Comâ Berenices.*

Omnia qui magni dispexit lumina mundi,  
 Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus ;  
 Flammeus ut rapidi solis nitor obscuretur ;  
 Ut cedant certis sidera temporibus ;  
 Ut Triviam furtim sub Latmia saxa relegans, 5  
 Dulcis amor gyro devocet aërio ;  
 Idem me ille Conon cælesti lumine vidit  
 E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem  
 Fulgentem clare : quam multis illa Deorum,  
 Levia protendens brachia, pollicita est ; 10  
 Quâ rex tempestate, novo auctus hymenæo,  
 Vastatum fines iverat Assyrios.

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

6 \*

Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? anne paren-  
tûm 15

Frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrymulis,  
Uberrim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?

Non, ita me Divi, vera gemunt, juerint.  
Id mea me multis docuit regina querelis,  
Invisente novo prælia torva viro. 20

Ut tu nunc orbum luxti deserta cubile,  
Et fratris cari flebile discidium!  
Quam penitus mœstas exedit cura medullas!  
Ut tibi nunc toto pectore sollicitæ  
Sensibus ereptis mens excidit! Atqui ego  
certe 25

Cognôram a parvâ virgine magnanimam.  
Anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adept-  
ta es

Conjugium, quod non fortior ausit alis?  
Sed tum, mœsta virum mittens, quæ verba locu-  
ta es!

Jupiter! ut trîsti lumina sæpe manu! 30  
Quis te mutavit tantus Deus? an quod amantes  
Non longe a caro corpore abesse volunt?  
Atque ibi me cunctis pro dulci conjugè Divis,  
Non sine taurino sanguine, pollicita es, 34  
Si reditum tetulisset is haud in tempore longo, et  
Captam Asiam Ægypti finibus adjiceret.



Fixa corona foret ; sed nos quoque fulgeremus  
Devotæ flavi verticis exuviæ.

Uvidulam a fletu, cedentem ad templa Deûm, me  
Sidus in antiquis Diva novum posuit.

Virginis et sævi contingens namque Leonis 65  
Lumina, Callisto juncta Lycaoniæ

Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten,  
Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano.

Sed, quamquam me nocte premunt vestigia Di-  
vûm,

Luce autem canæ Tethyi restitutor ; 70

(Pace tuâ fari hæc liceat, Rhamnusia virgo ;

Namque ego non ullo vera timore tegam ;

Non, si me infestis discerpant sidera dictis,

Condita quin veri pectoris evolüam)

Non his tam lætor rebus, quam me abfore sem-  
per, 75

Abfore me a dominæ vertice, discrucior :

Quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit, omnibus  
[explens]

Unguentis, unâ millia multa bibi.

Nunc vos, optato quas junxit lumine tæda,

Non prius unanimis corpora conjugibus 80

Tradite, nudantes rejectâ veste papillas,

Quam jucunda mihi munera libet onyx ;

Vester onyx, casto petitis quæ jura cubili.

Sed, quæ se impuro dedit adulterio,  
 Illius, ah ! mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis : 85  
 Namque ego ab indignis præmia nulla peto.  
 Sic magis, o nuptæ, semper concordia vestras,  
 Semper amor sedes incolat assiduus.  
 Tu vero, regina, tuens cum sidera, Divam  
 Placabis festis luminibus Venerem 90  
 Sanguinis expertem, non votis esse tuam me,  
 Sed potius largis effice muneribus.  
 Sidera cur retinent ? utinam coma regia fiam :  
 Proximus Hydrochœi fulguret Oarion.

## CARMEN XLV.

*Ad Manlium.*

Quod mihi, fortunâ casuque oppressus acerbo,  
 Conscriptum hoc lacrymis mittis epistolium,  
 Naufragum ut ejectum spumantibus æquoris un-  
 dis  
 Sublevem, et a mortis limine restituum ;  
 Quem neque sancta Venus molli requiescere  
 somno 5  
 Desertum in lecto cælibe perpetitur ;  
 Nec veterum dulci scriptorum carmine Musæ  
 Oblectant, cum mens anxia pervigilat :

Id gratum est mihi, me quoniam tibi ducis ami-  
cum,

Muneraque et Musarum hinc petis et Ven-  
eris. 10

Sed tibi ne mea sint ignota incommoda, Manli,

Neu me odisse putes hospitis officium ;  
Accipe, quîs merser fortunæ fluctibus ipse,  
Ne amplius a misero dona beata petas.

Tempore quo primum vestis mihi tradita pura est,  
Jucundum cum ætas florida ver ageret, 16

Multa satis lusi : non est Dea nescia nostri,  
Quæ dulcem curis miscet amaritiem.

Sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi mors  
Abstulit. O misero frater ademte mihi ! 20

Tu mea, tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater :

Tecum unâ tota est nostra sepulta domus :  
Omnia tecum unâ perierunt gaudia nostra,  
Quæ tuus in vitâ dulcis alebat amor.

Quojus ego interitu totâ de mente fugavi 25  
Hæc studia, atque omnes delicias animi.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ignosces igitur, si, quæ mihi luctus ademit,

Hæc tibi non tribuo munera, cum nequeo. 30  
Nam, quod scriptorum non magna est copia  
apud me;

Hoc fit, quod Romæ vivimus : illa domus ;  
 Illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur ætas :  
 Huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur.  
 Quod cum ita sit, nolim statuas, nos mente ma-  
 lignâ 35

Id facere, aut animo non satis ingenuo,  
 Quod tibi uon utriusque petiti copia facta est :  
 Ultro ego deferrem, copia siqua foret.  
 Non possum reticere, Deæ, quâ Manlius in re  
 Juerit, aut quantis juerit officiis ; 40

Ne fugiens sæclis obliuiscntibus ætas  
 Illius hoc cæcâ nocte tegat studium.  
 Sed dicam vobis. Vos porro dicite multis  
 Millibus, et facite hæc charta loquatur anus.  
 \* \* \* \* \* 45

Notescatque magis mortuus, atque magis ;  
 Ne tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam,  
 Deserto in Manlî nomine opus faciat.  
 Nam, mihi quam dederit duplex Amathusia cu-  
 ram,

Scitis, et in quo me corruerit genere. 50  
 Cum tantum arderem, quantum Trinacria rupes,  
 Lymphaque in Cætæis Malia Thermopylis ;  
 Mæsta neque assiduo tabescere lumina fletu  
 Cessarent, tristisque imbre madere genæ ;  
 Qualis in aërii pellucens vertice montis 55

Rivus muscoso prosilit e lapide ;  
 Qui, cum de pronâ præceps est valle volutus,  
 Per medium densi transit iter populi,  
 Dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen,  
 Cum gravis exustos æstus hiulcat agros : 60  
 Ac veluti nigro jactatis turbine nautis  
 Lenius adspirans aura secunda venit,  
 Jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris, imploratâ :  
 Tale fuit nobis Manlius auxilium.  
 Is clausum lato patefecit limite campum, 65  
 Isque domum nobis, isque dedit dominam,  
 Ad quam communes exerceremus amores,  
 Quo mea se molli candida Diva pede  
 Intulit, et trito fulgentem in limine plantam  
 Innixa, argutâ constitit in soleâ : 70  
 Conjugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore,  
 Protesilaëam Laodamia domum  
 Inceptam frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro  
 Hostia cœlestes pacificâsset heros.  
 Nil mihi tam valde placeat, Rhamnusia virgo, 75  
 Quod temere invitis suscipiatur heris.  
 Quam jejuna pium desideret ara cruorem,  
 Docta est amisso Laodamia viro ;  
 Conjugis ante coacta novi dimittere collum,  
 Quam veniens una atque altera rursus  
 hiems 80

Noctibus in longis avidum saturâsset amorem,  
 Posset ut abrupto vivere conjugio ;  
 Quod scibant Parcæ non longo tempore abesse,  
 Si miles muros îsset ad Iliacos.  
 Nam tum Helenæ raptu primores Argivorum 85  
 Cœperat ad sese Troja ciere viros :  
 Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europæ Asi-  
 æque,  
 Troja virûm et virtutum omnium acerba  
 cinis ;  
 Quæ nempe et nostro letum miserabile fratri  
 Attulit : hei misero frater adempte mihi ! 90  
 Hei misero fratri jucundum lumen ademptum !  
 Tecum unâ tota est nostra sepulta domus :  
 Omnia tecum unâ perierunt gaudia nostra,  
 Quæ tuus in vitâ dulcis alebat amor :  
 Quem nunc tam longe, non inter nota sepulcra, 95  
 Nec prope cognatos compositum cineres,  
 Sed Trojâ obscænâ, Trojâ infelice sepultum,  
 Detinet extremo terra aliena solo :  
 Ad quam tum properans fertur simul undique  
 pubes  
 Græca penetrales deseruisse focos ; 100  
 Ne Paris abductâ gavisus libera mœchâ  
 Otia pacato degeret in thalamo.  
 Quo tibi tum casu, pulcherrima Laodamia,

Ereptum est vitâ dulcius atque animâ  
 Conjugium ; tanto te absorbens vortice amoris 105  
 Æstus in abruptum detulerat barathrum ;  
 Quale ferunt Graii Pheneum prope Cylleneum  
 Siccare emulsâ pingue palude solum ;  
 Quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis  
 Audit falsiparens Amphitryoniades, 110  
 Tempore quo certâ Stymphalia monstra sagittâ  
 Perculit, imperio deterioris heri ;  
 Pluribus ut cœli tereretur janua Divis,  
 Hebe nec longâ virginitate foret.  
 Sed tuus altus amor barathro fuit altior illo, 115  
 Qui tunc indomitam ferre jugum docuit.  
 Nam neque tam carum confecto ætate parenti  
 Una caput seri nata nepotis alit :  
 Qui, cum divitiis vix tandem inventus avitis  
 Nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, 120  
 Impia derisi gentilis gaudia tollens,  
 Suscitât a cano volturnum capite.  
 Nec tantum niveo gavisâ est ulla columbo  
 Compar, quæ multo dicitur improbius  
 Oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro ; 125  
 Quamquam præcipue multivola est mulier,  
 Sed tu horum magnos vicisti sola furores,  
 Ut semel es flavo conciliata viro ;  
 Aut nihil, aut paulo quoi tum concedere digna,

Lux mea se nostrum contulit in gremium. 130  
 Quam circumcursans hinc illinc sæpe Cupido  
 Fulgebat crocinâ candidus in tunicâ.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hoc tibi, quod potui, confectum carmine munus  
 Pro multis, Manli, redditur officiis,  
 Ne vostrum scabrâ tangat robigine nomen 150  
 Hæc atque illa dies, atque alia, atque alia.  
 Huc addent Divi quam plurima, quæ Themis olim  
 Antiquis solita est munera ferre piis.  
 Sitis felices et tu simul et tua vita,  
 Et domus ipsa, in quâ lusimus, et domina : 155  
 [Et qui principio nobis te tradidit, a quo  
 Sunt primo nobis omnia nata bona ;]  
 Et longe ante omnes, mihi quæ me carior ipso  
 est,  
 Lux mea ; quâ vivâ vivere dulce mihi est. 160

## CARMEN XLVI.

### *De Inconstantia feminei Amoris.*

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle,  
 Quam mihi ; non si se Jupiter ipse petat.  
 Dicit : sed, mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,  
 In vento et rapidâ scribere oportet aquâ.

## CARMEN XLVII.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Dicebas quondam, solum te nôsse Catullum,  
 Lesbia ; nec, præ me, velle tenere Jovem.  
 Dilexi tum te, non tantum ut volgus amicam,  
 Sed pater ut natos diligit et generos.  
 Nunc te cognovi. Quare, etsi impensius uror, 5  
 Multo mî tamen es vilior et levior.  
 Quî potis est ? inquis. Quod amantem injuria  
 talis  
 Cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

## CARMEN XLVIII.

*In Ingratum.*

Desine de quoquam quidquam bene velle mereri,  
 Aut aliquem fieri posse putare pium.  
 Omnia sunt ingrata : nihil fecisse benigne est :  
 Immo etiam tædet, tædet obestque magis ;  
 Ut mihi, quem nemo gravius nec acerbius ur-  
 get, 5  
 Quam modo qui me unum atque unicum  
 amicum habuit.

## CARMEN XLIX.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam  
 Vere, quantum a me, Lesbia, amata, mea, es.  
 Nulla fides ullo fuit unquam fœdere tanta,  
 Quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta meâ est.  
 Nunc est mens adducta tuâ, mea Lesbia, cul-  
 pâ, 5  
 Atque ita se officio perdidit ipsa pio,  
 Ut jam nec bene velle queam tibi, si optima fias,  
 Nec desistere amare, omnia si facias.

## CARMEN L.

*Ad se ipsum.*

Siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas  
 Est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,  
 Nec sanctam violâsse fidem, nec fœdere in ullo  
 Divûm ad fallendos numine abusum homines;  
 Multa parata manent in longâ ætate, Catulle, 5  
 Ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.  
 Nam, quæcumque homines bene quoiquam aut  
 dicere possunt,

Aut facere, hæc a te dictaque factaque sunt ;  
Omnia quæ ingratae perierunt credita menti.

Quare jam te cur amplius excrucies ? 10

Quin te animo obfirmas, teque istinc usque re-  
ducis,

Et, Dîs invitis, desinis esse miser ?

Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem :

Difficile est : verum hoc quâlibet efficias.

Una salus hæc est : hoc est tibi pervincendum. 15

Hoc facies, sive id non pote, sive pote.

O Dî, si vostrum est misereri, aut siquibus un-  
quam

Extremâ jam ipsâ in morte tulistis opem ;

Me miserum adspicite ; et, si vitam puriter egi,

Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, 20

Quæ mihi subrepens imos, ut torpor, in artus,

Expulit ex omni pectore lætities.

Non jam illud quæro, contra ut me diligat illa,

Aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit :

Ipse valere opto, et tetrum hunc deponere mor-  
bum. 25

O Dî, reddite mî hoc pro pietate meâ.

## CARMEN LI.

*Ad Rufum.*

Rufe, mihi frustra ac nequidquam credite amice ;  
 Frustra ? immo magno cum pretio atque malo ;  
 Siccine subrepsti mî, atque, intestina perurens,  
 Mî misero eripuisti omnia nostra bona ?  
 Eripuisti. Heu ! heu nostræ crudele venenum 5  
 Vitæ ! heu ! heu nostræ pestis amicitia !

## CARMEN LII.

*In Lesbium.*

Lesbius est pulcher : quidni ? quem Lesbia  
 malit,  
 Quam te cum totâ gente, Catulle, tuâ.  
 Sed tamen hic pulcher vendat cum gente Catul-  
 lum,  
 Si tria notorum suavia reppererit.

## CARMEN LIII.

*Ad Juventium.*

Nemone in tanto potuit populo esse, Juventi,  
 Bellus homo, quem tu diligere inciperes,

Præterquam iste tuus moribundâ a sede Pisauri  
 Hospes, inauratâ pallidior statuâ ?  
 Qui tibi nunc cordi est ; quem tu præponere  
 nobis 5  
 Audes. Ah ! nescis, quod facinus facias.

## CARMEN LIV.

*Ad Quintium.*

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

## CARMEN LV.

*De Arrio.*

*Chommoda* dicebat, si quando commoda vellet  
 Dicere, et *hinsidias* Arrius insidias ;  
 Et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum,  
 Cum, quantum poterat, dixerat *hinsidias*.  
 Credo, sic mater, sic Liber avunculus ejus, 5  
 Sic maternus avus dixerit, atque avia.  
 Hoc misso in Syriam, requiêrant omnibus aures ;

Audibant eadem hæc leniter et leviter ;  
 Nec sibi postilla metuebant talia verba,  
 Cum subito affertur nuntius horribilis, 10  
 Iönios fluctus, postquam illuc Arrius îsset,  
 Jam non Iönios esse, sed *Hionios*.

## CARMEN LVI.

*De Amore suo.*

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.  
 Nescio : sed fieri sentio, et excrucior.

## CARMEN LVII.

*De Quintiâ et Lesbiâ.*

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

## CARMEN LVIII.

*De Lesbiâ.*

Lesbia mî dicit semper male, nec tacet unquam  
 De me : Lesbia me, dispeream, nisi amat.  
 Quo signo ? quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi  
 Assidue : verum dispeream, nisi amo.

## CARMEN LIX.

*In Cæsarem.*

Nil nimium studeo, Cæsar, tibi velle placere,  
 Nec scire, utrum sis albus an ater homo.

## CARMEN LX.

*De Smyrnâ Cinnæ Poëtæ.*

“Smyrna” mei Cinnæ nonam post denique  
 messem,  
 Quam cœpta est, nonamque edita post hiemem ;  
 Millia cum interea quingenta Hortensius uno

\* \* \* \* \*

Smyrna cavas Atacis penitus mittetur ad un-  
das; 5

Smyrnam incana diu sæcula pervolüent.

At Volusî annales [Paduam morientur ad ipsam,]

Et laxas scombris sæpe dabunt tunicas.

Parva mei mihi sunt cordi monimenta [laboris ;]

At populus tumido gaudeat Antimacho. 10

### CARMEN LXI.

*Ad Calvum, de Quintiliâ.*

Si quidquam mutis gratum acceptumque sepulcris

Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,

Quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores,

Atque olim amissas flemus amicitias ;

Certe non tanto mors immatura dolori est 5

Quintiliæ, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

### CARMEN LXII.

*Inferiæ ad Fratris Tumulum.*

Multas per gentes et multa per æquora vectus,

Adveni has miseram, frater, ad inferias,

Ut te postremo donarem munere mortis,  
 Et mutum nequidquam alloquerer cinerem ;  
 Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum, 5  
 Heu, miser indignæ frater adempte mihi !  
 Nunc tamen interea prisco quæ more parentum  
 Tradita sunt tristes munera ad inferias,  
 Accipe, fraterno multum manantia fletu :  
 Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale. 10

## CARMEN LXIII.

*Ad Cornelium.*

Si quidquam tacito commissum est fido ab amico,  
 Quojus sit penitus nota fides animi ;  
 Me unum esse invenies illorum jure sacratum,  
 Corneli, et factum me esse puta Harpocratem.

## CARMEN LXIV.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Si quidquam cupidoque optantique obtigit un-  
 quam, et  
 Insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie :  
 Quare hoc est gratum, nobis quoque carius auro,  
 Quod te restituis, Lesbia, mihi cupido.

Restituis cupido, atque insperanti ipsa refers te 5  
 Nobis. O lucem candidiore notâ !  
 Quis me uno vivit felicior ? aut magis hac quid  
 Optandum vitâ dicere quis poterit ?

## CARMEN LXV.

*In Cominium.*

Si, Comini, populi arbitrio tua cana senectus  
 Spurcata impuris moribus intreat ;  
 Non equidem dubito, quin primum inimica bo-  
 norum  
 Lingua exsecta avido sit data volturio ;  
 Effossos oculos voret atro gutture corvus, 5  
 Intestina canes, cætera membra lupi.

## CARMEN LXVI.

*Ad Lesbiam.*

Jucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem  
 Hunc nostrum inter nos, perpetuumque fore.  
 Dî magni, facite, ut vere promittere possit ;  
 Atque id sincere dicat, et ex animo ;

Ut liceat nobis totâ producere vitâ 5  
 Æternum hoc sanctæ fœdus amicitiae.

## CARMEN LXVII.

*Ad Gellium.*

Sæpe tibi studioso animo venanda requirens  
 Carmina uti possem mittere Battiadæ,  
 Quis te lenirem nobis, neu conarere  
 Infestum telis icere, musca, caput ;  
 Hunc video mihi nunc frustra sumtum esse la-  
 bore, 5  
 Gelli, nec nostras hinc valuisse preces.  
 Contra, nos tela ista tua evitamus amictu :  
 At, fixus nostris, tu dabi' supplicium.

## NOTES.

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### CARMEN I.

#### *To Cornelius Nepos.*

CATULLUS in these verses dedicates his volume of poems to Corn. Nepos, on account of the interest he had shown, in what Catullus modestly calls "his trifles," and the commendations he had bestowed upon them, in the midst of his own learned and laborious occupations.

1. *Quoi*] i. q. *cui*.

6. *Omne . . . chartis*] a general history in three volumes.

9. *patrona Virgo*] 'Minerva,' the patroness of wits. Voss reads *patroa*, meaning Vesta, to whom the first fruits were offered. Vide Ovid *Fasti*, 6, 304.

### CARMEN II.

#### *To the Sparrow of Lesbia.*

Catullus mentions the various endearments and

sports with her favorite bird, with which Lesbia was wont to amuse herself, and soothe the ardor of her passion; and the delight with which he could indulge the same playful fondness. The lady whom he so often addresses under the name of Lesbia, was named Clodia, the sister, it is supposed, of the infamous Clodius.

7, 8.] In these verses I have followed the reading of Voss, who gives this explanation; "*credo te ó passer, nescio quid carum joculari cum meo desiderio nitenti i. e. cum puella mea, et similiter credo te solatiolum esse sui doloris, ut gravis ejus ardor acquiescat.*" Sillig reads,

*Et solatiolum sui doloris*

*Credo, ut, quum gravis acquiescet ardor*

*Tecum ludere sicut ipsa possem, &c.*

making *solatiolum* and *carum quid* accusatives dependent on *joculari*, and introducing the apodosis of the sentence with *ut quum*; *ut* for *utinam*.

11. *puellæ*] Atalanta, vide Ovid Met. Lib. 10.

### CARMEN III.

*A lament on the death of the Sparrow.*

2. *quantum . . hominum*] conf. Carmen ii. v. 7.

10. *pipilabat*] i. q. *pipiabat*.

## CARMEN IV.

*The Dedication of the Barque.*

The barque of Catullus which had borne him safely through the stormy and perilous seas from Pontus, and was now gratefully consecrated to the sailor's gods, recounts its own history and its own praises. The poet points out (*quem videtis*) the offering to his friends, as they pass by the Temple where it is hung.

1. *Phaselus*] Græce Φάσηλος a bean, a long, slender kind of vessel, distinguished by the form of its prow, which was long and extended obliquely over the water, now and for a long time in common use in the Mediterranean.

3, 4. *Neque . . . Nequisse*] Two negatives, 'to have been able.'

13. *Amastri*] 'Amastris,' now Famastro, a city of Paphlagonia. *Cytore*] Virgil, 2d Georgic, 437.

18. *impotentia*] without self-control, i. e. 'raging.' So Carmen 25, v. 12. *impotente amore*.

22. *litoralibus Diis*] No particular class of deities is designated by the epithet *litorales*. Temples were erected on many shores, and promontories dedicated to various divinities, towards which the mariner offered his prayer, and where he paid his vows. *Neque ulla vota*] Because of the entire security the sailors felt in the excellence of their vessel. Vows were made only in the apprehension of extreme danger.

24. *Novissimo*] 'farthest,' in compliance with a notion of the early Greeks, who supposed Colchis to be the eastern limit of the world. Vide Ovid *Trist.* 3, 13, 27; so *Carm.* 38, v. 4. *casu novissimo*, 'the last (farthest) extremity of distress;' *novissimum agmen*, 'the rear.' Livy, *Lib.* 21, 35. *lacum*] The Benacus, near which was Sirmio, the residence of Catullus. Vide notes to *Carm.* 23.

## CARMEN V.

*To Lesbia.*

A graceful expression of a genuine Anacreontic sentiment, persuading her to indulge the delights of mutual affection, by urging the shortness of life, and the everlasting sleep which follows.

11. *ne sciamus*] That we may begin a new series.

13. *cum sciat*] He fears the fascination of some looker on. But no witness could harm them, unless he knew the name or the number of the thing to become the subject of his enchantments.

## CARMEN VI.

*To Lesbia.*

A reply to Lesbia's question, how many kisses would satisfy his love.

4. *Laserpiciferis*] 'producing' benzoin, a plant much used for medicinal purposes. The best was produced in Cyrenaica. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xix. 15.

5. *æstuosi*] from the great heat of the surrounding region ; or perhaps from a spring there of a peculiar and changeable temperature.—Arrian Exped. Alex. Lib. 3, Sec. 4.

6. *Batti*] The first of that name, who emigrated from Theræ, and founded the royal family of the Battiadæ. Herodotus, Lib. 4, Sec. 150—159.

9. *basia basiare*] The verb beside its direct object takes the accusative of a word of the same meaning. This construction is more common among the Greeks, whom Catullus affects.

#### CARMEN VII.

To Verannius, on his return from Spain. Compare Horace, Carm. Lib. 1, 36.

2. *mihi*] *dativus commodi*, 'in worth to me,' 'in my estimation.'

#### CARMEN VIII.

##### *The Mistress of Varrus.*

Varrus, a friend of Catullus, finding him one day sauntering in the forum, invited him to visit his mistress. Among various topics of conversation, they spoke of Bithynia, where Catullus had recently served under Memmius. The natural inquiry being started, how far he had enriched himself there, he answered evasively, blaming the avarice of the

prætors who governed the province; yet unwilling to appear to the lady entirely unsuccessful, he tells her that he had brought home half a dozen litter bearers. The wanton desires to borrow them, when the poet is compelled to get off with a lame and confused apology.

1. *Varri*] Vulpius, Turnebus and some others read *Varus*, and suppose the person here mentioned, to be Alphenus Varus, one of the most subtle and distinguished lawyers of his times—the same to whom *Carm.* xxii. was addressed. Vide Horace *Sat.* 3. *Lib.* 3. v. 130.

2. *ad s. a. visum*] the same as *visum suos amores*. Thus Terence *Hecyra*, Act 1. Scene 2. v. 189, has a similar construction, "*nostra (domina) it visere ad eam.*" So Plautus *Bacch.* Act 3. Sc. 5. "*Ibo et visam huc ad eum.*"

4. *Non illepidum*] 'not ungenteel.'

10. *prætoribus*] The same province was sometimes occupied by more than one prætor at once; or the reference may be to successive prætors.

12. *irrumator*] 'avaricious.'

13. *nec faceret pili*] 'valued not a hair.' Conf. *Carm.* xii. v. 17.

14. *illic natum*] 'what is said to have originated there.' Cicero in *Verrem*, says "*Nam ut mos fuit Bithyniæ regibus lectica octophoræ ferebatur.*"

Verses 21, 22 and 23, are to be understood as a parenthesis, introduced to inform those to whom he

is relating the adventure. "*Conversus ad lectores.*"  
Vulp.

22. *grabati*] 'a small bed carried from place to place.' From the Greek *κραββατον*, derived according to Voss, from *επι το κρατα βαίνειν*, quasi *κραββατον*.

26. *ad Serapin*] The temple of Serapis was without the city, and was frequented for licentious purposes, and also for obtaining dreams there, which it was thought would aid in the recovery of health.

27—30.] These verses contain a strongly marked anacoluthon, the hesitating and broken confession of one detected in falsehood. The passage may be thus constructed, *Caius Cinna est meus sodalis; is sibi paravit istud quod modo dixeram me habere, fugit me ratio. f. m. r.* 'I forgot myself.'

34. *negligentem*] scil. of his words.

## CARMEN IX.

### *To Asinius.*

Catullus sends this poem to Marrucinus Asinius, who in the freedom and carelessness of "mirth and wine," had secreted some foreign napkins, which he valued highly as memorials of absent friends; and threatens a poet's vengeance.

3.] Thefts of this kind were not infrequent. Conf. Carm. xix. v. 6. Martial Ep. 59. Lib. 8.

12. *æstimatione*] 'value.'

14. *Setaba*] Setabis was a town of Spain, on the river Sucro, famous for its very fine linen.

### CARMEN X.

#### *To Fabullus.*

Our poet in his poverty does not forget, or the less relish the delights of social and festive enjoyment, and alleging the leanness of his larder, invites Fabullus to bring with him the means and accompaniments of his own supper; offering only his own affection, or if they should be preferred, odors which the goddess of Love had bestowed on his mistress.

### CARMEN XI.

#### *To Licinius Calvus.*

A jocose rebuke to his friend Licinius, who on the Saturnalia, had sent him a vile poem, which he had received from one of his clients.

2. *munere isto*] 'for that present.'

3. *odio Vatiniانو*] 'with the hatred of Vatinius.' Calvus had incurred the bitter enmity of Vatinius, by urging with great eloquence an accusation against him, of bribery. But see Lempriere's Class. Dict.

8. *reperitum*] 'far-fetched,' or with Docring, "composed with much labor, in a new style."

9. *Sulla*] The individual here mentioned is supposed to have been a pedantic grammarian, the freedman of Sylla, who, as was often the case, took the name of his master.

11. *labores*] professional 'labors' in behalf of Sulla.

17. *si illuxerit*] 'when day shall have dawned.'

18. *Cæsios, Aquinios*] sorry poets.

19. *Suffenum*] a conceited verse maker. Conf. Carm. xvi.

## CARMEN XII.

Catullus seems to have taken a violent dislike to a fellow townsman, whose jealousy was not so easily excited as his own, and whose complacent or heedless allowance of the sports and caprices of his wife, was intolerable to the hasty temper of the poet. He addresses the colony, offering his good wishes in the matter of a new bridge, which the residents very much desired, and asking in return, that the fellow who could so neglect his own interests, might be flung from it into the deepest and blackest mud beneath.

1. *Colonia*] Scaliger and Voss suppose that the place here mentioned was Novum Comum, a colony recently planted by Julius Cæsar. *ludere*] Certain contests, as boxing, were sometimes exhibited on bridges.

3. *asculis*] i. q. *assiculis*, 'slender beams.'

6.] 'On which (so good that) their sacred rites may be performed by the morris dancers.'

10. *ut*] i. q. *ubi*.

14. *cum*] i. q. *etsi*. *flore*] the greenness of her youth, as liable to errors; and also contrasted with the advanced age of her husband.

17. *uni*] for *unius*, as sometimes *toti* for *totius*, *alii modi* for *alius modi*.

18. *alnus . . . suppernata*] 'the alder hewn beneath,' i. e. a boat. *suppernata* is commonly written *subpernata*.

19. *Liguri*] 'of a Ligurian.' Liguria was noted for ship and boat timber.

20. *Tantumdem*] 'Just as much.'

22. *Nunc*] Sillig reads *hunc*. "*Hic is est, quem nolo*." Better, for the notion of time is impertinent here, and *nunc* is never used, I believe, to denote sequence. *Hunc eum* is analagous to the common *hic ille*.

### CARMEN XIII.

The dedication of a grove to Priapus, composed, probably during the poet's residence in Bithynia.

1. *dedico*] 'I devote.' *consecroque*] "I dedicate with solemn rites." "*Consecrare* has a more religious cast than *dedicare*." Dumesnil.

2. *Lampsaci*] Priapus was born at Lampsacus.

4. *ostreosior*] So Virgil George, l. v. 207, *ostriferi fauces Abydi*.

## CARMEN XIV.

An image of Priapus standing in a garden, addresses some mischievous boys, who were disposed to plunder on the grounds, mentions the various gifts and observances, by which the owner had sought to secure his favor, with his own duty of watchfulness, and points out to their rapacity, a richer vineyard and a more negligent Priapus.

This poem and the next, may be considered a *locus classicus* on the worship of Priapus. There are few passages, if any, in the whole of Latin literature, which more fully and strikingly evince, what we find it very difficult to comprehend, the earnest sincerity of the rustic worshipper. One can hardly rise from this truly poetical picture of the poor husbandman and his son in their devout offerings, without feeling that though the philosopher might despise, and the cultivated poet sneer or ridicule, yet they were influenced by a real faith in the power, and a real hope of the favor of the Deity they served.

4. *Nutrivi*] i. q. *auxi. ut*] with the force of *utpote*, 'because,' introducing the reason of the preceding sentence. *beata*] belongs to *quercus*, i. e.

Priapus. "*Auxi illam villam quia quotidie muneribus et honoribus large afficior.*" *Nam hujus villæ etc. Silig.*

10. *ponitur*] 'is offered.'

15. *sed tacebitis*] Why silent? The common answer, that the fruits of the earth only were presented to Priapus, is hardly satisfactory, as probably in the time of Catullus, certainly soon after, sacrifices of blood were made to him. More likely, because they were offered only in the fouler mysteries, which the darkness of midnight concealed from the moral and severe, and which, therefore, he would not have disclosed.

#### CARMEN XVI.

A satire upon Suffenus, a man of some pretensions to gentility, but a vile, voluminous and conceited poet. The piece naturally concludes with a reflection on the blindness of men to their own failings, and their tendency to mistake their own powers.

1. *probe nōsti*] simply 'well known.'

5. *palimpsesto*] a material used for the first draught of a work, from which it might be easily erased.

6. *relata*] 'written out.' Carey suggests the meaning "scored, blotted with corrections."

7. *umbilici*] The *umbilicus* was of two kinds: in cylindrical volumes, the inner edge of the roll, which was usually attached to a slender rod; and in books made of two tables or pages, as those used for memoranda, a small button in the middle of each, to prevent their touching when closed, and obliterating the impression on the wax.

*lora*] The Romans attached to the outer edge of the volume, a strip of parchment, wide enough to fold around and enclose the whole. They were used for protection, and for ornament, and painted of various colors, here red.

8. *directa*] 'ruled.'

11. *abhorret*] scil. *a se ipso. mutat*] is often used passively.

12. *scurra*] 'a witling.'

14. *inficeto*] commonly written *infaceto*.

15. *Simul*] more frequently in prose we find *simul ac*. Horace uses *Simul*, Carm. Lib. 1. 12. v. 27. Catullus also, Carm. 35. v. 6. and 42. vs. 31. 12. 86. 147.

21. *manticæ*]

"*Peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas,  
Propriis repletam vitiis post terga dedit.*"

Phaedrus. 4, 9,

## CARMEN XVII.

*To Furius.*

A piece of severe satire upon Furius, whom he ironically congratulates on the conveniences of his extreme poverty, and the stinginess of his parents.

## CARMEN XVIII.

*To the young Juventius.*

Catullus represents to Juventius, the low estate of one who sought to win his affection, as a sufficient dissuasive, whatever other merits he might possess.

1. *Juventiorum*] 'of the Juventii,' a family of considerable distinction at Rome.

4. *mihî*] in passages like this, has commonly been treated as an expletive. It may be better to consider it as expressing the remote object of the verb, and indicating more strongly than *mallem* would do without it, the personal interest of the writer. Conf. Carm. 7. v. 2. and see Buttman's larger Greek Grammar, Sec. 133, note 4. Voss conjectures *Mida*, and makes the sense of the line, that 'he would prefer that Juventius should bestow the wealth of Midas on his wooer.'

9. *hæc*] 'his condition and my wishes.' *elevaque*] 'undervalue.'

## CARMEN XIX.

*To Thallus.*

Catullus with great severity and even coarseness, scolds and threatens Thallus, who had carried off and exhibited as his own, some articles belonging to him. This piece presents him in no very amiable light, yielding to violent passion, and descending to abusive language, on, to say the least, an unsuitable occasion. Such methods of gratifying ill-will, or revenging an affront, were not very uncommon in this age of Rome, and English literature, even is not wholly without examples. Catullus in these verses, has exhausted all the power of diminutives to abuse and degrade his enemy.

2. *oricillâ*] i. q. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*.

4. *diva mulier*] 'a female skilled in omens.' *occinentes*] 'whose song is of evil omen.'

6. *catagraphosque*] according to Voss, parchment tablets, painted of various colors, great numbers of which were made in Bithynia. 'Profiles'?

## CARMEN XX.

*To Furius.*

The best reading of the first line of this poem is

9 \*

entirely uncertain. The editions are divided, with great weight of authority on either side, between *nostra* and *vestra*; and I am not aware that we have any means of deciding the question. *Vestra*, seems to suit better with the general character and condition of Catullus. Yet we do not know the time when it was written, or whether he was then prosperous or poor. Nor do we know the individual to whom it is addressed. In other pieces he speaks of two, of the same name, one a friend, and the other an enemy. Nor yet do we know the villa of which he speaks, as he possessed more than one, (Carm. 29. and 23.,) neither of which can be the one to which he here refers. The general construction of the piece needs no remark.

### CARMEN XXI.

#### *To a youthful Cupbearer.*

2. *amariores*] 'more bitter,' i. e. older.

3. *magistræ*] the mistress of the revel, who prescribed the rule (*legem*) of drinking. The Postumia, who here held the office of symposiarch, is not known, probably a fancy name.

4. *acina Ebriosá*] 'than the swollen grape.' Seneca makes this distinction between *ebrius* and *ebriosus*. "*Potest qui ebrius est, nunc primum esse, qui ebriosus est, sæpe extra ebrietatem esse.*"

7. *Thyoniamus*] a name of Bacchus.

## CARMEN XXII.

*To Alphenus.*

A remonstrance with Alphenus, who had gained and betrayed the confidence and affection of Catullus. The sentiment of the poem is sorrow rather than anger. The poet touches on the unfaithfulness of his friend, the tendency of such breaches of confidence to produce mutual distrust among men, and reminds him of the anger of the gods who guard the rights of friendship, and punish their violation.

## CARMEN XXIII.

*To the peninsula Sirmio.*

This poem was composed on the occasion of the poet's return, care-worn and dejected, from his wearisome and fruitless expedition to Bithynia, to his beautiful and fondly-loved retreat at Sirmio. The feeling of home-joy which he expresses, is simple and natural, and every heart sympathizes with it.

"Sirmio was a peninsular promontory, of about two miles circumference, projecting into the lake Benacus, now the Lago di Garda."

"Sirmione appears as an island, so low and so narrow is the bank that unites it to the main land.

The promontory spreads behind the town, and rises into a hill entirely covered with olives. Catullus undoubtedly inhabited this spot, and certainly he could not have chosen a more charming retreat. The soil is fertile, and its surface varied; sometimes shelving in a gentle declivity, at other times breaking in craggy magnificence, and thus furnishing every requisite for delightful walks and luxurious baths; while the views vary at every step, presenting rich coasts or barren mountains, sometimes confined to the cultivated scenes of the neighboring shore, and at other times bewildered and lost in the windings of the lake, or in the recesses of the Alps."—Eustace, Classical Tour,

3. *uterque Neptunus*] *Neptunus stagnorum*, and *Neptunus maris*.

13. *Lydiæ*] from the origin of the northern Italians who emigrated from Lydia.

#### CARMEN XXIV.

##### *To Diana.*

This ode, one of the few strictly lyric poems of Catullus, was composed to be sung by choirs of youths and maidens, at the celebration of the *Ludi Seculares*, A. U. 700. For the date, see the observations of Voss on this ode, and for the character and purpose of the secular games, the remarks of

Mitscherlich, introductory to the *Carmen seculare* of Horace. This hymn celebrates the august origin of the goddess, and her various characters, and offices of aid and benevolence to men, and concludes with an invocation of her continued favor to the Roman people.

## CARMEN XXV.

*An invitation to Cæcilius.*

Intended both to convey a compliment to the poetical skill of Cæcilius and to express his own affection.

3, 4. *Novi Comi*] *Novum Comum*, a town on the shores of the lake Larius, now di Como.

14. *Dindymi dominam*] Cybele; the phrase here used means a poem in praise of Cybele, composed by Cæcilius, the reading of which had gained him the ardent attachment of a learned lady of Comum.

18. *magna Mater*] 'the Cybele.' *inchoata*] 'finished.'

## CARMEN XXVI.

*On the Annals of Volusius.*

The mistress of Catullus, during a period of estrangement, had vowed to Venus and Cupid, if she

might win back the affection of her lover, to make an offering to Vulcan (*tardipedi Deo*) of the fittest writings of the vilest poet. The poetical annals of Volusius were selected for this fate.

8. *infelicibus*] many kinds of wood were considered *infelices* by the Romans, generally such as bear no fruit.

9. *pessima*] "*vox blanditiarum.*"

12. *apertos*] from the extensive plains with which Syria abounds.

15. *Adriæ tabernam*] 'the warehouse of the Adriatic.'

## CARMEN XXVII.

### *To Cornificius.*

This is only the fragment of a poem, the full sense of which cannot of course be well ascertained. The portion which remains is a reproachful complaint to Cornificius, that in his deep affliction, he had received from him, not even a syllable of consolation.

1. *Cornifici*] an elegiac poet, mentioned by Ovid, and said to have been an enemy and a detractor of Virgil.

7, 8.] 'a word however slight, (would soothe,) were it sadder than the tears (tearful poems) of Simonides.'

## CARMEN XXVIII.

In ridicule of Egnatius, who to show the whiteness of his teeth, wore a continual smile, which the most serious and affecting occasions could not restrain.

10. *Sabinus*] The severity of Sabine manners seldom indulged a smile, on account of which though not to be expected, it was not to be reprov-  
ed. *Tiburs*] The air of this region was reported to possess excellent whitening properties. Martial, Ep. 63, Lib. 4.

11. *pastus*] The soil of Umbria was rich. *obesus*] A part of the flesh of the sacrifices was given to the augurs, mostly Etruscans.

12. *dentatus*] an epithet applied to the inhabitants of Lanuvium, from the size and prominence of their teeth. *ater*] A dark complexion would show them to better advantage.

## CARMEN XXIX.

*To his Country Seat.*

Catullus had taken a severe cold, while at an entertainment made by Sextius, he listened to a very long oration read by his host against Antius. He renders thanks to his villa, where by the leisure and solitude which he found there, and medicinal appli-

ances, he had recovered his health. The poem seems aimed at Sextius, and through him, at those individuals, not infrequent at Rome, who inflict upon their guests, long and tedious recitations.

1.] This country residence of Catullus was situated on the borders of the Sabine and Tiburtine territory, and hence the doubt to which it belonged. Horace raises the same question in respect to his own villa. Lib. 2, Sat. 1, v. 34.

11. *Antius*] probably C. Antius Rēstio, the author of a sumptuary law. *petitorem*] 'candidate.'

19. *recepso*] for *recepēro*.

### CARMEN XXX.

#### *To himself on the coming of Spring.*

In this poem, Catullus expresses his delight, on leaving the cold plains of Phrygia, and the stormy Nicæa, for the warmer climate and renowned cities of the south; and bids farewell to his comrades, whom various pursuits now called to separate.

4. *Phrygi*] 'of Bithynia,' where Catullus passed a year with Memmius. In the division of the country which obtained in the time of Catullus, Bithynia was a part of *Phrygia major*.

5. *Nicææque*] a large city of Bithynia, on the lake Ascanius. *æstuosæ*] Bithynia was the coldest part of Pontus, according to Aristotle, (Prob. Sec.

25,) and Nicæa of Bithynia, and in summer the heat was no less remarkably excessive.

6. *Asiæ*] This term includes Ionia, and parts of Lydia and of Æolis.

### CARMEN XXXI.

#### *To Porcius and Socration.*

Catullus is indignant that Porcius and Socration had become, by the favor of Piso, richer and more popular than his friends Verannius and Fabullus.

1. *sinistræ*] vide Carm. 9. v. 1.

2. *Pisonis*] Cneius, afterwards the associate of Cataline.

3. *Veranniolo*] diminutive of Verannius. Carm. 9. v. 17.

4. *verpus*] 'circumcised,' a term of severe reproach derived from the Jews, who were held in extreme contempt.

6. *de die*] unseasonable, 'during the day;' or as Voss, *repente* 'at any time, receiving many and sudden invitations.'

7. *vocationes*] 'invitations.'

### CARMEN XXXIV.

#### *To Licinius.*

Catullus had passed a leisure day in framing

festive and mirthful verses, over wine, with Licinius, and had been charmed with his wit and humor. On parting, the remembrance of their pleasant meeting and a desire to renew it, made his night sleepless. He rises from his restless couch, and writes this poem to Licinius.

CARMEN XXXV.

*To Lesbia.*

This is a translation by Catullus, of the ode of Sappho, so highly praised by Longinus. Subjoined is an English translation from the Greek by Ambrose Philips. See the Spectator, No. 229.

“Bless’d as the immortal gods is he,  
The youth who fondly sits by thee,  
And hears and sees thee all the while  
Softly speak and sweetly smile.

’Twas this deprived my soul of rest,  
And rais’d such tumults in my breast ;  
For while I gazed, in transport tossed,  
My breath was gone, my voice was lost ;

My bosom glowed ; the subtle flame  
Ran quick through all my vital frame ;  
O’er my dim eyes a darkness hung ;  
My ears with hollow murmurs rung.

In dewy damps my limbs were chill'd ;  
 My blood with gentle honors thrill'd :  
 My feeble pulse forgot to play ;  
 I fainted, sunk, and died away."

Verses 8 and 12—16, in the text, printed in italics, and included in brackets, are doubtless an interpolation.

### CARMEN XXXVI.

Catullus in these verses vents his indignation at the unworthy elevation of Nonius and Vatinius to curule offices.

### CARMEN XXXVII.

#### *To Camerius.*

The poet writes to Camerius the pains he had taken, and the difficulties he had met, in trying to find him ; and reproves the unkind secrecy of his loves.

2. *tenebræ*] 'Lurking places.'

3. *minore Campo*] A smaller part of the Campus Martius, where the Roman youth practised their exercises ; called *minor* in comparison with the portion in which the *comitia* were held.

6. *Magni*] 'the portico of Pompey.'

10. *pessimæ*] Conf. note on Carm. 26. v. 9.

22.] In the earlier editions, the following verses are arranged by themselves, as the conclusion of a poem left imperfect, with the title *Ad Camerium*. The preceding verses seem to have in themselves such unity and completeness, as to make the supposition that they are an entire poem by themselves, very plausible. Yet they fit so well together from the general resemblance of subject, (which induced Scaliger and Doering to join them, and which may be done without impairing the requisite unity of the whole,) as to render it very probable that they were originally one.

23. *custos ille Cretum*] 'Talus,' a giant with a brazen body, fabled to have been given by Jupiter to Europa, and made guardian of the island of Crete; which he went round three times every day. Plato, in his *Minos*, has given this explanation of the fable; that Minos who made Rhadamanthus judge in the capital, committed the rest of the island to Talus, and that he thrice a year made a circuit through all the cities and villages of the country administering justice, according to laws which were engraved on tables of brass.

32. *querjando*] Frequentative.

#### CARMEN XXXVIII.

A fragment of a poem of which we have neither the beginning nor the conclusion. Conf. Carm. 42. v. 154—7.

## CARMEN XXXIX.

*An Epithalamium on the Nuptials of Julia and Manlius.*

The poem opens with an invocation to Hymen to aid the nuptial song, vs. 1—35, with various persuasives to induce his favoring presence, the grace and beauty of the bride, vs. 16—25, his power to enchain her affection, vs. 31—35. The poet then summons a choir of virgins to join his invocation, vs. 35—45, and returns to celebrate the praises of Hymen, in various virtues, and the love and veneration, and gratitude of men, vs. 46—75. He now turns to hail the approaching bride, and soothes her reluctant bashfulness, with praises of her beauty, and the honor and faithful love of her intended husband, vs. 76—110, alludes to various ceremonies and customary rites, the nuptial procession, the *Fescemim* verses, the scattering of nuts, the threshold that might not be touched, the separate banqueting of the bridegroom with his fellows; and having witnessed the entrance of the bride into her new house, after addressing the husband in a strain of high congratulation and compliment, he concludes in lines of exceeding beauty, with wishes for their highest bliss, and the consummation of their hopes and happiness, in a young *Torquatus*, who shall perpetuate his father's fame, and by his likeness attest his mother's virtues.

2. *Urania genus*] Hymen, son of the muse Urania and Bacchus. Seneca Medea, v. 110.

With the sketch of Hymen in this and the following verses, compare Ovid, *Heroides*, 21. vs. 157—168.

18, 19. *Phrygiam Judicem*] Paris. A twofold resemblance is suggested, to the beauty of Venus and her success.

22. *Asia*] i. q. *Asiatica*. So Virgil *Æn.* 7. vs. 701-2, *Asia Palus*, a marshy tract on the banks of the Cayster. Homer, *Il.* β. 461.

24. *Ludicrum*] "*locus lusui aptum, lavacrum seu nympharium.*" Voss.

26. *aditum ferens*] v. 43. and Carm. 62. v. 79.

43. *bonæ Veneris*] 'Chaste Venus.'

44-5. *boni amoris*] 'honorable love.'

51. *tremulus*] 'trembling' with age, and therefore anxious to see his daughters married.

54. *timens*] 'in suspense,' fearing lest his hopes may be disappointed.

55. *captat aure*] 'catches with the ear,' i. e. listens attentively. Virgil *Æn.* 3. v. 514. *Palinurus auribus aera captat.*

61.] Claudian has a similar idea,

*"Nullum junxisse cubile  
Sine hoc, nec primas fas est attollere taedas."*

*Nupt. Pallad. et Celer. vs. 32-33.*

65. *Comparier*] the ancient form of the infinitive.

68. *stirpe jungier*] Scaliger interprets this phrase not to be able to transmit an inheritance to ones children, which could not be done if they were illegitimate. For an heir when he enters upon an inheritance, perpetuates rather than succeeds to the rights of his father, who is thus said *stirpe jungier*.

72. *præsides*] 'Magistrates.' The poet means to express the dependence of well obeyed laws, and permanent magistracies on the sacredness of the marriage union.

76.] The bridal procession approaches.

87. *Aurunculeia*] 'Julia Aurunculeia.' Aurunculeius was a surname in the family of the Cottae.

96. *sis*] by syncope for *si vis*. Voss reads *st* 'hush,' and encloses *st* with *jam videtur*, in the parenthesis. '*Jam videtur*, and also *vidin? faces a. q. c.* may be an interrupting exclamation of some of the spectators, or rather of the poet addressed to the spectators.

114.] The hiatus in the manuscripts of the three preceding lines, by obscuring the connection and the sense, renders the reading of the clause in brackets, impossible to settle. The text is unquestionably corrupt.

127. *fescennina locutio*] Several specimens of fescennine verses, may be found appended to Clau-

dian's poem, "in *Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae*." These, however, are mostly, no doubt, a departure from the original idea of this species of composition. The last only deserves the epithet *procaz*, bestowed by Catullus. For the origin of this kind of verses, consult Horace Epist. Lib. 3. ep. 1. 145, and Dunlap's Roman Literature.

129. *desertum*] Scil. *se*, with which *amorem* in the next line is in apposition.

131. *iners*] 'lazy,' an epithet of incitement.

133. *Lusisti nucibus*] 'indulged the follies and levities of youth.' The allusion is to the services he had yielded to the passions of his master.

134. *servire Thallassio*] The origin of this phrase is given by Livy, Lib. 1. Sec. 9.

136. *villuli*] Your fellows have till now been vile in your eyes, who have been admitted to the peculiar favors of your master. Some editions have *sordebam . . villice*. Sillig *villicae*.

141. *male*] 'with difficulty.'

142. *glabris*] 'beardless boys,' whose intimacy he had sought.

146-8.] The allusion in these and the preceding verses to the licentious pleasures of Julius, in his former life, in a manner which evidently implies they were of course, and involved no dishonor, and merited no reproach, occurring too, as it does in a complimentary poem to a noble friend, from which

all that could offend would have been carefully excluded, presents one of the darkest shades in the picture of Roman manners. Yet, while the passage is essential to the entireness of the poem, it is also of much value as an illustration of the moral sentiments of that age.

162. *anilitas*] means specifically the old age of women, as *senectus* of men.

181. *mitte*] 'let go,' *dimitte*.

182. *prætextate*] Addressed to the youth who had led the bride in the nuptial procession.

183. *adeant*] some editions read *adeat*.

186. *bonæ*] A common reading is *unis*, (*unis senibus bonæ*) since the *pronubæ* were usually selected from the matrons who had been married only once.

206. *pulvis*] supposed to be contracted for *pulveris*. This however is believed to be the only place in which *pulvis* is found in the genitive. "*pulveris Africi*." Sillig.

208. *subducat*] 'Enumerate.'

216. *Torquatus . parvulus*] Sir William Jones has written an eloquent imitation of this passage, (in an epithalamium on the marriage of Lord Spencer,) which he declared worthy of the pencil of Domenichino.

" And soon to be completely blest,  
Soon may a young Torquatus rise,

Who, hanging on his mother's breast,  
 To his known sire shall turn his eyes,  
 Outstretch his infant arms a while,  
 Half ope his little lips and smile."

### CARMEN XL.

This poem consists of alternate strains, sung by choirs of youths and maidens. After a brief contest on the merits and demerits of the evening star, whose rising marked the hour of their meeting, the maidens chant the praises of maidenhood, and the rival youths the worth and dignity of married life. The poem closes with an address to the lady, on whose nuptials it was composed, persuading her to lay aside her girlish bashfulness, and commit herself cheerfully and confidently to the arms of her husband. This is supposed to have been written on the same occasion with the preceding poem, having relation to a different portion of the ceremony, and in order of time preceding.

1. *consurgite*] A company of young men, the companions of the bridegroom, on the afternoon of his wedding day assembled at his house, at a banquet prepared for the occasion. At the first appearing of the evening star, they rose from the table and went out to meet the procession which attended the bride, and welcome her to her future home.

4. *Hymenæus*] 'nuptial song.'

6. *consurgite contra*] The group of maidens, mates of the bride, who accompanied her in the procession, seeing the young men approach, begin their song.

7. *Ætæas ignes*] From the summit of Cæta the sun and stars were visible two hours earlier and later than from the vallies beneath. Heyne (ad Virg. Eclog. 8. v. 30.) supposes the general use of the epithet Cætæus by the poets, to have been derived from some Greek poet who lived in that vicinity, or wrote a poem on some event (as the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis) which occurred there. *Noctifer*] 'The harbinger of night.'

9. *canent*] 'intimate,' 'predict.' *quod visere par est*] '*visu digna.*'

11. *palma*] The parties were engaged in a contest of poetical and musical skill. The whole Carmen is a genuine specimen of the amœbean.

20.] Thus far preparation. The choir of girls now enter on their theme.

33. *Namque*] The reference indicated in *namque* is lost in the absence of the preceding line. Voss however, rejects the notion of a hiatus, and for *namque* reads *nempe*, giving the line an ironical sense.

34.] 'Thieves work undetected by night, whom after, you the same Hesperus returning with changed name, find the same. *quos eosdem*] 'the very same persons.' *mutato nomine*] as evening star, Hesperus; as morning star Phosphorus.

36-7.] The youths reply with an insinuation that their competitors feel less indignation than they express.

The comparisons which follow, vs. 39—58, are hardly surpassed in elegance of expression and aptness of similitude, in any language.

45. *dum . dum*] "*prius dum significet quoad, sequens usque eo.*"—Quint. Inst. Lib. 9. cap. 3.

## CARMEN XLI.

### *Of Atys.*

"Atys was a beautiful youth, probably of Greece, who, forsaking his home and parents, sailed with a few companions to Phrygia, and having landed, hurried to the grove consecrated to the great goddess Cybele. There struck with superstitious frenzy, he qualified himself for the service of that divinity; and snatching the musical instruments used in her worship, he exhorted his companions who had followed his example, to ascend to the temple of Cybele. At this part of the poem, we follow the new votary of the Phrygian goddess through all his wild traversing of woods and mountains, till at length, having reached the temple, Atys and his companions drop asleep, exhausted by fatigue and mental distraction. Being tranquillized in some measure by a night's repose, Atys becomes

sensible of the misery of his situation, and struck with horror at his rash deed, he returns to the seashore. There he casts his eyes bathed in tears over the ocean homeward, and comparing his former happiness with his present wretched condition, he pours forth a complaint unrivalled in energy and pathos. The violent bursts of passion are admirably aided by the irresistible torrent of words, and by the cadence of a measure powerfully denoting mental agony and remorse.\* It is the only specimen we have in Latin of the Galliambic measure, so called because sung by the Galli, the effeminate votaries of Cybele.

The story of Atys is one of the most mysterious of the mythological emblems. The fable was explained by Porphyry; and the emperor Julian afterwards invented and published an allegory of this mystic tale. According to them, the voluntary emasculation of Atys was typical of the revolution of the sun between the tropics, or the separation of the human soul from vice and error." Dunlop.

Ovid (*Fasti* Lib. 4, vs. 223—244) gives a version of the story of Atys, quite different from that of Catullus.

The inscription of this poem is very various in

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\* Gibbon, however, in a spirit of juster criticism perhaps, speaks (*History*, chapter 33) "of the transition of Atys from the wildest enthusiasm to sober pathetic complaint for his irretrievable loss."

different editions. *De Attine* in Sillig, *Attis* in Voss, *de Attine furore percito* in others. Pansanias and Lucian write the name *Αττιης*. Some manuscripts *Atthys*.

4. *vagus animi*] A Greek rather than a Latin construction, by which a word definitely limiting a general epithet, or proposition is put in the genitive.—See Matthiae Gr. Gram. sec. 339.

8. *citata*] mark the change of gender. *typanum*] i. q. *tympañum* in imitation of the *τύπανον* of the Greek poets, as well as for the sake of the metre. An instrument resembling very exactly our tambourine. v. 20. compare Carm. 42. v. 262.

9. *typanum*] in apposition with *tubam*, or used adjectively, the ‘trumpet—*typanum*.’ This instrument occupied the place of the *tubæ*, which were not used in the mysteries of Cybele. *Cybelle] metri causa*. Bentley ad Lucan. Phars. I. 600. writes *Cybebe*, and gives this rule, “*ut ubique scribendum est, quoties media syllaba protrahitur.*”

16. *truculenta pelagi*] *Truculenta* has the force of a substantive and governs the genitive, as is not uncommonly the case with neuter adjectives as well in the plural as in the singular.

18. *herae*] *Atys*.

21. *cymbalûm*] an instrument consisting of two circular plates of brass or steel, or concave with circular edges, which were held one in each hand,

and when struck together, produced a sharp ringing sound.

22. *Tibicen* . . *Phryx*] the Phrygian measure is celebrated for its exciting and maddening effects. *vide* Quint. Lib. I. cap. 10. *grave*] in opposition to acute.

43. *eum*] Referring to *somnus* v. 42. *Pasithea*] the wife of Somnus, quasi *πανσι θεα* 'omnibus benigna.'

71. *columinibus*] 'mountains.'

75. *nuntia*] 'tidings' neuter plural from *nuntium*.

78. *hinc*] Sillig has *hunc*, "hunc (sc, *Attinem*) *face ut redeat*."

## CARMEN XLII.

### *The Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis.*

This is the longest and most highly wrought of the poems of Catullus, and may be ranked among the finest productions of the Latin Muse. It abounds in strikingly distinct descriptions, and pathetic and eloquent expressions of passion. The despairing anguish of the forsaken Ariadne, her reproaches mingled with love for her betrayer, are hardly any way inferior to the dying language of Dido, (Virg. *Æneid* 4.) and far superior to the strained sentiments and tamer expressions of the same Ariadne in Ovid. (*Heroides*, Ep. 10.) The picture of the sad daughter of Minos standing on the extreme beach—her hair loosened to the winds,

the veil which had hid her bosom, and her woven girdle, fallen at her feet and tossed unheeded by the waves, gazing after the vessel that bears away her false lover, and forgetting all but the despair of her own abandonment, is worthy of the highest efforts of the sculptor or the painter. The concluding verses (385 ad fin.) are in a tone of sad regret, and of severe morality, which the Poets of Rome seldom attained.

The poem opens with a rapid sketch of the Argonautic expedition, the surprise of the Pontic sea-nymphs, and the mutual attachment of Peleus and Thetis. After a hasty congratulation, the Poet passes to the scene of the nuptials, the thronging of the Thessalian youth, who deserted the labors of the field and of the vineyard—the palace and the festal splendors of Peleus. Among the nuptial ornaments is a curiously embroidered quilt, the description of which and the narratives suggested by it, comprise the longer part of the poem. On one portion is represented Ariadne deserted by Theseus on the shore of Naxos; in connection with which the Poet relates the causes which led Theseus to Crete, the love and flight of Ariadne, and the unhappy forgetfulness which proved the death of Ægeus. On another part, is represented Bacchus enamored and pursuing Ariadne, and the orgies of his attendants. Returning from this episode, he introduces the Gods and Demi Gods

honoring the nuptials with their presence, and bringing each his peculiar and appropriate gifts. During the feast, the Parcae, whose persons and labors are minutely described, sing a fit epithalamium, predicting the future glory of Achilles, the promised offspring. The poem concludes in a strain of touching mournfulness, contrasting with the latter times, the blessedness of those days when the celestials were wont to honor with their presence the abodes and the solemn assemblies of men; and dwells in a few sad lines on the crimes which had withdrawn from men the friendship and fellowship of the Gods.

5. *Colchis*] dative plural, 'the Colchians.'

8. *Diva*] Minerva. Hor. Lib. I. vol. 7. "*intactae Palladis arces.*" *quibus*] referring to *juvenes* v. 4.

9. *Ipsa*] this labor is ascribed to Minerva, by Seneca, *Medea* v. 365. and by Claudian *de bello Getico*, v. 16.

11. *Illa*] sc. *carina*. *imbuit*] "*imbuere est proprie inchoare et initiare.*" Servius. *Amphitriten*] 'the sea,' here the Pontic sea, for Catullus afterwards mentions the voyage of Theseus as anterior.

14, 15.] are thus construed by Voss, *emersere aequoreae Nereides e candenti gurgite admirantes monstrum feri vultus. monstrum feri vultus*—the *Argo*. To construe *Nereides* in apposition with *feri vultus* may seem better to accord with the simple and natural arrangement usually preferred by Catullus.

21. *sensit*] Voss reads *sanxit*, from the conjecture of Pontanus. If this were preferred, *pater ipse* would of course refer to Jupiter.

27. *suos . . . concessit amores*] Jupiter had loved Thetis, but was induced to resign her, as the fates had ordained according to the prediction of Prometheus, that the offspring of Thetis should become greater than his father. Quinct. Lib. 3. cap. 7.

28. *Neptunine*] patronimic.

29, 30.] Oceanus and Tethys begot Nereus and Doris, and they the Nereids, of whom Thetis.

35. *Scyros*] a distant island, but once subject to the Thessalians. *Phthiotica Tempe*] Tempe in Phthiotis. The word Tempe first used to designate a small and delightful portion of the valley of the Peneus, was afterward applied to any spot distinguished for its pleasantness.

36. *Cranonis . . Larrissea*] both towns of Thessaly.

43. *Ipsius*] 'of Peleus.'

49. *purpura*] equivalent to *hæc vestis*, v. 50. Hor. Lib. 2. Od. 18. v. 8.

52. *Diæ*] commonly supposed to be Naxos. Some however say the small island lying just off the shore of Crete, a little north-west of Panormus. See Plutarch. Vita Thes.

60. *Minois*] 'daughter of Minos.'

61. *bacchantis Evæ*] "*mulieris Bacchi furore correptæ et Evæ Evæ clamantis.*" Vulpius. See v. 256.

75. *injusti regis*] from the cruel war he waged and the tribute he imposed on Athens. This Minos was a grandson of the Cretan Minos so famed for the equity of his laws.

83. *funera . . ne funera*] ‘mourned as dead while living.’ Isocrates speaking of the same event, uses the expression *πενθουμένους ἔτι ζῶντας*. Encomium Helenae sec. 13.

96. *Golgos*] a place in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

103. *frustra*] in relation to the desired affection of Theseus.

104. *tacito labello*] ‘with whispered prayer.’ The epithet *tacitus* is applied usually where the object of the prayer is impious or improper. Persius Sat. 2, v. 5. “*tacita libavit acerra.*” compare Horace, Lib. 1. Ep. 16, v. 60. “*labra movet metuens audiri,*” and in the fourth book of Tibullus, Carm. 5, v. 18. Here the prayer of Ariadne for the safety of Theseus might imply that she ceased to mourn for the loss of her brother.

145. *apisci*] for *adipisci*.

150. *germanum*] the Minotaúr.

159. *parentis*] Ægeus the father of Theseus, as is evident from the succeeding lines. *prisci*] ‘old’ hence severe to the fancies of his son.

179. *invidit*] ‘denies.’

179. *æquor*] from *æquus*, properly means ‘the surface.’

180. *quemne*] observe the negative force of *ne* in this line, as also in v. 183.

217. *Reddite*] vocative participle. Theseus was born in the extreme old age of Ægeus.—Plutarch *Vita Thesei*.

227. *Itoni*] a town of Thessaly, from which the Athenians are said to have derived the worship of Minerva.

232. *Ætas*] ‘time.’ so v. 238, commonly a limited period.

236.] unquestionably a spurious verse.

239. *mandata*] subject of *liquère* understood.

252. *parte ex alia*] sc. *vestis*.

299.] The only nuptials of mortals which were honored by the presence of the Gods.—Isocrates, *Evagoras*, 6.

301. *Idri*] a mountain of Caria, where were many spots sacred to Apollo and Diana.

308. *quercus*] *erat* is understood. Habited in branches of oak, or perhaps in robes inwoven with oak leaves. The oak was an oracular tree.

309. *Tyro*] the daughter of Salmoneus. *orá*] ‘border’ Theocritus, *Pharmac.* vs. 121, 2, speaks of a wreath of poplar entwined with purple ribbons.

312—314.] ‘The right hand, with the fingers turned upward, first draws the thread, then with the thumb reversed whirls the spindle.’

324.] addressed to Peleus.

325. *nato*] Achilles.

342.] Homer everywhere calls him *πόδας ὠκύς*.

347. *tertius hæres*] Agamemnon. Pelops left his kingdom to Atreus his son, Atreus to Thyestes his brother, and Thyestes to Agamemnon his nephew, the son of Atreus.

382. *putrida*] 'wasted' by age. *variabunt*] 'discolor.'

402. *primævi*] 'yet in early manhood.'

403. *innuptæ . . novercæ*] 'a daughter-in-law widowed by the death of her husband.' Sallust, Bell. Cat. 15.

404.] an allusion perhaps to *Œdipus*.

## CARMEN XLIII.

### *To Hortalus.*

Catullus had promised Hortalus a translation or imitation of the poem of Callimachus, entitled *de Coma Berenices*; but had been long delayed in executing this promise, by his grief for the loss of a tenderly loved brother. He at length sends him the poem from Callimachus completed, with this poetical apology for his delay. In many manuscripts this is found as the introductory portion of the following poem.

2. *Hortale*] supposed to be Marcus Hortalus, or Ortalus the grandson of Hortensius.

14. *Daulias*] 'the Daulian,' Procne. For the story of Procne and Itys, see Ovid *Metam.* Lib.

6. v. 620, seq. In the *Heroides*, Ep. 15. v. 154, he calls her *Daulias ales*.

16. *expressa*] 'translated' or 'closely imitated.' *Battiadæ*] of Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, and deriving his name, probably, from his descent from the royal family of Battus.

#### CARMEN XLIV.

##### *The hair of Berenice.*

Berenice was the sister and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, king of Egypt. A few days after his marriage, he was called away to a war in Syria, and Berenice, offering supplications for his safe return, vowed, should her prayers be answered, to consecrate her hair to the gods (*multis Deorum*, v. 9.) The offering immediately and mysteriously disappeared from the temple, and Conon, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos, soon discovered it changed into a constellation in the heavens; and Callimachus who resided at Alexandria, willing likewise to gain favor at court, wrote a poem on the event, which, except a few fragments, is now lost, and of which this of Catullus is a version. The constellation is introduced relating the causes which separated itself from the head of Berenice, and expressing regrets for its absence, which the brilliance of its new position could not suppress.

5. *Latmia*] a mountain of Caria, the dwelling of Endymion.

7. *caelesti lumine*] construe with *fulgentem*.

15. *Estne n. n. o. v.*] 'is Venus odious to young brides?' The transition here is abrupt. The order of thought seems to be this. Are the maidenly reluctance of young brides, and their timid apprehensions of their coming nuptials, real or feigned? The sorrow and vows of Berenice on the departure of her new married husband, teach me they are not sincere.

16. *frustrantur*] 'mocked.'

17. *fundunt*] sc. *novae nuptae*.

21. *luxti*] for *luxisti*.

26. *magnanimam*] Hyginus, (Poet. Astron. cap. 24.) mentions as instances of the masculine character of Berenice, and which secured to her the throne of Egypt, a passion for horses, and her habit of sending them to contend in the Olympic games. Also, that once when Ptolemy, her father, sought safety in flight from more numerous forces, she rallied the flying troops, and defeated the enemy.

28. *alis*] for *alius*.

30. *tristi*] for *trivisti*.

36. *Asiam*] i. e. Syria.

39. *invita*] So Virgil, *Æn.* 6. 460. *Invitus Regina tuo de litore cessi*. In these expressions of passionate regret, the original author addressed to the princess most courtly adulation. A similar strain

of compliment is implied in the preceding verses, in the intimations that her love and fears, had overcome her wonted energy, and self-possession.

41. *quod*] sc. *caput. inaniter*] “*ut solent perjuri.*”  
*digna ferat*] let him suffer due punishment.

42. *postulet*] ‘arrogate to himself,’ ‘boast.’

44. *Progenies Thiæ*] ‘the Sun.’

51. *paulo ante*] join with *sorores*. ‘just now sister locks.’ *abjunctæ*] i. e. ‘whom I have left behind.’

53. *unigena*] Zephyrus twin brother (Carm. 42. v. 201,) of Memnon; both born of Aurora.

54. *ales equus*] in apposition with *unigena*, v. 53. *Arsinoës Chloridos*] Arsinoë the mother adoptive of Berenice, was worshipped by the Egyptians, under the name of Chloris.

57. *Zephyritis*] the same as Arsinöe Chloris, v. 54, so called from a temple dedicated to her and Venus, on the Zephyrian promontory.

66. *Callisto*] dative case.

65–67.] these verses determine the position of the constellation, having Bootes on the east, Leo on the west, northward the fore feet of Ursa Major, southward Virgo.

69, 70.] in compliance with the popular belief, that the stars occupy the heavens only in the night, and on the return of day pass into the ocean. *vestigia*] ‘footsteps.’

71. *pace tuâ*] lest this seeming boasting should excite the indignation of Nemesis.

77, 78.] Voss reads *expers* for *explens*, and *murrae* for *una*, asserting that virgins were not used to smear their hair with unguents, but used simply myrrh or oil. Sillig joining *omnibus expers* with *virgo*, reads,

*Dum virgo quondam fuit omnibus expers,  
Unguentum multa millia bibi.*

79-82.] this passage seems to have perplexed commentators very much, and almost every one has given a different construction, Compare Vulpus, Voss, &c. The order is *vos, quas taeda optato lumine junxit non* (i. e. *ne*) *tradite corpora, nudantes rejecta veste papillas, unanimis conjugibus, prius quam onyx libet mihi jucunda munera.*

89. *tu*] Berenice.

90-93.] *effice me esse tuam*, (restored to thee,) *non votis, sed largis muneribus.*

94. *Hydrochœi*] (*ὕδωρ χιῶν*) 'Aquarius,' dative case. *Oarion*] i. q. Orion. Both are constellations, whose appearing was usually accompanied with storm, and the sense may be "let me be restored, the tresses of a queen, though there should be perpetual storm." Or perhaps, 'let Aquarius and Orion retain their splendor in the heavens, let me,' &c.

## CARMEN XLV.

*To Manlius.*

The poet begins this letter to Manlius, by rendering him thanks for the friendship which induced him in his affliction, to apply to himself for consolation; and mentions the loss of his brother, and the inconvenience of his situation at Verona, as an excuse for omitting to comply with his request. The remainder of the poem is occupied with the praises of Manlius, allusions to the kindness Catullus had received from him, and a somewhat long digression in praise of a lady, to whose favor he had been introduced by Manlius.

10. *Muneraque et Musarum . . et Veneris*] i. e. "versiculos amatorios."

17. *lusi*] 'indulged in poetic essays.' Carm. 38. v. 2.

34. *capsula*] a box usually "cylindrical, in which manuscripts were placed vertically with the titles at the top."

73. *inceptam frustra*] 'entered in vain,' as she was so soon to be separated from her husband, *domum*, v. 72, has the sense of family 'home.'

77. *desideret ara cruorem*] the displeasure of the gods was incurred by the omission of some customary nuptial sacrifices.

83. *scibant*] 'ordained.'

107. *Quale*] the deep love of Laodamia is grossly compared to the abyss under mount Cylleve. Hercules, it is said, driven by Eurystheus from Tirinthia, went to Pheneus, a city of Arcadia, and as the Olbius by its overflow, had made the adjacent country an immense marsh, he drained off the waters by an excavation of fifty stadia in length, which passed under the neighboring mountains.—Pausanias, *Archaica*, cap. 14.

110. *audit*] 'is said;' for a similar use of *audit*, see Horace, Ep. 1. 14. 17, and Serm. 2. 7. 101. In a similar sense the Greeks sometimes use ἀκούειν, as Xenophon, *Anab. Lib. vii. cap. 7. Sec. 23.* εὖ ἀκούειν "to hear ones self (i. e. to be) well spoken of."

112. *heri*] Eurystheus.

113. *ut*] pointing to the destiny assigned to Hercules by the fates as the end and reward of his labors.

116. *indomitam*] sc. *se*, Laodamia.

117–122.] a comparison of her affection with the doting on the son of an only daughter, of a grandfather whose hopes of perpetuating his name had been given up, and whose property must have passed to hated and fortune-hunting relatives. *inventus*] as an heir. *vulturium*] 'the vulture,' i. e. the legacy-hunting relative.

123.] compare *Carm. 2.*

126.] he commends the constancy of Laodamia, in contrast with the fickleness of her sex. This verse is to be connected with v. 117, *Nam neque, &c.*

129, 130.] the whole episode of Laodamia, seems intended to set forth by comparison the worth of Catullus's mistress.

## CARMEN XLVII.

*To Lesbia, on the detection of her inconstancy.*

1. *nōsse*] primarily, 'to know,' here in imitation of an occasional use of the Greek γινώσκω, it implies affectionate regard, 'to have been intimate with.'

3. *dilexi*] *diligere* properly means to esteem.

5. *cognovi*] *cognoscere*, means specifically to discover, as *agnoscere* to recognize.

7. *injuria talis*] by throwing obstacles in this way inflamed his passion, (*cogit amare magis*,) though it diminished his good will (*bene velle*.)

## CARMEN XLVIII.

*On an Ingrate.*

2. *pium*] with its kindred *pietas* &c. seems to have the general signification of 'regardful of duty,' the particular duty or relation to be determined from the context; here 'grateful.'

3.] construe, *fecisse benigne est nihil*.

5. *ut mihi*] 'as to me,' 'in my case.'

## CARMEN XLIX.

*To Lesbia.*

3. *fœdere*] an allusion to the constancy and lasting

obligation of the marriage relation which *fœdus* often signifies.

4. *amore tuo*] Catullus has not regarded the distinction which commonly obtains, between *amore tuo* and *amore tui*.

6. *pio*] 'constant.'

### CARMEN L.

#### *To himself.*

Saddened by the unfaithfulness of Lesbia, and conscious of his own weakness, Catullus pleads his own fidelity, and earnestly and seriously prays to the gods to be delivered from the power of his love for her.

4. *Divùm . . numine abusum*] by perjury.

11. *usque*] 'forever.'

12. *Diis invitis*] "Venere et Amore invitis."

26. *pictate*] 'constancy.'

### CARMEN LI.

#### *To Rufus.*

A false friend and a successful rival.

### CARMEN LII.

#### *On Lesbius.*

A man of unkissable lips, but whom Lesbia preferred to Catullus.

4. *notorum*] 'of his acquaintance.'

### CARMEN LIII.

*To Juventius.*

A young Roman, whom Catullus reproves and ridicules for having preferred to himself a jaundice visaged Pisaurian.

### CARMEN LIV.

A neatly expressed epigram addressed to Quintius, probably a rival with Catullus in the favors of Aufilena.

### CARMEN LV.

*Of Arrius.*

A Roman cockney, who made himself notorious by an affected pronunciation.

8. *eadem hæc*] 'these same' words, to which Arrius had given the aspirate. *leniter ac leviter*] 'softly and lightly.'

9. *postilla*] i. q. *postea*.

### CARMEN LVII.

*Of Quintia and Lesbia.*

Catullus compares Quintia, who was esteemed a

great beauty, with his own Lesbia, allowing to Quintia many beauties, but denying her claim to be called beautiful.

3. *venustas*] 'grace.'

4. *salis*] 'elegance.'

### CARMEN LVIII.

#### *Of Lesbia.*

Love surviving disdain and reproaches.

3. *deprecor*] seems here to have not merely the force of 'to pray against,' to deprecate, but also includes the notion of imprecation. So many maledictions as Lesbia utters against him, he forthwith and continually invokes on her.

### CARMEN LIX.

#### *On the Smyrna of the Poet Cinna.*

Fragments of a poem in which Catullus gives his opinion of the worth of several cotemporary writers, and of their prospects of immortality.

1. *Smyrna*] the name of an elaborate poem of Cinna. This was an intimate friend of Cæsar and of Catullus, (*mei*) Corn. Helvius Cinna.

3. *Hortensius*] *Quintus* the celebrated orator.

6. *pervolvent*] 'turn over,' 'read.'

7. *Volusi annales*] vide Carm. 26.

8.] for the use of fishmongers in wrapping up fish.

10. *Antimacho*] a native of Colophon, who wrote a huge poem on the Theban war.

#### CARMEN LX.

##### *To Licinius Calvus.*

On the early death of Quintilia, solacing his grief with the hope that if an affectionate remembrance by the survivors, may be grateful to the departed, the sadness of her untimely loss of the joys of life, would be overpaid by the strength and constancy of his love.

#### CARMEN LXI.

Catullus had gone to Troas, to pay the last honors to the Manes of his brother, who was buried there. After the usual solemnities, he addresses the dead in the words of this poem. The love of Catullus for his brother, the only relative he mentions, is one of the brighter features in a character too deeply stained with the licentiousness of the age.

#### CARMEN LXII.

He commends to his friend Cornelius, his power of keeping secrets.

3. *illorum jure sacratum*] 'bound by the oath of such.'

4. *Harpocratem*] the god of Silence.

CARMEN LXIII.

*To Lesbia.*

On the unexpected renewal of her attachment to him.

CARMEN LXIV.

*On Cominius.*

Whose license of his tongue, and crimination of virtuous citizens, had made him universally odious.

CARMEN LXV.

*To Lesbia.*

From whom he had been estranged, on her offering a reconciliation; expressing a prayer for its sincerity and permanence.

CARMEN LXVI.

*To Gellius.*

1. *studioso animo venanda*] 'to be studied with

thoughtful mind,' applied to a poem of Callimachus, obscure and full of invective against Apollonius Rhodius, of which Catullus had attempted an imitation, against Gellius. Ovid *in Ibide*, v. 55. *seq.*, in allusion to these,

*carmina Battiadae,  
Nunc, quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibin,  
Hoc ego devoveo teque tuosque modo.  
Utque ille, historiis involvam carmina caecis :*

4.] *Tela infesta meum mittere inusque caput.*  
Sillig.

7. *contra*] still, 'but yet.'

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