

Word order and interlinear translation

for

WJEC Level 2 Certificate in Latin Literature
Unit 9541: Latin Literature Themes

Theme A: Books and Writers

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Correction to translation of Suetonius, Claudius 41 passage as follows:
line 6: **revocare** changed from incorrect '*restrain*' to correct '*recall*'

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Introduction

Important notice: only suitable for WJEC Level 2 Unit 9541 Theme B 2014-2016

This booklet is designed to help only students who are preparing for **Theme A** (*Books and writers*) of **Unit 9541** 'Latin Literature Themes' of the WJEC **Level 2** Certificate in Latin Literature examination.

About this booklet

This booklet has been written to help you work out a translation of the extracts set for the examinations. It is intended primarily for schools to give to students as a revision aid; students who may be learning Latin on their own; students on short courses who have to do much of the work on their own; students being taught privately and requiring additional material and students wishing to supplement the support materials provided by their school.

The booklet contains three versions of the prescribed literature. The first version has a numbered word order above the Latin text, the second has English meanings above the Latin and the third version has both a word order and English meanings. The three versions of the Latin are followed by the translation which results from combining the word order with the meanings given.

How to use this booklet

There are many ways to translate the literature set for the examination. The word order, meanings and translations provided in this booklet are just some examples. You may already have studied the literature in class or at home and created different, perhaps better, translations than those provided here. If so, choose your preferred translations from the options available to you. The translations provided here are neither definitive nor official versions. The authors and publishers of this booklet have no formal connection with the examining team and the translations included should not be regarded as any better than translations you may have created.

Although we have included a word order above the Latin to help you translate the Latin into English, always remember that Roman authors took great care to place their words in the order they did. The original order of the words contributes greatly to the meaning contained in the literature - meaning is conveyed not only in what is said, but in how the author says it. Therefore, first work out or revise the meaning of the Latin using the word order provided here, studying one sentence at a time and running over the sentence three or four times. Then try to translate the sentence without any support, using a blank copy of the passage. Study about ten to twelve lines at a time in this way. Once you understand how the Latin can be translated, return to the Latin text and look at the original order of the Latin words carefully to study how the meaning is enhanced by the original word order. From time to time within the word order it has been necessary to show where one count ends and another begins. To do this we have used the | symbol. The use of italics within a translation indicates English words added to create a more natural translation.

Catullus

Carmina 1

Catullus, *Carmina* 1 (numbered)

1 2 3 4 5
cui dono lepidum novum libellum

8 6 9 7 |
arida modo pumice expoliturum?

2 1 | 1 2 3
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas

5 7 8 4 6
meas esse aliquid putare nugas

9 10 11 =14 =14 12 13
iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum 5

17 18 19 16 23
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis

20 24 21 22 |
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.

1 2 3 6 4 5
quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli

7 | 2 7 9 8
qualecumque; quod, o patrona virgo,

4 5 1 3 6 |
plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. 10

Catullus, *Carmina* 1 (with translation)

To do I witty new little
whom present book
cui dono lepidum novum libellum

with recently pumice polished
dry
arida modo pumice expoliturum?

Cornelius To for you used
you in fact
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas

my were something to trifles
think
meas esse aliquid putare nugas

already then when you ... alone of the
dared Italians
iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum 5

every age in to describe volumes
three
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis

learned by Jupiter and painstaking
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.

Therefore have for whatever this little
yourself it is book
quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli

however good it is it o patroness virgin
qualecumque; quod, o patrona virgo,

more one May ... through generation
than endure the years
plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. 10

Catullus, *Carmina* 1 (with numbered translation)

1 2 3 4 5
To do I witty new little
whom present book
cui dono lepidum novum libellum

8 6 9 7 |
with recently pumice polished
dry
arida modo pumice expoliturum?

2 1 | 1 2 3
Cornelius To for you used
you in fact
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas

5 7 8 4 6
my were something to trifles
think
meas esse aliquid putare nugas

9 10 11 =14 =14 12 13
already then when you ... alone of the
dared Italians
iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum 5

17 18 19 16 23
every age in to describe volumes
three
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis

20 24 21 22 |
learned by Jupiter and painstaking
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.

1 2 3 6 4 5
Therefore have for whatever this little
yourself it is book
quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli

7 | 2 7 9 8
however good it is it o patroness virgin
qualecumque; quod, o patrona virgo,

4 5 1 3 6 |
more one May ... through generation
than endure the years
plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. 10

Catullus, *Carmina* 1 (translation)

To whom do I present *my* witty new little book recently polished with dry pumice? To you, Cornelius: for in fact you used to think my trifles were something already at the very time when (*lit.* then when), alone of the Italians, you dared to describe every age in three learned and painstaking volumes, by Jupiter. Therefore have for yourself this little book, whatever it is, however good it is; may it endure through the years more than one generation, o virgin patroness.

Catullus

Carmina 22, lines 1-17

Catullus, *Carmina* 22, lines 1-17 (numbered)

2 1 6 3 5 4
Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,

13 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,

2 1 4 5 3 6 |
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.

2 =8 1 10 3 4 5 6 7
puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura

=8 11 13 14 15 16 17
perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpseston 5

12 | 2 1 3 4
relata: cartae regiae, novi libri,

5 6 8 7 9
novi umbilici, lora rubra membranae,

11 12 13 15 10 14
derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.

4 1 3 2 6 5 7 8
haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus

9 12 13 14 15
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10

11 10 | 1 2 3 4 |
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.

3 1 2 4 | 1 2 4
hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra

5 7 8 9 10 6 3
aut si quid hac re scitius videbatur,

11 14 12 13 15
idem infaceto est infacetior rure,

16 18 17 | 1 3 4
simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam 15

5 2 6 7 10 8 9 |
aeque est beatus ac poema cum scribit:

2 1 3 4 7 5 9 6 8 |
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.

Catullus, *Carmina* 22, lines 1-17 (with translation)

Suffenus That Varus whom well you
know
Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,

man is a charming and witty and refined
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,

the and far too many composes verses
same
man
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.

think have I by thou- or ten or more
been him sands
puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura

written and thus as is on old paper
not done
perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpseston 5

written sheets of splendid new books
down papyrus
relata: cartae regiae, novi libri,

new rollers ties red for the wrapper
novi umbilici, lora rubra membranae,

made with and with everything made
straight lead pumice level
derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.

these when read you agree- that and refined
able
haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus

Suffenus a goat-herd or ditch-
digger
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10

on the seems so much does he and change
contrary differ
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.

this why are we is The just a wit
to think man now
who
hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra

or if any- than thing smarter seemed
thing this
aut si quid hac re scitius videbatur,

the than the is coarser country-
same coarse side
man
idem infaceto est infacetior rure,

as his poems he has nor that ever
soon as touched same
man
simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam 15

equally is happy as a poem when he writes
aeque est beatus ac poema cum scribit:

so he in him- so and him- him- admires
rejoices self self self
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.

Catullus, *Carmina* 22, lines 1-17 (with numbered translation)

2 1 6 3 5 4
Suffenus That Varus whom well you
know
Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,

13 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
man is a charming and witty and refined
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,

2 1 4 5 3 6 |
the and far too many composes verses
same
man
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.

2 =8 1 10 3 4 5 6 7
think have I by thou- or ten or more
been him sands
puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura

=8 11 13 14 15 16 17
written and thus as is on old paper
not done
perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpseston 5

12 | 2 1 3 4
written sheets of splendid new books
down papyrus
relata: cartae regiae, novi libri,

5 6 8 7 9
new rollers ties red for the wrapper
novi umbilici, lora rubra membranae,

11 12 13 15 10 14
made with and with everything made
straight lead pumice level
derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.

4 1 3 2 6 5 7 8
these when read you agree- that and refined
able
haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus

9 12 13 14 15
Suffenus a goat-herd or ditch-
digger
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor 10

11 10 | 1 2 3 4 |
on the seems so much does he and change
contrary differ
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.

3 1 2 4 | 1 2 4
this why are we is The just a wit
to think who now
hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra

5 7 8 9 10 6 3
or if any- than thing smarter seemed
thing this

aut si quid hac re scitius videbatur,

11 14 12 13 15
the than the is coarser country-
same coarse side
man

idem infaceto est infacetiore rure,

16 18 17 | 1 3 4
as his poems he has nor that ever
soon as touched same
man

simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam 15

5 2 6 7 10 8 9 |
equally is happy as a poem when he writes
aeque est beatus ac poema cum scribit:

2 1 3 4 7 5 9 6 8 |
so he in him- so and him- him- admires
rejoices self self self
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.

Catullus, *Carmina* 22, lines 1-17 (translation)

That Suffenus whom you know well, Varus, is a charming and witty and refined man, and the same man composes far too many verses. I think *that* thousands or ten *thousand* or more have been written by him and not written down thus, as is *usually* done, on old paper: splendid sheets of papyrus, new books, new rollers, red ties for the wrapper, everything made straight with lead and made level with pumice. When you read these, that agreeable and refined Suffenus seems on the contrary a goat-herd or ditch-digger: so much does he differ and change. Why are we to think this is? The man who just now seemed a wit or smarter (if *there* is anything *smarter* than this thing), the same man is coarser than the coarse countryside, as soon as he has touched his poems, nor is that same man ever equally happy as when he writes a poem: he rejoices so in himself and himself so admires himself.

Cicero

ad Fam. 9.1

Cicero, *ad Fam.* 9.1 (numbered)

1 3 4 2 6 5 7 8 9 10
postquam in urbem veni, mihi placebat redire in gratiam cum

11 12 13 14 15 17 16 | 3 4 2
veteribus amicis - id est, cum libris nostris. non idcirco eos

1 5 7 6 8 9 10 12 11 |
neglexeram, quod eis suscenserem, sed quod eorum me pudebat.

2 1 3 4 5 7 6 11
videor enim mihi in his temporibus turbulentissimis praeceptis

10 8 12 9 | 1 2 3 4 5 5
illorum non satis paruisse. ignoscunt mihi, revocant me in

7 6 10 8 11 13 14 12 9
consuetudinem pristinam teque, quod in ea permanseris, dicunt

16 17 18 15 | 1= 1= 1= 4 7 6
sapienterem quam me fuisse. quam ob rem, quoniam placatos eos

5 9 8 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
inveni, sperare coepi et ea mala quae premant et ea quae

22 10 13 =11 =11 |
impendeant me facile transitorium esse.

Cicero, *ad Fam.* 9.1 (with translation)

When to the city I came to me it was to to friendship with
pleasing return
postquam in urbem veni, mihi placebat redire in gratiam cum

some old friends that is with books my not for the them
reason
veteribus amicis - id est, cum libris nostris. non idcirco eos

I had be- with (as you might think) but be- they me used to make
neglected cause them I was angry cause ... ashamed
neglexeram, quod eis suscenserem, sed quod eorum me pudebat.

I seem For to my- in these times stormy commands
self
videor enim mihi in his temporibus turbulentissimis praeceptis

their not enough to have They forgive me they recall me to
obeyed
illorum non satis paruisse. ignoscunt mihi, revocant me in

5

habit my former you and because in it you have they say
remained
consuetudinem pristinam teque, quod in ea permanseris, dicunt

wiser than me have On account of which since kindly them
been disposed
sapientiore[m] quam me fuisse. quam ob rem, quoniam placatos eos

I have to hope I have both those disast- which are and those which
found begun ers pressing
inveni, sperare coepi et ea mala quae premant et ea quae

threaten I easily will ... get through
impendeant me facile transiturum esse.

Cicero, *ad Fam.* 9.1 (with numbered translation)

1 3 4 2 6 5 7 8 9 10
When to the city I came to me it was to to friendship with
pleasing return
postquam in urbem veni, mihi placebat redire in gratiam cum

11 12 13 14 15 17 16 | 3 4 2
some old friends that is with books my not for the them
reason
veteribus amicis - id est, cum libris nostris. non idcirco eos

1 5 7 6 8 9 10 12 11 |
I had be- with (as you might think) but be- they me used to make
neglected cause them I was angry cause ... ashamed
neglexeram, quod eis suscenserem, sed quod eorum me pudebat.

2 1 3 4 5 7 6 11
I seem For to my- in these times stormy commands
self
videor enim mihi in his temporibus turbulentissimis praeceptis

10 8 12 9 | 1 2 3 4 5
their not enough to have They forgive me they recall me to
obeyed
illorum non satis paruisse. ignoscunt mihi, revocant me in 5

7 6 10 8 11 13 14 12 9
habit my former you and because in it you have they say
remained
consuetudinem pristinam teque, quod in ea permanseris, dicunt

16 17 18 15 | 1= 1= 1= 4 7 6
wiser than me have On account of which since kindly them
been disposed
sapientiore[m] quam me fuisse. quam ob rem, quoniam placatos eos

5 9 8 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
I have to hope I have both those disast- which are and those which
found begun ers pressing
inveni, sperare coepi et ea mala quae premant et ea quae

22 10 13 =11 =11 |
threaten I easily will ... get through
impendeant me facile transiturum esse.

Cicero, *ad Fam.* 9.1 (translation)

When I came to the city, it was pleasing to me to return to friendship with some old friends – that is, with my books. I had neglected them not for the reason because (as you might think) I was angry with them, but because they used to make me ashamed. For I seem to myself in these stormy times not to have obeyed their commands enough. They forgive me, they recall me to my former habit and they say *that* you, because you have remained in it, have been wiser than me. On account of which, since I have found them kindly disposed, I have begun to hope *that* I will easily get through both those disasters which are pressing and those which threaten.

Horace

Odes 3.30

Horace, Odes 3.30 (numbered)

1 2 4 3
exegi monumentum aere perennius

7 5 8 9 6
regalique situ pyramidum altius,

10 14 12 11 19 17 16
quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens

13, 18 15, 20 21 22
possit diruere aut innumerabilis

24 23 25 26 27 |
annorum series et fuga temporum. 5

2 3 1 5 4 6 7
non omnis moriar multaue pars mei

8 9 | 4 1 6
vitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera

2 5 3 7 10
crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium

9 11 12 13 8 |
scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.

13 1 2 4 3
dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus 10

5 6 8 9 7 11
et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium

10 12 15 16 14
regnavit populorum, ex humili potens

17 19 20 21 22
princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos

18 23 1 2
deduxisse modos. sume superbiam

3 4 5 8 10
quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica 15

11 7 6 12 9 |
lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Horace, Odes 3.30 (with translation)

I have a memorial than more lasting
finished bronze
exegi monumentum aere perennius

than and position of the higher
the pyramids
regal
regalique situ pyramidum altius,

which not rain the not north the wild
biting wind
quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens

may ... to demolish or the countless
be able
possit diruere aut innumerabilis

of years series and the of time
flight
annorum series et fuga temporum.

5

not altogether I will a great and part of me
... die
non omnis moriar multaque pars mei

will avoid Libitina continuously I of posterity
vitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera

will grow in the vigorous while the Capitol
praise
crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium

will climb with the Virgin the high
silent priest
scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.

I ... will where wild roars Aufidus
be talk-
ed about
dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus

10

and where badly- water Daunus rustic
off for
et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium

ruled over peoples from a humble powerful
origin
regnavit populorum, ex humili potens

as the Aeolian poetry to Italian
first
princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos

to have metres | Take the pride
introduced
deduxisse modos. sume superbiam

obtained by your and my with the
merits Delphic
quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica

15

laurel wreath glad Melpomene hair
lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Horace, *Odes* 3.30 (translation)

I have finished a memorial more lasting than bronze and higher than the regal position of the pyramids, *a memorial* which the biting rain may not be able to demolish, *which* the wild north wind may not be able to demolish, or the countless series of years and the flight of time. I will not altogether die and a great part of me will avoid Libitina. I will grow vigorous continuously in the praise of posterity, while the high priest will climb the Capitol with the silent Virgin. Where wild Aufidus roars and where Daunus, badly off for water, ruled over rustic peoples, I, powerful from a humble origin, will be talked about as the first to have introduced Aeolian poetry to Italian metres. Take the pride obtained by your merits and gladly wreath my hair with the Delphic laurel, Melpomene.

Ovid

Amores 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28

Ovid, Amores 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28 (numbered)

3 7 8 5 4 6 1
arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam

2 9 10 11 |
edere, materia conveniente modis.

4 3 1 2 | 3 1
par erat inferior versus; risisse Cupido

2 4 6 5 7 |
dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.

1 3 4 5 2 6 8 9 7 |
'quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris?' 5

3 2 5 6 4 1
Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.

1 2,8 4 6 3 5 7
quid, si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,

11 12 9 10 13 |
ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?

3 1 4 5 7 6 8 2 |
sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna:

1 4 2 5 3 |
cur opus affectas, ambitiose, novum? 10

4 1 2 3 7 6 5
non mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,

8 9 10 13 12 11 14 |
aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.'

=1 =1 6 3 4 7 5
questus eram, pharetra cum protinus ille soluta

8 11 13 9 10 12
legit in exitium spicula facta meum,

16 14 19 17 15 18
lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum, 15

24 20 25 26 22 21 23 |
'quod' que 'canas, vates, accipe' dixit 'opus!'

2 1 | 4 3 2 1 5 |
me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas.

1 2 5 6 7 4 3 |
uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.

4 2 1 3 5 7 8 6 |
sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:

2 4 5 3 1 6 |
ferrea cum vestris bella valete modis! 20

Ovid, Amores 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28 (with translation)

arms in a metre violent and wars I was
weighty preparing
arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam

to com- with a appropriate to the
pose theme rhythms
about
edere, materia conveniente modis.

equal was the verse to have Cupid
second laughed
par erat inferior versus; risisse Cupido

is said and one to have stolen foot
dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.

Who you cruel boy gave this over poetry jurisdiction
'quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris? 5

the Muses' bards not yours crowd we ... are
Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.

What if were to of golden Venus the arms Minerva
snatch
quid, si praecripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,

were to the lighted golden Minerva torches
fan
ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?

are Your great boy too and powerful kingdoms
sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna:

why job do you ambitious one a new
aim at
cur opus affectas, ambitiose, novum? 10

not My theme is metres for lighter suitable
non mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,

either boy or with long adorned girl hair
aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.'

I had complained quiver when immediately he from his
opened
questus eram, pharetra cum protinus ille soluta

chose for destruct- arrows made my
ion
legit in exitium spicula facta meum,

bent and on his the curvy strongly bow
knee
lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum, 15

to and sing bard Accept said work
'quod' que 'canas, vates, accipe' dixit 'opus!'

me wretched unwavering had boy that arrows
me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas.

I burn and in my empty heart reigns Love
uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.

in six my May ... work metres in five may it
rise subside
sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:

cruel with your wars farewell rhythms
ferrea cum vestris bella valet modis!

20

Ovid, Amores 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28 (with numbered translation)

3 7 8 5 4 6 1
 arms in a metre violent and wars I was
 weighty preparing
 arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam

2 9 10 11 |
 to com- with a appropriate to the
 pose theme rhythms
 about
 edere, materia conveniente modis.

4 3 1 2 | 3 1
 equal was the verse to have Cupid
 second laughed
 par erat inferior versus; risisse Cupido

2 4 6 5 7 |
 is said and one to have stolen foot
 dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.

1 3 4 5 2 6 8 9 7 |
 Who you cruel boy gave this over poetry of power
 'quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris? 5

3 2 5 6 4 1
 the Muses' bards not yours crowd we ... are
 Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.

1 2,8 4 6 3 5 7
 What if were to of golden Venus the arms Minerva
 snatch
 quid, si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,

11 12 9 10 13 |
 were to the lighted golden Minerva torches
 fan
 ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?

3 1 4 5 7 6 8 2 |
 are Your great boy too and powerful kingdoms
 sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna:

1 4 2 5 3 |
 why job do you ambitious one a new
 aim at
 cur opus affectas, ambitiose, novum? 10

4 1 2 3 7 6 5
 not My theme is metres for lighter suitable
 non mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,

8 9 10 13 12 11 14 |
 either boy or with long adorned girl hair
 aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.'

=1 =1 6 3 4 7 5
 I had complained quiver when immediately he from his
 opened
 questus eram, pharetra cum protinus ille soluta

8 11 13 9 10 12
chose for destruct- arrows made my
ion

legit in exitium spicula facta meum,

16 14 19 17 15 18
bent and on his the curvy strongly bow
knee

lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum, 15

24 20 25 26 22 21 23 |
to and sing bard Accept said work
'quod' que 'canas, vates, accipe' dixit 'opus!'

2 1 | 4 3 2 1 5 |
me wretched unwavering had boy that arrows
me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas.

1 2 5 6 7 4 3 |
I burn and in my empty heart reigns Love
uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.

4 2 1 3 5 7 8 6 |
in six my May ... work metres in five may it
rise subside
sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:

2 4 5 3 1 6 |
cruel with your wars farewell rhythms
ferrea cum vestris bella valet modis!

20

Ovid, *Amores* 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28 (translation)

I was preparing to compose about arms and wars in a weighty metre with a theme appropriate to the rhythms. The second verse was equal; Cupid is said to have laughed and to have stolen one foot. 'Who gave you, cruel boy, this *amount* of power over poetry? We bards are the Muses' crowd, not yours. What if Venus were to snatch the arms of golden Minerva, if golden Minerva were to fan the lighted torches? Your kingdoms are great, boy, and too powerful: why do you aim at a new job, ambitious one? My theme is not suitable for lighter metres, either boy or girl adorned with long hair (lit. adorned as to her long hair).' I had complained when immediately from his opened quiver he chose arrows made for my destruction, and strongly bent the curvy bow on his knee, and said, 'Accept the work to sing, bard!' Wretched me! That boy had unwavering arrows. I burn and Love reigns in my empty heart. May my work rise in six metres, may it subside in five: farewell, cruel wars with your rhythms!

Martial, *Epigrams* 1.38, 6.60, 7.3

Martial, *Epigrams* (numbered)

1.38

2 3 5 4 6 7 1 |
quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus;

1 4 2 3 5 6 7 |
sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

6.60

3 4 5 6 1 2 7
laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos,

11 8 10 9 15 13 12 14 |
meque sinus omnes, me manus omnis habet.

1 3 2 4 5 6 7 |
ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.

2 1 | 1 5 3 2 4 |
hoc volo: nunc nobis carmina nostra placent.

7.3

1 3 2 4 6 7 5 |
cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos?

1 5 2 3 6 4 |
ne mihi tu mittas, Pontiliane, tuos.

Martial, *Epigrams* (with translation)

1.38

which you mine is o Fidentinus The little
recite book
quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus;

but badly when you it begins to be yours
recite
sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

6.60

praises loves chants my My Rome little
books
laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos,

me and pockets all me hand every holds
meque sinus omnes, me manus omnis habet.

Look blushes a certain grows is aston- gapes hates
man pale ished
ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.

this I want now me poems my please
hoc volo: nunc nobis carmina nostra placent.

7.3

Why not do I my to Pontilianus little books
... send you
cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos?

In to me you send Pontilianus yours
case
ne mihi tu mittas, Pontiliane, tuos.

Martial, *Epigrams* (with numbered translation)

1.38

2 3 5 4 6 7 1 |
which you mine is o Fidentinus The little
recite book
quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus;

1 4 2 3 5 6 7 |
but badly when you it begins to be yours
recite
sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

6.60

3 4 5 6 1 2 7 |
praises loves chants my My Rome little
books
laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos,

11 8 10 9 15 13 12 14 |
me and pockets all me hand every holds
meque sinus omnes, me manus omnis habet.

1 3 2 4 5 6 7 |
Look blushes a certain grows is aston- gapes hates
man pale ished
ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.

2 1 | 1 5 3 2 4 |
this I want now me poems my please
hoc volo: nunc nobis carmina nostra placent.

7.3

1 3 2 4 6 7 5 |
Why not do I my to Pontilianus little books
... send you
cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos?

1 5 2 3 6 4 |
In to me you send Pontilianus yours
case
ne mihi tu mittas, Pontiliane, tuos.

Martial, *Epigrams* (translation)

1.38

The little book which you recite is mine, o Fidentinus; but when you recite *it* badly, it begins to be yours.

6.60

My Rome praises, loves, chants my little books, and all pockets *hold* me, every hand holds me. Look, a certain man blushes, grows pale, is astonished, gapes, hates. I want this: now my poems please me.

7.3

Why do I not send my little books to you, Pontilianus? In case you send yours to me, Pontilianus.

Pliny

Letters 1.13

Pliny, Letters 1.13 (numbered)

4 5 6 2 1 3 | 1 2 3
magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit: toto mense Aprili

5 4 6 7 10 9 8 | 1 2 3 5
nullus fere dies, quo non recitaret aliquis. iuvat me quod vigent

4 8 11 7 6 9 10 12 15
studia, proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, tametsi ad

16 14 13 | 1 3 4 2 7 5
audiendum pigre coitur. plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque

8 9 6 | 1 3 5 4 2 6 9
audiendi fabulis conterunt, ac subinde sibi nuntiari iubent, an iam 5

7 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17
recitator intraverit, an dixerit praefationem, an e magna parte

13 14 | 1 2 4 5 6 8 7
evolverit librum; tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque

3 | 1 2 3 4 6 7 5 8
veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, alii

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 |
dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere.

1 2 3 4 6 7 5 8
at hercule memoria parentum Claudium Caesarem ferunt, cum 10

10 11 9 13 12 14 16 15
in Palatio spatiaretur audivissetque clamorem, causam requisisse,

18 17 21 =19 =19 23 22 25 28
cumque ei dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti

27 26 24 | 1 3 2 5 6
inopinatumque venisse. nunc otiosissimus quisque multo ante

4 7 9 8 10 12 11 13 14 15 16
rogatus et identidem admonitus aut non venit aut, si venit, queritur

17 19 20 22 21 18 |
se diem, quia non perdidit, perdidisse. 15

Pliny, Letters 1.13 (with translation)

a big crop of poets year this has in the month April
brought whole
magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit: toto mense Aprili

no almost day on not would ... someone It me because are
which recite pleases flourishing
nullus fere dies, quo non recitaret aliquis. iuvat me quod vigent

studies display them- talents men's and exhibit even to
selves though
studia, proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, tametsi ad

listen reluct- people Most in the porches sit the time and
antly assemble people
audiendum pigre coitur. plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque

of listening by pass and constantly to be ann- they ... whether now
gossip them ounced order
audiendi fabulis conterunt, ac subinde sibi nuntiari iubent, an iam 5

the reciter has ... or has the preface or in large part
entered spoken
recitator intraverit, an dixerit praefationem, an e magna parte

has the book then at last and then also slowly reluctantly and
unrolled
evolverit librum; tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque

they come nor however do they but before the end they some
remain leave
veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, alii

secretly and furt- others openly and shame-
ively lessly
dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere.

But by in the of our Claudius Caesar they say when
Hercules memory parents
at hercule memoria parentum Claudium Caesarem ferunt, cum 10

on the Palat- he was had heard and an uproar the cause asked
ine Hill strolling
in Palatio spatiaretur audivissetque clamorem, causam requisisse,

when and to it had been was Nonianus sudden to the man
him said reciting reciting
cumque ei dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti

unexpected and came Now most at leisure every man long in advance
inopinatumque venisse. nunc otiosissimus quisque multo ante

asked and repeatedly reminded either not does ... or if he does complains
come come
rogatus et identidem admonitus aut non venit aut, si venit, queritur

he the because not he has ... has wasted
day wasted
se diem, quia non perdidit, perdidisse. 15

27 26 24 | 1 3 2 5 6
unexpected and came | Now most at leisure every man long in advance
inopinatumque venisse. nunc otiosissimus quisque multo ante

4 7 9 8 10 12 11 13 14 15 16
asked and repeatedly reminded either not does ... or if he does complains
come come
rogatus et identidem admonitus aut non venit aut, si venit, queritur

17 19 20 22 21 18 |
he the because not he has ... has wasted |
day wasted
se diem, quia non perdidit, perdidisse.

15

Pliny, *Letters* 1.13 (translation)

This year has brought a big crop of poets: in the whole month of April *there was* almost no day on which someone would not recite. It please me because studies are flourishing, men's talents display and exhibit themselves, even though people assemble reluctantly to listen. Most sit in the porches and pass the time of listening by gossip, and they constantly order *that it* be announced to them whether the reciter has now entered or has spoken the preface or has unrolled the book for (lit. in) the large part; then at last they come and then also slowly and reluctantly; nor however do they remain but they leave before the end, some secretly and furtively, others openly and shamelessly.

But, by Hercules, in the memory of our parents they say that Claudius Caesar, when he was strolling on the Palatine Hill and had heard an uproar, asked the cause and, when it had been said to him that Nonianus was reciting, came suddenly and unexpectedly to the man reciting. Now every man most at leisure, asked long in advance and reminded repeatedly, either does not come or if he does come, complains *that* he has wasted the day because he has not wasted *it*.

Pliny

Letters 3.21

Pliny, Letters 3.21 (numbered)

1 2 3 4 5 7 6 | 1 5
audio Valerium Martialem decessisse et moleste fero. erat homo

2 3 4 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
ingeniosus acutus acer, qui in scribendo plurimum et salis et fellis

7 15 17 16 | 2 4 5 3
haberet, nec candoris minus. eum in Hispaniam secedentem

1 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6
adiuveram viatico; dederam hoc propter amicitiam, dederam etiam

7 8 9 11 12 10 | 1 2 3 6 7 5
pro versiculis quos de me composuit. olim ei qui vel singulorum

8 9 5 4 12 13 14 15 11
vel urbium laudes scripserant aut honoribus aut pecunia honorari

10 | 2 1 3 4 5 6 | 1 2
solebant. nostris vero temporibus hic mos periit: nam postquam

3 4 5 9 7 8 6 |
desiimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus.

2 3 7 4 5 6 1 | 2
merito eum nunc ut amicissimum mortuum esse doleo. dedit

1 3 5 4 6 | 3 2 1 4 5 | 10
enim mihi quantum maximum potuit: plus etiam dedisset si vixisset.

1 2 6 4 5 3 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
sed quid homini potest dari maius quam gloria et laus et aeternitas?

1 5 4 6 2 3 8 7 9 10
fortasse non erunt aeterna quae scripsit, ille tamen scripsit tamquam

=11 =11 |
essent futura.

Pliny, Letters 3.21 (with translation)

I hear Valerius Martialis has died and with I am He was man
difficulty bearing
audio Valerium Martialem decessisse et moleste fero. erat homo

a gifted sharp- shrewd who in his writing a lot both of wit and of
witted venom
ingeniosus acutus acer, qui in scribendo plurimum et salis et fellis

had and no candour less him to Spain retiring
haberet, nec candoris minus. eum in Hispaniam secedentem

I had helped with a I had given this because of our friend- I had ... given also
travelling allowance ship
adiuveram viatico; dederam hoc propter amicitiam, dederam etiam

because the little which about me he composed Once those who either of individuals
of verses
pro versiculis quos de me composuit. olim ei qui vel singulorum

5

or of cities eulogies had written either with honours or with money to be honoured
vel urbium laudes scripserant aut honoribus aut pecunia honorari

were in our But times this practice has for when
accustomed died out
solebant. nostris vero temporibus hic mos periit: nam postquam

we have to do praiseworthy to be also absurd we ... think
ceased things praised
desiimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus.

justly he now as a very dear friend has ... died I grieve he gave
merito eum nunc ut amicissimum mortuum esse doleo. dedit

For to me quantity the greatest he could more even he would if he had
have given lived
enim mihi quantum maximum potuit: plus etiam dedisset si vixisset.

10

But what to a man can be greater than glory and praise and immortality
given thing
sed quid homini potest dari maius quam gloria et laus et aeternitas?

Perhaps not will ... be everlasting the he wrote he however wrote as if
things which
fortasse non erunt aeterna quae scripsit, ille tamen scripsit tamquam

they would be
essent futura.

Pliny, Letters 3.21 (with numbered translation)

1 2 3 4 5 7 6 | 1 5
I hear Valerius Martialis has died and with I am He was man
difficulty bearing

audio Valerium Martialem decessisse et moleste fero. erat homo

2 3 4 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
a gifted sharp- shrewd who in his writing a lot both of wit and of
witted venom

ingeniosus acutus acer, qui in scribendo plurimum et salis et fellis

7 15 17 16 | 2 4 5 3
had and no candour less him to Spain retiring

haberet, nec candoris minus. eum in Hispaniam secedentem

1 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6
I had helped with a I had given this because of our friend- I had ... given also
travelling allowance ship

adiuveram viatico; dederam hoc propter amicitiam, dederam etiam

7 8 9 11 12 10 | 1 2 3 6 7
because the little which about me he composed Once those who either of individuals
of verses

pro versiculis quos de me composuit. olim ei qui vel singulorum

5

8 9 5 4 12 13 14 15 11
or of cities eulogies had written either with honours or with money to be honoured

vel urbium laudes scripserant aut honoribus aut pecunia honorari

10 | 2 1 3 4 5 6 | 1 2
were in our But times this practice has for when
accustomed died out

solebant. nostris vero temporibus hic mos periit: nam postquam

3 4 5 9 7 8 6 |
we have to do praiseworthy to be also absurd we ... think
ceased things praised

desiimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus.

2 3 7 4 5 6 1 | 2
justly he now as a very dear friend has ... died I grieve he gave

merito eum nunc ut amicissimum mortuum esse doleo. dedit

1 3 5 4 6 | 3 2 1 4 5 |
For to me quantity the greatest he could more even he would if he had
have given lived

enim mihi quantum maximum potuit: plus etiam dedisset si vixisset.

10

1 2 6 4 5 3 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
But what to a man can be greater than glory and praise and immortality
given thing

sed quid homini potest dari maius quam gloria et laus et aeternitas?

1 5 4 6 2 3 8 7 9 10
Perhaps not will ... be everlasting the he wrote he however wrote as if
things which

fortasse non erunt aeterna quae scripsit, ille tamen scripsit tamquam

=11 =11 |
they would be
essent futura.

Pliny, Letters 3.21 (translation)

I hear *that* Valerius Martialis has died and I am bearing *it* with difficulty. He was a gifted, sharp-witted, shrewd man who had in his writing a lot both of wit and of venom and no less candour. I had helped him *when he was* retiring to Spain with a travelling allowance; I had given this because of our friendship, I had also given *it* because of the little verses which he composed about me. Once those who had written eulogies either of individuals or of cities were accustomed to be honoured either with honours or with money. But in our times this practice has died out: for when we have ceased to do praiseworthy things, we also think *it* absurd to be praised.

I grieve justly *that* he as a very dear friend has now died. For he gave to me the greatest quantity *that* he could: he would have given even more if he had lived. But what greater thing can be given to a man than glory and praise and immortality? Perhaps the things which he wrote will not be everlasting, however he wrote *them* as if they would be.

Tacitus

Annals 4.34-35

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.34-35 (numbered)

1 2 =3 =3 5 6 7 8
Cremutius Cordus accusatus est quod in suis annalibus

10 11 9 12 14 15 18 17 16
M. Brutum laudaverat et C. Cassium Romanorum ultimum esse

13 | 1 2 4 5 3 | 3 6 7
dixerat. egressus senatu vitam abstinentia finivit. libros in foro

=4 =4 2 1 | 1 2 3 4
cremandos esse censuerunt senatores: sed manserunt, primo celati

5 6 | 1 4 3 2 5 6 13 14
deinde editi. igitur illos irridere licet qui credunt sua potentia 5

12 11 9 8 10 7 | 1 2 4
extingui posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam. nam contra punitis

3 7 5 6 | 1 11 10 2
ingeniis crescit eorum auctoritas, neque aliud effecerunt externi

3 4 5 8 9 =6 =6 12 13 14 15 17
reges aut qui simili saevitia usi sunt nisi dedecus sibi atque illis

16 |
gloriam.

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.34-35 (with translation)

Cremutius Cordus was accused because in his annals
Cremutius Cordus accusatus est quod in suis annalibus

M. Brutus he had praised and C. Cassius of the Romans the last was
M. Brutum laudaverat et C. Cassium Romanorum ultimum esse

had said Having left the senate his life by starvation he his in the
ended books forum
dixerat. egressus senatu vitam abstinentia finivit. libros in foro

must be burned decreed The senators but they survived at first hidden
cremandos esse censuerunt senatores: sed manserunt, primo celati

then pub- There- those mock one who believe by their power
lished fore may
deinde editi. igitur illos irridere licet qui credunt sua potentia 5

be erased can even of...the age the memory For on the having been
following contrary punished
extingui posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam. nam contra punitis

talents grows their influence and anything have... foreign
... not else achieved
ingeniis crescit eorum auctoritas, neque aliud effecerunt externi

kings or those similar savagery employed except disgrace for and for
who them- those
selves others
reges aut qui simili saevitia usi sunt nisi dedecus sibi atque illis

glory
gloriam.

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.34-35 (with numbered translation)

1 2 =3 =3 5 6 7 8
 Cremutius Cordus was accused because in his annals
 Cremutius Cordus accusatus est quod in suis annalibus

10 11 9 12 14 15 18 17 16
 M. Brutus he had praised and C. Cassius of the Romans the last was
 M. Brutum laudaverat et C. Cassium Romanorum ultimum esse

13 | 1 2 4 5 3 | 3 6 7
 had said Having left the senate his life by starvation he his in the
 ended books forum
 dixerat. egressus senatu vitam abstinentia finivit. libros in foro

=4 =4 2 1 | 1 2 3 4
 must be burned decreed The senators but they survived at first hidden
 cremandos esse censuerunt senatores: sed manserunt, primo celati

5 6 | 1 4 3 2 5 6 13 14
 then published There- those mock one who believe by their power
 may
 deinde editi. igitur illos irridere licet qui credunt sua potentia 5

12 11 9 8 10 7 | 1 2 4
 be erased can even of ...the age the memory For on the having been
 following contrary punished
 extingui posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam. nam contra punitis

3 7 5 6 | 1 11 10 2
 talents grows their influence and anything have ... foreign
 ... not else achieved
 ingeniis crescit eorum auctoritas, neque aliud effecerunt externi

3 4 5 8 9 =6 =6 12 13 14 15 17
 kings or those similar savagery employed except disgrace for and for
 who them- those
 selves others
 reges aut qui simili saevitia usi sunt nisi dedecus sibi atque illis

16 |
 glory
 gloriam.

Tacitus, *Annals* 4.34-35 (translation)

Cremutius Cordus was accused because in his annals he had praised M. Brutus and had said *that* C. Cassius was the last of the Romans. Having left the senate he ended his life by starvation. The senators decreed *that* his books must be burned in the forum: but they survived, at first hidden, then published. Therefore one may mock those who believe *that* the memory of even the following age can be erased by their power. For on the contrary when talents have been punished (*lit.* talents having been punished) their influence grows, and foreign kings or those who employed similar savagery have not achieved anything else except disgrace for themselves and glory for their victims (*lit.* for those others).

Suetonius

Claudius 41

Suetonius, *Claudius* 41 (numbered)

3 4 5 8 6 7 2 1 | 1
historiam in adolescentia hortante T. Livio scribere coepit. cum

3 4 5 2 7 6 8
primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, aegre perlegit saepe

9 10 11 12 | 1 2 3 4 5
refrigeratus a se ipso. nam initio recitationis, compluribus subsellis

7 8 6 9 =10 =10| 1 4 2
obesitate cuiusdam fractis, risus exortus est; ne sedato quidem

3 6 5 9 10 7 8 13 11
tumultu desistere potuit huius facti subinde reminisci cachinnosque 5

12 |
revocare.

1 2 3 5 4 6 7 8 9 10
in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et saepe recitavit per

11 | 3 1 2 4 5 6 8
lectorem. initium autem sumpsit historiae post caedem Caesaris

7 9 10 11 12 13 15 14 16 18 17 |
dictatoris, sed transiit ad inferiora tempora coepitque a pace civili,

1 2 6 7 8 9 10 11 5
cum sentiret neque libere neque vere de superioribus dicere

10

=3 =3 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 |
permissum esse, saepe correptus et a matre et ab avia.

Suetonius, *Claudius* 41 (with translation)

history in his youth encouraging with Livy to write he began When
T.
historiam in adulescentia hortante T. Livio scribere coepit. cum

first to a crowded audience he had ... scarcely he ... got often
begun through the reading
primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, aegre perlegit saepe

interrupted by him him- For at the of the recitation several seats
self beginning
refrigeratus a se ipso. nam initio recitationis, compluribus subsellis

by the fatness of a having laughter arose not having been even
certain man been broken quietened
obesitate cuiusdam fractis, risus exortus est; ne sedato quidem

disturbance stop could he this occur- constantly remembering the laughs and
ence
tumultu desistere potuit huius facti subinde reminisci cachinnosque 5

recalling
revocare.

Dur- his also both he ... a lot and often recited through
ing principate wrote
in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et saepe recitavit per

a reader the However he took of his after the murder Caesar
start history
lectorem. initium autem sumpsit historiae post caedem Caesaris

of the but he passed to later times began and from peace the
dictator on civil
dictatoris, sed transiit ad inferiora tempora coepitque a pace civili,

since he realised neither frankly nor truly about earlier to speak
cum sentiret neque libere neque vere de superioribus dicere

10

it was permitted often scolded both by his and by his
mother grand
mother
permissum esse, saepe correptus et a matre et ab avia.

Suetonius, *Claudius* 41 (with numbered translation)

3 4 5 8 6 7 2 1 | 1
 history in his youth encouraging with Livy to write he began When
 T.
 historiam in adolescentia hortante T. Livio scribere coepit. cum

3 4 5 2 7 6 8
 first to a crowded audience he had ... scarcely he ... got often
 begun through the reading
 primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, aegre perlegit saepe

9 10 11 12 | 1 2 3 4 5
 interrupted by him him- For at the of the recitation several seats
 self beginning
 refrigeratus a se ipso. nam initio recitationis, compluribus subsellis

7 8 6 9 =10 =10| 1 4 2
 by the fatness of a having laughter arose not having been even
 certain man been broken quietened
 obesitate cuiusdam fractis, risus exortus est; ne sedato quidem

3 6 5 9 10 7 8 13 11
 disturbance stop could he this occur- constantly remembering the laughs and
 ence
 tumultu desistere potuit huius facti subinde reminisci cachinnosque 5

12 |
 recalling
 revocare.

1 2 3 5 4 6 7 8 9 10
 Dur- his also both he ... a lot and often recited through
 ing principate wrote
 in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et saepe recitavit per

11 | 3 1 2 4 5 6 8
 a reader the start However he took of his after the murder Caesar
 history
 lectorem. initium autem sumpsit historiae post caedem Caesaris

7 9 10 11 12 13 15 14 16 18 17 |
 of the but he passed to later times began and from peace the
 dictator on civil
 dictatoris, sed transiit ad inferiora tempora coepitque a pace civili,

1 2 6 7 8 9 10 11 5
 since he realised neither frankly nor truly about earlier to speak
 cum sentiret neque libere neque vere de superioribus dicere

10

=3 =3 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 |
 it was permitted often scolded both by his and by his
 mother grand mother
 permissum esse, saepe correptus et a matre et ab avia.

Suetonius, *Claudius* 41 (translation)

He began to write history in his youth with T. Livy encouraging *him*. When he had first begun *to recite* to a crowded audience, he scarcely got through the reading, often interrupted by himself (*lit.* by him himself). For at the beginning of the recitation when several seats had been broken (*lit.* several seats having been broken) by the fatness of a certain man, laughter arose; not even when the disturbance had been quietened (*lit.* the disturbance having been quietened) could he stop constantly remembering this occurrence and recalling the laughs.

During his principate also he both wrote a lot and often recited through a reader. However he took the start of his history after the murder of the dictator Caesar but he passed on to later times and began from the civil peace, since he realised *that* it was permitted to speak neither frankly nor truly about earlier *times*, often scolded both by his mother and by his grandmother.