

A Somewhat Concise (but hopefully still rather helpful (and basically super beast)) Guide to Latin Literature
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Goals of this packet:

- To provide Certamen success
- To provide JCL academic testing success
- To provide a quick, easy handout to Latin Literature (useful information compiled onto one chart)¹

¹ This is meant to be more of a reference tool than a packet of copious notes (cf. Ketan's guides).

Compiled with the help of Hadas, Conte, the OCD, and Adam Williams.²

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Name Writer's common name is CAPITALIZED (full name, if known, is in parentheses)	Dates & Places Writer's birth/death dates & places, if known	Life Facts about the writer's life, duh	Works Bolded works are more important	Tidbits Nicknames, quotes, "certameny" stuff, etc.		
LIVIVS ANDRONICUS	280 BC Tarentum	200 BC Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedman • Grammaticus • Brought to Rome in 272 BC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Odysia</i> – translated <i>Odyssey</i> from Greek to Latin; Saturnian meter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Father of Latin Literature" • First line of 	

² I guess I should also credit Ratna Gill with the Catullus lines.

³ The second edition will include a separate section with tidbits, more information on more obscure authors, better organization, and less laziness (i.e. completion).

(Lucius Livius Andronicus)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced a comedy and a tragedy at Ludi Romani (240 BC) Wrote a hymn to Juno sung by 27 women (207 BC) Established poet/actor guild on Aventine Hill (Temple of Minerva) Freedman of Livius Salinator (consul 207 BC; won battle of Metaurus River versus Hasdrubal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comedies: <i>Gladiolus</i>, <i>Ludius</i>, <i>Virgus</i> Tragedies: <i>Achilles</i>, <i>Aegisthus</i>, <i>Aiax</i>, <i>Andromeda</i>, <i>Antiopa</i>, <i>Danae</i>, <i>Equos Troanus</i>, <i>Hermiona</i>, <i>Ino</i>, <i>Tereus</i> 	<i>Odyssia</i> : “ <i>virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum</i> ”	
NAEVIUS (Gnaeus Naevius)	270 BC Capua (Campania)	201 BC Utica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fought in the First Punic War Feud with the Metelli Died in exile (Utica) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bellum Poenicum</i> – 1st Latin epic with a Roman theme; enigmatic Saturnian meter; originally had no book divisions, but grammarian Lampadio (Accius’ contemporary) divided it into 7 books; began with Aeneas all the way to 1st Punic War Fabulae praetextae: <i>Romulus</i> (about Rome’s founding & <i>Clastidium</i> (about Marcellus’ victory over Insubrian Gauls) Mythological tragedies: <i>Equos Troianus</i>; <i>Danae</i>; <i>Hector Proficiscens</i>; <i>Iphigenia</i>; <i>Lycurgus</i> Comedies: <i>Colax</i>; <i>Gymnasticus</i>; <i>Dolus</i>; <i>Corollaria</i>; <i>Tarentilla</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First to write <i>fabulae praetextae</i> “Native Italian” 	
PLAUTUS (Titus Maccius)	254 BC Sarsina	184 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially influenced by Menander 	1. <i>Amphitruo</i> – Influenced Shakespeare’s “Comedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognomen means “big-eared” or 	

Plautus)				<p>of Errors”; ONLY play of Plautus with mythological storyline; Jupiter = Amphitryon (who’s at war) to get with Alcmena (wife); Mercury = Sosia (Amphitryon’s slave)</p> <p>2. <i>Asinaria</i> (“The Comedy of Asses”) – Young man tries to ransom his beloved beauty, a courtesan; Slaves and FATHER of young man (rare element) help; Rivalry between son & father (son wins)</p> <p>3. <i>Aulularia</i> (“Golden Pot”) – Euclio: old man (obsessive fear of being robbed); Pot disappears! BUT found by young man who uses it has dowry to marry the girl he loves (Euclio’s daughter)</p> <p>4. <i>Bacchides</i> – Original comedy’s name <i>Dis Exapaton</i> (“The Double Deception”) by Menander; Twin sisters (courtesans) – loved by two men, but problem with money</p> <p>5. <i>Captivi</i> (“The Prisoners”) – Old man loses two sons</p>	<p>“flat-footed”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longest play: <i>Miles Gloriosus</i> (1,437 lines, which makes sense, since a braggart soldier would keep on talking about himself) • Shortest play: <i>Curculio</i> (729 lines, which makes sense since a weevil is so small) 	
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				<p>(one stolen as a boy; other, Philepolemus, taken as prisoner of war by the Eleans); Man gets two Elean slaves to bargain for Philepolemus</p> <p>6. <i>Casina</i> – Casina = girl of illegitimate birth (both old man & son want to marry her); Old man finds a man in his bed instead of her; Turns out Casina is free of birth</p> <p>7. <i>Cistellaria</i> (“The Chest”) – Young man wants to marry girl of illegitimate birth; father wants him to marry girl of legitimate birth; fate works everything out in favor of young man</p> <p>8. <i>Curculio</i> (“Weevil” – parasite on grain) – Young man (the parasite) loves a courtesan; Swindles her pimp & soldier who wants her, Terapontigonus; Turns out she’s free of birth; Terapontigonus = her bro</p> <p>9. <i>Epidicus</i> – Classic “slave’s comedy”; Epidicus (slave) causes young man to love two girls (meaning more money); Turns out one</p>		
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				<p>girl is young man's sister... so he marries the other one</p> <p>10. <i>Menaechmi</i> – Influenced Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"; Tangled exchanges of identity until simultaneous mutual recognition at the end</p> <p>11. <i>Mercator</i> ("The Merchant") – similar to <i>Casina</i></p> <p>12. <i>Miles Gloriosus</i> ("The Braggart Warrior") – Palaestro (clever slave) & Pyrgopolynices (swaggering soldier); Usual plot – master puts himself in slave's hands to get the girl</p> <p>13. <i>Mostellaria</i> ("The Comedy of the Ghost") – Ghost in house of old Theopropides; Tranio (slave) leads people to believe so (to conceal love affair of young master); Doesn't last, of course</p> <p>14. <i>Persa</i> ("The Persian") – Slave is in <3 so another slave helps him; Trick involves masks (slave-assistant = Persian) – succeeds</p>		
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				<p>15. <i>Poenulus</i> (“The Man from Carthage”) – Complicated events that befall Carthaginian family; Recognition/reuniting of lovers (turns out they’re cousins)</p> <p>16. <i>Pseudolus</i> – Influenced Shakespeare’s “A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to the Forum”; Pseudolus (slave) cheats adversary Ballio (pimp) by taking his money and one of his girls whom his young master loves; SO successful that Ballio bets Pseudolus can’t do that when he already has</p> <p>17. <i>Rudens</i> (“The Cable/Rope”) – Set on the beach; Prologue: Arcturus foretells shipwreck of wicked pimp Labrax; Labrax illegally has free girl with him on beach where her father & beloved are; Chest from the sea with rope inside = decisive role at end...</p> <p>18. <i>Stichus</i> – Man has two daughters, both married to travelling husbands; Wants them to divorce,</p>		
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				<p>but husbands arrive on time</p> <p>19. <i>Trinummus</i> (“The Three Coins” or “Three-penny Day”) – Young spendthrift nearly ruined himself, but saved by old friend of his father</p> <p>20. <i>Truculentus</i> – Phronesium (courtesan) exploits/cheats on her 3 lovers, thus protagonist treated more grimly – unusual circumstance</p> <p>21. <i>Vidularia</i> (“The Comedy of the Satchel”) – LOST</p>		
CAECILIUS STATIUS	c. 222 BC Mediolanum	c. 166 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insubrian Gaul (brought to Rome perhaps after the battle of Clastidium (222 BC)) • Contemporary of Plautus and Ennius • Was close with the influential actor/theatrical impresario Ambivius Turpio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 extant titles (all <i>palliatae</i>) • <i>Plocium</i> (“<i>The Necklace</i>”) – influenced by Menander’s <i>Plokion</i> • Greek titles: <i>Ex hautou hestos</i> (“<i>He Stands on His Own</i>”); <i>Gamos</i> (“<i>The Marriage</i>”); <i>Epicleros</i> (“<i>The Heiress</i>”); <i>Synaristosae</i> (“<i>Ladies’ Luncheon</i>”); <i>Synephebi</i> (“<i>The Companions of Youth</i>”) • Latin titles: “<i>Epistula</i> (“<i>The Letter</i>”); <i>Pugil</i> (“<i>The Boxer</i>”) • Double Forms: <i>Obolostates</i> / <i>Faenerator</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terence supposedly read his <i>Andria</i> to Caecilius Statius 	

				<i>("The Usurer")</i>	
ENNIUS (Quintus Ennius)	239 BC Rudiae	169 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought to Rome by M. Porcius Cato (Elder) Given citizenship by M. Fulvius Nobilior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Annales</i> – 18-book history of Rome to the Second Punic War <i>Ambracia</i> – praetexta celebrating Fulvius Nobilior's victory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claimed to have "<i>tria corda</i>" ("three hearts"): knew Oscan, Greek, and Latin
CATO THE ELDER (Marcus Porcius Cato)	234 BC Tusculum	149 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fought in 2nd Punic War Political career: Consul (195 BC); Military Tribune (191 BC); Censor (184 BC) Fought against Scipios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>De Agricultura/De Re Rustica</i> – 1st wholly extant Latin prose work <i>Origines</i> – 7-book history of Rome; 1st history of Rome written in Latin⁴ <i>Ad Filium</i> – an encyclopedia with medicine, rhetoric, agriculture, military science, law 150 speeches; letters to son Marcus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HATED anything Greek <i>Carthago delenda est</i> "Father of Latin Prose"
TERENCE (Publius Terentius Afer)	195/185 BC Carthage	159 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought to Rome as a slave Became member of Scipionic Circle Died on a journey to Greece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Andria</i> – Earliest play of Terence <i>Hecyra</i> – failed first 2 performances, 3rd time was the charm! People were distracted by tightrope walkers for the first performance <i>Heauton Timorumenus</i> – "The Self-Tormentor" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nullumst iam dictum quod non dictum sit prius</i> (Eunuchus, 40) <i>Dictum sapienti sat est</i> ("A word to the wise is enough") <i>Fortis fortuna adiuvat</i> ("Fortune helps the brave")

⁴ The first history of Rome was written in Greek by Fabius Pictor.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eunuchus</i> – most profitable work • <i>Adelphi</i> – considered Terence’s masterpiece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quot homines tot sententiae</i> (“Many men, many minds”) • <i>Tacent, satis laudant</i> (“Their praise is silence”) • <i>Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto</i> (“I am a man, whatever pertains to man concerns me”) • Ambivius Turpio was crucial to Terence’s success: he was his “metatheatrical mouthpiece”, explaining his method of playwriting in prologues (explicitly identified in <i>Heuton Timuromenus</i> and <i>Hecyra</i>) 	
PACUVIUS (Marcus Pacuvius)	220 BC Brundisium	130 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respected painter • Nephew of Ennius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Niptra</i> • Wrote about a dozen tragedies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
ACCIUS (Lucius Accius)	170 BC Pisaurum	86 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents were freedmen (like Horace’s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Atreus</i> – “Oderint dum metuant” • 2 praetextae: <i>Brutus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the “central figure in Roman tragedy” 	

				<p>(about the downfall of the Tarquins); Decius (about the self-immolation of Decius Mus at battle of Sentinum)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote 40 or 50 based on Greek models 	
LUCILIUS (Gaius Lucilius)	c. 160s BC Suessa Aurunca	103/1 BC Naples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mistress = Collyra His sister was the grandmother of Pompey Magnus Scipionic Circle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 books of satire – <i>Iter Siculum</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originator of satire
CATULLUS (Gaius Valerius Catullus)	84 BC Verona	54 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had a politically active friend, Calvus Had many friends Had a villa at Sirmio Lesbia = Clodia (sister of Pulcher, wife of Metellus) Traveled to Bithynia with Memmius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carmina⁵ (116): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: dedicates his “<i>nugae</i>” to Cornelius Nepos; <i>Cui dono lepidum novum libellum arida modo pumice expoliturum?</i> 2: <i>passer, deliciae meae puellae</i> 3: <i>Lugete, O Veneres Cupidinesque; passer mortuus est meae puellae</i> 4: <i>Phaselus ille, quem videtis hospites</i> 5: <i>Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus</i> 11: Sappho poem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Served under staff of C. Memmius, governor of Bithynia (57-56 BC) Favorite meter = Phalaecian (hendecasyllabic)

⁵ Mentioned *Carmina* are important and contain crucial lines; however, this is by no means a definitive list

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 13: <i>Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me</i> ○ 51: Sappho poem; <i>Ille mi par esse deo videtur</i> ○ 64: epyllion about marriage of Peleus & Thetis with ecphrasis into Theseus & Ariadne (in dactylic hexameter) ○ 70: <i>Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle</i> ○ 72: <i>Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum</i> ○ 85: <i>odi et amo</i> ○ 101: <i>frater, ave atque vale</i> ○ Some more, but I'm lazy, so look it up ☺ 		
LUCRETIUS (Titus Lucretius Carus)	90 BC	55 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cicero edited his works ● Died by drinking a love potion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>De Rerum Natura</i> – 6 books, dactylic hexameter; didactic Epicurean work; Begins with invocation of Venus; ends with the plague of Athens; dedicated to Memmius; edited by Cicero 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Clinamen</i>, meaning “an atom swerve” ● Committed suicide the same year of Pompey’s/Crassus’ s 2nd consulship and Vergil’s donning of the toga virilis 	
CICERO (Marcus Tullius Cicero)	January 3, 106 BC Arpinum	December 7, 43 BC Formiae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Novus homo</i> ● Quaestor of Sicily (75 BC) ● Consul (63 BC) 	SPEECHES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pro Quinctio (81 BC) ● Pro Roscio Amerino ● Pro Caelio 	WRITTEN WORKS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I hate this guy.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received the title <i>pater patriae</i> after uncovering the Catilinarian Conspiracy (63 BC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippics 	
JULIUS CAESAR (Gaius Julius Caesar)	July 13, 100 BC Rome	March 15, 44 BC Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boss general & statesman: Pontifex Maximus (63 BC); praetor (62 BC); 1st triumvirate formed (60 BC); Consul with Bibulus (59 BC); 1st triumvirate renewed at Luca (56 BC); enters Britain (55 BC); Crosses Rubicon (Jan 10, 49 BC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Commentarii de Bello Gallico</i> – 8 books; 7 written by Caesar, 1 (final book) written by Aulus Hirtius; conquests in Gaul <i>Commentarii de Bello Civili</i> – 3 books; civil war against Pompey; unfinished, unrevised <i>De Analogia</i> – about grammar <i>Anticato</i> <i>Iter</i> Some astronomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ovid’s <i>Metamorphoses</i>, Caesar becomes a comet (last transformation)
SALLUST (Gaius Sallustius Crispus)	86 BC Amiternum	35 BC <i>Horti Sallustiani</i> (Rome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporter of Caesar 52 BC – Tribune of the Plebs (led a fierce campaign against Milo & Cicero) 50 BC – Expelled from the Senate 49 BC – Quaestor (by Caesar) 46 BC – Praetor Governor of Numidia (by Caesar) Very wealthy Lived in <i>Horti Sallustiani</i> (between Quirinal and Pincian) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bellum Catilinae</i> <i>Bellum Jugurthinum</i> <i>Historiae</i> – Covers 78 BC – 67 BC, from the death of Sulla to the end of Pompey’s war against the pirates; unfinished <i>2 Epistulae ad Caesarem Senem de Republica</i> <i>Invectiva in Ciceronem</i> <i>Empedoclea</i> (poem) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MONOGRAPHS (based on work of Greek Thucydides) Quintilian speaks of his “famous brevity” “<i>Satis eloquentiae, sententiae parum</i>” (“Plenty of eloquence, not much wisdom” – said of Catiline) – famous example of a synchysis

<p>VERGIL (Publius Vergilius Maro)</p>	<p>October 15, 70 BC Mantua</p>	<p>September 21, 19 BC Brundisium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shy, bad health ● Epicurean teacher named Siro ● First patron was Asinius Pollio, second patron was Maecenas ● Servius and Aelius Donatus wrote commentaries on this dude ● Suetonius wrote a biography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Eclogues/Bucolics</i> – 42 BC; 10-books of pastoral poetry; influenced by Theocritus’ <i>Idylls</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4th – Messianic Eclogue dedicated to Pollio ○ 10th – Dedicated to Cornelius Gallus ● <i>Georgics</i> – 31 BC read to Octavian upon return from Actium; 4-books on farming; influenced by Hesiod’s <i>Theogony</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4th – Aristaeus & bees myth ● <i>Aeneid</i> – 12-book national epic following the hero Aeneas on his way to found a new city, AKA only the most important book to the Romans ever; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Augustus pushed Varius Rufus & Plotius Tucca to publish this work unfinished work, which Vergil wanted burned ○ First 6 books modeled after <i>Odyssey</i>; latter 6 books modeled after <i>Iliad</i> ● <i>Appendix Vergiliana:</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Was spelled “Virgil” from <i>virga</i> (wand), since he was supposed to be magical ● Extremely shy and reserved, thus given nickname “Parthenias” (“maiden”) ● Influenced/appears in Dante’s <i>Divine Comedy</i>, as Dante’s guide through hell and purgatory ● <i>Labor omnia vincit</i> (Georgics) ● <i>Amor omnia vincit</i> (Aeneid) ● <i>Forsan et haec meminisse iuvabit</i> (Aeneid) ● <i>Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc Parthenope; cecini pascua, ruras, duces</i> (Vergil’s epitaph) ● Too many more, and I’m lazy, so look them up
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				<p>collection of poems dubiously attributed to Vergil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Culex</i> (“The Gnat”); <i>Ciris</i> (“The Sea-Bird”); <i>Copa</i> (“The Barmaid”); <i>Moretum</i> (“The Salad”); <i>Dirae</i> (“Curses”); <i>Lydia</i> (“Lydia”, it’s a girl’s name, duh); <i>Priapea</i> (“Priapus Poems”); <i>Catalepton</i> (“Trifles”); <i>Elegiae in Maecenatem</i> (“Elegies for Maecenas”) 		
HORACE (Quintus Horatius Flaccus)	December 8, 65 BC Venusia	November 27, 8 BC Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of a freedman • Orbilius was his tough teacher whom he called <i>plagosus</i> (“flogger”) • Studied in Athens • Became <i>tribunus militum</i> under Brutus at Philippi, but dropped his shield and fled (though humiliating, he was able to identify with his heroes Alcaeus and Archilochus, both did the same as he did); Octavian granted amnesty • Patron was Maecenas • <i>Scriba quaestorius</i> under Augustus • Sabine farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Epodes/Iambi</i> – written in Iambic meter • <i>Sermones</i> – Satires • <i>Odes</i> • <i>Epistles</i> • <i>Carmen Saeculare</i> • <i>Ars Poetica</i> 	•	
CORNELIUS GALLUS (Gaius Cornelius)	c. 70 BC Forum Livii	26 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humble origins • Friend of Vergil • Supporter of Octavian; became first prefect of Egypt (30 BC) until he 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only fragments remain 	• Elegiac poet	

Gallus)			erected a monument of himself at Philae for subduing a revolt in Thebes, killed himself in 26 BC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loved Lycoris (mistress) AKA Cytheris (notorious actress) 			
TIBULLUS (Albius Tibullus)	c. 55 BC Pedum	19 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loved Delia Patron was Messalla Corvinus Hated war, preferred life in the country Probably a Roman knight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 books of love elegies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: To Delia (according Apuleius, her real name was Plania) 2: To Nemesis (courtesan of higher class) 3: Calls himself Lygdamus, professes love to Neaera 4: Sulpicia (sis of Messalla) writes to Cerinthus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elegiac poet Domitius Marsus wrote a beautiful epitaph on his death Quintilian writes: "<i>Elegia quoque Graecos provocamus, cuius mihi tersus atque elegans maxime videtur auctor Tibullus; sunt qui Propertium malint; Ovidius utroque lascivior, sicut durior Gallus.</i>"⁶ 	
PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius Propertius)	c. 50 BC Asisium (Assisi)	15 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patron was Maecenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cynthia Monobiblos</i> – to Cynthia (Apuleius identifies as Hostia); <i>Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis, contactum nullis ante cupidinibus.</i> 4 books of elegies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elegiac poet Considered himself the Roman Callimachus 	

⁶ "In Elegy as well we rival the Greeks; of whom for me the author Tibullus seems the most polished and elegant; there are those who prefer Propertius; Ovid is more wanton than either, just as Gallus is more stern."

OVID (Publius Ovidius Naso)	March 20, 43 BC Sulmo	17/18 AD Tomi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron was Messalla Corvinus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amores</i> • <i>Ars Amatoria</i> • <i>Remedia Amoris</i> • <i>Medicamina Faciei Feminae</i> • <i>Metamorphoses</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered elegiac poet 	
LIVY (Titus Livius)	59 BC Patavium (Padua)	17 AD Patavium (Padua)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave up a life of politics to work on his <i>magnum opus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ab Urbe Condita – 142-book history from origins of Rome to 9 BC; only 35 books survive (1-10 and 21-45); <i>Periochae</i> (summaries) of each book survive, except 136 and 137 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asinius Pollio criticized Livy's "<i>Patavinitas</i>" • On good terms with Augustus • Encouraged future emperor Claudius to write history • Called "<i>Pompeianus</i>" for his republican views 	
VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio)	80/70 BC	Post-15 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman writer, architect, engineer • Served as <i>ballista</i> ("artilleryman") • In Roman army under Julius Caesar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Architectura</i> – 10 books; dedicated to Augustus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
CELSUS (Aulus Cornelius Celsus)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Medicina</i> (8 books) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
COLUMELLA (Lucius Junius Columella)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Re Rustica</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
POMPONIUS MELA	Tingenterra (in Hispania)	c. 45 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman geographer • Wrote around 43 AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Chorographia/De Situ Orbis</i> – 3 books; only book on the topic in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earliest Roman geographer 	

				Classical Latin; uses the peculiar and inconvenient “descriptive method”	
APICIUS (M. Gavius Apicius)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st century AD, during the reign of Tiberius, Roman gourmet and a lover of luxury • Lived in Minturnae (Campania) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cookbook? (<i>Apicius</i> is perhaps incorrectly attributed to him) • See Wikipedia entry for more interesting info 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Roman moralizing context, seen as a gourmet/glutton
SENECA THE ELDER (Lucius?/Marcus? Annaeus Seneca)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhetorician • Father of the Younger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Controversiae</i> (10 books – 5 extant) – imaginary legal cases • <i>Suasoriae</i> (2 books – 1 extant) – exercises in hortatory/deliberative oratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
SENECA THE YOUNGER (Lucius Annaeus Seneca)	4 BC Cordoba	65 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of the Younger • Uncle of Lucan • Stoic philosopher with a huge thing for <i>otium</i> • 41 AD – banished to Corsica at behest of Claudius’ wife Messalina on charge of adultery with Caligula’s sister Julia Livilla • 49 AD – Recalled by Agrippina the Younger; tutored Nero • Forced to commit suicide for involvement with Pisonian Conspiracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Apocolocyntosis divi Claudii</i> • <i>De Clementia; De Beneficiis; Naturales Quaestiones; Epistulae Morales ad Lucilium</i> • Dialogues: <i>Ad Marciam, De Consolatione; De Ira; Ad Helviam matrem, De Consolatione; De Consolatione ad Polybium, De Brevitate Vitae; De Otio; De Tranquillitate Animi; De Providentia; De Constantia Sapientis; De Vita Beata</i> • Tragedies: <i>Hercules</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

				<p><i>Furens; Troades; Phoenissae; Phaedra; Thyestes; Hercules Oetaeus; Agamemnon; Oedipus; Medea; Octavia</i> (fabula praetexta attributed to Seneca, but probably not)</p>	
<p>VARRO (Marcus Terentius Varro “Reatinus”)</p>	<p>116 BC Reate</p>	<p>27 BC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wife’s name is Fundania • Supported Pompey; commander at Ilerda; escaped penalties • 47 BC – Caesar appointed him to oversee public library of Rome • Proscribed by Mark Antony, thus lost property including the library • Varro gained favor of Augustus • Studied under philologist L. Aelius Stilo and Academic philosopher Antiochus of Ascalan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Lingua Latina</i> • <i>De Re Rustica</i> • <i>Varronian Chronology</i> – an attempt to determine an exact year-by-year timeline of Roman history (based on consuls serving the years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Called “Reatinus” (born at Reate)
<p>MANILIUS (Marcus Manilius)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Astronomica</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>PHAEDRUS</p>	<p>c. 15 AD Pydna</p>	<p>c. 50 AD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman fabulist during Augustus to Claudius • Thracian slave, but freed by Augustus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Roman Aesop” • 1st writer to Latinize entire books of fables, retelling in iambic meter Greek ones by Aesop
<p>LUCAN (Marcus</p>	<p>November 3, 39 AD</p>	<p>65 AD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced to commit suicide for involvement in Pisonian Conspiracy in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bellum Civile</i> (or <i>Pharsalia</i>): on the civil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pharsalia</i> was the “anti-Aeneid”

Annaeus Lucanus)	Cordoba		65 AD	war between Caesar and Pompey, but Pompey is portrayed as the hero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Said to have recited his own poetry while committing suicide 	
PETRONIUS (Gaius Petronius Niger)		65 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Arbiter elegantiae</i> in Nero's court Forced to commit suicide for involvement in the Pisonian Conspiracy in 65 AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Satyricon</i> (or the <i>Satyricon</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
PERSIUS (Aulus Persius Flaccus)	34 AD Volterra	62 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote satires Studied grammar and rhetoric from Remmius Palaemon and Verginius Flavius Taught by Stoic Cornutus Close friendships with: Cornutus, Caesius Blaesus, Lucan, Thrasea Paetus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 satires in hexameters (about 650 lines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Higher moral tone" in satires 	
JUVENAL (Decimus Junius Juvenalis)	Aquinum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exiled by Domitian for supposedly lampooning the emperor's favorite actor Paris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Satires</i> – 16 satires in 5 books; satire 16 is completely preserved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends with Martial 	
STATIUS (Publius Papinius Statius)	c. 45 AD Naples	c. 96 AD Naples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman poet His father was a champion in poetic contests Protégé of Domitian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Thebaid</i> – 12-book epic in imitation of Vergil's <i>Aeneid</i>; dactylic hexameter; about the Theban episode (Seven Against Thebes); ends with an epilogue in which the poet prays that his poem will be successful, cautions it not to rival the <i>Aeneid</i>, and hopes that his fame will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appears in Dante's <i>Divine Comedy</i> (in the <i>Purgatory</i> section) 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outlive him. Silvae – collection of poetry (32 poems divided into 5 books); each book has a prose preface, which introduces and dedicates the book Achilleid – unfinished epic! About Achilles obviously 		
VALERIUS FLACCUS (Gaius Valerius Flaccus Setinus Balbus)	Setia?	c. 90 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the <i>Quindevimviri sacris faciundis</i> (15 guardians of the Sibylline Books) Friend of Martial In needy circumstances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argonautica – 8-book epic; modeled after Apollonius of Rhodes’ epic of the same name; dedicated to Vespasian; dactylic hexameter; recounts Jason’s quest to retrieve the Golden Fleece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
SILIUS ITALICUS (Tiberius Catius Asconius)	26 AD	103 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consul (68 BC), orator, Latin epic poet Worshiped/idolized Cicero & Vergil Purchased Cicero’s estate at Tusculum and tomb of Vergil in Naples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punica – 17 books about 2nd Punic War; longest surviving Latin poem (over 12,000 lines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starved himself to death, keeping a cheerful countenance till the end 	
PLINY THE ELDER (Gaius Plinius Secundus)	23/24 AD Comum (Como)	August 24, 79 AD Misenum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historia Naturalis – 37-book encyclopedia; dedicated to Titus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
FRONTINUS (Sextus Julius Frontinus)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De Aquis or De Aqueductibus Urbis Romae Strategemata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

MARTIAL (Marcus Valerius Martialis)	Bilbilis		•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Liber Spectaculorum</i> – for the opening of the Coliseum • <i>Apophoreta</i> • <i>Xenia</i> 	•	
QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher of rhetoric • Consul 	• <i>Institutio Oratoria</i>	•	
PLINY THE YOUNGER (Gaius Caecilius Secundus)	Comum (Como)		• Nephew of Pliny the Younger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Epistulae</i> • <i>Panegyricus</i> – 100 AD; praise to Trajan, given when Pliny became consul 	• Observed and recorded the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius	
TACITUS (Publius?/Gaius ? Cornelius Tacitus)			•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agricola</i> • <i>Dialogus de Oratoribus</i> • <i>Germania</i> • <i>Historiae</i> • <i>Annales</i> 	•	
SUETONIUS (Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus)			• Friend of Pliny the Younger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Vita Caesarum</i> – dedicated to friend Septicius Clarus • <i>De Viris Illustribus: De Illustribus Grammaticis; De Claris Rhetoribus; De Poetis; De Historicis</i> 	•	
APULIEUS (Lucius Apuleius)	125 AD Madaura	c. 170-180 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inherited a fortune from his father • Studied first in Carthage, then Athens • Was close with Pontianus (son of his future wife Pudentilla) • Initiated into the Cult of Isis; initiated into cult of Osiris (held important) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Metamorphoses</i> or <i>Asinus Aureus</i> – 11-book satiric novel; main character is Lucius, who while searching for the spiritual meaning of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Augustine referred to Apuleius' <i>Metamorphoses</i> as the <i>Asinus Aureus</i> • His novel is the 	

			<p>positions in cults)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goes to Rome in 150 AD • While going to Alexandria, stops in Oea where he is manipulated by Pontianus into marrying Pudentilla (rich older widow), but Pudentilla's family tries to stop it • Pontianus dies shortly afterward, so Pudentilla's family accuses Apuleius of witchcraft in winning her love and of murdering Pontianus for his fortune • Friends with Aemilianus Strabo 	<p>turns into an ass after playing with magic; told in first person; 4th book: myth of Cupid & Psyche; 11th book: turned back into a human by the help of Isis (talks about the worship of Isis for a long time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Apologia</i> – 4 book fragments; defense against witchcraft; one of the funniest works to have come down from Antiquity • <i>Florida</i> – 23 extracts from various speeches and lectures • <i>On Plato and His Doctrine</i> • <i>De Deo Socratis</i> – about a <i>daimon</i> intermediary to man/god; 1st work of equal importance to pagans/Christians, thus popular • <i>On the Universe (de Mundo)</i> 	<p>only Latin novel to survive in its entirety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The myth of Cupid & Psyche is found <u>only</u> in his <i>Metamorphoses</i> (4th book) • His style dubbed <i>tumor Africanus</i>, though nothing specifically African 	
FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius Fronto)	Cirta	166 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 143 AD – Raised to consular rank by Antoninus Pius alongside Herodes Atticus • With Herodes, he becomes tutor to Marcus Aurelius & Lucius Verus • c. 153 AD – proconsul in Asia, but quit because of gout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondences with M. Aurelius/L. Verus make up bulk of his literary remains • <i>Praise of Smoke and Dust; Praise of Negligence; Arion;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutor to 2 emperors 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Had a huge reputation ● Cared only about rhetoric ● Attacked Christianity, answered by Minucius Felix in <i>Octavius</i> 	<i>Eroticus</i> (On Plato's <i>Phaedrus</i>)		
AULUS GELLIUS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educated in Athens ● Knew Fronto and Herodes Atticus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Noctes Atticae</i> – 20 books; “commonplace” book, i.e. filled with notes on grammar, philosophy, history, etc. – hodgepodge of nonsense; mentions 275 authors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scribbled away notes in <u>Attica</u> 	
MACROBIUS (Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neoplatonist ● Flourished during reigns of Honorius/Arcadius (395 – 423 AD) ● Roman Grammarian ● Pagan ● Connections with Symmachi family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Saturnalia</i> – dedicated to son Eustachius; collection of stories (like Gellius' <i>Attic Nights</i>); gathering for Saturnalia party at house of Praetextatus, with guests like Symmachus Servius; discusses origin of toga praetexta, Saturnalia, calendar; etymology; criticism of Cicero, Vergil, et al.; philosophy/religion; astronomy, medicine; <u>nothing</u> on Christianity ● <i>Somnium Scipionis</i> – only part of Cicero's <i>De Re Publica</i> preserved; sets forth Neoplatonist doctrine; heliocentric theory (influenced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Known as <i>vir clarrissimus et illustris</i> 	

				<p>Columbus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Differentiis et Societatibus Graeci Latiniqve Verbi</i> – Dedicated to Symmachus; treatise on Greek/Latin words; only fragments 	
AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS	c. 330 AD Syria	395 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “<i>miles quondam et Graecus</i>” (“a former soldier and a Greek”) • Served under the general Ursicinus • Fought against the Persians under Julian at Ctesiphon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Res Gestae</i> – 31-book history continuing from Tacitus’ <i>Historiae</i>; covered the years from 98 AD – 378 AD, up until the death of Valens at the battle of Adrianople; only the last 18 books are extant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote the penultimate major historical account surviving from Antiquity (the last was written by Procopius) • “The last major Roman historian”
EUTROPIUS (Flavius Eutropius)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhetorician of Italian origin • Took part in Julians expedition against the Parthians • <i>Magister memoriae</i> under Valens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Breviarum ab urbe Condita</i> – 10 books; written at the behest of Valens; history of Rome from Romulus to the death of Jovian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
SYMMACHUS (Quintus Aurelius Symmachus)	c. 340 AD	405 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father: L. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus (Phosphorius), an important senator • Rapid/successful political career: proconsul of Africa (373 AD); prefecture of Rome (383-385 AD); consul (391 AD) • Had supported usurper Magnus Maximus • Wife: Rusticiana; son: Q. Fabius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 extant speeches (3 panegyrics to emperors Valentinian & Gratian, 5 to the Senate) • <i>Letters</i> preserved (10 books of +900 letters) • <i>Relationes</i>: 50 official letters sent to emperors while he was prefect of Rome; 3rd <i>relatio</i> about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 382 AD – Gratian removed Altar of Victory from the Curia & curtailed flow of money to Vestal Virgins, and Symmachus protests to Valentinian II, but loses

			Memmius	Altar of victory debate, narrates argument between Symmachus & Ambrose		
AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus Ausonius)	310 AD Bordeaux	393/4 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studied at Tolosa & Bordeaux • Became a professor of grammar & rhetoric • Taught emperor Gratian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mosella</i> – an epyllion devoted to that river, with ample descriptions of landscapes; his most ambitious work • <i>Parentalia</i> – poems dedicated to his own dead • <i>Bissula</i> – For a German slave woman who was set free and instructed in Roman culture 	•	
CLAUDIAN (Claudius Claudianus)	Alexandria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 AD – Senate decreed a statue in the Forum for him 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Raptu Proserpina</i> • Poems for Honorius, Stilicho • <i>Gigantomachy</i> 	•	
BOETHIUS (Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius)	c. 480 AD Rome	c. 525 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in prominent family (included emperors Petronius Maximus and Olybrius and many consuls) • 510 Consul • Imprisoned by Theodoric the Great, then executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consolatio Philosophiae</i> – philosophical work written in 524 AD; “single most important/influential work in the West on Medieval and early Renaissance Christianity; also the last great Western work that can be called Classical”; wrote this while imprisoned by Ostrogoth Theodoric 	• Martyr for Catholic faith	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Topicis Differentiis</i> – translations of Aristotle’s work; response to Cicero’s <i>Topica</i> • <i>De Arithmetica</i> • <i>De Institutione Musica</i> 		
TERTULLIAN (Quintus Septimius Florus Tertullianus)	c. 150 AD Carthage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pagan, but converted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ad Martyras</i> – written to those in prison around 197 AD • <i>Apologeticus</i> • <i>On the Prescription of Heretics; On the Dress of Women; On Patience; On Prayer; Against the Heathen</i> • 31 treatises preserved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as “barbarizing Tacitus” and a “Christian Juvenal” • Said: “We multiply every time we are mowed down by you; the blood of Christians is seed.” 	
MINUCIUS FELIX			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of earliest Latin apologists for Christianity • Not much is known • Jerome: “<i>Romae insignis causidicus</i>” • Lactantius: “<i>Non ignobilis inter causidicos loci</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Octavius</i> – dialogue on Christianity between the pagan Caecilius Natalis and Christian Octavius Januarius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
CYPRIAN			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African • Converted to Christianity • Bishop of Carthage in 248 AD • Went into hiding during Decius persecution • Martyrdom in 258 AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On the Unity of the Catholic Church</i> • <i>That Idols are not Gods; To Demetrius; Testimonium to Quirinus; To Fortunatus on Exhortations to Martyrdom</i> • Large body of extant correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

NOVATIAN			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On the Trinity; On the Food of the Jews</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Christian to write <u>exclusively</u> in Latin, THUS marking the decline of Greek in the church 	
COMMODIAN			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Carmen Apologeticum</i> • <i>Instructions through the initial letters of verses</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Christian poet 	
ARNOBIUS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taught Lactantius • Taught rhetoric in Africa until 300 • Converted to Christianity after a dream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adversus Nationes (Against the Heathen): 7</i> books, written after the persecutions of Diocletian, but before Edict of Milan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
LACTANTIUS (Lucius Caecilius Firmianus Lactantius)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupil of Arnobius • Diocletian appointed him professor of rhetoric at Nicomedia • Constantine made him tutor Crispus in 317 AD at Gaul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On the Handiwork of God</i> • <i>Divinae Institutiones (Divine Institutions) – 7</i> books dedicated to Constantine, aimed to justify Christianity to educated minds • <i>On the Wrath of God</i> • <i>On the Deaths of the Persecutors – related</i> vision of Constantine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Christian Cicero” 	
AMBROSE (Aurelius Ambrosius)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opponent of Symmachus (statue of Victory debate) • First of 4 doctors of the church • Counselor to Gratian, Valentinian, Theodosius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91 letters • <i>On Duties of Ministers</i> • Lots of works with “virgin” in the title • <i>On the Mysteries – on</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Father of Church Song” / “Songbird of the church” – for his famous hymns • Introduced singing 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishop of Milan in 374 AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baptism and eucharist • <i>On the Death of Satyrus</i> – funeral oration for his brother • <i>On Faith; On the Holy Spirit; On the Sacrament of the Incarnation; On Penitence</i> 	when Arians were besieging Milan	
PRUDENTIUS (Aurelius Prudentius Clemens)	384 AD Spain (Tarraconensiss)	413 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twice provincial governor • Later retired from public life, became an ascetic, fasting until evening and abstaining from animal food • Wrote hymns and poetry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Psychomachia</i> – the first Christian allegory • <i>Cathemerinon; Peristephanon; Apotheosis; Hamartigenia; Against Symmachus</i> 	• 1 st great Christian poet	
JEROME (Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus // Εὐσέβιος Σωφρόνιος Ἱερώνυμος)	347 AD Stridon		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studied under grammarian Aelius Donatus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vulgate</i> – translation of Bible into Latin 	•	
AUGUSTINE (Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis)			•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De Civitate Dei</i> • <i>Confessiones</i> 	•	
CORNELIUS NEPOS	100 BC Po country		•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chronica</i> – 3 volume universal history • <i>De Viris Illustribus</i> – 16 books, biographies divided into pairs (one is Roman, other is not) 	• Catullus dedicated <i>nugae</i> to him	

				Roman); most important in this is Atticus' • <i>Exempla</i>		
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