

Latin Literature: Authors (and certain select literary genres)

(all unspecified dates should be considered AD)

(dates after works refer to publication dates, *not* dates in which the work was written)

Fabulae

- *Fabula Palliata*: Comedy in Greek dress.
- *Fabula Crepidata*: Tragedy in Greek dress.
- *Fabula Togata*: Comedy in Roman dress.
- *Fabula Praetexta*: Drama in Roman dress, based on historical events.
- *Fabula Planipedia*, *Fabula Riciniata*: Mime.
- *Fabula Cothurnata*: Adaptation of Greek tragedy.
- *Fabula Rhinthonica*: Mythological subject.
- *Salticae Fabulae*: Pantomime.
- *Fabula Atellana*: Atellan Farce (see below).

Atellana (Atellan Farce)

- Stock characters include: Bucco (“the fool”), Dossennus (“the glutton”), Maccus (“the clown,” the most frequently occurring name in titles of Atellananae), Manducus (“the chewer,” an ogre or bogeyman, thought to be an alternative name for Dossennus), Pappus (“the old gaffer”).
- Became a literary form for a time in the period of Sulla.
- Authors of the genre include Aprissius (only one line survives) and perhaps Sulla himself, and a Mummius is said to have revived the style for a time.
- Literary fragments are in verse, using the same iambic and trochaic meters as *fabulae palliatae* and *fabulae togatae*.

Menippean Satire – A mixture of prose and poetic meter.

Lucius Livius Andronicus (284 - 204 BC) - Born in Tarentum; brought as a slave of Marcus Livius Salinator (consul of 207 BC) to Rome in 272 BC after the fall of Tarentum in the war with Pyrrhus; after he was freed, he became the first Greek teacher in Rome; the first theatrical performance, written in Latin, in Rome was one of his works, performed in 240 BC

- Considered the “Father of Latin Literature”
- Wrote the *Odyseia*, a translation of Homer’s *Odyssey* into Latin in Saturnian verse. Only 46 lines of the work are extant. Contains the opening line: *Virum mihi, Camena, inseca versutum*.
- Composed the first Roman comedy in 240 BC for the *ludi Romani* in commemoration of the close of the First Punic War.
- Commissioned to write a hymn to Juno to gain the favor of the gods for the Second Punic War.
- Comedies include: *Gladiolus*, *Ludus*, *Virgus*
- Tragedies include: *Achilles*, *Aegisthus*, *Ajax*, *Andromeda*, *Antiopa*, *Hermiona*, *Danae*, *Ino*, *Equos Troianus*, *Tereus*

Gnaeus Naevius (270 - 201 BC) – Born in Campania and later died in Utica; fought in the First Punic War; said “*Fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules*” (“The Metelli were made consuls of Rome by fate”—not merit.) which enraged the Metelli so much that they imprisoned him; while in jail, he continued his literary career

- When he died it was said, “In Rome, they forgot how to speak the Latin language.”
- His theatrical career spanned 235-204 BC.
- Comedies includes: *Acontizomenus, Agitatoria, Agrypnuntes, Assitogiola, Carbonaria, Chlamydaria, Colax, Cementria, Corollaria, Dementes, Detrius, Dolus, Figulus, Glaucoma, Gymnasticus, Hariolus, Lampadio, Leo, Nagido, Neruolaria, Pellicus, Personata, Proiectus, Quadrigemini, Stalagmus, Stigmatias, Tarentilla, Technicus, Testicularia, Tribacelus, Triphallus, Tunicularia*
- Tragedies include: *Danae* (in bacchaic verse rather than spoken senarii), *Equos Troianus, Hector Proficiscens, Hesiona, Iphigenia, Lycurgus, Romulus, Clastidium* (on the victory of Marcus Claudius Marcellus at Clastidium in 222 BC).
- Wrote the *Carmen Belli Poenici (Bellum Punicum)*. A narrative poem on the First Punic War written in Saturnian verse.
- While imprisoned in jail he wrote: *Hariolus* and *Leon*
- His epitaph reads:
*Immortales mortales si foret fas flere,
flerent divae Carmenae Naevium poetam.
itaque, postquam est Orchi traditus thesauro,
obliti sunt Romani loquier lingua Latina*

Quintus Fabius Pictor (254 - ? BC) – Called “Pictor” because his grandfather Gaius Fabius Pictor painted a temple in 302 BC; a senator; sent as an embassy in 216 BC to consult the Delphic oracle about the Roman defeat at Cannae; possibly a member of the *decemviri sacris faciundis*

- Wrote the first Latin history. The history was written in Greek, and its subject was the First and Second Punic Wars

Titus Maccius Plautus (Plautus) (c. 254 - c. 184 BC) – Born in Sarsina (in Umbria) and later died in Rome; known for his comedies; made a considerable amount of money from the theater but is said to have lost it all in a business venture and was forced to work in a mill

- Possibly wrote at least 130 plays, but Varro attributes only 21 plays to him.
- Comedies include: *Aulularia, Amphitruo, Asinaria, Bacchides, Captivi, Casina, Cistellaria, Curculio, Epidicus, Menaechmi, Mercator, Miles Gloriosus, Mostellaria, Persa, Pseudolus, Poenulus, Rudens, Stichus, Trinummus, Truculentus, Vidularia*

Quintus Ennius (239 - 169 BC) – Born in Rudiae (in Calabria); brought to Rome as a slave of Marcus Porcius Cato (the Elder); went with Quintus Fulvius Nobilior on campaign in Anatolia in 189 BC; granted citizenship by Q. Fulvius Nobilior in 184 BC; died of gout during the *Ludi Apollonares*

- Considered the “Father of Latin poetry.”
- Said to have “three hearts” for all the languages he was able to speak: Greek, Latin, and Oscan
- Comedies include: *Caupunculus, Pancratiastes, Telestis*
- Tragedies include: *Achilles, Ajax, Alcmeo, Alexander, Andromache, Andromeda, Athamas, Cresphontes, Erectheus, Eumenidies, Hectoris Lytra, Hecuba,*

- Iphigenia, Medea, Melanippa, Nemea, Phoenix, Telamo, Telephus, Thyestes, Sabinae* (historical), *Ambracia* (historical)
- *Ambracia* is based on Quintus Fulvius Nobilior's campaign and deeds in Aetolia
 - Wrote the *Annales*. (see synopsis)
 - Wrote *Epicharmus*. An account of the gods and the operations of the universe. In the work, Ennius dreamed that he died and was transported to a place of heavenly enlightenment. Written in trochaic septenarii.
 - Wrote *Euhemerus*. Named for the prose style of the Greek Euhemerus of Messene. The work presented a doctrine that the gods were not supernatural beings but rather great mortals that were commemorated in extraordinary ways.
 - Wrote *Hedyphagetica*. Only 11 lines are extant.
 - Wrote *Sota*.
 - Wrote *Saturae*. Written in a variety of meters. Possibly inspired by Callimachus' *Iambi*.
 - His self-composed epitaph reads:
Aspicite, o cives, senis Enni imagines forman.
his vestrum panxit maxima facta patrum.
nemo me lacrumis decoret neu funera fletu
faxit. Cur? Volito vivo per ora virum.

Caecilius Statius (d. 168 BC) – An Insubrian Gaul, born in Mediolanum (Milan); known for his comedies; brought to Rome as a slave after the Battle of Clastidium in 222 BC and was subsequently freed; a friend of Quintus Ennius; his plays were produced by Ambivius Turpio; Volcarius Sedigitus ranked him first among writers of *togae palliatae*

- Wrote *Plocium* (The Necklace).
- Wrote *Epicleros* (The Heiress).
- 42 titles are attributed to him.

Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius (Cato the Elder) (234 - 149 BC) – Born in Tusculum; a *novus homo*; served as consul in 195 BC and as censor in 184 BC; fought in the Second Punic War at the Battle of the Metaurus River; he is the chief character of Cicero's *De Senectute*.

- Considered the "Father of Latin prose."
- Wrote *Ad Filium*. A letter to his son.
- Wrote *De Re Militari*. About civil law.
- Wrote *Carmen de Moribus*. A prose work on behavior, and a collection of sayings.
- Wrote *Praecepta*. A work that he wrote for his son.
- Wrote *Origines*. (see synopsis)
- Wrote *De Agricultura*. (see synopsis)
- Cato made over 150 speeches.
- Commonly ended his speeches by saying *Carthago delenda est!* ("Carthage must be destroyed!")

Marcus Pacuvius (220 - 130 BC) – Born in Brundisium and later died in Tarentum; famous for his tragedies; nephew of Quintus Ennius; both a painter and a poet; ranked by both Cicero and Varro as the greatest writer of *togae crepidatae*.

- Comedies include: *Pseudo*

- Tragedies include: *Antiopa*, *Armorum Iudicium*, *Atalanta*, *Chryses*, *Dulorestes*, *Hermiona*, *Iliona*, *Medus*, *Niptra* (about Euryycleia washing Odysseus' feet), *Pnetheus*, *Periboea*, *Teucer*, *Thyestes*
- Wrote *Paullus*. A *fabula praetexta* about Lucius Aemilius Paullus.

Scipionic Circle – The group of authors and prominent Romans under the patronage of Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus

- Authors: Publius Terentius Afer, Polybius, Panaetius, and Gaius Lucilius
- Other Romans: Gaius Laelius Sapiens, Lucius Furius Philus, and Publius Rutilius Rufus
- The group is prominent in Cicero's *De Amicitia* and *De Republica*

Polybius (200 - 118 BC) – Born in Megalopolis (in Arcadia); son of Lycortas and friend of Philopoemen; bore Philopoemen's ashes to burial in 182 BC; a Hipparch of the Achaean Confederation; brought to Rome as a prisoner of war after the Battle of Pydna in 168 BC; accompanied Scipio Aemilianus to Carthage in 146 BC; invented an instrument for cryptography called the "Polybius Square"; died when he fell off his horse; a member of the "Scipionic Circle"

- His works were *pragmatike historia* and were free from emotional elements, only including facts
- Wrote commentaries on the life of Philopoemen which were later used by Plutarch.
- Wrote *The Histories*. 40 books written in Greek, but only the first five are extant. The work is about the First Punic War through the sacks of Corinth and Carthage in 146 BC. It is described as a *pragmatike historia* free from emotional elements, only including facts. The *Excerpta Antiqua* is a summary of the first eighteen books.
 - Books 19, 26, and 37: Quoted by other authors.
 - Book 34: Deals solely with geography.

Publius Terentius Afer (Terence) (193 - 159 BC) – Born in Carthage; known for his comedies; brought to Rome as a slave by Terentius Lucanus; he was said by Julius Caesar to have no *vis comica*; a member of the "Scipionic Circle"

- Comedies include: *Andria* (166 BC), *Hecyra* (165 and 160 BC), *Heautontimorumenos* (163 BC), *Eunuchus* (161 BC), *Phormio* (161 BC), *Adelphoe* (160 BC)
- *Hecyra* was his only failure, which twice had to be abandoned because of low attendance due to competition (first a tightrope walker and boxers, then a gladiatorial show).
- His last play *Adelphoe* was produced by Scipio Aemilianus for the funeral games of his father Lucius Aemilius Paullus in 160 BC. At those funeral games *Hecyra* was revived and also shown.

Titinius (2nd cent. BC) – A contemporary of Publius Terentius Afer and survived him; praised by Marcus Terentius Varro for his character drawing; wrote *fabulae togatae*

- Wrote at least 15 plays, including: *Fullonia* (quarrel between a fuller and a weaver), *Gemina*, *Iurisperita*, *Barbatus* ("Embroider"), *Quintus* (an attack on those who don't speak Latin), *Simulans* (quarrel between a father-in-law and his bad son-in-law)
- Only 15 titles and 180 lines remain extant

Lucius Afranius (late 2nd cent. BC) – A contemporary of Publius Terentius Afer and Titinius; called the most famous and best represented author of *fabulae togatae*; possibly also an orator

- Wrote 400 lines and over 40 titles, which all remain extant.
- Wrote *The Fire*. When Nero staged this, an actual house was set on fire.

Panaetius (185 - 109 BC) – Born at Rhodes to a noble family and later died in Athens; son of Nicagoras; A Stoic philosopher; studied at Pergamum with Crates of Mallus, Diogenes of Babylon, and Antipater of Tarsus; became head of the Stoic school of Athens after Antipater; a priest of Poseidon Hippios at Lindus; accompanied Scipio Aemelianus on a campaign to the eastern Mediterranean; teacher of Hecaton; a member of the “Scipionic Circle”

- Wrote *On Duty*. In Greek. The work influenced the first two books of Cicero’s *De Officiis*.

Gaius Lucilius (180 - 102/101 BC) – Born in Suessa Aurunca (in Campania) and later died in Naples; he was at the siege of Numantia with Scipio Aemilianus; the great-uncle and maternal grandfather of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus; called “Horace’s light”; a member of the “Scipionic Circle”

- Considered the “Father of satire.”
- Wrote *Satires*. (see synopsis)

Lucius Accius (170 - 86 BC) – Born in Pisaurum (in Umbria); famous for his tragedies; placed statues of himself in the temple of the Muses

- Tragedies include: *Achilles, Aegisthus, Agamemnonidae, Alcestis, Alcmeo, Aphisiboea, Amphitruo, Andromeda, Antenoridae, Antigona, Armorum Iudicium, Astyanax, Athams, Atreus, Bacchae, Chryssipus, Clytemnestra, Deiphobus, Diomedes, Epigoni, Epinausimache, Erigona, Eriphyla, Eurysaces, Hecuba, Hellenes, Medea, Melanippus, Meleager, Minotaurus, Myrmidones, Neoptolemus, Myctegresia, Oenomaus, Pelopidae, Persidae, Philocteta, Phinidae, Phoenissae, Prometheus, Telephus, Tereus* (premiered in 104 BC), *Thebais, Troades, Stasiastae Vel Tropaeum Liberi*
- *Atreus* was Accius’ first play and premiered in 140 BC. Contains the line, *oderint dum metuant* (“Let them hate me, so long as they fear me”), a favorite quote of Caligula’s.
- Wrote two *fabulae praetextae*, including: *Brutus* (about the deeds of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus), *Aeneadae vel Decius* (about the Roman victory of Decius Mus at Sentinum in 295 BC)
- Wrote *Annales*. Written in dactylic hexameter. The work is about the Greek origins of months and festivals.
- Wrote *Pragmatic*. The work is about the theater.
- Wrote *Parerga*.
- Wrote *Praxadica*.
- Wrote *Didascalica*. 9 books about the history of the Athenian and Roman theaters. Written in prose and poetical meters.

Titus Quinctius Atta (d. 77 BC) – Known for his *fabulae togatae*; praised for his character-drawing and portrayal of female characters

- Wrote 25 lines, 12 titles, and one epigram, which all remain extant.
- Wrote *Aquae Claudiae*. About life at a local Roman watering hole.

Volcacius Sedigitus (early 1st cent. BC) – A contemporary of Lucius Afranius and Cicero; quoted in Suetonius' *Life of Terence*

- Wrote *De Poetis*. (see synopsis)

Quintus Lutatius Catulus – Consul with Gaius Marius in 102 BC; extended the traditional funeral eulogy to women (his mother Popillia was the first); the link between the Scipionic Circle and writers of Cicero's time; he is a prominent character in Cicero's *De Oratore*; also a competent orator; patron of the arts

- Wrote light verse, including 2 extant epigrams and a lost monograph of his German campaign

Patronage of Lutatius Catulus – The group of Roman authors under the patronage of Quintus Lutatius Catulus

- Authors: Aulus Licinius Archias, Antipater, Porcius Licinius, Valerius Aedituus

Aulus Licinius Archias (c. 120 - 61 BC) – Greek poet from Antioch; arrived in Rome c. 102 BC; celebrated the victories of Gaius Marius and Lucius Licinius Lucullus; his Roman citizenship under the Lex Plautia Papiria was contested, but he was successfully defended by Cicero in the *Pro Archia*; under the patronage of Quintus Lutatius Catulus

- Probably wrote roughly 37 epigrams.

Lucius Cornelius Sisenna (120 - 67 BC) – Died on Crete; Praetor in 78 BC and was a legate of Pompey in 67 BC; Defended Gaius Verres in 70 BC; used Cleitarchus as a model; admired by Sallust, who probably continued his histories.

- Wrote *Histories*. 12 books (possibly 23 books) about the Social War and the Sullan Civil War.

Marcus Terentius Varro (Varro) (116 - 27 BC) – Born in Reate (in Sabine territory); served under Pompey in the Civil War and was awarded the *corona navalis*; proscribed by Marc Antony in 43 BC but was saved by Fufius Calenus.

- Considered the “Greatest classical antiquarian” because he set the founding date of Rome as 753 BC.
- Wrote *Saturae Menippeae* (81-67 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Antiquitates Rerum Humanarum et Divinarum* (47 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Logistorici* (44 BC). 76 books of dialogues on various subjects.
- Wrote *De Gente Populi Romani* (43 BC). A Menippean satire that placed Rome's remote past in a Greek context.
- Wrote *Hebdomades Vel De Imaginibus* (39 BC). A collection of 700 portraits of great Greeks and Romans, each accompanied by an epigram.
- Wrote *De Re Rustica* (37 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Disciplinae*. 9 books on the essentials of the learned “disciplines” a man should have. The work includes the *artes liberales*: Grammar, Rhetoric, Geometry, Astronomy, Music, Dialect, Arithmetic, Medicine, and Architecture.
- Wrote *De Vita Populi Romani*. A Menippean satire written to Atticus about Roman social history.
- Wrote *Antiquitates*.
- Wrote *Imagines*.
- Wrote *De Iure Civili*.
- Wrote *De Poetis*.
- Wrote *De Comoediis Plautinis*.

- Wrote *De Lingua Latina*. (see synopsis)
- Wrote *De Sermone Latina*. What constitutes good Latin?
- Wrote *De Utilitate Sermonis*. Anomaly vs. Analogy.
- Wrote *De Similitudine Verborum*.
- Wrote *De Antiquitate Litterarum*.
- Wrote the famous line, *Idem atti quod titi* (“Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander”).

Quintus Hortensius Hortalus (114- 49 BC) – The most prominent Roman orator before Cicero’s time; served in the Social War; consul in 69 BC; eventually left politics for a life of luxury; known in some circles for his gourmet cuisine and his love of lamprey eels

- Uses the Asiatic oratorical style.
- Defeated by Cicero in the case in which he defended Verres.

Cornelius Nepos (c. 110 - 24 BC) – Born in Cisalpine Gaul; a good friend of both Marcus Tullius Cicero and Titus Pomponius Atticus; Catullus dedicated his book of poetry to Nepos

- Wrote *De Viris Illustribus* (c. 34 BC). 16 books describing over 400 lives. Includes the *De Excellentibus Ducibus Exterarum* (“On Eminent Foreign Leaders”) and biographies of Marcus Porcius Cato Maior and Titus Pomponius Atticus.
- Wrote *Chronica*. A 3 book history of the world.
- Wrote *Exempla*. 5 books of anecdotes.

Decimus Laberius (c. 106 - 43? BC) – Famous for his mimes

- Wrote 43 titles and 178 lines of mimes on mythical burlesque and Italian themes.
- In a competition against Publilius Syrus, he mocked Syrus by acting as a Syrian slave under the lash. He was defeated by Syrus.
 - Although Laberius lost the contest, Julius Caesar awarded him 500,000 sesterces and a gold ring, which would allow him to regain his equestrian rank. Laberius, who had forfeited his rank by acting on stage, immediately entered the *orchestra* and sat with the other *equites*.

Marcus Tullius Cicero (Cicero) (January 3, 106 - December 7, 43 BC) – Born at Arpinum and was later killed at Formiae; kept a common correspondence with his publisher Titus Pomponius Atticus; his slave Marcus Tullius Tiro invented shorthand; edited Lucretius’ *De Rerum Natura*; published Varro’s *De Lingua Latina*; took lessons from the actor Quintus Roscius Gallus; elected consul in 63 BC; named the pater patriae in 63 BC

- Uses a combination of the Attic and Asiatic oratorical styles.
- Considered the greatest orator of Roman history after he defeated Quintus Hortensius Hortalus
- Orations include:
 - *Pro Quinctio* (81 BC): Cicero’s first case. Cicero was successful, defeating Hortensius Hortalus who represented Naevius, a business partner of Quinctus’.
 - *Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino* (80 BC): Cicero successfully defended Sextus Roscius of Ameria on the charge of parricide. Lucius Cornelius Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sulla, accused Roscius of killing his father.

Sulla initially supported Chrysogonus, but later after he withdrew support and Cicero won the case.

- *Pro Q. Roscio Comoedo* (77 BC): Cicero successfully defended the actor Quintus Roscius Gallus.
- *In Verrem* (70 BC): Includes the *Divinatio in Caecilium*, the *Actio Prima in Verrem*, and the *Actio Secunda in Verrem*. Cicero successfully condemned the proconsul of Sicily Gaius Verres for extortion. This secured Cicero's position over Hortensius Hortalus.
- *Pro Tullio* (69 BC)
- *Pro Fonteio* (69 BC)
- *Pro Caecina* (69 BC)
- *Pro Cluentio* (66 BC): Cicero defended Cluentius on charges of poisoning; contains accounts of murder, incest, abortion, forgery, bribery.
- *Pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo* (63 BC): Cicero defended Gaius Rabirius on a charge of treason for murdering Saturninus.
- *Pro Murena* (63 BC)
- *In Catilinam* (63 BC). (see synopsis)
- *Pro Sulla* (62 BC)
- *Pro Archia* (*Pro Archia Poeta*) (62 BC): Cicero successfully defended the poet Archias whose Roman citizenship had been challenged under the Lex Plautia Papiria. Cicero argued that the charges should be dropped because Archias was a poet and that that poets are an important aspect of society.
- *Pro Flacco* (59 BC)
- *Pro Sestio* (56 BC): Cicero defends Sestius, accused of rioting by Clodius Pulcher.
- *In Vatinius Interrogatio* (56 BC)
- *Pro Caelio* (56 BC): Cicero successfully defended his friend Marcus Caelius Rufus who had been charged with attempting to poison Clodia Pulchra Tercia (Clodia Metelli) in an affair gone wrong. The speech was famously an attack on Clodia.
- *Pro Balbo* (56 BC)
- *In Pisonem* (55 BC)
- *Pro Plancio* (54 BC)
- *Pro Rabirio Postumo* (54 BC)
- *Pro Milone* (52 BC). (see synopsis)
- *Pro Marcello* (46 BC)
- *Pro Ligario* (46 BC)
- *Pro Rege Deiotaro* (46 BC)
- *Philippicae* (44 BC): 14 speeches against Marc Antony. Based on the original Philippics by Demosthenes against Philip II of Macedon. This so enraged Marc Antony that he had Cicero proscribed and later assassinated at Formiae.
- Other speeches:
 - *De Imperio Cn. Pompei* (*Pro Lege Manilia*) (66 BC): In support of transferring power over Mithridates Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

- *De Lege Agraria contra Rullum* (63 BC)
- *Post Reditum in Quirites* (57 BC)
- *Post Reditum in Senatu* (57 BC): Cicero addresses the Senate after his short exile.
- *De Domo Sua* (57 BC)
- *De Haruspicum Responsis* (57 BC)
- *De Provinciis Consularibus* (56 BC)
- Wrote *De Inventione*. Written in Cicero's youth. It is a treatise on rhetorical techniques that has a resemblance to the anonymous *Rhetorica ad Herennium*.
- Wrote *De Oratore* (55 BC). Offers theories of oratory.
- Wrote *Partitiones Oratoriae* (54 BC). A dialogue in which Cicero instructs his son in the elements of oratory.
- Wrote *De Optimo Genere Oratorum* (52 BC). An introduction to translations of Aeschines' *In Ctesiphontem* and Demosthenes' *De Corona*.
- Wrote *De Republica* (51 BC). A 6 book Socratic dialogue between Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemelianus, Gaius Laelius, and others. It includes the famous *Somnium Scipionis*. It discusses the ideal state and favors a constitution combining elements of all three main forms: monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy.
- Wrote *Paradoxa Stoicorum* (46 BC).
- Wrote *Brutus* (46 BC). A history of oratory. It is dedicated to Marcus Iunius Brutus.
- Wrote *Orator* (46 BC). Deals with technical points of oratory.
- Wrote *Hortensius* (45 BC). A plea for the study of philosophy. In the work both Cicero and Hortensius Hortalus are prominent speakers.
- Wrote *Academica* (45 BC). An epistemology originally in 2 books (*Catulus* and *Lucullus*, but only *Lucullus* survives). *Lucullus* was recast into 4 books of which *Academica Posteriora* still survives.
- Wrote *Consolatio* (45 BC). The work details how to console oneself at the death of a loved one, in this case his daughter Tullia.
- Wrote *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum* (45 BC). A book on ethics, discussing the "summum bonum" (highest good) of the Epicureans and Stoics.
- Wrote *Tusculan Disputations* (45 BC).
- Wrote *De Natura Deorum* (45 BC). 3 books, each devoted to the view of a different school (Epicurean, Stoic, and Academic) on the nature of the gods and the existence of the divine and its role in human culture and the state.
- Wrote *De Divinatione* (45 BC).
- Wrote *De Fato* (45 BC).
- Wrote *Topica* (44 BC). An exposition on the content of Aristotle's *Topica*. It is dedicated to Gaius Trebatius Testa.
- Wrote *Cato Maior de Senectute* (*De Senectute*) (44 BC). A treatise on aging and death with Cato the Elder as a major character.
- Wrote *Laelius de Amicitia* (*De Amicitia*) (44 BC). A treatise on friendship. It focuses on the friendship between Gaius Laelius and Scipio Aemelianus.
- Wrote *De Officiis* (44 BC). 3 books that aim to explain the best way to live.

- Wrote *De Legibus*. 3 books about what the law should be like. It is written as a dialogue between Cicero, his brother Quintus, and their friend Pomponius Atticus.
- Wrote *De Gloria*. A eulogy of Marcus Porcius Cato Minor.
- Composed *Ad Familiares*. A book of letters from Cicero to a variety of correspondents. The book comprises 16 books that were collected after his death.
- Composed *Ad Atticum*. 16 books of letters between Cicero and his publisher Titus Pomponius Atticus.
- Composed *Ad Quintum Fratrem*. Letters from Cicero to his younger brother Quintus. Includes the *Commentariolum Petitionis*.
- Composed *Ad Brutum*.
- Wrote poetry, most of which has been lost, but two lines survive: *o fortunatam natam me consule Romam* (“O fortunate date for the Roman state in the year of my consulate”).

Gaius Julius Caesar (July 12, 100 - March 15, 44 BC) – Born to a highly noble patrician family; made pontifex maximus in 63 BC; consul in 59 BC with Bibulus; member of the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus; campaigned in Gallia, Hispania, and Africa

- Uses the Attic oratorical style.
- Wrote *Commentarii De Bello Gallico*. (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Comentarii De Bello Civili*. 3 books (possibly unfinished) about Caesar’s war with Pompey and the Senate from 49-48 BC. The book opens with Caesar’s invasion of Italy and ends with the assassination of Pompey in Egypt after his loss at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC.
- Wrote *De Analogia*. A work on Latin grammar.
- Wrote *Anticatores*. A response to Cicero’s *Cato* that denounced Cato the Younger (Uticensis).
- Wrote a play based on the Oedipus myth. It was later suppressed by the emperor Augustus.
- Possibly wrote: (none of these have been proven to be written by Juilius Caesar; Suetonius suggest that they might be written by Aulus Hirtius and Gaius Oppius)
 - *De Bello Alexandrino*. About Caesar’s campaigns in Egypt and Asia.
 - *De Bello Africo*. About Caesar’s campaign in North Africa.
 - *De Bello Hispaniensis*. About Caesar’s campaigns in Spain and Iberia.

Publilius Syrus (1st Cent. BC) – Possibly from Antioch; famous for his mimes; brought to Rome as a slave but was subsequently freed and educated by his master for his wit; invited by Julius Caesar to perform at a mime-performers contest in 46 BC where he was declared the winner over his rival Decimus Laberius

- Consider the “Most quoted mime”
- His mimes often had a few characters in common: the husband, the faithless wife, the wife’s lover, and the maid.
- Wrote *Putatores*. A lost work.
- Wrote *Mumurco* (“The Mutterer”). A lost work.
- His apothegms were collected in the *Sententiae*, which were in iambic and trochaic verse. The *Sententiae* included, among others, the line, *aegre reprehendas quod sinas consuescere*, which Jerome learned in school.

Gaius Helvius Cinna (1st cent. BC)– Born in Brescia; a friend of Catullus; lynched at Julius Caesar’s funeral because he was mistaken for the conspirator Lucius Cornelius Cinna; brought back the poet Parthenius to Rome; sent the young Asinius Pollio on a visit in Greece; a member of the *Neoterici*

- Wrote *Zmyrna*. Spent nine years working on the work. It is about the Cyprian legend of the incestuous love of Zmyrna (Myrrha) for her father. Catullus thought very highly of this work.

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius (1st cent. BC) – Roman annalist of the immediate post-Sullan period

- Wrote a 23-book history of Rome from the Gallic sack down to the period immediately after Sulla (the last date preserved is 82 BC). Possibly unfinished.

Valerius Antias (1st cent. BC) – From Antium; a Roman historian

- Wrote a history of Rome in at least 75 books, covering a period from the origins of Rome down to c. 90 BC. The reign of Numa Pompilius is treated in book 2, and the Hostilius Mancinus affair is in book 22.

Titus Lucretius Carus (c. 99/94 – 55/51 BC) – Epicurean poet; driven mad by a love potion late in life and committed suicide, possibly at the age of 44 (according to Eusebius); Donatus claims that he died in 55 BC on the same day that Vergil assumed the toga virilis; Cicero edited his works and published them.

- Wrote *De Rerum Natura*. (see synopsis)

Gaius Sallustius Crispus (Sallust) (86 - 35 BC) – A Sabine from Amiternum; writer of monographs, which were introduced to Rome by Coelius Antipater; kicked out of the Senate

- Wrote *Bellum Catilinae* (c. 42-41 BC). The work displays an immoral Rome during the conspiracy of Catiline. Surprisingly Cicero plays a minor role—the heroes are Gaius Julius Caesar and Marcus Porcius Cato Minor, the two examples of “virtus” (‘excellence’) in opposition to the immorality of Rome.
- Wrote *Bellum Jugurthinum* (c. 41-40 BC). The work again emphasizes a moral decline. It focuses on the immorality of Jugurtha, Gaius Marius, Sulla, and Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus (who comes closest to being the hero). Sources for the work come from autobiographies by Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, Publius Rutilius Rufus, and Sulla.
- Wrote *Histories*. An annalistic work covering events from 78-67 BC, although the work may be unfinished or parts may be lost. It may possibly continue the histories that Lucius Cornelius Sisenna worked on.

Gaius Valerius Catullus (Catullus) (c. 84 - c. 54 BC) – Born in Verona; spent time on the staff of the propraetor Gaius Memmius, who was the governor of Bithynia from 57-56 BC; friends with many prominent figures whom are mentioned in his poetry; a member of the *Neoterici*

- Loved Lesbia, who is most likely Clodia Pulchra Tercia
- Wrote a collection of 116 poems:
 - Poems 1-60: A series of lyric or iambic poems on various, usually social, themes.
 - Poem 1: Catullus dedicates his book of poetry to Cornelius Nepos.
 - Poem 4: About Catullus’ favorite sailing boat (*phaselus*).

- Poem 9: Catullus rejoices that his good friend Veranius returns to Rome from a long trip in Iberia.
- Poem 13: Catullus invites his friend Fabullus to dinner, but informs him that his wallet is so full of cobwebs that Fabullus will need to provide the food and bring a pretty girl. In return Catullus will give him a perfume that smells so wonderfully that Fabullus will “want to be all nose.”
- Poem 14: Catullus discusses how his friend Calvus “re-gifted” a book that he had received, giving it to Catullus.
- Poem 22: Catullus discusses with Varus how his (Varus’) friend Suffenus, an urbane man, has no skill in writing, calling him a “caprimulgus.”
- Poem 36: Catullus attack Volusius’ writing skill, calling his *Annals* nothing more than *cacata carta*.
- Poem 51: A reinterpretation of a famous poem by Sappho of Lesbos.
- Poems 61-64: A series of longer poems.
 - Poems 61-62: Wedding poems.
 - Poem 63: Describes the fate of the young Attis who has become a devotee of Cybele.
 - Poem 64: The epyllion of the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, which in actuality focuses more on the story of Theseus and Ariadne.
- Poems 65-68: A series of elegies, all of which are in elegiac couplets.
 - Poems 65-66: Poem 65 is a sort of introduction to Poem 66, which is a translation of the *Lock of Berenice* by Callimachus.
- Poems 69-116: A series of epigrams, all of which are in elegiac couplets.
 - Poem 69: An Attack on Rufus, whom Catullus claims has very bad smelling armpits.
 - Poem 95: Catullus praises the *Zmyrna* by Cinna but attacks Volusius’ *Annales*.
 - Poem 101: Describes Catullus’ travels to his brothers grave; acts as a final farewell to his dead brother.
- Among the entire corpus of 116 poems, there is the prominent Lesbia Cycle (poems 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 70-87) devoted to Catullus’ love for Lesbia.
 - Poem 2: About Lesbia’s pet sparrow (*passer*).
 - Poem 5: Contains the famous line, *Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus*.
 - Poem 84: Catullus jokes about how Arrius tends to add an initial ‘h’ to words, such as *hinsidias* for *insidias*.
 - Poem 85: The famous 2-line *Odi et amo* poem. It reads:
*Odi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris?
Nescio sed fieri sentio et excrucior.*
 - Poem 101: Catullus laments the death of his brother. It ends with the farewell, “ave atque vale.”

- Other cycles in the corpus include those dealing with Catullus' friend Furius and Aurelius (15-26) and with Gellius (74-91, 116). Other motifs include Catullus' trip to Bithynia, laments for his dead brother, Iuventius poems, and the invectives against Caesar.

Gaius Licinius Calvus (82 - c. 47 BC) – A politician and poet; a friend of Catullus; an admired orator; made an oration against Publius Vatinius when Cicero was defending him in 54

- Wrote *Io*. An epyllion which is an elegy on the death of his love Quintilia. None of it is extant.
- Also wrote satirical epigrams and at least 21 speeches.

Publius Terentius Varro Atacinus (82 - c. 36 BC) – Born in the Atax (Aude) Valley or at Narbo (in Gallia Narbonensis); learned Greek at age 35

- Wrote *Bellum Sequanicum*. A historical epic on Julius Caesar's campaign in 58 BC.
- Wrote *Chorographia*. A didactic work that displays knowledge of Alexander of Ephesus.
- Wrote *Ephemeris*.
- Wrote love poetry addressed to a "Leucadia."
- Translated Apollonius of Rhodes' *Argonautica* into Latin under the title *Argonautae*.

Vitruvius Pollio (c. 80/70 - c. 25 BC) – A Roman architect and military engineer; served under Julius Caesar as a military engineer; built a basilica at Fanum Fortunae

- Wrote *De Architectura*. (see synopsis)
- It was Vitruvius who preserved the story of Archimedes' discovery in his bathtub of a way of detecting the adulteration of Hieron II of Syracuse' golden crown.

Gaius Asinius Pollio (76 BC - AD 4) – Built the first public library in Rome c. 39 BC; a literary critic; said Livy was *Patavinitas* (too provincial)

- Wrote poetry, tragedy, and oratory in the Attic style.
- Wrote *Historiae*. Covers the period from 60 BC down to the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC.

Gaius Maecenas (70 - 8 BC) – Son of Cilnius (his mother) from an Etruscan family; patron of his freedman Gaius Maecenas Melisseus who invented a form of shorthand; leader of the prominent "Circle of Maecenas"

- Wrote *Prometheus*. A prose Menippean satire.
- Wrote *Symposium*. A work in prose in which Vergil and Horace are speakers.
- Wrote *De Cultu Suo*. A prose work.
- Also wrote poetry, but none of it survives.

Circle of Maecenas – The group of Roman authors under the patronage of Gaius Maecenas

- Major authors: Publius Vergilius Maro (Vergil), Quintus Horatius Flaccus (Horace), Sextus Propertius
- Minor authors: Lucius Varius Rufus, Plotius Tucca, Valgius Rufus, Domitius Marsus, Gaius Maecenas Melisseus

Publius Vergilius Maro (Vergil) (October 15, 70 - September 21, 19 BC) – Born in Andes (a village near Mantua) and later died in Brundisium; educated in Cremona and

Mediolanum; friends with Plotius Tucca, Varius Rufus, and Publius Quinctilius Varus; much of the information on his life was recorded by Aelius Donatus; a member of the “Circle of Maecenas”

- Wrote *Eclogues (Bucolica)* (39-38 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Georgics* (29 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote the *Aeneid* (19 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Moretum*. A didactic poem about how to make a salad, in which the narrator girds himself before commencing to make the salad.
- The *Appendix Vergiliana* is a collection of poems that are attributed to Vergil, possibly written in his youth. Includes such poems as: *Ciris*, *Culex* (“The Gnat”), *Dirae*, *Lydia*, *Copa* (“The Barmaid”), *Aetna*, *Catalepton* (“Trifles”), *Priapea*
 - *Ciris*: About Scylla’s love for Minos. Scylla is transformed into a ciris.
 - *Dirae*: A collection of curses.
 - *Copa* (“The Barmaid”): About a barmaid who dances for customers.
 - *Culex* (“The Gnat”): A shepherd is awoken by a gnat, which he quickly swats and kills. He later discovers that a snake was at the window and that the gnat had just saved his life. The shepherd apologizes for his wrongdoing and laments what he has done.
 - *Catalepton* (“Trifles”): A collection of poems.
- Vergil composed his own epitaph which reads:
*Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua rura duces.*
 (“Mantua bore me, Calabria snatched me away, now
Naples holds me; I sang of pastures, fields, and leaders.”)

Gaius Cornelius Gallus (70/69 – 27/26 BC) – Born in the town Forum Iulii (modern Frejus); came to Rome as an acquaintance of Asinius Pollio and Cicero; was made the first praefectus of Egypt by Augustus in c. 30-29 BC; he subsequently suppressed a rebellion in Egypt and negotiated the reception of the king of Ethiopia into Roman protection; boasted of his accomplishment in inscriptions at Philae and on the Pyramids; set up statues of himself throughout Egypt; driven to commit suicide for his insolence; Quintillian regards him as *durior* than both Propertius and Tibullus

- Probably wrote *Amores*. 4 books of love elegies to Lycoris, who really was Volumnia Cytheris, a freedwoman actress who had been the mistress of Marc Antony.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus (Horace) (December 8, 65 - November 27, 8 BC) – Born in Venusia (in Apulia); a *tribunus militum* in the army of Brutus; ran from the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC; called his teacher Orbilius *plagosus* (“full of beatings”); close friend of Vergil and Varius Rufus; often retreated to his Sabine farm (which Maecenas had presented him with) for peaceful seclusion; took the Greek poets Archilochus and Alcaeus as his models; claimed to be a “Roman Alcaeus”; a member of the “Circle of Maecenas”

- Wrote *Satires (Sermones)* (c. 30 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Epodes (Iambi)* (c. 30 BC). Book of 17 poems that employ iambic trimeter and iambic dimeter.
 - *Epodes* 1 and 9: Allude to the Battle of Actium.

- *Epode 2*: Pastoral in theme.
- *Epode 3*: A joke.
- *Epodes 11 and 15*: Elegies.
- *Epode 14*: An excuse.
- Wrote *Odes (Carmina)* (23 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Epistles I* (c. 21-19 BC). A series of letters on a variety of subjects. Contains the famous line, *sapere aude* (“dare to be wise”).
- Wrote *Ars Poetica (Epistulae ad Pisones)* (18 BC). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Carmen Saeculare* (17 BC). A hymn that was commissioned by the emperor Augustus for the turn of the new *saeculum*. The mythological and religious odes propose the restoration of tradition and the glorification of the gods Jupiter, Diana, and Venus.
- Wrote *Epistles II* (c. 14 BC). 2 long letters written to Augustus and Florus. Horace complains to Augustus that the taste of the contemporary public turns more to the cheap theatrical effects of earlier Latin writers than to the writers of his generation. Horace explains to his friend Florus why he no longer writes poetry but has turned to philosophy.

Strabo (c. 64 BC - c. AD 21) – From Pontus

- Wrote *Geographia*. 17 books on the geography of the ancient world during the Augustan and Tiberian ages.

Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus (Augustus) (September 23, 63 BC - August 19, AD 14) – Born to a *novus homo* from Velitrae (in the Alban Hills); first emperor of Rome

- Wrote *Res Gestae (Monumentum Ancyrum)*. 4 books detailing Augustus’ achievements that were dedicated to Maecenas and Agrippa. Augustus left the four documents with the Vestal Virgins to be read, after his death, in the senate. The *Index Rerum a se Gestarum* is more specifically a list of his achievements, which was to be erected on bronze pillars at the entrance of his mausoleum in the Campus Martius at Rome. A copy of the work is affixed to the *antae* of the *cella* of the temple of Rome and Augustus at Ancyra (capital of Galatia), giving the work its alternate name, *Monumentum Ancyrum*.

Titus Livius (Livy) (59 BC - AD 17) – Born in Patavium and later died there; tutor of the future emperor Claudius.

- Wrote *Ab Urbe Condita* (books 1-5 published in 27 BC). 142 book epic detailing the history of Rome from its founding in 753 BC down to the year 9 BC. Only 35 books (books 1-10 and 21-45) remain extant. The *Periochae* offers summaries of all the books except books 136-137. Book 121 is said to have been published after Augustus’ death. Contains the opening line: *Iam primum omnium satis constat* (“Now first, it is generally agreed”).
- Wrote *Epitome*. Later used as a source for Eutropius’ *Breviarum ab Urbe Condita*.

Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus (64 BC - AD 8) – Fought at the Battle of Philippi under Cassius; he transferred allegiance after Philippi to Marc Antony then Octavian; fought against Sextus Pompeii in 34-33 BC; fought at Illyricum in 30-29 BC; wrote pamphlets against Marc Antony; served as consul with Octavian in 31 BC and fought with him at Actium; reconstructed part of the *Via Latina* and other buildings; uncle of the

poetess Sulpicia; a major character in the *Panegyricus Messallae*; leader of the “Circle of Messalla Corvinus”

- Wrote some poetry, but it is all lost.

Circle of Messalla Corvinus – The group of Roman authors under the patronage of Gaius Valerius Messalla Corvinus

- Authors: Albius Tibullus, Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid), Lygdamus, Sulpicia the Elder

Albius Tibullus (between 55 and 48 - 19 BC) – Said by Suetonius to be good-looking and something of a dandy; won *dona militaria* (military awards); possessed a villa, according to Horace, located at Pedum; a member of the “Circle of Messalla Corvinus”

- Wrote a collection amounting to the *Corpus Tibullianum*. 3 books of poetry.
 - Book 1: Tibullus’s first collection of poetry. It deals mainly with the author’s love for Delia, whose real name (according to Apuleius) was Plania. Also, the book partially professes some love to the boy Marathus.
 - Book 2: Tibullus’ second collection of poetry. It deals wholly with Tibullus’ love for Nemesis, whose true name we do not know. However, it can be inferred that Nemesis was real and was probably a courtesan of the upper class.
 - Book 3: Tibullus’ third and last collection of poetry. It deals mostly with the members of Messalla Corvinus’ circle. The book begins with six elegies by Lygdamas to Neaera, contains the *Panegyricus Messallae*, five poems on Sulpicia’s love for Cerinthus, and six short poems by Sulpicia herself.

Sextus Propertius (between 54 and 47 - between 15 and 2 BC) – Born at Asisium; he was at Perusia when Octavian (later Augustus) captured the city in 41 BC; claimed to be a “Roman Callimachus”; a member of the “Circle of Maecenas”

- Wrote 4 books of poetry. The collection is unnamed.
 - Book 1: Propertius’ first collection of poetry, perhaps titled *Monobiblos*. It consists totally of poetry describing Propertius’ love for Cynthia, whose real name (according to Apuleius) was Hostia. It is dedicated to a Tullus, more than likely the nephew of Lucius Volcaci Tullus, consul in 33 BC.
 - Book 2: Propertius’ second collection of poetry. It consists mostly of love poetry and poems mentioning Maecenas.
 - Book 3: Propertius’ third collection of poetry. It contains a prominent poem to Maecenas and one about Augustus’ nephew Marcus Claudius Marcellus.
 - Book 4: Propertius’ fourth and last collection of poetry. It contains a sort of Roman *Aetia* (based on Callimachus’ *Aetia*), in which Propertius explains the *aition* at the Temple of Apollo as a thank-offering for the victory at Actium.

Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Seneca the Elder) (c. 50 BC - c. AD 40) – Born at Corduba; father of Seneca the Younger by his wife Helvia; great-uncle of Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (Lucan)

- Wrote a history of Rome from the start of the civil wars almost up until his death, but it is lost.

- Wrote *Oratorum et Rhetorum Sententiae Divisiones Colores*. Originally comprised roughly 12 books, written for his sons. The work can be divided into the *Controversiae* and *Suasoriae*.
 - *Controversiae*: Ten books of the *Oratorum et Rhetorum Sententiae Divisiones Colores* were originally devoted to this section. Only five of these books (books 1, 2, 7, 9, and 10) survive today. *Controversiae* are rhetorical exercises in judicial oratory. Abridged for later use in Latin rhetorical schools.
 - *Suasoriae*: At least two books of the *Oratorum et Rhetorum Sententiae Divisiones Colores* were originally devoted to this section. Only one of these books survived. *Suasoriae* are rhetorical exercises in deliberative (political) oratory.

Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid) (March 20, 43 BC - 17 AD) – Born at Sulmo and later died at Tomis (Tomi) in exile; studied rhetoric under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro; banished from Rome by Augustus in AD 8 for *carmen et error* (the *carmen* is either *Ars Amatoria* or *Metamorphoses*, and the *error* is most likely Ovid having an affair with Augustus’ granddaughter Julia the Younger); a member of the “Circle of Messalla Corvinus”

- Wrote *Amores* (10 BC). 3 books of elegies written in elegiac couplets. It opens with Ovid explaining how he was planning on writing an epic full of warfare, but Cupid (that “savage boy”) came and stole one of his metrical feet, making it an elegy. The work focuses on his love for the imaginary Corinna, with the mention of other characters such as Nape, Corinna’s servant.
- Wrote *Medicamina Faciei Feminae* (c. 5 BC). A didactic poem about make-up and the care of the female face. Only 100 lines survive.
- Wrote *Ars Amatoria* (books 1-2 published in c. 1 BC). A didactic poem in 3 books in elegiac couplets on the arts of courtship and erotic intrigue, along with the mechanics of sexual technique in some detail.
 - Books 1-2: Advise men about women.
 - Book 3: Advises women about men. However, the interests of men are still held in a higher regard.
- Wrote *Remedia Amoris* (c. 1 BC-AD 2). A didactic poem in 1 book instructing the reader on how to leave a love affair and what to do after you have left your partner.
- Wrote *Heroides* (letters 1-5 published in 5 BC, the others published in AD 4-8). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Metamorphoses* (AD 8, before exile). (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Fasti* (finished AD 8). 6 books devoted to the Roman calendar, one book for each month. It is unfinished, and so it only covers January to June. Ovid acts as a prominent character who discusses various subjects with interlocutors ranging from the Muses to random bystanders.
- Wrote *Tristia* (c. AD 9-12). 5 books discussing the sorrows of the past, the present, and the future problems Ovid anticipates in exile. It includes poems written by Ovid to his wife and friends in Rome, along with a long poem (over 500 lines) directed to Augustus pleading for a reconsideration of his sentence.

- Wrote *Ibis* (c. AD 10-11). An invective poem that is an attack on an unknown addressee. It is so named because the ibis was thought to be an “unclean” bird and was frowned upon.
- Wrote *Epistulae ex Ponto* (books 1-3 published in AD 13, book 4 probably published posthumously). 4 books of poems addressed to some of Ovid’s acquaintances in Rome.
- Wrote *Consolatio Ad Liviam*. A lost work.
- Wrote *Haliutica*. A lost work on fishing.
- Wrote *Medea*. A lost tragedy about Medea.
- Wrote *Nux*. A complaint by a walnut tree which has been lost.

Lygdamus (43 BC? - sometime after AD 11) – Very little is known about him; it has been suggested that he is a young Ovid, and, by himself, is fictional; a member of the “Circle of Messalla Corvinus”

- Wrote 6 elegies addressed to Neaera. These elegies appear in book 3 of the *Corpus Tibullianum*.

Domitius Marsus (1st cent. BC - 1st cent. AD) – An Augustan age poet; a model of Martial; a friend of Tibullus, Vergil, and Horace; survived Tibullus; a member of the “Circle of Maecenas”

- Wrote *Cicuta*. A book of satirical epigrams so named because of its bitterness (*cicuta* was a plant that was as venomous as hemlock).
- Wrote *Amazonis*. An epic that was not admired.
- Wrote *De Urbanitate*. A prose work.
- Wrote an epigram on the death of his friend Tibullus and two more epigrams on Atia, the mother of Augustus.

Sulpicia, the Elder (1st cent. BC - 1st cent. AD) – Daughter of Servius Sulpicius Rufus; niece of Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus; the only major female poet of the classical era; a member of the “Circle of Messalla Corvinus”

- Wrote 6 elegies addressed to the male Cerinthus. These elegies appear in book 3 of the *Corpus Tibullianum*.

Pompeius Trogus (1st cent. BC - 1st cent. AD) – A Romanized Vocontian from Gallia Narbonensis

- Wrote on zoological and perhaps also botanical subjects, of which none survive.
- Wrote *Historiae Philippicae*. A 44-book history of the world which mainly focus on the history of Macedon (thus giving it its title). Books 1-6 cover a history of the ancient Near East and Greece, books 7-12 cover Macedon, books 13-40 cover a history of the Hellenistic kingdoms down to their fall to Rome, books 41-42 contain Parthian history down to 20 BC, and books 43-44 covers the regal period of Rome along with Gallic and Spanish history down to the time of Augustus’ time in Spain.

Aulus Cornelius Celsus (c. 25 BC - c. AD 50) – Lived and wrote during the reign of Tiberius (AD 14-37); lived in Gallia Narbonensis

- Wrote an encyclopedia on the *Artes*, including books on agriculture, military science, rhetoric, and perhaps on philosophy and jurisprudence.
- Wrote *De Medicina*. (see synopsis)

Velleius Paterculus (c. 20 or 19 BC - c. AD 31) – Served under the future emperor Tiberius in Germany, Pannonia, and Dalmatia from AD 4-12; quaestor in AD 8; he and his brother Magius Celer Velleianus were designated *candidati Caesaris* in AD 14 under Tiberius

- Wrote a 2-volume history from mythological times down to AD 29.

Gaius Iulius Phaedrus (Phaedrus) (c. 15 BC - c. AD 50) – Possibly from Pydna; famous for his fables; a Thracian slave who became a freedman of Augustus; offended Lucius Aelius Seianus, praetorian prefect under Tiberius; used Aesop as a model

- Wrote fables which were compiled in the collection entitled “Romulus” and later in the *Appendix Perottina* in the fifteenth century.
- His fables, which were written in iambic senarii, consist of beast-tales based on Aesop. His main source of Aesopic fables was probably from a collection compiled by Demetrius of Phaleron.

Tiberius Claudius Nero Germanicus (Claudius) (August 1, 10 BC - AD 54) – Born at Lugdunum; tutored by Titus Livius; a major character of Seneca the Younger’s *Apocolocyntosis*; fourth emperor of Rome

- Considered the last person in Rome that was able to speak Etruscan fluently.
- Wrote a history of the reign of Augustus.
- Wrote an Etruscan history. This is Claudius’ major work.
- Wrote a Carthaginian history. Eight volumes.
- Wrote a book on dice playing.
- Compiled an Etruscan dictionary.
- Proposed adding three letters to the Latin alphabet, two of which would have served the function of the modern “w” and “y.”

Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Seneca the Younger) (between 4 BC and AD 1 - AD 65) – Born at Corduba; son of Seneca the Elder and Helvia; uncle of Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (Lucan); banished to Corsica by Claudius for alleged adultery; tutor of the future emperor Nero and later his political advisor; forced to commit suicide (in a way similar to Socrates) for alleged participation in the Pisonian conspiracy

- Wrote *De Providentia*. Dedicated to Gaius Lucilius Iunior.
- Wrote *Ad Marciam de Consolatione* (“To Marcia, On Consolation) (39-40). Written to console the daughter of Aulus Cremuntius Cordus for the death of her son.
- Wrote *Ad Polybium de Consolatione* (c. 43). Written to Claudius’ freedman Polybius in hopes of flattering him into supporting Seneca’s recall from exile.
- Wrote *De Constantia Sapientis* (“On the constancy of the wise man”) (c. 47-62). Addressed to Annaeus Serenus.
- Wrote *De Ira* (before 52). 3 books dedicated to his brother Annaeus Novatus.
- Wrote *De Clementia* (55-56). 3 books written to Nero suggesting the practice of clemency. Only the first book and the beginning of the second survive.
- Wrote *De Beneficiis* (after 56). 7 books, addressed to Aebutius Liberalis, which offer information of the Roman social code.
- Wrote *De Vita Beata* (after 58). Incomplete. Addressed to his brother Novatus (now Gallio).
- Wrote *De Otio* (before 62).

- Wrote *De Tranquillitate Animi* (“On Tranquility of Mind”). Begins with Seneca describing his moral conflicts.
- Wrote *De Brevitate Vitae* (“On the Brevity of Life”) (55). Addressed to Paulinus, the *praefectus annonae* under Claudius and Nero, and Seneca’s father-in-law.
- Wrote *Ad Helviam de Consolatione*. Address to his mother, consoling her on his exile.
- Wrote *Naturales Quaestiones*. Dedicated to Lucilius. Written during Seneca’s retirement from politics. Deals mainly with natural phenomena, though ethics are often discussed.
- Wrote *Epistulae Morales*. 124 letters in 20 books. Addressed to Lucilius.
- Wrote *Apocolocyntosis*. A Menippean satire about the deification of Claudius. Claudius is depicted as a man in the underworld being perpetually punished by being made to gamble with a bottomless *fritillus* (dice cup).
- Wrote *Vita Patris*. Included, in part, ethical works, geographical treatises on Egypt and India, and books on physics and natural history.
- Tragedies include: *Hercules (Hercules Furens)* (before 54), *Troades*, *Phoenissae*, *Medea*, *Phaedra*, *Oedipus*, *Agamemnon*, *Thyestes*, *Hercules Ortaeus*, *Octavia* (a *toga praetexta* based on events of AD 62 may in fact not have been written by Seneca himself, but rather a follower)
 - Most of the plays contained five acts, opening with an expository monologue or prologue scene. Acts were divided by choral odes in anapests, sapphics, or asclepiads.
 - Both *Agamemnon* and *Hercules Ortaeus* have two choruses each.
- Also wrote epigrams, of which 77 survive.

Pomponius Mela (early 1st cent. AD) – From Tingentera (in Baetica); later used as a source by Pliny the Elder

- Wrote *De Chorographia*. A 3-book treatise on geography, composed at the same time as Claudius’ invasion of Britain in AD 43-44. Mela systematically delineates the order of the lands and seas on the globe, and lists the names of peoples and places with a few ethnographic details in an order which follows the sea coasts and is therefore vague on the interior of Europe and Asia Minor. Pliny the Elder later uses *De Chorographia* for geographical information.

Marcus Manilius (1st cent. AD) – A Stoic author; supported the empire

- Wrote *Astronomica*. (see synopsis)

Marcus Gavius Apicius (Apicius) (1st cent. AD) – Flourished during the reign of Tiberius from 14-31 AD

- Wrote *De Re Conquinaria (De Coquendo)* (“On the Subject of Cooking”). (see synopsis)

Quintus Curtius Rufus (1st cent. AD) – A rhetorician and historian; wrote during the reign of Claudius (41-54)

- Wrote a 10-book history of Alexander the Great down to the satrapy distribution at Babylon. The first two books (down to 333 BC) are lost and there are substantial gaps elsewhere.

Aufidius Bassus (1st cent. AD, died c. 60) – Admired for his eloquence; his historical writing were continued by Pliny the Elder

- Wrote *Bellum Germanicum*. About the Roman campaigns in Germany from AD 10-16.
- Wrote a general History, which began early enough to treat the death of Cicero. It was continued by Pliny the Elder in his *A Fine Aufidius Bassus* (“From the Conclusion of Aufidius Bassus”).

Sulpicia, the Younger (1st cent. AD) – A poet in the age of Domitian; wife of Calenus

- Wrote *Sulpiciae Conquestio*. Elegaic poetry written to her husband Calenus.

Quintus Asconius Pedianus (3 - 88) – From Patavium (Padua); went blind twelve years before his death

- Wrote a commentary on Cicero’s speeches, written for his two sons in 54-57.
- Wrote *Vita Sallustii*.
- Wrote *De Longaeavorum Laude (Symposium)*.
- Wrote *Contra Vergilii Obtrectatores*.

Lucius Iunius Moderatus Columella (Columella) (c. 4 - c. 70) – Born in Gades (in Spain)

- Wrote *De Re Rustica*. (see synopsis)
- Wrote *Liber de Arboribus*. A manual of arboriculture.
- Also wrote works criticizing astrologers and works on religion in agriculture, but neither are extant.

Gaius Plinius Secundus (Pliny the Elder) (23 - August 24, 79) – Born in Novum Comum (in Gallia Cisalpina); uncle and adoptive father of Pliny the Younger; commander of the fleet at Misenum at the time of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; died in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; continued the histories of Aufidius Bassus

- Wrote *Bella Germania*. 20 books on the Roman campaigns against the Germans. It was later used by Tacitus for his *Annales* and *Germania*.
- Wrote *Studiosi*. 3 long books (six rolls total) containing collections of *sententiae* from *controversiae* for use by orators, and also containing the *Dubius Sermo*, reconciling the claims of analogy and anomaly in Latin diction.
- Wrote *Naturalis Historia*. A 37-book encyclopedia of all contemporary knowledge—animal, vegetable, and mineral—along with human knowledge too: *natura, hoc est vita, narrator* (“Nature, which is to say life, is my subject”). The work contained a 31-book history that was dedicated to the emperor Titus.
- Continued the historical writings of Aufidius Bassus with his *A Fine Aufidius Bassus* (“From the Conclusion of Aufidius Bassus”).

Tiberius Catius Asconius Silius Italicus (Silius Italicus) (c. 26 – 102/103) – a Roman politician and poet; famous for writing the longest Latin poem, the *Punica*; a *novus homo*; proconsul of Asia c. 77; owned one of Cicero’s villas and the tomb of Vergil; ; retired from politics to Campania; starved himself to death

- Wrote the *Punica*. 12,000 lines of poetry (longest Latin poem) in 17 books on the Second Punic War. The poem transposes the Second Punic War as the fulfillment of the curse with which Dido conjures eternal enmity between the Carthaginians and Aeneas’ descendants, the Romans. Hannibal is depicted as the tool of Juno’s hate, and the gods participate throughout the war. The poem celebrates the Roman heroes Marcus Atilius Regulus, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Marcus Claudius Marcellus and Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. The poem as a whole

centers upon the Battle of Cannae, which is the subject of the middle three books (books 8-10).

Petronius Arbiter (c. 27 - 66) – Died at Cumae; a politician at the court of Nero (some ambiguity exists since there is possibly another Petronius at Nero’s court, so the two may be confused); forced by Nero to commit suicide in 66 (if he is considered the same Petronius at Nero’s court)

- Wrote *Satyricon*. (see synopsis)

Aulus Persius Flaccus (34 - 62) – A rich equestrian of an Etruscan family; famous for his satires and as the writer of the hardest Latin to read; a Stoic that was in league with the philosophers Publius Clodius Thrax and Lucius Annaeus Cornutus; heavily influenced by both Gaius Lucilius and Horace; admired by both Lucan and Martial, but Jerome burned his satires for their obscurity; his work was edited by Lucius Annaeus Cornutus after his death

- Wrote 6 Satires. He said this offered “something more concentrated” with “the taste of bitten nails.” The satires open with a prologue written in iambs, something unorthodox for satire.
 - Satire 1: Characters of literary decadence from previous Latin works corrupt Persius’ pure and straightforward style. He becomes so disgusted that he screams a secret into a hole in the ground: that all Romans have asses’ ears (a clear parody of the myth of Midas).
 - Satire 2: Strips bare the hypocrisy of Roman citizens who sacrifice to the gods in the hope of material gain, not moral virtue.
 - Satire 3: A dialogue between a lazy student in bed with a hangover and a Stoic tutor who urges him to pursue philosophy before it is too late.
 - Satire 4: A dialogue between a young politician (Alcibiades) and a philosopher (Socrates) in which self-knowledge is encouraged.
 - Satire 5: Persius pays homage to Persius’ tutor Cornutus, who has taught him to use unadorned language. The two are united by their devotion to Stoicism in a topsy-turvy world where others are enslaved to material desires.
 - Satire 6: A Horatian-style epistle to Caesius Bassus from the coastal resort of Luna. Persius meditates on the contrast between his own tiny and worthless-seeming legacy to his profligate heirs and the infinite heaps of wealth coveted by others.
- Persius’ characters are often aged or immature, or tutors or students.

Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (Quintilian) (c. 35 - c. 90s) – Born at Calгурris (Calahorra, in Spain); taught in Rome by the grammarian Remmius Palaemon; attached himself to the orator Domitius Afer, who died in 59; taken back to Spain by Galba in 68; the first rhetorician to receive a salary from the *fiscus*, which was begun by Vespasian; a teacher for twenty years of students that included Pliny the Younger, but he retired in 88; tutor of Flavius Clemens, a then heir of Domitian; once defended the Jewish queen Berenice and later a woman accused of forgery; quoted as saying “*Satura tota nostra est*” (“Satire is fully ours”)

- Orations include: *Pro Naevio Arpiniano*
- Wrote *De Causis Corruptae Eloquentiae* (“On the Causes of the Corruption of Eloquence”).

- Wrote *Institutio Oratoria* (c. 96). (see synopsis)

Flavius Josephus (Josephus) (b. 37/38 - c. 100) – A Greek historian; a Jewish priest and politician before the capture of Jerusalem in 70; a member of a Jewish political delegation to Rome in 64; put in charge of Galilee by Jewish leaders; captured at the siege of Jotapata; freed from captivity when his prophecy that Vespasian would ascend to the imperial throne came true; a friend of Titus; given Roman citizenship, an imperial house, and land in Judaea

- Wrote an account of the Jewish Wars for the Jews of Mesopotamia in Aramaic.
- Wrote *Jewish War*. A 7-book history of the Jewish Wars written in Greek between 75 and 79. Book 1 covers the history of the Jewish people from the time of the Maccabean revolt down to AD 66. Much of the rest of the work is based on Josephus' personal knowledge, eyewitness accounts, and the personal diaries (*commentarii*) of Vespasian and Titus.
- Wrote *Jewish Antiquities* (93/94). A 20-book history of the Jewish people from Creation down to the time right before the revolt in AD 70. The first ten books represent a biblical history. The latter half represents a more technical history, taking Jewish-Hellenistic literature and the history of Nicolaus of Damascus as its sources.
- Wrote *Life*. An autobiography of sorts, but more aptly a defense of Josephus' conduct in Galilee.
- Wrote *Against Apion*. A 2-book apologia for Judaism.

Gaius Valerius Flaccus Setinus Balbus (Valerius Flaccus) (died c. 90) – Possibly a *quindecimvir sacris faciundis*; used Apollonius of Rhodes as a model

- Wrote the *Argonautica*. An epic re-telling of the story of Jason and the Argonauts' journey to Colchis in search of the Golden Fleece. Based on Apollonius of Rhodes' *Argonautica*. It is thought to be unfinished.

Dio Cocceianus (Dio Chrysostom) (c. 40/50 - after 110) – Born in Prusa (in Bithynia); a Greek orator and philosopher; banished by Domitian, but was pardoned by Nerva; a friend of Trajan

- Wrote over 80 speeches, two of which can be attributed to his pupil Favorinus

Marcus Valerius Martialis (Martial) (March 1, c. 38 to 41 – c. 101 to 104) – Born at Bilbilis (in Spain) and later died there; famous for his epigrams; came to Rome c. 64; at Rome he was supported by Seneca the Younger and endorsed by Quintilian; his patrons included Gaius Calpurnius Piso, Memmius Regulus (consul in 63), and Vibius Crispus (consul in 65); given an estate at Nomentum by Seneca the Younger; given the *ius trium liberorum* by Titus in 80 and later confirmed by Domitian; uses Catullus and Domitius Marsus as models

- Wrote *Liber Spectaculorum* (*Epigrammaton Liber*, original title), (*Liber de Spectaculis*) (80). A book of about 30 poems that was commissioned by Titus for the opening of the Flavian amphitheatre (the Colosseum).
- Wrote *Xenia* (December, c. 83-85). 127 poems of mostly single-couplet elegiacs. Describes gifts that should be given at dinner parties.
- Wrote *Apophoreta* (December, c. 83-85). 223 poems of mostly single-couplet elegiacs. Describes and accompanies gifts that should be given during *Saturnalia*.
- Wrote *Epigrammaton Libri XII* (c. 86-102). Book 1 published in 86; book 2 in 86-87; book 3 in autumn of 87; book 4 in December of 88; book 5 in December of

89; book 6 in 90-91; book 7 in December of 92; book 8 in January of 94; book 9 in autumn of 94; book 10 in 95 and 98; book 11 in December of 96; book 12 in 101-102. Based in part on Catullus and Domitius Marsus. The epigrams include epitaphs for Martial's friends and patrons, dedications celebrating both private and public events, and epideictic poems on contemporary or historical events.

Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (Lucan) (November 3, 39 - April, 65) – Born at Corduba; nephew of Lucius Annaeus Seneca Minor; studied Stoic philosophy under Lucius Annaeus Cornutus; won a prize at the first Neronian games in 60; joined the conspiracy of Gaius Calpurnius Piso and was subsequently discovered; forced to open his veins and died reciting some of his own work

- Wrote *Catachthonia* ("Journey to the Underworld"). Only fragments survive.
- Wrote *Iliaca*. Only fragments survive.
- Wrote *Orpheus*. Only fragments survive.
- Wrote a number of epigrams, of which only fragments survive.
- Wrote *De Bello Civili (Pharsalia)* (c. 62-63). (see synopsis)

Sextus Iulius Frontinus (Frontinus) (c. 40 - 103/104) – Probably from southern Gaul; served as urban praetor in 70; assisted in suppressing the revolt of Iulius Civilis; consul in 72 or 73 and 100 (with Trajan); served as governor of Britain from 73-77; proconsul of Asia in 86; appointed *curator aquarum* by Nerva in 97; described by Pliny the Younger as one of the two most distinguished men of his day

- Wrote *De Aquis Urbis Romae*. A book on the history, administration, and maintenance of the aqueducts of Rome. It cites engineer's reports, official documents, plans, and senatorial decrees, with details of quantity, supply, and abuses of the system.
- Wrote *Strategemata*. 4 books on military strategy, divided into four categories: before the battle, during and after the battle, sieges, and the maxims of generalship. Examples in the work include past commanders and Domitian's campaigns in Germany.
- Probably wrote *Corpus Agrimensorum*. A book on land surveying, covering categories of land, land measurement and division, boundary marking, and types of dispute.

Publius Papinius Statius (Statius) (c. 45 - 96) – Born in Neapolis (Naples); won the annual Alban games, a poetry competition held by the emperor Domitian, in March of 90; lost in the more prestigious Capitoline games; also participated in the Neapolitan game

- Wrote *Agave*. A pantomime libretto that is lost.
- Wrote the *Thebaid* (c. 91-92). 12 books about the war of the Seven against Thebes. The only surviving epic from the classical era that is thought to survive in its entirety.
- Wrote the *Achilleid*. Mostly lost. Originally the book was to tell the whole life of Achilles, but the author died before Achilles even reached Troy.
- Wrote *Silvae* (c. 93-96). 32 poems in 5 books. Book 1-3 were published in 93-94, book 4 was published in 95, and book 5 was probably published posthumously. Included in the collection is the "Poem to Sleep."
- Wrote a pantomime libretto for Paris, Domitian's favorite, in 83.

Mestrius Plutarchus (Plutarch) (before 50 - after 120) – From Chaeronea; a philosopher and biographer; lectured and taught at Rome; received *ornamenta consularia* from Trajan; imperial procurator in Achaea under Hadrian; a priest of Apollo at Delphi

- Wrote works that amounted to the *Moralia* (or “Catalogue of Lamprias”). A list of works collecting around the fourth century AD. Includes 78 miscellaneous works and 50 biographies, which are all extant.
- Wrote a group of rhetorical works including: “The Glory of Athens,” “The Fortune of Rome,” “Against Borrowing Money” (a satirical piece).
- Wrote a group of treatises on philosophy including: “Friends and Flatterers,” “Progress in Virtue,” “Superstition,” “The Control of Anger,” “Talkativeness,” “Curiosity,” “Bashfulness,” “Rules for Politicians,” “Consolation to my Wife,” “Advice on Marriage.”
- Wrote “Table Talk.” 9 books of dialogues that include erudite urbanity and curious speculation. Includes “Socrates’ Daimonion” and “Eroticus.”
- Wrote “Roman Questions.” An antiquarian work mainly concerned with religious antiquities.
- Wrote “Greek Questions.” An antiquarian work mainly concerned with religious antiquities.
- Wrote “On Reading the Poets.” An antiquarian work on literary themes.
- Wrote *Parallel Lives*. A series of biographies that included 23 pairs (a Greek paired with a Roman), of which 19 have “comparisons” attached. Plutarch explained that he was not concerned with writing a history, but rather exploring the influence of character—good or bad—on the lives and destinies of famous men. The first pair was Epaminondas and Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. Plutarch also explores Alexander the Great in large detail.

Publius (?) Cornelius Tacitus (56 - c. 118) – Born in Narbonese (in Transalpine Gaul) or Cisalpine Gaul; praetor in 88; member of the priestly college of the *Quindecimviri sacris faciundis*; consul *suffectus* in 97; pronounced the funeral oration of Lucius Verginius Rufus; proconsul of Asia in 112-113

- Wrote *Agricola (De Vita Iulii Agricolae)* (98). A biography of Tacitus’ father-in-law Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, governor of Britain for seven years from 77 or 78. Central to the work is Agricola’s decisive victory at Mount Graupius. By the end, the work turns into an invective against Domitian, which is followed by a moving *consolatio* for the dead Agricola.
- Wrote *Germania (De Origine et Situ Germanorum)* (98). An ethnological monograph on the German peoples. The first half of the work describes the Germans as indigenous and racially pure, while also describing their public and private life. The second half is devoted entirely to describing individual tribes.
- Wrote *Dialogus (Dialogus de Oratoribus)*. An urbane discussion about the decline in oratory. In it there is a discussion between Marcus Aper, who champions modern oratory, while Vipstanus Messalla affirms that the decline or oratory can be remedied by a return to old-fashioned morals and education, and Curiatus Maternus, in whose house the discussion takes place, ascribes the decline to political changes.
- Wrote *Historiae (Histories)* (c.109-110). Originally 12 or 14 books of history from 69-96, but only the first 4 books survive, covering a span from 69-70. Books

1-3 deal with the civil wars between Galba, Otho, Aulus Vitellius, and Vespasian. Includes the eulogy of the murdered Galba: *omnium consensus capax imperii, nisi imperasset* (“by universal consent fitted to rule—had he not ruled”).

- Wrote the *Annales (Ab Excessu Divi Augusti)* (c. 120). (see synopsis)

Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Pliny the Younger) (c. 61 - c. 112) – Born in Comum; nephew and adopted son of Gaius Plinius Secundus (Pliny the Elder); studied rhetoric with Quintilian and Nicetes at Rome; praetor in 93 and consul in 100; sent by Trajan as *legatus Augusti* to govern Bithynia and Pontus, where he died in office; revised portions of Tacitus’ *Historiae*

- Published 9 books of literary letters written from 99-109.
 - Contains correspondences between Pliny the Younger and Tacitus.
- Published his speech the *Panegyricus*.
- Later published a tenth book of letters, containing his correspondences with Trajan, written from 98-c.110.
 - In the tenth letter, Pliny discusses some of the earliest forms of Christian worship with Trajan, and the fullest reasons for the execution of Christians.

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (Suetonius) (c. 70- c. 130) – Probably from Hippo Regius (in Numidia), or perhaps from Pisaurum (in Umbria); a Roman biographer; a military tribune in Britain c. 102; gained the *ius trium liberorum*; influenced the later biographer Marius Maximus

- Wrote *De Viris Illustribus*. An incomplete set of biographies of Roman men and authors.
- Wrote *De Grammaticis et Rhetoribus*. A set of biographies of various authors. Jerome states that it included 32 poets, from Ennius to Lucan, 15 orators, from Cicero to Gnaeus Domitius Afer, and 6 historians, from Sallust to Pliny the Elder.
- Wrote *De Vita Caesarum* (the *Caesares*). A set of 12 biographies, ranging from Julius Caesar to Domitian.
- Wrote *De Variis Rebus* (“On Various Subjects”). A lost collection that may have included the *Pratum* or *Prata* (“Meadows”).

Epictetus (mid-1st cent. - 2nd cent. AD) – From Hierapolis (in Phrygia); a Stoic philosopher; a slave of Epaphroditus but eventually freed; studied with Musonius Rufus; banished in 89 by Domitian; set up a school at Nicopolis (in Epirus); published by Arrian; impacted Marcus Aurelius

- Wrote *Manual*. 4 books of oral Stoic teachings. These teachings were divided into three themes: the control of desires and passions, actions, and assents.
- Wrote *Discourses*.

Florus (late 1st cent. - early 2nd cent. AD) – Refers to three Roman authors, all living at the same time, and who may or may not be one in the same

- Lucius Annaeus Florus – A Roman historian
 - Wrote *Epitome Bellorum Omnium Annorum DCC* (“Abridgement of all the Wars over 700 Years”). Planned as a panegyric of the Roman people.
- Publius Annius Florus – A Roman poet and rhetorician; Born in Africa; took part in the Capitoline game under Domitian

- Wrote *Vergilius Orator an Poeta* (“Was Vergil an Orator or Poet?”) (122). The language it employs is very similar to the aforementioned *Epitome*.
- Annius Florus –A Roman poet; a friend of Hadrian
 - Wrote the poem “*Ego Nolo Caesar Esse*” (“I don’t want to be a Caesar”).
 - Possibly also wrote the *Pervigilium Veneris*, but that is now doubted.

Decimus Iunius Iuvenalis (Juvenal) (late 1st cent. - 2nd cent. AD) – Possibly born in Auinum; famous for his satires

- Wrote *Satires*. (see synopsis).

Marcus Cornelius Fronto (c. 95- c. 166/167) – Born at Cirta (in Numidia); famous for his correspondence with Marcus Aurelius; a Roman orator; *consul suffectus* in 142; a leading advocate under Hadrian; appointed by Antoninus Pius as the tutor of the future emperor Marcus Aurelius and his adoptive brother Lucius Verus; disapproved of Stoicism; a character in five chapters of Aulus Gellius’ *Attic Nights*

- Wrote a draft for a history of the Parthian War.

Lucian (b. c. 120) – From Samosata

- Wrote *Dialogues of the Sea-Gods*. Essays written in Greek that exploited the art of prose through paraphrasing Theocritus and Homer.
- Wrote *How to Write History*. Written in Greek.
- Wrote *Lovers of Lies*. Written in Greek.
- Wrote *True Histories*. Written in Greek.

Marcus Aurelius (121- March 17, 180) – Originally named Marcus Annus Verus; a Stoic; sixteenth emperor of Rome

- Wrote *Meditations*. 12 books written in Greek. The first book lists Marcus Aurelius’ relatives and mentors with notes on what he owes to each; the list culminates when Aurelius discusses what he owes to his predecessor Antoninus Pius, and to the gods. The rest of the work is inherently Stoic with its discussions of the need to avoid distractions and concentrate on making the correct moral choice. Contains the famous line, “A man’s worth is no greater than the worth of his ambitions.”

Apuleius (c. 125 - after 170) – Born at Madaurus (in Africa Proconsularis); a Roman author and orator; educated in Carthage, Athens, and Rome; at Oea he married his friend Pontianus’ mother Pudentilla; accused of making Pudentilla marry him through witchcraft; the trial took place at Sabratha, and he was most likely acquitted

- Wrote the *Apologia (De Magica)*. Apuleius’ defense against charges of witchcraft. Apuleius presents himself as a committed intellectual and philosopher.
- Wrote *Metamorphoses (Aureus Asinus, the Golden Ass)*. (see synopsis)
- Wrote the *Florida*. A short collection of choice excerpts from Apuleius’ declamations given at Carthage in the 160s.
- Wrote *De Deo Socratis*.
- Wrote *Aclepius*. A Latin version of a Hermetic verse.
- Wrote *Herbarius*.
- Wrote *De Remediis Salutaribus*.
- Wrote *Physiognomonica*.
- Wrote *Ludicra*. Minor poems that are now lost.

- Wrote *De Proverbiis*. Now lost.
- Wrote *Hermagoras*. Another novel that is now lost.
- Wrote *Phaedo*. A version of Plato's original. It is now lost.
- Wrote *Epitome Historiarum*. Now lost.
- Wrote *De Republica*. Now lost.
- Wrote *De Medicinalibus*. Now lost.
- Wrote *De Arboribus*. Now lost.
- Wrote *Eroticus*. Now lost.
- Wrote *Quaestiones Conviviales*. A collection of works on astronomy, zoology, agriculture, music, and arithmetic. It is now lost.
- Possibly wrote *De Dogmate Platonis (De Platone)*. 2 books of mediocre exposition of the philosophy of Plato.
- Possibly wrote *De Mundo*. A translation of an Aristotelian work.

Aulus Gellius (c. 125 to 128 - after 180) – Probably born somewhere in Africa; studied with Sulpicius Apollinaris; a pupil of Calvenus Taurus in Athens; attended the Pythian Games in August 147

- Wrote *Noctes Atticae* (c. 180). 20 books of short stories, probably written for children. Includes the famous tale of Androcles and the lion.

Galen (129- c. 199/216) – From Pergamum; studied medicine in Smyrna and Alexandria; started his career as a gladiator physician; the physician in the imperial court of Marcus Aurelius; began practicing medicine in 157; went to Rome in 162; used Hippocrates as his model

- Wrote on subjects ranging from grammar to gout, and ethics to eczema.
- Wrote *On My Own Opinions*. A “philosophical biography” cataloguing Galen's beliefs.

Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus (Tertullian) (c. 160- c. 240) – Born in or near Carthage; son of a centurion; a lawyer

- Wrote *Ad Martyres* (c. 197). Defended Christianity against pagan charges of atheism, black magic, and sedition. Maintained that the only assurance for Christian salvation was through martyrdom.
- Wrote *Ad Nationes* (c. 197). Defended Christianity against pagan charges of atheism, black magic, and sedition.
- Wrote *Apologeticus* (c. 197). Defended Christianity against pagan charges of atheism, black magic, and sedition.
- Wrote *De Oratione*. Discussed Christian ethical problems.
- Wrote *Ad Uxorem*. Discussed Christian ethical problems.
- Wrote *De Paenitentia*. Discussed Christian ethical problems.
- Wrote *De Baptismo*. Discussed Christian ethical problems.
- Wrote *De Anima*. Cites Stoics with approval.
- Wrote *De Testimonio Animae*. An exposition of the view that all men have innate knowledge of God.
- Wrote *De Praescriptione Haereticorum*. Discusses heresy as a result of the illegitimate substitution of philosophy for the *regula fide* (“rule of faith”).
- Wrote *Ad Scapulam* (212). A letter to a local pagan governor in defence of religious freedom.

- Wrote *De Fuga in Persecutione*. Against Christians who complied with the authorities.
- Wrote *De Corona Militis*. Against Christians who complied with the authorities.
- Wrote *De Ieiunio*.
- Wrote *De Monogamia*.
- Wrote *De Carne Christi*. Notable for its hostility to dualistic thought.
- Wrote *De Resurrectione Carnis*. Notable for its hostility to dualistic thought.
- Wrote *De Anima*. Notable for its hostility to dualistic thought.
- Wrote *Adversus Praxean*. Notable for its hostility to dualistic thought.
- Wrote *De Pudicitia*. Directed against measures by Callistus, the bishop of Rome from 217-222, to relax the Christian penitential system.

Cassius Dio (c. 164- after 229) – From Nicaea (in Bithynia); famous for his history of Rome; praetor in 194; *consul suffectus* c. 204; from 218-228 he was *curator* of Pergamum and Smyrna, proconsul of Africa, and legate of Dalmatia and then Upper Pannonia; consul with Severus Alexander in 229

- Wrote a work about the dreams and portents presaging the accession of Septimus Severus to the emperorship.
- Wrote a history of the wars following the death of Commodus.
- Wrote *Roman History*. An 80-book history of Rome, written in Greek, from the foundation of the city down to AD 229. The work was begun c. 202. Dio spent ten years compiling information down to AD 221, and a further twelve years writing his history. Only portions on the period from 69 BC to AD 49 survive.

Aelius Herodianus (Herodian) (c. 165 - c. 255) – From Alexandria

- Wrote *Katholike Prosodia*. 20 books on the accentuation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

Marius Maximus (3rd cent. AD) – A Roman biographer; governor of Syria, Africa, and Asia; *praefectus urbi* in 217-218; consul in 223; used Suetonius as a model

- Wrote a set of biographies of twelve emperors from Nerva to Elagabalus. A continuation of Suetonius' *De Vita Caesarum* (the *Caesares*)

Marcus Minucius Felix (3rd cent. AD)

- Wrote a dialogue between a Christian, Octavius, and a pagan, Caecilius Natalis of Cirta. The pagan's case uses Marcus Cornelius Fronto's discourse against Christianity. The Christian uses Stoic matter from Cicero and Seneca the Younger.

Vespa (3rd cent. AD or 4th cent. AD) – An itinerant rhetorician

- Wrote *Vespaie Iudicium Coci et Pistoris Iudice Volcano*. A poem in 99 hexameters in which a baker and a cook argue their respective merits before Vulcan. The poem, full of mythological learning, parodies bucolic competition and is most notable for its humor, particularly its puns.

Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus (Cyprian) (200 - September 14, 258) – Became bishop of Carthage in 248; exiled to Curubis during Valerian's persecution in 257; executed in Carthage

- Wrote works that dealt mainly with difficulties within the Christian community resulting from the persecution, especially the terms and proper authority for

restoration of apostates and the avoidance of a split between the rival advocates of laxity and rigor.

Arnobius (mid 3rd cent. - early 4th cent. AD) – A teacher of rhetoric at Sicca Veneria (in Numidia); converted to Christianity c. 297; tutor of Lactantius

- Wrote *Adversus Nationes*. 7 books that argued against those who claimed that Christians were the ruin of the world, and offers that Christ was a mortal magician.

Lucius Caelius Firmianus (Lactantius) (c. 240 - c. 320) – From North Africa; a Christian apologist; a pupil of Arnobius; summoned by Diocletian to Nicomedia to teach rhetoric; became the tutor of Crispus, the eldest son of Constantine I (c. 317)

- Called the “Christian Cicero.”
- Wrote *De Opificio Dei*. Demonstrates providence from the construction of the human body.
- Wrote *Divinae Institutiones*. Written from 303-313. Begun as a reply to attacks on Christianity by the philosopher Hierocles, and was intended to refute all opponents past, present, and future.
- Wrote *Epitome*.
- Wrote *De Ira Dei* (after 313). Displays anger, as a disposition rather than a passion, an essential property of God.
- Wrote *De Mortibus Persecutorum* (317/318). Designed to show that the fate of persecutors is always evil.
- Wrote *Phoenix*. The only poem by Lactantius.

Aelius Donatus (4th cent. AD) – An influential grammarian; tutor of the future St. Jerome; a source for Servius’ commentary on Vergil

- Wrote *Ars Minor*. A treatise intended for beginners on the eight parts of speech, written in question-and-answer format.
- Wrote *Ars Maior*. A more comprehensive treatise than *Ars Minor*. It discusses the “flaws” and “virtues” of speech.
- Wrote commentaries on Terence and Vergil.

Maurus Servius Honoratus (Servius) (4th cent. AD) – A grammarian and commentator; a primary commentator on Vergil; used Donatus as a source and model

- Wrote *Servius Auctus (Servius Danielis)*. One of the commentaries on Vergil.
- Wrote *Explanatio in Artem Donati*.
- Wrote *De Finalibus*.
- Wrote *De Centum Metris*.
- Wrote *De Metris Horatii*.
- Wrote *Glossae Servii Grammatici*.

Iulius Firmicus Maternus (4th cent. AD) – From Syracuse; converted to Christianity

- Wrote *Mathesis*. An 8-book astrological treatise, written from 334-337. The first book contains an apologia for astrology, promises to provide a Latin summary for the wisdom of Babylonian and Egyptian astrologers, and contains a panegyric on Constantine.
- Wrote *Concerning the Error of Profane Religions*. An attack upon traditional cults in which he urged Constantius II and Constans to eradicate paganism. It was written after Maternus converted to Christianity.

Decimus Magnus Ausonius (c. 310- 395) – From Burdigala (modern Bordeaux); a teacher, statesman, and writer; summoned to Augusta Treverorum (Trier) in the 360s to tutor Valentinian’s son, Gratian; a praetorian prefect; consul in 379

- Wrote *Moselle*. Ausonius’ longest and most famous poem.
- Wrote *Cupido Cruciatu*s (“Cupid in Torment”). Based on a wall painting.
- Wrote *Bissula*.
- Wrote *Ordo Urbium Nobilium* (“Catalogue of Famous Cities”).
- Wrote *Caesares*.
- Wrote *Fasti*. On the Roman consuls.
- Wrote *Technopaegnion*.
- Wrote *Ludus Septem Sapientum* (“Play of the Seven Sages”).
- Wrote *Griphus Ternarii Numeri* (“Riddle of the Number Three”).
- Wrote *Eclogues*. Possibly on classroom practice.
- Wrote *Parentalia*. A poem about deceased relatives.
- Wrote *Professores*. A collection of obituaries of local teachers.
- Wrote *Ephemeris*. (“Daily Round”).

Ammianus Marcellinus (c. 330 - 395) – Born at Syrian Antioch; the last great Latin historian of the Roman Empire; served in the military in north Italy, Gaul, Germany, Illyricum, and Mesopotamia

- Wrote a history of the Roman Empire in 31 books. The first thirteen books, which cover the period from Nerva to 353, are now lost. The latter books cover a period from 353 to 390/391. The culmination of the work as a whole is the Gothic invasions of 376-378 and the Battle of Adrianople on August 9, 378.

Ambrose (St. Ambrose) (c. 340- 397) – Son of a praetorian prefect of Gaul; became bishop of Milan in 374; educated and received patronage from Sextius Claudius Petronius Probus and Quintus Aurelius Symmachus; governor of Aemilia and Liguria in 374; excommunicated the emperor Theodosius I the Great in 390, following the massacre of thousands in the circus at Thessalonica

- Wrote *De Fide ad Gratianum Augustum*.
- Wrote *De Spiritu Sancto*.
- Wrote *De Incarnationis Dominicae Sacramento*.
- Wrote *De Mysteriis*.
- Possibly wrote *Ambrosiaster* (“Pseudo-Ambrose”). A brief commentary on the epistles of Paul.

Quintus Aurelius Symmachus (c. 340- 402) – a Roman senator, orator, and epistolographer; educated by a Gallic teacher; proconsul of Africa in 373; prefect of Rome in 383-384; consul in 391

- Wrote letters which were compiled by his son Quintus Fabius Memmius Symmachus in 10 books. These included 49 *relationes* (sometimes seen as a separate work, the *Relationes*) addressed to Valentinian.

Eusebius Hieronymus (Jerome) (c. 347 - 420) – Born at Stridon (in Dalmatia); a biblical translator, scholar, and ascetic; a pupil of Aelius Donatus; entered into the desert of Chalcis to undertake the penitential life of a monk; founded a monastery and convent with his female friend Paula in Bethlehem

- Translated the *Vulgate*. A translation of the Bible into Latin.

- Translated Eusebius of Caesarea's *Chronicle*. A work of world history.
- Translated *De Viris Illustribus*. A catalogue of 135 mainly Christian writers.

Aurelius Clemens Prudentius (348 - after 405) – From the Ebro River valley (in Spain)

- Considered the greatest of Christian Latin poets.
- Called the “Christian Vergil and Horace.”
- Wrote *Cathemerinon* (“Hymns for the Day”). 12 lyric poems on various times of the day and on church festivals.
- Wrote *Peristephanon* (“Crowns of the Martyrs”). 14 lyric poems on Spanish and Roman martyrs.
- Wrote *Apotheosis* (“The Divinity of Christ”). A didactic poem that attacks disclaimers of the Trinity and the divinity of Christ.
- Wrote *Hamartigentia* (“The Origin of Sin”). A didactic poem that attacks the Gnostic dualism of Marcion and his followers.
- Wrote *Dittochaeon* (“The Double Testament”). 49 four-line poems on biblical topics.
- Wrote *Psychomachia* (“Battle of the Soul”). An allegory describing the struggle of faith, which is supported by the cardinal virtues, against idolatry and its corresponding vices.
- Wrote *Contra Symmachum* (“Against Symmachus”). In 2 books, based on the Altar of Victory controversy (the pagan Symmachus demanded that the altar be restored to the senate house) of 384.

Paulinus (Paulinus of Nola) (c. 353/354 - 431) – Born at Burdigala (mod. Bordeaux); a pupil of Ausonius; governed Campania in 381; a friend of Sulpicius Severus; converted to Christianity c. 389 with Sulpicius Severus; became bishop of Nola (in Campania) in 395

- Wrote poems, mostly in hexameters, about the cult of St. Felix of Nola.
- Wrote over 50 letters, including some written to Augustine.

Aurelius Augustinus (Augustine) (354 - 430) – Born at Thagaste; son of Patricius and Monica, a prominent Catholic woman; educated at Thagaste, Madauros, and Carthage; taught rhetoric at Thagaste, Carthage, and Rome from 384-386; a public orator at Milan; read Cicero's *Hortensius* by age 19; became bishop of Hippo (mod. Bone, Algeria) in 395

- Wrote *De Doctrina Christiana*. Sketched a literary culture subordinated to the Bible. Begun in 396/397.
- Wrote *Confessions*. An autobiography of sorts in which he confesses to many sins that he had committed. Written c. 397-400.
- Wrote *De Trinitate*. Provided a radically philosophical statement of the doctrine of the Trinity. Written from 399-419.
- Wrote *De Civitate Dei (City of God)*. Puts forth the idea that although empires of men may fall, the City of God will always stand firm. Written from 413-426.
- Wrote *Retractions* (427). Augustine criticized his own literary output of 93 works in the light of the Catholic orthodoxy to which he believed he had progressively conformed.
- Also wrote many letters and sermons.

Sulpicius Severus (c. 360- c. 420) – Born in Aquitania; studied law in Burdigala (mod. Bordeaux); a friend of Paulinus of Nola; converted to Christianity c. 389 with Paulinus

- Wrote a biography of St. Martin of Tours. An apology of asceticism and is supplemented by 3 letters on Martin's miracles and death and by a dialogue which compares Martin's feats with those of the Egyptian hermits.
- Wrote a universal chronicle to AD 400.

Claudius Claudianus (Claudian) (b. c. 370) – From Alexandria; came to Rome c. 394; eulogized his young patrons, the consuls Probinus and Olybrius in January of 395; became the court poet of Honorius and the emperor's minister Stilicho; earned the title *vir clarissimus*, earning him a bronze statue in the Forum Ulpium, for his propagandic poetry; married a rich bride who was selected by Stilicho's wife, Serena

- Considered the last great Latin poet.
- Wrote 3 panegyrics about the consulships of Honorius in 396, 398, and 404.
- Wrote more panegyrics on the consulships of Mallius Theodorus in 399 and of Stilicho in 400.
- Wrote 4 *Fescennini* (Fescennine verses) and an epithalamium (a poem for the bride) for the wedding of Honorius and Stilicho's daughter Maria in 398.
- Wrote *In Rufinum* ("Against Rufinus") (396-397). An invective against an enemy of Stilicho at the eastern court of Arcadius.
- Wrote *In Eutropium* ("Against Eutropius") (399). An invective against an enemy of Stilicho at the eastern court of Arcadius.
- Wrote *De Bello Gildonico* (398). An epic.
- Wrote *De Bello Getico* (402). An epic on the Gothic War.
- Wrote *De Raptu Proserpinae*. An unfinished poem on the myth of the rape of Proserpina.
- Wrote *Gigantomachia*. An unfinished poem on the myth of the Gigantomachy.

Sextus Aurelius Victor (4th cent. AD) – From Africa; governor of Pannonia Secunda in 361; *praefectus urbi* in 389; a historian

- Wrote *De Caesaribus* ("On the Caesars") (after 360).

Eutropius (4th cent. AD) – From Gaul; a historian; took part in Julian's Persian campaign in 363; the *magister memoriae* of Valens

- Wrote *Breviarum ab Urbe Condita*. A 10-book survey of Roman history, beginning with Romulus and ending with Jovian's death in 364. It reaches down to the Sullan Civil War by book 5; book 6 covers Julius Caesar, and books 7-10 and covered the empire down to AD 364. Uses Livy's *Epitome* as the source for the historical information dealing with the republic, and takes information on the empire from Ammianus Marcellinus.

Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius (late 4th cent. AD - early 5th cent. AD) – A Roman grammarian; styled *vir clarissimus et illustris* (the highest grade of senator); praetorian prefect of Italy in 340

- Wrote *De Verborum Graeci et Latini Differentiis vel Societatibus*. A treatise that compares the Greek verb with the Latin. It is addressed to a Symmachus.
- Wrote *Commentarii in Somnium Scipionis*. Discusses how Cicero's *De Republica* differed from Plato's, and also discusses what dreams are. Macrobius expounds the *Somnium Scipionis* philosophically, discoursing on number-mysticism, oracles,

mortal virtue, astronomy, music, geography, and the soul; he praises Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemelianus for uniting all the virtues, and the *Somnium Scipionis* for uniting all the branches of philosophy.

- Wrote *Saturnalia*. Cast as a set of dialogues on the evening before Saturnalia (December 16th) of c. 383. The guests include pagan luminaries of the time, Avienus and the grammarian Servius, among others. Philosophical, literary, religious, grammatical, and rhetorical discussions take place throughout the following days of Saturnalia.

Gaius Sollius Modestus Apollinaris Sidonius (Sidonius Apollinaris) (b. c. 430) – Born at Lugdunum (mod. Lyons); educated at Lugdunum and Arelate (mod. Arles); a leading political and literary figure in Gaul; delivered his first panegyric in honor of Eparchius Avitus, a relative through marriage, on January 1, 456; used Pliny the Younger and Claudian as models; prefect of Rome in 468; became bishop of Clermont (in Gaul) in 470

- Wrote *Carmina* (469). A collection that includes panegyrics of Anthemius, Majorian, and Avitus, with prefaces. The panegyrics were modeled on Claudian.
- Wrote *Epistulae*. In 9 books. The first seven books were collected c. 477, the last two were issued separately sometime after 481. His letters were modeled on Pliny the Younger.
- Wrote *Missae*. Now lost.

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius (Boethius) (c. 480 - c. 524) – Born in Rome; the Ostrogothic king Theodoric appointed him consul in 510 and *magister officiorum* c. 522; a Greek scholar, a rarity in Italy at the time; implicated in a senatorial conspiracy, imprisoned, and later executed

- Wrote *De Consolatione Philosophiae*. A dialogue with Philosophy. It is a Menippean satire (mix of prose and poetic verse). It justifies providence on a Stoic and Neoplatonic basis without overt Christianity.
- Wrote *De Syllogismis Hypotheticis*.
- Wrote *De Arithmetica*. Only fragments survive.
- Wrote *Institutio Musica*. Possibly 5 books that aim to promote understanding of music's extraordinary power through discussion of Pythagorean harmonics. Books 1-3 act as an introduction and offer mathematical demonstrations. Book 4 discusses divisions of modes and the monochord. Book 5 is incomplete. The work later became the foundation of medieval music theory.
- Wrote five theological *Tractates*.
- Wrote commentaries on Plato, Porphyry, and Aristotle.
- Wrote 5 treatises on Peripatetic logic.
- Translated Aristotle's *Topics* and *Sophistici Elenchi*.