A COMPANION TO LATIN LITERATURE

Edited by

Stephen Harrison
A COMPANION
TO LATIN
LITERATURE
BLACKWELL COMPANIONS TO THE ANCIENT WORLD

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*Edited by Jörg Rüpke*
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Full descriptions of the works of authors referred to here only by name are to be found in the ‘General Resources and Author Bibliographies’ section in the introduction (pp. 3–12). Dates given are usually consistent with the information in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (1996). ‘Caesar’ is the term used for the future Augustus between his adoption in Julius Caesar’s will (44) and his assumption of the name ‘Augustus’ in 27, rather than ‘Octavian’, a name he never used. Full accounts of the historical periods covered here are to be found in volumes 8–11 of the *Cambridge Ancient History* (1989–2000).

**The Early Republican period (beginnings to 90 BC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literary events</th>
<th>Historical events</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livius Andronicus active as poet/dramatist 264–41</td>
<td>First Punic War (Rome wins) 218–201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naevius active as poet/dramatist 200–146</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Rome conquers Greece; Greek cultural influence on Rome Third and final Punic War (Rome conquers Carthage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>War against Jugurtha in North Africa (Rome wins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabius Pictor’s first history of Rome (in Greek) 122–106</td>
<td>Social War in Italy (over issue of full Roman citizenship for Latin communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cato 190–149</td>
<td>91–88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plays of Terence produced 166–159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucilius active as satirist 125–100</td>
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### Chronological Table of Important Dates in Latin Literature and History

#### The late Republican/Triumviral period (90–40 BC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key literary events</th>
<th>Key historical events</th>
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<tr>
<td>81 BC</td>
<td>Cicero’s first preserved speech <em>(Pro Quinctio)</em>; literary career continues until death in 43 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88–80</td>
<td>73–1 Revolt of Spartacus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58–49</td>
<td>Julius Caesar’s Gallic campaigns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49–45</td>
<td>Civil War between Julius Caesar and Pompey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50s BC</td>
<td>Poetry of Lucretius and Catullus; Caesar’s <em>Gallic Wars</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Caesar becomes consul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Sporadic civil war in Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40s BC</td>
<td>Work of Sallust (dies c. 35); Gallus begins poetical career</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### The Augustan period (40 BC–14 AD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key literary events</th>
<th>Key historical events</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?38 BC</td>
<td>Virgil’s <em>Eclogues</em> published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 BC</td>
<td>Horace, <em>Satires</em> 1 published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 BC</td>
<td>Horace, <em>Satires</em> 2 and <em>Epodes</em> published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30s–AD 17</td>
<td>Livy’s history published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 BC</td>
<td>Virgil, <em>Georgics</em> published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20s BC</td>
<td>Earliest elegies of Propertius, Tibullus and (later) Ovid published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Augustus becomes <em>pontifex maximus</em> (head of state religion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?19 BC</td>
<td>Deaths of Virgil and Tibullus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?16 BC</td>
<td>Propertius, Book 4 published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 BC</td>
<td>Horace, <em>Odes</em> 4 published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 BC</td>
<td>Death of Horace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD 8</td>
<td>Ovid banished to Romania</td>
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</table>

Before and after AD 14 Manilius active
### The early Empire (14–68 AD)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year(s)</th>
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<th>Key historical events</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AD 17</strong></td>
<td>Deaths of Ovid and Livy</td>
<td><strong>AD 37</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>20s/30s</td>
<td>Phaedrus and Velleius active</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>c.</em> 41–65</td>
<td>Literary career of younger Seneca</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td><em>c.</em> 51–79</td>
<td>Literary career of elder Pliny</td>
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<tr>
<td>60s</td>
<td>Persius, Lucan, Petronius, Calpurnius Siculus active</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Seneca and Lucan forced to suicide</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Petronius forced to suicide</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The high Empire (69–200 AD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
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<th>Key historical events</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AD 70–102</strong></td>
<td>Valerius Flaccus, Silius, Statius, Quintilian and Martial active</td>
<td><strong>AD 69</strong></td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96–138</td>
<td>Younger Pliny, Tacitus, Juvenal and Suetonius active</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>101–117</td>
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<tr>
<td>140s–180s</td>
<td>Fronto, Gellius and Apuleius active</td>
<td>161</td>
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<td>193–211</td>
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Notes on Contributors

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J. G. F. Powell is Professor of Latin at Royal Holloway, University of London. He has published editions of Cicero’s Cato/De Senectute and Laelius/De Amicitia, has edited Cicero the Philosopher (Oxford, 1997) and Cicero the Advocate (Oxford, forthcoming), and is completing a new edition of Cicero De Re Republica and De Legibus for the Oxford Classical Texts series.

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I would like to thank all the contributors most warmly for participating in this project and for their tolerance of editorial foibles. Thanks go too to Al Bertrand at Blackwell for commissioning this volume and guiding it to completion, to his colleague Angela Cohen for practical and editorial help, to Janey Fisher for her editorial work and to Eldo Barhuizen for his copy-editing expertise.

As editor I have allowed contributors to use either BC/BCE or AD/CE for dates, according to personal taste. Abbreviations of the titles of ancient texts are those to be found in The Oxford Classical Dictionary (3rd edition) [Hornblower and Spawforth 1996] and in The Oxford Latin Dictionary.

Stephen Harrison
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, March 2004
# Reference Works: Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAWM</td>
<td>Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften und Literatur, Mainz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJP</td>
<td>American Journal of Philology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANRW</td>
<td>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA</td>
<td>American Journal of Philology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;A</td>
<td>Antike und Abendland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICS</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMCR</td>
<td>Bryn Mawr Classical Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td>Classical Journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>ClAnt</td>
<td>Classical Antiquity</td>
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<td>Greece and Rome</td>
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<td>GCN</td>
<td>Groningen Colloquia on the Novel</td>
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<td>GRBS</td>
<td>Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSCP</td>
<td>Harvard Studies in Classical Philology</td>
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<td>ICS</td>
<td>Illinois Classical Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>JKPh</td>
<td>Jahrbuch für Klassischen Philologie</td>
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<tr>
<td>JRS</td>
<td>Journal of Roman Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCM</td>
<td>Liverpool Classical Monthly</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Materiali e discussioni per l’analisi dei testi classici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Museum Helveticum</td>
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<tr>
<td>PACA</td>
<td>Proceedings of the African Classical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBSR</td>
<td>Proceedings of the British School at Rome</td>
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Reference Works: Abbreviations

PCPhS  Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society
PLLS  Proceedings of the Liverpool Latin Seminar
PVS  Proceedings of the Virgil Society
RAC  Reallexikon der Antike und Christentum
RE  Real-Encyclopädie der Altertumswissenschaft
REL  Revue des Études latines
RFIC  Rivista di Filologia e Istruzione Classica
RhM  Rheinisches Museum
SO  Symbolae Osloenses
TAPA  Transactions of the American Philological Association
WJA  Würzburger Jahrbücher der Altertumswissenschaft
WS  Wiener Studien
YCS  Yale Classical Studies
ZPE  Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik
Introduction: Constructing Latin Literature

Stephen Harrison

1 Rationale of This Volume

The editing of *A Companion to Latin Literature* necessarily requires ideological and pragmatic choices on the part of the editor as well as by the contributors. This volume is aimed at university students of Latin literature and their teachers, and at scholarly colleagues in other subjects who need orientation in Latin literature, though I hope that it will also be of use to those studying Latin texts in the last years of school. It has been designed to be usable by those who read their Latin literature in translation as well as by those able to read the originals; all major Latin passages are translated, and modern English translations for key authors are listed in the ‘General Resources and Author Bibliographies’ section at the end of this introduction. In general, it seeks to combine the form of a reliable literary history with work by leading-edge scholars in particular areas, while also acting as a general reference book through its list of resources and extensive bibliography.

The contributors to this volume range quite widely in their approaches to Latin literature, and there was no ideological ‘line’ imposed by the editor for their contributions. Nevertheless, I would like to point out the increasing importance of the application of literary theory in the study of classical literature (see my introduction to Harrison 2001c), and to suggest that some of the most stimulating and provocative recent readings of Latin literature are informed by such ideas (see e.g. Conte 1986 and 1994a; Hardie 1993; Henderson 1998a and 1999; Fowler 2000).

In deciding the format of this volume I wanted to avoid the standard listing by author to be found in many literary histories, and which is already available in good up-to-date reference works such as the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (1996); some concession is, however, made to this traditional mode of reference by including a list of bibliographical resources for twenty of the most important
authors in the ‘General Resources and Author Bibliographies’ section at the end of this introduction.

The ordering of the main chapters is threefold. The first section gives accounts of the five major periods of literature within the chronological scope of the book (c. 250 BC to c. AD 200); the second and most substantial focuses on particular literary genres and their development across these periods; and the third picks out some topics of particular interest within Roman literature and its backgrounds. Like the stimulating Braund (2002), whose topics in many ways complement those selected for this volume, I think that a topical approach to Latin literature has considerable benefits, highlighting areas of particular cultural specificity and difference; like the impressive Conte (1994b), I also think that historical ordering and generic grouping have an important function, showing what kinds of literature flourished at Rome, when and (perhaps) why.

The chronological scope of the book does not imply a derogatory exclusion or lower valuing of post-200 Latin literature, whether pagan or Christian, and I greatly admire literary histories of Rome such as that of Conte (1994b), which cover all Latin literature up to the Carolingian period. But the beginning of Christian Latin literature about AD 200 with Tertullian and Minucius Felix is a major watershed, and I resolved on this as a stopping point so as not to increase dramatically the size and diversity of the book. As a result the volume reflects the range of Latin literature commonly taught in universities, from the Early Republic to the High Empire, perhaps regrettably reinforcing the canonical status of this period.

Another element I consider important, which this volume (for reasons of space and convenience) alludes to only superficially, is that of the later reception of Latin literature. The burgeoning discipline of reception studies (see Machor and Goldstein 2001) is now having a greater impact on classical scholarship, and many interesting results are emerging (see in general Hardwick 2003, and for the reception of some individual Latin authors Martindale 1988 and 1993). Major poets in English such as Seamus Heaney (Heaney 2001) and Ted Hughes (Hughes 1997) have recently produced work which engages directly with the work of the major Latin poets. Even the history of Latin scholarship has served as the basis for a successful play by one of the leading dramatists in English (Stoppard 1997). This fascination with Latin literature continues a major strand in English Victorian writers (Vance 1997), and (of course) an influence that has been strongly felt in many earlier aspects of Western culture (cf. Jenkyns 1992).

This element of reception is to be found in this book, but in the ‘General Resources and Author Bibliographies’ section at the end of this introduction rather than in the main chapters. For each of the key authors treated there I have listed books where material on reception is to be found. One especially welcome recent development, recorded where relevant in my listings, is the inclusion in the series ‘Penguin Poets in Translation’ of volumes on Catullus, Horace, Martial, Ovid and Seneca, which give not only a range of translations
from medieval to modern date, but also versions and poems substantially influenced by Latin poets. A recent anthology of such translations and versions for the whole of the period covered by this book is also available in Poole and Maule 1995.

A further feature of the ‘General Resources and Author Bibliographies’ section which reflects recent developments is the inclusion there of WWW resources. The use of the Internet is now a major feature in all humanities teaching and learning, and whether one needs to download a basic text of just about any Latin author or consult the most erudite e-journal, it is indispensable for students and scholars of the classics. I have included both general resources for texts and other materials, and particular resources for each of the listed authors.

In this section I have also paid close attention to including the most recent and easily available commentaries and translations in the standard series; this has sometimes meant the exclusion of classic older works still used by scholars, but this list is aimed at indicating the range of materials easily available for the student and teacher rather than the specialist expert, who will have his or her own much more extensive bibliography. In particular, the increasing availability of annotated translations by specialist scholars is of particular importance, not only in making available accurate and modern versions to those unable to read the Latin, but also in providing (through their introductions and bibliographies) excellent entry points for the study of the particular author or text.

2 General Resources and Author Bibliographies

There are a number of online banks of the works of Latin authors from which texts may be freely downloaded; for example: The Latin Library <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com>, the Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum <http://www.forumromanum.org/literature/authors_a.html> and the Perseus Digital Library <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>, which also contains a good range of online English translations. A searchable CD-ROM of the Latin texts of the extensive Bibliotheca Teubneriana is available commercially from its publisher <http://www.saur.de>; likewise the Packard Humanities Institute CD-ROM of Latin literature for the period covered by this volume, the beginnings to AD 200 (see <http://www.packhum.org>, e-mail phi@packhum.org).

Modern general accounts of Latin literature in English with up-to-date bibliographies are available in Conte (1994b), Taplin (2000) and Braund (2002). Further secondary work on Latin literature, particularly on individual Latin authors, can be found via the annual journal L’année philologique (its WWW version is at <http://www.annee-philologique.com/aph [subscription needed]), and in the Gnomon data bank <http://www.gnomon.ku-eichstaett.de/Gnomon/en/ts.html>. Some classical journals are now online through JSTOR <http://www.jstor.org/> (subscription needed), and the contents of a large number of
classical journals can be accessed online at the TOCS-IN site <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/tocs.html>. Reviews of most important books on Latin literature since 1990 can be found online in the Bryn Mawr Classical Review <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/> (subscription free). Public gateways for classical resources are to be found at the British Academy’s PORTAL site <http://www.britac.ac.uk/portal/h1/index.html> and the HUMBUL Humanities Hub <http://www.humbul.ac.uk/classics/>; the websites of classics departments at universities worldwide are also an important resource here.

The following list contains some key items in English on twenty of the more frequently studied Latin authors treated in this volume. It is not a complete listing in either breadth or depth; only books (not articles) are cited in the ‘Studies’ section, but these are usually the most recent scholarly works that give easy access to the broader secondary literature. The chapters in Parts II and III will often provide further bibliography in their ‘Further Reading’ sections.

The WWW resources cited for each author are often made publicly available by academic colleagues worldwide, to whom I should like to express my warm appreciation; all WWW URLs were successfully accessed in September 2003.

For further focused information and reading on the authors below, and for authors not mentioned here, see (e.g.) the relevant entries in the Oxford Classical Dictionary (1996), or those in Conte (1994b). Most dates of birth and death are necessarily approximate. All works cited are in English unless otherwise specified.

Full bibliographical details for each item cited below are found in the bibliography to this volume, except for those volumes in certain standard series. These series are referred to by the following abbreviations, and details of individual volumes can be found on the websites given below.

Latin texts only
‘OCT’ = Oxford Classical Texts (Oxford University Press) <http://www.oup.co.uk/academic/humanities/classical_studies/series/>
‘BT’ = Bibliotheca Teubneriana (K. G. Saur) <http://www.saur.de>

Latin texts and commentaries only
‘BCP’ = Bristol Classical Press (Duckworth) <http://www.duckw.com>

Latin texts and facing translations with commentary keyed to translation

Texts and facing translations with limited notes
‘B’ = Collection des Universités de France/Association G. Budé (Les Belles Lettres; French translations) <http://www.lesbelleslettres.com>
‘LCL’ = Loeb Classical Library (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Ma.)
<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/loeb>

Translations only
‘WC’ = The World’s Classics (Oxford University Press)
<http://www.oup.co.uk/worldsclassics>
‘PC’ = The Penguin Classics (Penguin Books)
<http://www.penguinclassics.co.uk>

APULEIUS (c. AD 125–?180s): novelist, orator, philosophical writer
Works: (a) Metamorphoses, (b) Apologia, (c) Florida, (d) De Deo Socratis,
(e) De Mundo, (f) De Platone, (g) (? ) De Interpretatione
Texts:
(a) Robertson (3 vols) (1940–5); Helm (BT, 1931)
(b) Vallette (B, 1924), Helm (BT, 2nd ed. 1912) and Hunink (1997)
(c) Vallette (B, 1924), Helm (BT, 1910) and Hunink (2001)
(d)–(f) Beaujeu (B, 1973); (d)–(g) Moreschini (BT, 1991)

Translations:
(a) Walsh (WC, 1994) and Kenney (PC, 1998)
(b)–(d) Harrison et al. (2001)
(e), (f) (French) Beaujeu (B, 1973)
(g) Londey and Johanson (1987)

Commentaries:
(a) Groningen Commentaries on Apuleius series (see <http://www.forsten.nl>),
Kenney (1990) and Gwyn Griffiths (1975)
(b) Butler and Owen (1914/1983), Hunink (1997)
(c) Hunink (2001)

Studies:
General: Sandy (1997) and Harrison (2000)
Reception: Haight (1927)
WWW resources: links at <http://www.ancientnarrative.com>

CATULLUS (80s BC–after 55): poet
Texts: Mynors (OCT, 1958) and Goold (1983)

Reception: Gaisser (1993 and 2001)
WWW resources: <http://www.petroniansociety.privat.t-online.de/catullbib.html>
CICERO (106–43 BC): writer of speeches, rhetorical and philosophical treatises, letters and poems
Works: (a) speeches, (b) rhetorical treatises, (c) philosophical treatises, (d) letters, (e) poetic fragments
Texts: (a), (b), (c), (d) all in OCT, BT, B and LCL series, (e) Traglia (1950–2)
Translations: Complete in LCL series, 29 volumes (apart from ‘(e)’ above)
(a) (e.g.) Shackleton Bailey (1986 and 1991), Berry (WC, 2000)
(b) May and Wisse (2001)
(c) Griffin and Atkins (1991), Rudd (WC, 1998), Walsh (WC, 1998) and Annas (2001)
(d) Shackleton Bailey (Ad Att.) (LCL, 1999), (Ad Fam.) (LCL, 2001),
(selections) (PC, 1986)
Commentaries:
(a) (e.g.) Austin (1960), Nisbet (1961), Berry (1996) and Ramsey (CGLC, 2003)
(b) Douglas (1966), Leeman et al. (1981–96) (German)
(d) Shackleton Bailey (1965–70, 1977 and 1980); (selections) (CGLC, 1980)
(e) Courtney (1993)
Studies:
General: May (2002)
(b) Kennedy (1972)
(c) Powell (1995)
(d) Hutchinson (1998)
WWW resources: <http://www.utexas.edu/depts/classics/documents/Cic.html>

HORACE (c. 65–8 BC). Satiric, iambic, lyric and epistolary poet
Works: (a) Satires, (b) Epodes, (c) Odes, (d) Epistles and Ars Poetica
Texts: Shackleton Bailey (BT, 1984)
Translations: (a) and (d), Rudd (WC, 1979); (b) and (c), West (1997)
Commentaries:
(b) Mankin (CGLC, 1995) and Watson (2003)
(c) Nisbet and Hubbard (1970 and 1978); Nisbet and Rudd (2004)
(d) Book 1 in Mayer (CGLC, 1994); Book 2 and Ars in Rudd (CGLC, 1989),
and Brink (1963–82)
Studies:
   (a) Rudd (1966) and Freudenburg (1993)
   (c) Davis (1991), Edmunds (1992) and Lowrie (1997)
   (e) Kilpatrick (1986 and 1990)
Reception: Martindale (1993) and Carne-Ross (1996)
WWW resources: <http:/www.lateinforum.de/persh.htm>

JUVENAL (c. AD 70–120s), satiric poet
Texts: Clausen (OCT, 1992), Willis (BT, 1997)
Translations: Rudd (WC, 1992)
Commentaries: Ferguson (1979), Courtney (1980) and Braund (Bk 1) (CGLC, 1996)
Reception: Hight (1954) and Freudenburg (forthcoming)
WWW resources: <http:/www.lateinforum.de/persh.htm>

LIVY (c. 59 BC–AD 17), historian (Ab Urbe Condita)
Texts: complete in OCT, BT, B and LCL (only Bks 1–10 and 21–45 survive)
Translations: LCL (complete), 1–5 in Luce (WC, 1998), 6–10 in Radice (PB, 1982),
21–30 in De Sélincourt/Radice (PB, 1965) and 31–40 in Yardley (WC, 2000)
Reception: Dorey (1971)
WWW resources: <http://ccwf.cc.utexas.edu/~tjmoore/livybib.html>

LUCAN (AD 39–65), epic poet (De Bello Civili/Pharsalia)
Texts: Housman (1926), Shackleton Bailey (BT, 1988)
Translations: Braund (WC, 1992)
Commentaries: Bk 1 in Getty (1940; BCP, 1992), Book 2 in Fantham (CGLC, 1992), Book 3 in Hunink (1992), Book 7 in Dilke (1960; BCP, 1990) and Book 8 in Mayer (A&P, 1981)

MARTIAL (AD 38/41–101/4), satirical epigrammatist
Texts: Shackleton Bailey (BT, 1990), (LCL 1993)
OVID (43 BC—AD 17), erotic, didactic, epic and epistolary poet
Works: (a) *Amores*, (b) *Heroides*, (c) *Ars Amatoria*, *Medicamina Faciei Feminiae*, *Remedia Amoris*, (d) *Fasti*, (e) *Metamorphoses*, (f) Exile poetry (*Tristia*, *Epistulae Ex Ponto*, *Ibis*)
Texts: Complete in LCL, OCT and BT series (except *Heroides* in the last two).
Translations: complete in LCL; (a) Lee (1968), (b) Isbell (PC, 1990), (c) Melville (WC, 1990), (d) Frazer/Goold (LCL, 1989) (e) Melville (WC, 1987) and Hill (A&P, 1985–2000) and (f) (*Tristia*) Melville (WC, 1992)
Commentaries:
(b) (1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15) Knox (GCLC, 1995) and (16–21) Kenney (CGLC, 1996)
(c) (*Ars 1*) Hollis (1977), (*Ars 3*) Gibson 2003 and (*Rem.*) Henderson (1979)
(d) Book 4 in Fantham (CGLC, 1998)
Studies:
(a) Boyd (1997)
(b) Verducci (1985) and Jacobson (1974)
(c) Myerowitz (1985) and Sharrock (1994)
(f) Williams (1994 and 1996)

PETRONIUS (c. AD 20–66), novelist
Text: Müller (BT, 1995)
Translators: Sullivan (PC, 1965), Walsh (WC, 1997), and Branham and Kinney (1996)
Commentaries: (Cena Trimalchionis) Smith (1975); (complete) Courtney (2001)
Reception: Corbett (1970) and Hofmann (1999)
WWW resources: links at <http://www.ancientnarrative.com>

PLAUTUS (active 204–184 BC), comic dramatist
Texts: complete in OCT, BT, B and LCL
Translations: Slavitt and Bovie (1995)
Reception: Duckworth (1952/1994)
WWW resources: <http://www.lateinforum.de/perspla.htm>

PLINY THE YOUNGER (c. AD 61–c. 112), orator and letter-writer
Works: (a) Epistles, (b) Panegyric
Texts: (a) in Mynors (OCT, 1963) and (b) in Mynors (OCT, 1964)
Translations: (a) in Radice (PC, 1963), (a) and (b) in Radice (LCL, 1969)
Commentaries: (a) Sherwin-White (1966), Book 10 in Williams (A&P, 1990)
WWW resources: <http://classics.uc.edu/johnson/pliny/plinybib.html>
<http://www.class.uidaho.edu/luschnig/Roman%20Letters/Index.htm>

PROPERTIUS (c. 50–after 16 BC), elagiac poet
Texts: Barber (OCT, 1953) and Goold (LCL, 1990)
Translations: Lee (WC, 1996) and Goold (LCL, 1990)
Reception: Sullivan (1964) and Thomas (1983)

SALLUST (c. 86–35 BC), historian
Works: (a) Bellum Catilinae, (b) Bellum Jugurthinum, (c) Historiae (fragmentary)
Texts: Reynolds (OCT, 1991)
Translations: (a) and (b) Handford (PC, 1963) and (c) McGushin (1992)
Commentaries: (a) McGushin (1977), (b) Paul (1984) and (c) McGushin (1992)
Studies: Syme (1964) and Scanlon (1980)
SENECA THE YOUNGER (4 BC/AD 1–AD 65), philosopher, tragic dramatist, letter-writer

Works: (a) philosophical treatises, (b) *Epistulae Morales*, (c) tragedies, (d) *Apocolycntosis*

Texts: (a) Reynolds (OCT, 1977), (b) Reynolds (OCT, 1965), (c) Zwierlein (OCT, 1986) and (d) Eden (CGLC, 1984)


Reception: Share (1998)

WWW resources: <http://www.lateinforum.de/perssal.htm#Seneca>

SUETONIUS (AD 70–c. AD 130), biographer

Text: Ihm (BT, 1907), Rolfe et al. (LCL, 1998); (Gramm.) Kaster (1995)

Translation: Edwards (WC, 2000)


Reception: Dorey (1967)

WWW resources: <http://www.geometry.net/detail/authors/suetonius.html>

TACITUS (c. AD 56–after AD 118), historian

Works: (a) *Agricola*, (b) *Germania*, (c) *Dialogus*, (d) *Historiae*, (e) *Annales*

Texts: (a), (b), (c) Winterbottom and Ogilvie (OCT, 1975), (d) Fisher (OCT, 1911), Wellesley (BT, 1989), (e) Fisher (OCT, 1910) and Heubner (BT, 1983)

Translations: (a), (b), (c) Hutton et al. (LCL, 1970), (a) and (b) Birley (WC, 1999), (d) Fyfe/Levene (WC, 1997) and (e) Grant (PC, 1973)