

EPISTOLARUM AD ATTICUM.

LIBER V.—EPIST. I¹.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

A. U. C. 703. M. Marcellus, Serv. Sulpicius,
L. Paulus Æmilius, C. Cl. Marcellus, } Coss.

The first letter of the present is of a later date, by about thirty months, than the last of the former book. So great had been the peculation of the governors of provinces that Pompey in his Consulship (A. U. C. 732.) had procured a law that no one who had held office within the last five years should be allowed to undertake any provincial administration. This threw these offices into the hands of men, who, like Cicero and Bibulus, had not held magistracies within the limited time. Cilicia was allotted to Cicero, Syria to Bibulus. The former entered upon his government equally with the determination of exhibiting to his province a pattern of moderation, and the fervent hope that the time of his appointment might not be prolonged. In this he differed from former Proconsuls, who extorted from their provinces whatever they could, and sought for nothing more than an extension of the continuance of their power to do so. The letters of the present book were written between May, 703, and February, 704. For fuller information of the events of the year see *Ad Fam. lib. iii.* and *viii.*

Atticum rogat, ut ne annus in Provincia prorogetur, videat, 1. de Annii negotiis; de Cæsaris nomine, et Oppio, 2. de Quinti Fratris cum Pomponia dissidiis, 3. Postremo ut mandata curet, petit, 4.

1. EPISTOL. I.] Written from Servius Sulpicius Rufus, and Marcus Claudius Marcellus, Cons. To Minturnæ, on his way to his province, Cilicia; May, A. U. C. 703. Atticus, in Rome.

Ego vero et tuum in discessu² vidi animum, et meo¹ sum ipse testis. Quo magis erit tibi videndum, ne quid novi³ decernatur; ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annum. De Annio⁴ Saturnino curasti probe. De satis-² dando vero, te rogo, quoad⁵ eris Romæ, tu ut satisdes⁶. Et sunt aliquot satisdationes secundum mancipium⁷, vel Memmianorum⁸ prædiorum, vel Attilianorum⁹. De Oppio¹, factum est ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti²: quæ quidem ego utique vel versura³ [facta]⁴ solvi volo; ne extrema exactio nostrorum nominum expectetur. Nunc venio ad transversum⁵ illum extremæ³

2. discessu] Your regret at my departure for Cilicia.

3. ne quid novi] That my appointment be not prolonged beyond the year.

4. Annio] From the name, in all probability a freedman of Cicero's friend, Annius Milo, now in exile.

5. quoad] As long as, or providing that.

6. satisdes] Give security. Cicero wished Atticus to raise money, and pay off his (Cicero's) debts, especially one to Cæsar. *Vid. Infr.*

7. mancipium] My own property.

8. Memmianorum] Caius Memmius was convicted of bribery in his canvass for the Consulship, (A. U. C. 702.) banished, and was now living at Athens. (*Vid. lib. sup.*) He had run so much into debt that his goods were sold, of which Cicero became a purchaser. See *ad Fam. xiii. 1.*

9. Attilianorum] Sextus Atilius Serranus Gavianus Trib. Pleb. 697, had run into debt like Milo, been similarly sold up, and found a purchaser of his estate in Cicero.

1. Oppio] Cæsar's agent; (*Vid. ad Quint. Frat. iii. 1.*) Cæsar seems to have manœuvred at procuring him one of the higher offices of the

state—*Togam prætextam tibi Oppio puto te audisse. Ad Fam. ii. 16.*

This, however, he did not obtain. Schutz has the following note upon the place:—*Ceterum hic rumor incertus fuit. Certe non constat Oppium magistratum anno proximo, vel deinceps, gessisse.*

2. aperuisti] *Exposuisti, expedisti; i. e. promisi, Oppio ea solutum iri. ERN.—De Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti—infr. Ep. 4.* So *exponere præmium*, to promise a reward, from which the present sense of the word is derived. *Expositum limen—apertum limen* in Statius, *Silv. i. 2. 34.* Billerbeck on *Epist. iv. §. 3. huj. libr.*

3. versura] High interest: *vid. not. ad fin. libri. Illud tamen non desinam, dum adesse te putabo, de Cæsaris nomine (debt) rogare ut confectum relinquant. Epist. vi. huj. libr.*

4. facta] *Ernest. uncis indus. Sch. Lun. delet. ORELLI.*

5. transversum] *Scriptus fuerat in margine epistolæ ideoque transverse. ERN.*

6. extrema extrema] Cicero prefers raising money to pay Cæsar with, to waiting until the debts due to himself are paid.

epistolæ tuæ versiculum, in quo me admones de sorore⁷. Quæ res se sic habet. Ut veni in Arpinas⁸, quum ad me frater venisset, in primis nobis sermo, isque multus, de te fuit: ex quo⁹ veni ad ea, quæ fueramus ego et tu inter nos de sorore in Tusculano locuti. Nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam; ut etiam, si qua fuerat ex ratione sumptus¹ offensio, non appareret. Illo sic die. Postridie ex Arpinati profecti sumus. Ut in Arcano Quintus maneret, dies² fecit: ego Aquini; sed prandimus in Arcano. Nosti hunc fundum³. Quo ut venimus, humanissime Quintus, Pomponia, inquit, tu invita mulieres, ego vero acciam pueros. Nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut visum est, dulcius, idque quum verbis, tum etiam animo ac vultu. At illa, audientibus nobis⁴, ego sum, inquit, hic hospita. Id autem ex eo, ut opinor, quod antecesserat Stadius⁵, ut prandium nobis videret. Tum Quintus, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie. Dices, quid, quæsto, istuc erat? Magnum: itaque me ipsum commoverat: sic absurde et aspere verbis vultuque responderat. Dissimulavi dolens.

7. sorore] Pomponia, wife of Q. Cicero.

8. Arpinas] So *Epist.* ii. 2. *In Arpinatibus prædiis.*—Jens. Asc. i. Crat. Ern. in *Arpinum.* ORELLI.

9. ex quo] Sc. *sermone.*

1. ex ratione sumptus] Sic Rom. Crat. *sumpta* Cett. cum Md.; sed sic non satis definitum, cujusnam rei ratio fuerit; neque ex ratione significare potest "propter veram, sufficientem rationem;" neque dicitur *offensionem sumere*, sed potius *excipere*; vel dicendum erat *quæ erat* *nata S. concitata*; nec recte ad usum Cicer. est fuerat, cum part. immo erat. Recte contra fuerat *offensio*, ut ad *Famil.* xvi. 10. *graves solent of-*

fensiones esse ex gravibus morbis.

Sumpta igitur ex mera est accommodatione ad v. *offensio.* ORELLI.

2. dies] Scil. *festus Arcani pagi, quem sibi Quintus in suo fundo celebrandum putavit.* MANUT.

3. fundum] Of Q. Cicero.

4. audientibus nobis] *Although we were there to hear her.*

5. Stadius] The favoured freedman of Q. Cicero—*Quinti libertus, gratiosior apud eum quam deceret.* MANUT. *not. ad Q. Fr.* i. 2. He had been manumitted about eight years before, much to the annoyance of M. Cicero. *De Statio manumisso angor equidem.* *Att.* ii. 18. written 695. A.U.C.

Discubuimus omnes præter illam; cui tamen Quintus de mensa misit; illa rejecit. Quid multa? Nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est: et multa prætereo, quæ tum mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt. Ego inde Aquinum; Quintus in Arcano remansit, et Aquinum ad me postridie mane venit, mihi que narravit, nec secum illam dormire voluisse; et, quum dicesura esset, fuisse ejusmodi, qualem ego vidissem. Quid quæris? vel ipsi hoc dicas licet, humanitatem ei, meo judicio, illo die defuisse. Hæc ad te scripsi fortasse pluribus, quam necesse fuit, ut videres, tuas quoque esse partes instituendi et monendi. Reliquum⁴ est, ut ante, quam proficiscare, mandata nostra exhaurias; scribas ad me omnia; Pomptinum⁶ extrudas; quum profectus eris⁷, cures, ut sciam. Sic habeas, nihil me hercule te mihi nec carius esse, nec suavius. A. Torquatum⁸ amantissime dimisi⁹ Minturnis¹, optimum virum: cui me ad te scripsisse aliquid, in sermone² significes velim.

Ep. clxxxiv. seq. ad Att. v. 2.

6. Pomptinum] Cicero's Quæstor. He had been Prætor during Cicero's Consulship, and was now in Rome, delaying his departure for Cilicia. Atticus is ordered to hurry him. (*extrudas.*)

7. profectus eris] Atticus's stay in Rome was of uncertain duration; see above, *quoad Romæ eris.* and *Ep. vi. dum adesse te putabo.*

8. Torquatum] Aulus Manlius Torquatus, who, A.U.C. 709, lived in exile at Athens, and to whom are addressed *ad Famil.* vi. 1, 2, 3, 4.

9. dimisi] *Took leave of.*

1. Minturnis] From this we may infer that Cicero had left Minturnæ when he wrote this letter.

2. in sermone] *When you meet him to speak with.*

sororis tuæ filii patruo¹ certaret; magni amoris signum. Itaque me etiam admonuisti ut gauderem. Nam mihi in mentem non venerat. Non credo, inquis. Ut libet; sed plane gaudeo: quoniam τὸ νευμεσᾶν² interest τοῦ φθονεῖν.

Ep. ccxx. seq. ad Fam. xv. 1.

EPISTOL. XX¹.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

The contents of the present letter, as far as they refer to Cicero's military exploits, are best illustrated by *Epist. ad Fam. xv. 1. 2. 4.* The two first are addressed to the senate, officially. Of these the second was written first. Letter 4, is addressed to Cato, requesting him to exert his influence in procuring him (Cicero) the honour of a supplication, or thanksgiving. Their respective dates are the middle of September, 703. A.U.C. and Jan. 704. A.U.C.

Syria, is divided from Cilicia by a range of mountains called Amanus, from Parthia by the river Euphrates. In the north-east of Cilicia dwelt the free Cilicians (Eleutherocilices) tribes of robber mountaineers, under petty but independent chieftains. Cilicia was accessible to the attacks of the Parthians on the side of Cappadocia. Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, was well-inclined to the Romans; indeed he owed them too much money to afford to be otherwise. His kingdom was too weak to defend itself. Deiotarus, king of Galatia, was equally well-inclined. His troops were at Cicero's disposal. So was Antiochus, king of Commagene. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, was allied with the king of Parthia by marriage, so that his feelings towards Rome were at least equivocal.

1. *filii patruo*] Cicero's brother being married to Atticus's sister, Cicero was of course uncle to their family.

2. τὸ νευμεσᾶν] *Indignatio distat ab invidia. Nempe qui νευμεσᾶ, sc. indignatur, dolet indigno honorem ha-*

beri; qui autem invidet, ex alienis bonis ægritudinem capit idemque lætatur, alios emolumentis quæ speraverant frustrari. quod genus invidiæ proprie dicitur ἐνεχαιρεκακία. SCH.

I. EPISTOL. XX.] Pindenissus. Dec. 19, 703, A.U.C.

The king of the Emesenes, an Arab tribe, was also friendly to the republic. As was Tarcondimotus one of the Free Cilician chiefs.

Orodes, the king of Parthia, who overthrew Crassus, and Pacorus his son were in arms against Rome. Syria, as being the province contiguous to them, was the seat of war. Crassus the murderer of Cæsar, was the governor of Syria, now on the point of delivering up his administration to his successor Bibulus. That the Parthian attacks should coincide with the change of governors was inopportune. Cicero made common cause with the government of Syria in repelling them. He anticipated an invasion of his own province, and imagined that it would take place on the side of Cappadocia. So thinking he marched his army to Cybistra, a city of that province. There he performed good service for king Ariobarzanes. (Ad Fam. xv. 2.) Epiphania is a Cilician town near the confines of Syria. Thither he had ordered a reinforcement in case their attack should be from that quarter. At Cybistra he heard such was the case. He now marched to Mount Amanus. Just as he reached it Bibulus came to his province, and Cassius routed them (the Parthians) at Antioch. Assistance thereto was given by the reinforcement at Epiphania. Thus Cicero, by his co-operation, had, in a degree, contributed to the defeat of the enemies of the republic, and he thought that Cassius and Bibulus seemed unwilling to allow him full credit. This appears in this present and the following letter.

In the passes of Mount Amanus lay several independent tribes, who, like the generality of untamed mountaineers, were robbers. Against these Cicero now turned his arms. He conquered them at Mount Amanus, and again at their chief fort, Pindenissus, which he took. Such were the exploits of Cicero, the military commander, as we find them in the letters alluded to. He does not forget to add that his victory at Pindenissus was gained on the same spot as Alexander's was. The conqueror of Amanus and Pindenissus was rewarded, at once, with the title of Imperator, but there was some difficulty in procuring him a supplication. Cato (ad Fam. xv. 5) courteously declines interesting himself in the matter.

Be it remembered that Cicero's jurisdiction extended far be-

yond Cilicia Proper. It was bounded on the north by Galatia, Cappadocia, and the Government of Bithynia, and comprised all the south of Asia Minor, from Laodicea to Tarsus, together with the island of Cyprus.

For further information upon the nature of the Roman provinces, see not. 4. ad fin. libr. iii. ad Fam. and for the particulars of Cicero's succession to Cilicia, see the letters to Appius in the same book.

Res gestas in Provincia narrat. usque ad Pindenisse deditionem, 1—5. De sua abstinentia, 6. de literis publice missis, 7. de variis rebus et urbanis et provincialibus, 8—10.

1 Saturnalibus mane se mihi Pindenissæ dediderunt, septimo et quadragesimo die, postquam oppugnare eos cœpimus. Qui, malum, isti Pindenissæ? qui sunt? inquires: nomen audivi numquam. Quid ergo faciam? num potui Ciliciam Ætoliæ, aut Macedoniam reddere? Hoc jam sic habeto, nec hoc exercitu hic tanta negotia geri potuisse. Quæ cognosce ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. Sic enim concedis mihi proximis litteris. Ephesum ut venerim, nosti; qui etiam mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, qua nihil me umquam delectavit magis. Inde oppidis, iis, qua ieram, mirabiliter accepti, Laodiceam pridie Kal. Sext. venimus. Ibi morati biduum, per illustres fuimus, honorificisque verbis omnes injurias revellimus superiores. Quod idem dein Apameæ quinque dies morati, et Synnadis triduum, Philomeli quinque dies, Iconii decem, fecimus. Nihil ea jurisdictione 2 æquabilius, nihil lenius, nihil gravius. Inde in castra veni a. d. vii. Kal. Septemb.; a. d. iiii. exercitum lustravi apud Iconium. Ex his castris, quum graves de Parthis nuntii venissent, perrexi in Ciliciam per Cappadociæ partem eam, quæ Ciliciam attingit, eo consilio, ut Armenius Artavasdes et ipsi Parthi Cappadocia se excludi putarent. Quum dies quinque ad Cybistra

[Cappadociæ] castra habuissem, certior sum factus, Parthos ab illo aditu Cappadociæ longe abesse; Ciliciæ magis imminere. Itaque confestim iter in Ciliciam feci per Tauri pylas. Tarsum veni a. d. iiii. Non. Octob. 3 Inde ad Amanum contendi, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit; qui mons erat hostium plenus sempiternorum. Hic a. d. iiii. Idus Octob. magnum numerum hostium occidimus. Castella munitissima, nocturno Pomptinii adventu, nostro matutino, cepimus, incendimus. Imperatores appellati 2 sumus. Castra paucos dies habuimus, ea ipsa, quæ contra Darium habuerat apud Issum Alexander, Imperator haud paullo melior, quam aut tu, aut ego. Ibi dies quinque morati, direpto et vastato Amano, inde discessimus. Scis enim dici quædam πανικά 3 dici item τὰ κενὰ τοῦ πολέμου. Rumore adventus nostri, et Cassio, qui Antiochia tenebatur, animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est. Itaque eos, cedentes ab oppido, Cassius insecutus, rem bene gessit. Qua in fuga, magna auctoritate Osaces, dux Parthorum, vulnus accepit, eoque interiit paucis post diebus. Erat in Syria nostrum nomen in gratia. Venit interim Bibulus. Credo voluit appellatione hac 4 inani nobis esse par. In eodem Amano cœpit laureolam 4 in mustaceo 5 quærere. At ille cohortem primam totam perdidit, centurionemque primipili 6, nobilem sui generis, Asinium Dentonem, et reliquos cohortis ejusdem, et Sex. Lucilium, T. Gavii Cæpionis, locupletis et splendidi hominis, filium, tribunum militum. Sane pla-

2. appellat] Of Imperator.

3. πανικά] You know that some choose to talk about panie fears, and others disparage military renown.

4. laureolam] Would strive for glory against petty foes.

5. mustaceo] A cake made of cheese and aniseed, and baked on laurel leaves. (Juv. vi. 201.)

6. primi pili] Vid. not. 3. ad fin. huj. libr.

gam odiosam acceperat quum, re, tum tempore. N Pindenissum, quod oppidum munitissimum Eleuther ciliicum omnium memoria in armis fuit, (feri homines acres, et omnibus rebus ad defendendum parati,) ciximus vallo et fossa: aggere maximo, vineis, turre altissima, magna tormentorum copia, multis sagittariis, mano labore, apparatu, multis sauciis nostris, incolumi exercitu, negotium confecimus. Hilara sane Saturnali Militibus quoque, equis exceptis, reliquam prædam concessimus. Mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis. Quæ hæc scribebam, in tribunali res erat⁷ ad H-S cxx. Hinc exercitum in hiberna agri male pacati deducendum Quinto fratri dabam. Ipse me Laodiceam recipiebar⁶ Hæc adhuc. Sed ad præterita revertamur. Quod nunc maxime hortaris, et quod pluris est, quam omnia; quo laboras, ut etiam Ligurino⁸ *μῶμφ* satisfaciam: mirar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius. Nec jam eam hanc continentiam appello, quæ virtus voluptati resistere videtur. Ego in vita mea nulla umquam voluptate tantum adfectus, quanta adficior hac integritate. Nec nunc tam fama, quæ summa est, quam res ipsa, delectat. Quid quæris? fuit tanti: me ipse non noram: nec sciebam, quid in hoc genere facere possem: recte *πεφύστωμαι*. Nihil est præclarius. Interim hæc *λαμπρὸν* Ariobarzanes⁹ opera mea vivit, regnat. *Ἐν παρόδῳ* consilio et auctoritate et quod insidiatoribus ejus *ἀπρσιτον* me, non modo *ἀδωροδόκητον* præbui, Rege regnumque servavi. Interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem. Atque etiam spero toto anno imperii nostri

7. *res erat*] *There was a sale of the slaves.*

8. *Ligurino*] Some unknown Caviller. Cicero then expatiates with

complacency on his own moderation

9. *Ariobarzanes*] *Fam. xv. 2.*

1. *ἐν π.*] *Merely as I pass through his kingdom.*

teruncium sumptus in provincia nullum fore. Brutum² abjectum, quantum potui, excitavi: quem non minus amo, quam tu; pæne dixi, quam te. Habes omnia. Nunc publice litteras Romam mittere parabam. Uberiores erunt, quam si ex Amano misissem. At te Romæ non fore? Sed est totum, quod Kal. Mart. futurum est. Vereor enim, ne, quum de provincia agetur, si Cæsar resistet, nos retineamur. His tu si adesses, nihil timerem. Redeo ad urbana: quæ ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis litteris, a. d. v. Kal. Jan. denique cognovi.⁸ Eas diligentissime Philogenes, libertus tuus, curavit, perlonga et non satis tuta via, perferendas. Nam quas Læonii pueris scribis datas, non acceperam. Jucunde de Cæsare, et quæ Senatus decrevit, et quæ tu speras: quibus ille si cedit, salvi sumus. Incendio³ Plætoriano quod Seius ambustus est, minus moleste fero. Luceius⁴ de Q. Cassio cur tam vehemens fuerit, et quid actum sit, aveo scire. Ego, quum Laodiceam venero, Quinto, sororis tuæ filio, togam puram⁵ jubeor⁶ dare; cui moderabor diligentius. Deiotarus, cujus auxiliis magnis usus sum, ad me, ut scripsit, cum Ciceronibus Laodiceam venturus erat. Tuas etiam Epiroticas exspecto litteras; ut habeam rationem non modo negotii, verum etiam otii⁷ tui. Nicanor⁸ in officio est, et a me liberatim tractatur: quem, ut puto, Romam cum litteris

2. *Brutum*] As to the chance of recovering his money. (*See Ep. xviii. l. l.*)

3. *Incendio*] Metaphorically—M. Plætorius had been convicted of bribery; Seius too got singed, (*ambustum.*) Of this name there was an agent of Atticus, (v. 13.) M. Seius, an Ædile, (*de Offic. ii. 17; Fam. ix. 7; Att. xii. 11.*) and Q. Seius Posthumus, a Roman knight, (*pro*

dom. 44. 50. Harusp. Respons. 14.

4. *Luceius*] A warm partizan of Pompey, as Q. Cassius Longinus was of Cæsar.

5. *puram*] The manly gown, in opposition to *prætexta*.

6. *jubeor*] By my brother.

7. *negotii—otii*] A common pun of Cicero.

8. *Nicanor*] A confidential slave of Atticus.

publicis mittam; ut et diligentius perferantur, et idem ad me certa de te et a te referat. Alexis⁹ quod mihi toties salutem adscribit, est gratum. Sed cur non suis litteris idem facit, quod meus ad te Alexis facit? Phe-
 mio¹ quæritur *κέρως*. Sed hæc hactenus. Cura, ut valeas, et ut sciam; quando cogites Romam. Etiam at-
 10 que etiam vale. Tua tuosque Thermo² et præseus Ephesi diligentissime commendaram, et nunc per litte-
 ras: ipsumque intellexi esse perstudiosum tui. Tu ve-
 lim, quod antea ad te scripsi, de domo Pammeni³, des operam, ut, quod tuo meoque beneficio puer habet, cures, ne qua ratione convellatur. Utrique nostrum honestum existimo; tum mihi erit pergratum.

Ep. ccxxviii. seq. ad Fam. vii. 22.

EPISTOLARUM AD ATTICUM,

LIBRI XVI.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES.

BY

A MASTER OF ARTS.

CAMBRIDGE, W. P. GRANT.

MDCCKL.