

SEVENTY-TWO EPIGRAMS OF MARTIAL

WITH EXEGETICAL NOTES

FOR THE SECOND-YEAR LATIN STUDENT

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1 (S)

**Petit Gemellus núptiás Marónillae
et cupit et ínstat et precátur et dónat.
Adeóne pulchra est? Immo foedius níl est.
Quid ergo in illá petitur et placet? Tussit.**

- V *adeó*, adv., ‘so, to such a degree’.
dónó, dónáre, dónáví, dónátum, + abl., ‘present (with)’; + dat., ‘present (to)’.
ergo, adv., ‘therefore’.
foedus, foeda, foedum: ‘ugly, foul, loathsome’.
— not to be confused with the noun *foedus, foederis*, N., ‘agreement, treaty’.
immo, adverb, ‘rather, on the contrary’.
níl = nihil (alternate forms).
núptiae, núptiárum, F.Pl., ‘marriage, wedding’.
ínstó, ínstáre, ínstití, etymologically ‘to stand on, stand close to’, hence ‘to urge, insist, press’.
petó, petere, petíví, petítum, ‘seek, desire, aim for’.
placeó, placére, placuí, + dat., ‘please, be pleasing’.
precór, precárí, precátus sum, ‘pray, beg’.
tussió, tussíre, ‘to cough, have a (bad) cough’.
- 4 Maronilla has tuberculosis. How would that make her more attractive, and to whom?

2 (E)

**Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plúra
quae legis híc: aliter nón fit, Avíte, liber.**

- V *aliter*, adverb from *alius*, ‘otherwise, in another way’.
fíó, fierí, factus sum, irreg., ‘be made, be done; happen’, acts as passive of *fació*.
mediocris, mediocre, not ‘bad’, but ‘fair to middling’, ‘of medium quality’.
- 2 *aliter nón* = ‘in no other way’.

3 (E)

**Nón amo té, Sabidí, nec possum dícere quáre:
hoc tantum possum dícere, non amo té.**

- V *quáre*, adv., ‘why’.
- 2 *tantum*: ‘only’ or ‘so much’?

4 (E)

**Quem recitás meus est, ó Fídentíne, libellus:
sed male cum recitás, incipit esse tuus.**

- V *incipió, incipere, incéplí, inceptum*, ‘begin’
< *capió, capere, céplí, captum*, ‘take, seize’.
libellus, libellí, M. ‘booklet, pamphlet; book of poetry’.
< *liber, librí*, M., ‘book’.
recitó, recitáre, recitáví, recitátum, not just ‘read’ or ‘read aloud’, but ‘give a public reading’.

5 (E)

**Ámissum nón flet cum sóla est Gellia pátre,
sí quis adest iustae prósiliunt lacrimae.
non lúget quisquis laudári, Gellia, quaerit,
ille dolet véré quí sine teste dolet.**

- V *ámittó, ámittere, ámisí, ámissum*, ‘lose’ < *ab/á + mittó*, ‘send’.
doleó, dolére, doluí, ‘hurt, be in pain, be in sorrow’.
fleó, flére, fléví, ‘weep’ or (+ acc.) ‘weep for’.
iustus, iusta, iustum, ‘just, proper, appropriate’.
lacrima, lacrimae, F., ‘tear, teardrop’.
lúgeó, lúgére, lúxí, ‘mourn, mourn for’.
prósilió, prósilíre, prósiluí, ‘leap forth, burst forth, spurt’.
< *pró + salió, salíre, saluí, saltum*, ‘leap, jump; dance’.
quaeró, quaerere, quaesíví, quaesítum, ‘seek; ask’.
testis, testis, MF., ‘witness; testicle’.
- 1 *Ámissum*: here ‘lost’ = ‘dead’.
2 *quis*: equivalent to *aliquis*, as usual after *sí, nisi, né, and num*.
4 *ille*: Why is this masculine, when the subject is feminine?

6 (E)

**Núper erat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus:
quod vespillo facit, fécerat et medicus.**

- V *medicus, medicí*, M., ‘doctor’.
núper: adj. ‘lately’.
vespillo, vespillónis, M., ‘one employed to bury those too poor to afford a funeral’.
< *vespa, vespae*, F., ‘wasp’.
- 2 *facit, fécerat*: note the variation of tenses and the word-order.

7 (H)

**Bella es, nóvimus, et puella, verum est,
et dívés, quis enim potest negáre?
sed cum té nimium, Fabulla, laudás,
nec dívés neque bella nec puella es.**

- V *bellus, bella, bellum*, ‘pretty’.
— not to be confused with *bellum, bellí*, N., ‘war’.
dívés, dívítis, adj. of 1 ending, ‘rich’.
nimius, nimia, nimium, ‘excessive’: *nimium* is an accusative of degree.
- 1 *puella* is more or less equivalent to an adjective here.

8 (E)

Ut recitem tibi nostra rogás epigrammata. Nóló. nón audíre, Celer, sed recítáre cupís.

- V *epigramma, epigrammatis*, N. ‘epigram’.
rogó, rogáre, rogáví, rogátum, ‘ask’.
- 1 This is a jussive noun clause. Here, as often, *noster* is equivalent to *meus*.

9 (E)

Nullus in urbe fuit tótá quí tangere vellet uxórem grátís, Caeciliáne, tuam, dum licuit: sed nunc positís custódibus ingéns turba futútórum est: ingeniósus homo es.

- V *custós, custódis*, M., ‘guard’.
futútor, futútóris, M., ‘f***er’, more genteelly, ‘seducer, lover, sexual partner’.
< *futuó, futuere, futuí, futútum*, ‘f***’, the ‘F-word’ in Latin.
grátís: adverb, ‘for free, gratis’.
ingeniósus, ingeniósa, ingeniósum, ‘clever, ingenious’.
— not to be confused with *ingenuus*, ‘free-born; noble, frank, candid, ingenuous’.
ingéns, ingéntis, adjective of one ending ‘vast, huge’.
licet, licére, licuit, impers., ‘it is permitted’, with dative of person and infinitive of action permitted.
tangó, tangere, tetigí, tactum, ‘touch’.
turba, turbae, F., ‘crowd, mob’.
- 3 *positís custódibus* is an adjective absolute.

10 (E)

Dímidium dónáre Linó quam crédere tótum quí mávolt, mávolt perdere dímidium.

- V *dímidius, dímidia, dímidium*, ‘half’.
- 1 *quam*: used because *mávolt* (etymologically *magis/mage + volt*) is equivalent to a comparative.
crédó, crédere, crédidí, crédito, here not ‘believe’, but ‘lend’. The most basic sense is ‘trust’.
- 2 *mávolt*: 3.Sg.Pres.Ind.Act. of *málo, málle, máluí*, irregular like *nóló*, ‘to prefer’.
perdó, perdere, perdidí, perditum, here not ‘destroy’ but ‘lose’.
dímidium: of what amount is this half and *tótum* (1) the whole?

11 (E)

Sexte, nihil débés, níl débés, Sexte, fatémur. débét enim, sí quis solvere, Sexte, potest.

- 1 *débés*: is this ‘ought’ or ‘owe’ here, and how is it easy to tell?
- 2 *solvó, solvere, solví, solútum*, here not ‘release’, but ‘pay (a debt)’.
Translate as if the word-order were *sí quis solvere potest, [ille] débét*.

12 (E)

**Carmina Paulus emit, recitat sua carmina Paulus.
nam quod emás possís iúre vocáre tuum.**

- V *carmen, carminis*, N., ‘song; poem’.
emó, emere, émí, emptum, ‘buy’.
- 1 *carmina*: here ‘poems’, not ‘songs’.
- 2 *quod*: introduces a relative clause of characteristic.
iúre: though ablative (of *iús, iúris*, N.), used more or less adverbially.

13 (E)

**Quod querulum spírat, quod acerbum Naevia tussit,
inque tuós mittit spúta subinde sinús,
iam té rem factam, Bíthynice, crédis habére?
Errás: blandítur Naevia, nón moritur.**

- V *acerbus, acerba, acerbum*, ‘bitter’.
blandior, blandíri, blandítus sum, ‘to flatter, flirt’.
querulus, querula, querulum, ‘complaining’.
sinus, sinús, M., ‘chest, bosom, lap’.
spíró, spírare, spíravi, spírátum, ‘to breathe’.
spútum, spútí, N., ‘spit, sputum’.
subinde: adverb, ‘from time to time, repeatedly’.
- 1 *querulum . . . acerbum*: both of these are adverbial uses of the accusative.
- 2 Note the vivid *s*-alliteration.
Would this be wittier or less witty if Martial had written *suós*? Why?
- 3 *factam*: here ‘accomplished’. Just what is Bithynicus’ ‘done deal’?

14 (E)

**Uxórem nóló Telesínam dúcere: quáré?
moecha est. sed puerís dat Telesína. voló.**

- V *moecha, moechnae*, F., ‘adulteress, fornicator, slut’.
uxor, uxóris, F., ‘wife’. *uxorem ducere* = ‘marry’, and is used only of the husband, since the main part of the marriage-ceremony was a procession from the bride’s parents’ house to the groom’s. The verb *núbó, núbere, núpsí, núptum* also means ‘to marry’, and is used only of the wife — except parodically in homosexual contexts. It is related to *núbés*, ‘cloud’: the root meaning is ‘to wear a veil’.
- 2 *dat*: as a sexual euphemism, *dare* is more or less equivalent to ‘give in’ or, more crudely, ‘put out’.

15 (E)

**Pexátus pulchré rídés mea, Zóile, tríta.
sunt haec tríta quidem, Zóile, sed mea sunt.**

- V *pulchré*, adv. of *pulcher*.
teró, terere, tríví, trítum, ‘rub, wear out’.
- 1 *pexátus, pexáta, pexátum*, ‘wearing a garment with a nap on it’, i.e. a new and expensive one.

16 (E)

**Abscísá servum quid fígis, Pontice, linguá?
nescís tú populum, quod tacet ille, loquí?**

- V *abscídó, abscídere, abscísí, abscísúm*, ‘hack off, cut off’.
< *abs* = *ab* + *caedó, caedere, cecídí, caesúm*, ‘fell, cut down; cut, hack’
fígó, fígere, fíxí, fíxúm, ‘fasten, pin, fix’, also ‘to impale’ (as a form of capital punishment).
- 2 *nescís* here = *nescísne*.
quod here = *id quod*.
Just what are the people saying?

17 (E)

**‘Tháida Quintus amat.’ ‘Quam Tháida?’ ‘Tháida luscam.’
únnum oculum Tháís nón habet, ille duós.**

- V *luscus, lusca, luscum*, ‘one-eyed’.
- 1 *Tháida*: three syllables, not two, the Greek accusative singular of *Tháís*, who was one of the great courtesans of the Ancient World. The name was often used by later professionals in the same field.
- 2 *nón habet*: idiomatically = ‘is missing’.

18 (E)

**Versiculós in mé narrátur scríbere Cinna.
Nón scríbit, cúius carmina némo legit.**

- V *versículus, versículí*, M., diminutive of *versus, versús*, M., ‘verse, line of verse’.
- 1 *in*: here = ‘against’ and *mé* is accusative, not ablative.

19 (E)

**Auriculam Marió graviter míráris olére.
Tú facis hoc: garrís, Nestor, in auriculam.**

- V *aurícula, auriculae*, F., ‘earhole’, diminutive of *auris, auris*, F., ‘ear’.
garrío, garríre, ‘chatter’.
míror, mírári, mírátus sum, ‘wonder, marvel, be amazed’.
oleó, olére, ‘to stink, smell of’.
- 1 *Marió*: Is this dative or ablative, and what kind of dative (or ablative) is it?

20 (E)

**Volt, non volt dare Galla mihí, nec dícere possum,
quod volt et non volt, quid sibi Galla velit.**

- 1 *volt* = *vult*, 3.Sg.Pres.Ind.Act. of *vóló, velle, voluí*.
dare: cf. note on 14.2 *dat* for the sexual euphemism.
- 2 *quod*: is this ‘which’ or ‘because’? Why is there a *quod* in the first half, a *quid* in the second?

21 (H)

**Et voltú poteram tuó carére
et colló manibusque crúribusque
et mammís natibusque clúnibusque,
et, né singula persequí labórem,
tótá té poteram, Chloé, carére.**

- V *careó, carére, caruí, caritúrus*, + abl., ‘lack, miss, be without’.
clúnis, clúnis, M. or F., ‘buttock’, nearly always plural, as in English.
collum, collí, N., ‘neck’.
crús, crúris, N., ‘leg, shin’.
mamma, mammae, F., ‘breast’.
natis, natis, F., ‘buttock’, nearly always plural, like *clúnis* and ‘buttock’.
- 3 *natibusque clúnibusque*: why Martial should mention both *natés* and *clúnés* here is not at all clear.
- 4 *labórem*: Is this the accusative of *labór, labóris*, M., or a form (which one?) of *labóro, labóráre*?

22 (E)

**Dé nulló quererís, nullí maledícis, Apící:
rúmor ait linguae té tamen esse malae.**

- V *ait*: 3.Sg.Pres.Ind.Act. of the defective verb *aió*, ‘say’. Most other forms are rare or nonexistent.
lingua, linguae, F., ‘tongue; language’.
maledícó, maledícere, maledixí, maledictum, + dat., ‘speak ill of, malign’.
 < *male* + *dícó, dícere, dixí, dictum*. (*benedícere* means ‘bless’.)
queror, querí, questus sum, ‘complain’.
- 2 What kind of genitive is *linguae*?

23 (E)

**Nullí, Tháï, negás, sed sí té nón pudet istud,
hoc saltem pudeat, Tháï, negáre nihil.**

- V *negó, negáre, negáví, negátum*, ‘deny, refuse, say no’.
pudet, pudére, puduít, impers. The verb means ‘to cause shame’, with the person shamed in the accusative, and the thing causing shame either nominative (as here) or genitive.
 — ‘I am ashamed of this’ is either *mé pudet huius* or *mé pudet hoc*.
saltem, adv., ‘at least’.
- 1 *Tháï*: Greek vocative of *Tháïs*.

24 (E)

**Galla, negá: satiátur amor nisi gaudia torquent:
sed nólí nimium, Galla, negáre diu.**

- V *gaudium, gaudíí*, N., ‘joy’.
satió, satiáre, satiáví, satiátum, ‘fill, glut, cloy, satiate’.
torqueó, torquére, torsí, tortum, ‘turn, twist; torture’.
- 2 *nimium*: adverbial, with *diú*.

25 (H)

**Nullós esse deós, ináne caelum
adfirmat Segius: probatque, quod sé
factum, dum negat haec, videt beátum.**

- V *adfirmó, adfirmáre, adfirmáví, adfirmátum*, ‘strengthen, make firm; assert, affirm’.
dum, ‘while’, + present indicative when it defines a period of time during which some event occurs.
— if times are coextensive, it takes whatever tense best matches the sense.
inánis, ináne, ‘empty’, usually literal, where English ‘inane’ is metaphorical.
probó, probáre, probáví, probátum, ‘approve; recommend; prove’.
- 3 *factum*: this is a participle, not a noun.
Word order: translate as if *probatque, quod videt sé factum beátum, dum negat haec*.

26 (E)

**Tú Sétína quidem semper vel Massica pónis,
Pápyle, sed rúmor tam bona vína negat:
díceris hác factus caelebs quater esse lagóná.
Nec puto nec crédó, Pápyle, nec sitió.**

- V *caelebs, caelibis*, adjective of one ending, ‘unmarried, bachelor or widow(er)’.
lagóna, lagónae, F., ‘large earthenware vessel with handles, wine-jug, flagon’.
quater, adv., ‘four times’.
quidem, adv., ‘indeed, certainly, to be sure’, usually emphasizes the preceding word.
sitió, sitíre, sitíví, ‘thirst, be thirsty’.
- 1 *Sétína . . . Massica*: expensive varieties of wine, named after their places of origin.
— the words are neuter, to agree with *vína* understood, as often.
pónis here = ‘put on the table, serve’.
- 2 Supply *esse*, for indirect statement.

27 (S)

**Nihil Ammiáno praeter áridam restem
moriéns relíquit ultimís pater cérís.
fierí putáret posse quis, Marullíne,
ut Ammiánus mortuum patrem nóllet?**

- V *áridus, árida, áridum*, ‘dry’.
céra, cérae, F., ‘wax; wax-tablet’.
moriór, morí, mortuus sum, ‘die’.
praeter, prep. + acc., ‘besides’.
- 1 *restis, restis*, F., ‘rope, cord’.
- 2 *ultimís . . . cérís*: wills and other legal documents were written on wax tablets.
- 3 In logical order, *quis putáret posse fierí?* The imperfect subjunctive means the question is potential.
- 4 *mortuum* is predicative.

28 (E)

Nós bibimus vitró, tú murrá, Pontice. Quáré? Pródat perspicuus né duo vína calix.

- V *bibó, bibere, bibí*, ‘drink’.
calix, calicis, M., ‘cup’ > English ‘chalice’.
perspicuus, perspicua, perspicuum, ‘transparent’ < *perspició* (*per* + *-spició*), ‘see through’.
pródó, pródere, pródidí, próditum, ‘to show, exhibit’, hence ‘to make known, betray’.
vitrum, vitrí, N., ‘glass’ > English ‘vitreous’.
- 2 *murra, murrae*, F., ‘agate’, a semi-precious stone: expensive cups were made of it.
— not to be confused with *myrrha*, which is a spice or incense (as in ‘frankincense and myrrh’).

29 (E)

Languébam: sed tú comitátus prótinus ad mé vénisti centum, Symmache, discipulís. centum mé tetigére manús Aquilóne gelátæ: non habuí febrem, Symmache, nunc habeó.

- V *centum*, indecl. cardinal number, ‘one hundred’.
comitor, comitárí, comitátus sum, ‘follow, accompany, attend’.
discipulus, discipulí, M., ‘pupil’.
febris, febris, M., ‘fever’.
geló, geláre, geláví, gelátum, ‘freeze; congeal’.
— *gelú, gelús*, N., ‘icy coldness, frost, chill’, is one of the very few 4th declension neuters.
languéó, languére, ‘be faint, weary, languid’.
prótinus, adv., ‘straight on ahead; right away, immediately; continuously, uninterruptedly’.
- 1 Symmachus is a doctor. His name shows that he is a Greek, like most of the doctors in Rome.
comitátus acts like a perfect passive participle, even though it comes from a deponent verb.
- 3 *tetigére*: shortened form (= *tetigérunt*) of the reduplicated perfect of *tangere*.
Aquiló, Aquilónis, M., ‘the North-Northeast Wind’.
— used loosely to mean the North Wind and even more loosely for any cold wind.
— Note: all winds are masculine. This may be because they were rather blustery gods.

30 (E)

Tháís habet nigrós, niveós Laecánia dentés. quæ ratió est? émtós haec habet, illa suós.

- V *déns, dentis*, M., ‘tooth’.
— said to be from *edéns, edentis*, present participle of *edere*, ‘eat’.
niger, nigra, nigrum, ‘black, dark’.
niveus, nivea, niveum, ‘snowy, pure white, shiny white’.

31 (E)

**Saepe salútátus numquam prior ipse salútás:
síc eris? Aeternum, Pontiliáne, valé.**

- V *aeternus, aeterna, aeternum*, ‘eternal, lasting forever’. *Aeternum valé* was said at funerals.
salútó, salútáre, salútáví, salútátum, ‘greet’.
— from *salveó, salvére*: ‘to greet’ is to say *salvé* or *salvéte* to someone.

32 (E)

**Quae légis causá nupsit tibi Laelia, Quinte,
uxórem potes hanc dícere légitimam.**

- V *légitimus, légitima, légitimum*, ‘lawful, legitimate’.
1 The Lex Iulia de Adulteriis, passed by Augustus and still in force, made adultery and sometimes fornication illegal, and might force a pair of illicit lovers to marry.
2 There is a sort of etymological pun here: Laelia is *légitima* because she *légem timet*.

33 (H)

**Nón dónem tibi cur meós libellós
órantí totiéns et exigentí
mírárís, Theodóre? Magna causa est:
dónés té mihi né tuós libellós.**

- V *exigó, exigere, exégí, exáctum*, ‘to drive out; exact, demand’ < *ex + agó, agere*.
1 Why is *dónem* subjunctive? Shouldn’t *nón* be *né* when the verb is subjunctive? And what is the main verb of the first sentence? (Hint: These three questions are related.)
4 Grammatically, this is not a complete sentence because the missing parts are implied by the context.

34 (E)

**Semper pauper eris, sí pauper es, Aemiliáne.
dantur opés nullís nunc nisi dívitibus.**

- V *dívés, dívitis*, adj. of 1 ending, ‘rich’.
ops, opis, F., ‘power, ability’. Much commoner in the plural, where it means ‘wealth, resources’.

35 (E)

**Insequeris, fugió; fugis, insequor; haec mihi mens est:
velle tuum nóló, Dindyme, nolle voló.**

- V *insequor, insequí, insecútus sum*, ‘follow on, follow after, pursue’ < *in + sequí*.
2 What is the construction of *tuum*?

36 (E)

**Uxórem, Charidéme, tuam scís ipse sinisque
á medicó futuí: vís sine febre morí.**

- V *sinó, sinere, síví, situm*, ‘permit, allow’.
2 What form of *futuó, futuere, futuí, futútum* is *futuí*?
— Clue: this looks like a Smoky the Bear question. Is it?

37 (E)

**Laudat, amat, cantat nostrós mea Róma libellós,
méque sinús omnés, mé manus omnis habet.
Ecce rubet quídam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, ódit.
hoc volo: nunc nóbís carmina nostra placent.**

- V *ódí, ódisse, ósúrus*, ‘hate’ — irregular: perfect forms with present meanings.
óscitó, óscítáre, oscitáví, ‘gape, yawn, be sleepy’.
palleó, pallére, palluí, ‘be pale’.
rubeó, rubére, rubuí, ‘be red; blush’.
sinus, sinús, M., ‘chest, bosom; the fold in the front of a toga’.
— Roman clothes had no pockets, so they tucked things into the fronts of their togas instead.
stupeó, stupére, stupuí, ‘be stunned, amazed, open-mouthed in amazement’.

38 (E)

**Cúr nón mitto meós tibi, Pontiliáne, libellós?
Né mihi tú mittás, Pontiliáne, tuós.**

- 1 *libellós*: of poetry, like the one this poem is part of.

39 (E)

**Aera domí nón sunt, superest hoc, Régule, sólum
ut tua vendámus múnera: numquid emis?**

- 1 *aes, aeris*, N., ‘bronze; money, cash, small change’.
— Larger sums would be in the form of gold or silver coins.
domí: locative of *domus*.
num, adv., used in questions expecting a negative answer.
— enclitic *-ne* is used for neutral questions, *nonne* for those expecting a positive answer.
supersum, superesse, superfuí, ‘be left, be left over’ < *super* + *esse*.
2 *numquid* = *num* + (*ali*)*quid*.

40 (E)

**Nón cénat sine apró noster, Tite, Caeciliánus.
bellum cónvívam Caeciliánus habet.**

- V *aper, aprí*, M., ‘wild boar’.
cénó, cénáre, cénáví, cénátum, ‘dine, have dinner’ < *céna, cénae*, F., ‘dinner’.
cónvíva, cónvívae, M., ‘dinner guest’ < *cón + vívere*.
— *cónvívium, cónvívíí*, N., ‘dinner party, symposium’.
- 2 *noster* here = ‘our friend’ or ‘our acquaintance’ or ‘someone we both know’, probably the last.

41 (E)

**Unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerébat:
olfécit postquam Pápylus, ecce, garum est.**

- V *garum, garí*, N., ‘fish sauce’, made from anchovies salted and left out in the sun for six months.
olfació, olfacere, olfécí, olfactum, ‘sniff, smell’.
— not to be confused with *oleó, olére*, ‘stink, smell of’.
onyx, onycis, F., ‘onyx’, a semi-precious stone, also a perfume-jar made out of onyx.
unguentum, unguentí, N., ‘unguent, ointment, perfume’.

42 (Hx)

Omnia, Castor, emis: síc fíet ut omnia vendás.

- V *vendó, vendere, vendidí, venditum*, ‘sell’.
< *ven-* + *dare*, just as *veneó, veníre*, ‘be for sale’ (§ 59), comes from *ven-* + *eó, íre*.

43 (E)

**Mório dictus erat: vígintí mílibus émí.
redde mihí nummós, Gargiliáne: sapit.**

- V *mório, moriónis*, M., ‘idiot kept as a laughing-stock, fool’.
nummus, nummí, M., ‘coin’, the plural often = ‘cash’, though not here.
reddó, reddere, reddidí, redditum, ‘give back, return’ < *re-* + *dare*.
sapió, sapere, sapíví or *sapíí*, ‘have a flavor, taste of; have sense, be sensible, be wise’.
- 1 The implied noun with the numbers is *sestertiús*, ‘sesterces’, abl.pl. of *sestertium*, a standard unit of Roman money. The sum specified is quite a large one.

44 (S)

Pauper vidéri Cinna vult; et est pauper.

45 (E)

**Múnera quí tibi dat locuplétí, Gaure, seníque,
sí sapis et sentís, hoc tibi ait: ‘Morere.’**

- V *locuplés, locuplétis*, adjective of one ending, ‘rich’.
senex, senis, M. noun, ‘old man’, or adjective of one ending, ‘old’.
- 2 *sí . . . sentís* here = ‘if you have any sense’ = ‘if you are not completely unconscious’.
morere: deponent imperative — of what verb?

46 (H)

**Cum sítis similés parésque vítá,
uxor pessima, pessimus marítus,
míror nón bene cónveníre vóbís.**

- V *conveniós, conveníre, convéní, conventum*, ‘come together; agree, get along’.
< *con-* = *cum* + *veniós, veníre*.
- 3 What does it mean to say that *conveníre* is impersonal here?

47 (H)

**Mírárís veterés, Vacerra, sólós
nec laudás nisi mortuós poetás.
Ignoscás petimus, Vacerra: tantí
nón est, ut placeam tibi, períre.**

- V *ignóscó, ignóscere, ignóví, ignótum*, ‘to overlook, pardon, forgive’.
- 3 *ignoscás petimus*: supply *ut*, translating *petimus* [*ut*] *ignoscás*.
tantí: genitive of value — not to be confused with the ablative of price. What’s the difference?

48 (E)

**Inscrípsit tumulís septem sceleráta virórum
sé fécísse Chloé. Quid pote simplicius?**

- V *ínscribó, ínscríbere, ínscrípsí, ínscríptum*, ‘write on, inscribe’, from *in* + *scríbere*.
pote: indeclinable adjective (also *potis*), meaning ‘able, possible’.
— Forms of *possum* are compounds of *pote* and *sum*. What form of *sum* is to be supplied here?
scelerátus, sceleráta, scelerátum, ‘criminal, wicked’.
tumulus, tumulí, M., ‘grave-mound’, hence ‘grave, tomb’.
vir, virí, M.: usually ‘man, male human being’, but sometimes also ‘husband’.
- 2 *sé fécísse*: the tomb was inscribed *Chloé fécit*, ‘Chloe made (this tomb)’. Martial gives the inscription in indirect statement. What is the punning second meaning?
Chloé: Greek nominative singular feminine.

49 (E)

**Núbere vís Priscó: nón míror, Paula; sapistí.
dúcere té nón vult Priscus: et ille sapit.**

- 1 *vís*: This is not the feminine noun meaning ‘force, violence’, but a form of the verb *velle*.

50 (H)

**Laudás balnea versibus trecentís
cénántis bene Ponticí, Sabelle.
vís cénáre, Sabelle, nón lavárí.**

- V *balneum, balneí*, N., ‘baths, bathhouse’.
lavó, laváre, laváví, lavátum, ‘wash’. The passive sometimes has a middle sense ‘wash oneself’.
trecentí, trecentae, trecenta, cardinal number, ‘three hundred’ — plural only, of course.

51 (E)

**Sit tibi terra levis mollíque tegáris haréná,
né tua nón possint éruere ossa canés.**

This is the last couplet of a longer epigram. That is why the addressee is not named here: he had already been named in the preceding part.

- V *éruó, éruere, éruí, érutum*, ‘tear up, uproot; dig up’.
haréna, harénae, F., ‘sand’. This is the source (via Spanish) of English ‘arena’.
tegó, tegere, téxí, téctum, ‘cover’.
- 1 *levis*: this is *levis*, ‘light’, not *lévis*, ‘smooth’.

52 (H)

**Tinctís múrice vestibus quod omní
et nocte útitur et dié Philaenis,
non est ambiósa nec superba:
délectátur odóre, nón colóre.**

- V *ambitiósus, ambiósa, ambiósum*, ‘ambitious, eager for advancement; pretentious, showy’.
délectó, délectáre, délectáví, délectátum, ‘lure, entice; delight, please’.
superbus, superba, superbum, ‘proud’.
tingó, tingere, tinxí, tinctum, ‘wet, moisten; stain, dye’. Also spelled *tinguó, tinguere*.
vestis, vestis, F., ‘clothing, apparel’, often plural, like English ‘clothes’.
- 1 *múrex, múricis*, M., ‘murex, shellfish from which purple dye was made’. The (very expensive) dye gave the clothing a much-admired deep-purple color along with a mild but nasty smell.

53 (E)

**Lector et auditor nostrós probat, Aule, libellós,
sed quídam exáctós esse poéta negat.
nón nimium cúró: nam cénæ fercula nostrae
málim convívís quam placuisse cocís.**

- V *auditor, auditoris*, M., 'listener, hearer'.
cocus, cocí, M., 'cook'.
ferculum, ferculí, N., a 'dish' or 'course' in a meal.
< *ferre*, because they were carried in by the waiters.
lector, lectoris, M., 'reader'.
2 *exáctus* = 'elegant, finished, polished', not 'exact'.

54 (E)

**Lége nimis dúrá cónvívam scríbere versús
cógis, Stella? 'Licet scríbere nempe malós.'**

- V *cógó, cógere, cóégí, coactum*, 'force, compel' < *co-* = *cum* + *agó, agere*.
nempe, 'of course, to be sure, indeed'.
1 *Lége*: the quantity of the first vowel shows that this is not the imperative of *legó, legere*. What is it?

55 (E)

**Clínicus Héródés trullam subduxerat aegró:
déprendus dixit 'Stulte, quid ergo bibis?'**

- V *aeger, aegra, aegrum*, 'sick'.
déprendó, déprenderé, déprendí, dépremsum, 'catch' — also spelled *déprehendó, déprehendere*, etc.
1 *clínicus, clínicí*, M., 'physician who makes house calls on the bedridden'. Many ancient doctors made housecalls, and some had a reputation for stealing family property and molesting the servants.
trulla, trullae, F., 'scoop, ladle'. (This one is for pouring wine from a big bowl into individual cups.
subdúco, subdúcere, subduxí, subductum, 'steal, purloin', among other meanings.

56 (E)

**Núbere Paula cupit nóbís, ego dúcere Paulam
nólo: anus est. Vellem, si magis esset anus.**

- 2 *anus*: from *anus, anús*, F., 'old woman', not to be confused with *ánus, ání*, M., 'ring; anus'.

57 (E)

**Mensás, Óle, bonás pónis, sed pónis opertás.
Rídiculum est: possum síc ego habére bonás.**

- V *mensa, mensae*, F., 'table'.
operió, operíre, operuí, opertum, 'cover'.

58 (E)

**Argentí libram mittébás; facta selibra est,
sed piperis. Tantí nón emo, Sexte, piper.**

- V *argentum, argentí*, N., 'silver'.
libra, librae, F., 'pound' (weight).
piper, piperis, N., 'pepper'
— The name also covers other sharp-tasting and expensive spices such as cinnamon and cloves.
selibra, selibrae, F., 'half-pound' (weight) — shortened form of *semilibra*.
1 *mittébás*: This refers to New Year's presents.
2 *Tantí*: what kind of genitive?

59 (E)

**Múlio vígintí vénit modo mílibus, Aule.
mírárís pretium tam grave? surdus erat.**

- V *modo*, adverb, 'lately'.
múlio, múliónis, M., 'muleteer, mule-driver'.
surdus, surda, surdum, 'deaf'.
véneó, vénire, véní, 'be sold, be for sale', compounded of *vén(um) + eó, íre*, just as *vendó, vendere*, 'sell' is compounded of *vén(um) + dó, dare*. *véneó* should not be confused with *venió*, 'come', some of whose forms, including this one, are identical, since double *i* is often shortened to single in the perfect tense.
vígintí, indeclinable cardinal number, 'twenty'.
2 *surdus*: in what circumstances would a deaf mule-driver be more valuable than one who could hear?

60 (E)

**Lesbia sé iúrat grátís numquam esse futútam.
Vérum est. Cum futuí vult, numeráre solet.**

- V *iúró, iúráre, iúráví, iúrátum*, 'swear' (as in call the gods to witness, not use foul language).
soleó, solére, solitus sum, 'be in the habit of, be accustomed to, do customarily'. As you can see from the principal parts, it is 'semi-deponent'.
2 *numeró, numeráre*, 'count, number', here = 'count out, pay'.

61 (E)

**Níl mihi dás vívus; dícis post fáta datúrum.
Sí non es stultus, scís, Maro, quid cupiam.**

- V *fátum, fátí*, N., 'fate', also often 'death' (here Maro's, not Martial's), sometimes in the poetic plural.
vívus, víva, vívum, 'alive'.
2 Is *cupiam* future or subjunctive? And why do you think so?

62 (E)

**Mentitur quí té vitiósum, Zóile, dicit.
nón vitiósus homo es, Zóile, sed vitium.**

- V *mentior, mentíri, mentítus sum*, ‘lie, tell a lie’.
vitiósus, vitiósa, vitiósum, ‘full of vice(s)’.
— Not ‘vicious’ in the English sense, which is one particular vice.
- 1 *Zóile*: the name has three syllables, not two.

63 (E)

**úná nocte quater possum: sed quattuor annís
sí possum, peream, té Telesilla semel.**

- V *pereó, períre, períi, perítum*, ‘die, perish’ < *per* + *eó, íre*, as in English ‘pass over, pass away’.
semel: numerical adverb, ‘once’ (as in ‘twice’, not = ‘formerly’).
- 1 *possum*: sexual euphemism. The omitted infinitive would presumably be *futuere*.
- 2 *peream . . . sí*: ‘may I die, if’, idiom for ‘no way’, like English ‘cross my heart and hope to die’.

64 (E)

**Tanta tibi est animí probitás órisque, Safróní,
ut mírer fierí té potuisse patrem.**

- V *míror, mírári, mírátus sum*, ‘wonder (at), be amazed (at)’.
ós, óris, N., ‘mouth’, not to be confused with *os, ossis*, N., ‘bone’.
probitás, probitátis, F., ‘uprightness, probity, virtue’.

65 (S)

**Habet Áfricánus míliens, tamen captat.
Fortúna multís dat nimis, satis nullí.**

- V *captó, captáre, captávi, captátum*, ‘hunt for legacies’ (by buttering up the rich and childless).
- 1 *míliens*, numerical adverb, ‘a thousand times’, also used as an abbreviation for *míliens centéna mília sestertium*, ‘100,000,000 sesterces’, in which case it acts as if it were a noun.

66 (E)

**Omnia prómittis cum tótá nocte bibístí;
máne nihil praestás. Pollio, máne bibe.**

- V *máne*: indeclinable noun, ‘early morning, dawn’, or adverb, ‘in the early morning, at dawn’.
praestó, praestáre, praestítí, praestátum, ‘furnish, supply; be outstanding, be preferable’.

67 (H)

**Quáre nón habeat, Fabulle, quaeris
uxórem Themisón? Habet sorórem.**

- 2 There is an obscene *double entendre* in *habet*, which has much the same range of meanings as English ‘have’.

68 (E)

**Dentibus atque comis — nec té pudet — úteris émptís.
quid faciés oculó, Laelia? nón emitur.**

- V *coma, comae*, F., ‘hair’.
útor, útí, úsus sum, + abl., ‘use, make use of’. (The ablative signifies means or instrument.)
1 *faciés* can be either a noun or a verb — which is it here?

69 (H)

**Nón est, Tucca, satis quod es gulósus:
et díci cupis et cupis vidéri.**

- 1 *quod* = ‘the fact that’.
gulósus, gulósa, gulósum, ‘gluttonous’ < *gula, gulae*, F., ‘throat’.

70 (E)

**Difficilis facilis, iúcundus acerbus es ídem:
nec técum possum vívere nec sine té.**

- V *acerbus, acerba, acerbum*, ‘bitter; unpleasant’.
iúcundus, iúcunda, iúcundum, ‘pleasant’.

71 (H)

**Hérédem tibi mé, Catulle, dícis.
nón crédam, nisi légeró, Catulle.**

- V *hérés, hérédis*, MF. ‘heir’.
2 Is *crédam* future or subjunctive, and how do you know?

72 (E)

**Né laudet dignós, laudat Callistratus omnés.
cui malus est némó, quis bonus esse potest?**

Proper Names

Nominative	Genitive			Nominative	Genitive		
Aemiliánus	Aemiliáni	M	34	Ólus	Ólí	M	57
Áfricánus	Áfricáni	M	65	Pápylus	Pápylí	M	26, 28, 41
Ammiánus	Ammiáni	M	27	Paula	Paulae	F	49, 56
Apícíus	Apícíí	M	22	Paulus	Paulí	M	12
Aulus	Aulí	M	53, 59	Philaenis	Philaenidis	F	52
Avítus	Avítí	M	2	Pollio	Polliónis	M	66
Bíthynicus	Bíthynicí	M	13	Ponticus	Ponticí	M	16, 28
Caeciliánus	Caeciliáni	M	9, 40	Pontiliánus	Pontiliáni	M	31, 38
Callistratus	Callistratí	M	72	Priscus	Priscí	M	49
Castor	Castoris	M	42	Quintus	Quintí	M	17, 32
Catullus	Catullí	M	71	Régulus	Régulí	M	39
Celer	Celeris	M	8	Sabellus	Sabellí	M	50
Charidémus	Charidémí	M	36	Sabidius	Sabidií	M	3
Chloé	Chloés	F	21, 48	Safrónius	Safróníí	M	64
Cinna	Cinnae	M	18, 44	Segius	Segíí	M	25
Diaulus	Diaulí	M	6	Sextus	Sextí	M	11, 58
Dindymus	Dindymí	M	35	Stella	Stellae	M	54
Fabulla	Fabullae	F	7	Symmachus	Symmachí	M	29
Fabullus	Fabullí	M	67	Telesilla	Telesillae	F	63
Fídentínus	Fídentíní	M	4	Telesína	Telesínae	F	14
Galla	Gallae	F	20, 24	Tháís	Tháídis	F	17, 23, 30
Gargiliánus	Gargiliáni	M	43	Themisón	Themisónis	M	67
Gaurus	Gaurí	M	45	Theodórus	Theodórí	M	33
Gellia	Gelliae	F	5	Titus	Tití	M	40
Gemellus	Gemellí	M	1	Tucca	Tuccae	M	69
Héródés	Héródís	M	55	Vacerra	Vacerrae	M	47
Laecánia	Laecániae	F	30	Zóilus	Zóílí	M	15, 62
Laelia	Laeliae	F	32, 68				
Lesbia	Lesbiae	F	60				
Linus	Liní	M	10				
Marius	Marií	M	19				
Maro	Marónis	M	61				
Marónilla	Marónillae	F	1				
Marullínus	Marullíní	M	27				
Naevia	Naeviae	F	13				
Nestor	Nestoris	M	19				