

**PITT PRESS SERIES. M
ANNAEI
LUCANI PHARSALIAE
LIBER PRIMUS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649367474

Pitt Press Series. M Annaei Lucani Pharsaliae liber primus by W. E. Heitland & C. E. Haskins

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

W. E. HEITLAND & C. E. HASKINS

**PITT PRESS SERIES. M
ANNAEI
LUCANI PHARSALIAE
LIBER PRIMUS**

Cambridge:
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.



ADVERTISEMENT

THIS little volume, prepared as an experiment, needs no preface. The Editors have had before them the editions of Oudendorp Weber and Weise, with several others for occasional reference. But the notes are in the main their own, and have been written by them in concert, Mr Haskins supplying the bulk of the matter, and prefixing thereto a chronological table and an abstract of the contents of the book. Mr Heitland has supplied the life of Lucan and remarks on the Pharsalia which form the Introduction, and has also made an Index to the notes. It may be added that brevity has been studied throughout.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 1875.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the data collection and analysis. It shows that there are significant differences in the way that different departments handle their data, which can lead to inconsistencies and errors.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of these findings. It suggests that there is a need for a more standardized approach to data collection and analysis across all departments.

5. The fifth part of the document provides recommendations for how to implement these changes. It suggests that a central data management system should be developed, and that all departments should be required to use this system.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the potential benefits of these changes. It suggests that a more standardized approach to data collection and analysis will lead to more accurate financial statements and a more efficient audit process.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the challenges of implementing these changes. It suggests that there will be a need for significant investment in resources, and that there will be a need to overcome resistance to change.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the next steps in the process. It suggests that a pilot program should be implemented in one department, and that the results should be used to refine the approach.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the long-term implications of these changes. It suggests that a more standardized approach to data collection and analysis will lead to a more transparent and accountable organization.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the conclusion of the study. It suggests that the findings of the study are significant, and that the recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible.

LIFE OF LUCAN.

Marcus Annaeus Lucanus was born at Corduba¹, the capital of the province of Baetica in Spain, in the year 39 A.D. His father was M. Annaeus Mela², a Roman Knight and well-known as the brother of L. Annaeus Seneca the Stoic philosopher: his mother was C. Acilia³, daughter of Acilius Lucanus an orator of some note. While yet an infant he was taken by his father to Rome, where he received the best education that the capital of the world could afford. It is said that he studied under the famous grammarian Remmius⁴ Palaemon and the Stoic Cornutus. Among his chief friends were Salecius Bassus the epic poet and A. Persius Flaccus the satirist, who were at this time his fellow-pupils under the celebrated masters named above. Our author is said to have displayed his powers at a very early age, and to have been fully aware of his own precocity⁵. Declamations and panegyric poems seem to have employed his first efforts: he soon gave recitations, and drew great applause from his hearers. His rising talent attracted the notice of Nero⁶, who was in the early years of his reign a generous patron of literature: the young poet sang the praises of the young emperor, and was advanced by him to the quaestorship though not of age for that office, and afterwards

¹ Mart. i. 61, Sueton. *fragm.* 10, Statius, *Silv.* II. vii. 24 foll. Cf. also Mart. VII. 22.

² Tac. *Ann.* XVI. 17.

³ *Ib.* xv. 56.

⁴ Sueton. *fragm.* 10.

⁵ *Ib.* 10. It is to be remembered that Nero was a pupil of Lucan's uncle Seneca.

to the augural priesthood. Thus far his career had been one of unbroken success: but it was soon his misfortune to offend the emperor¹ in some way or other. Nero seems to have shewn a rival's jealousy² of the poetic reputation of Lucan, and the latter retaliated by making a scoff of the imperial verses, and even by composing libellous epigrams on them and their author. The *Pharsalia*, on which he had lately been engaged, and which he had begun with extravagant praise of Nero, seems to have now changed its tone: denunciations of tyranny are inserted here and there, and lines that seem to convey dark hints of coming change. We learn from Tacitus that the Emperor had forbidden him to recite in public³; this was more than the spirit of the haughty young Stoic could brook, and being a man of considerable wealth⁴ he withdrew to his beautiful gardens there to brood over his wrong. In the latter part of the year 64 a conspiracy⁵ was formed against Nero, the leading spirits in which were one of the consuls for the following year and some officers of the imperial guard. At its head was placed C. Calpurnius Piso⁶, a man of illustrious birth and good abilities, in fact the most eminent of the Roman nobles. But whatever strength the conspirators may have gained from the traditional rivalry of the Pisos with the imperial house was more than neutralized by the easy weakness of their leader's character. Such was the plot to which Lucan and other men of note became parties. The assassination of Nero was to have been effected early in the year 65, but the plan taken up in haste was not carried through with energy⁷; the existence of a conspiracy was soon betrayed⁸ to the agents of the emperor; and an accident presently revealed the names of some of its members¹⁰. These when arrested made disclosure of the names of the others¹¹, and thus the whole scheme col-

¹ Sueton. *fragm.* 10. ² Tac. *Ann.* xv. 49. Sueton. *fragm.* 10.

³ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 49.

⁴ *Ib.* xvi. 17. Juv. vii. 79, with Prof. Mayor's notes.

⁵ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 48, 49. ⁶ *Ib.* xv. 48.

⁷ *Ib.* xv. 49. Sueton. *fragm.* 10. ⁸ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 50, 51, 53.

⁹ *Ib.* xv. 51.

¹⁰ *Ib.* xv. 54, 55.

¹¹ *Ib.* xv. 56.

lapsed. Among the first taken was Lucan, and to him as to others false offers of forgiveness were addressed in order to extort from him the names of accomplices. Here the young poet failed to act up to his Stoic training¹: under the fear of death his constancy gave way, and after holding out for a while he charged his own mother Acilia with a share in the plot. But neither this nor a string of confessions² which followed could save him: he was soon like the rest condemned to die, the mode of death being left to his own choice. Accordingly he nerved himself for his end, went into a hot bath and had his veins opened³: there he calmly bled to death in the same way as many other Romans of mark did in those days of tyranny when suicide was the only refuge from despair. While the life-blood ran from him he is said to have repeated aloud some appropriate lines from his own great poem (IX. 811—814):

sanguis erant lacrimae: quaecunque foramina novit
humor, ab his largus manat cruor: ora redundant
et patulae nares: sudor rubet: omnia plenis
membra fluunt venis: totum est pro vulnere corpus.

Thus died Lucan; and his uncle Seneca and his father Mela⁴ were involved in the same ruin. His wife, the beautiful and virtuous Polla Argentaria⁵ to whom he had been tenderly attached, survived him many years: and to her were addressed in memory of her husband some short epigrams of Martial, and the long and over-drawn panegyric of Statius.

Viewing the events of Lucan's life as a whole we may fairly point to the life of Naevius as in many respects parallel. The earlier poet sang of the first Punic war, in which he had when a youth taken part; the young enthusiast of the decadence tells of the great civil struggle just past, the effects of which were still felt and seen: bold in the choice of a main subject, both handled it with a vigour for which they likewise found

¹ *Ib.* xv. 56. Sueton. *fragm.* 10. ² Tac. *Ann.* xv. 57.

³ *Ib.* xv. 70. Sueton. *fragm.* 10.

⁴ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 60—64, xvi. 17.

⁵ Statius *Silv.* II. vii. 81—88, 120—131. Mart. vii. 21, 23.

vent in scurrilous invective: and as the great houses of the commonwealth, lashed by the Saturnians of Naevius, worked the ruin of their assailant, so an imperial tyrant, stung by jealousy and incensed at the freedom of Lucan, destroyed him through his own rashness. Indeed, looking at the long-lived popularity of the poems of Naevius, one is almost tempted to ask, May not our poet have caught some of his reckless frankness from an early study of and admiration for the writings of his great forerunner?