

**LUCIANI SOMNIUM,
CHARON,
PISCATOR, ET DE LUCTU:
WITH ENGLISH NOTES**

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Luciani Somnium, Charon, Piscator, et De luctu: with English notes by W. E. Heitland

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W. E. HEITLAND

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Pitt Press Series.

LUCIANI
SOMNIUM CHARON
PISCATOR ET DE LUCTU

WITH ENGLISH NOTES

BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS little edition is an attempt to render the four pieces of Lucian selected for the Previous Examination intelligible to candidates even though not well grounded in Greek, without producing a mere cram-book, the demand for which it is usually left to private enterprize to supply. Time being short, I have not entered deeply into textual questions, and have only departed from the text of Bekker's edition in a very few passages, and then for the most part following Jacobitz or Sommerbrodt in the adoption of manuscript readings. When I have borrowed, I have acknowledged the debt. I have striven hard to keep the notes down to a moderate bulk; but they are still long, and my experience in preparing students for the above-mentioned examination debars me from all hope of reducing their length without wholly changing the character of the edition. In any case much must be left to the teacher.

W E HEITLAND.

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INTRODUCTION.

A. *Lucian's times, his life and works.*

(1) LUCIAN lived about 120—200 AD and was one of the chief literary characters of the period commonly known as the 'age of the Antonines.' The civilized world, and much that was barbarian, was ruled by Roman laws and guarded by Roman armies. The imperial administration had settled into a centralized despotism governing the provinces through a host of subordinates, but to a great extent respecting local institutions. All power within the Roman frontiers now emanated from or existed by sufferance of the emperor: he was the one main-spring of the whole machinery, and from his camp or palace sent forth his orders to be obeyed through the whole empire from the Euphrates to the Clyde. The vast mass of countries composing this empire may be divided into West and East, the former speaking Latin, the latter Greek. This rough division of speech marks an important fact. The western provinces were greatly Romanized; the eastern, submitting far more readily to the conquerors and adapting themselves quickly to the forms of provincial government, remained almost unaffected by Rome while they exercised a powerful influence upon her.

(2) Such few and broad outlines must here suffice to give a faint idea of the outward aspect of the Roman world in the second century of our era. What has been said of the East generally will apply in particular to Syria. That country had come more and more under Greek influences since the con-