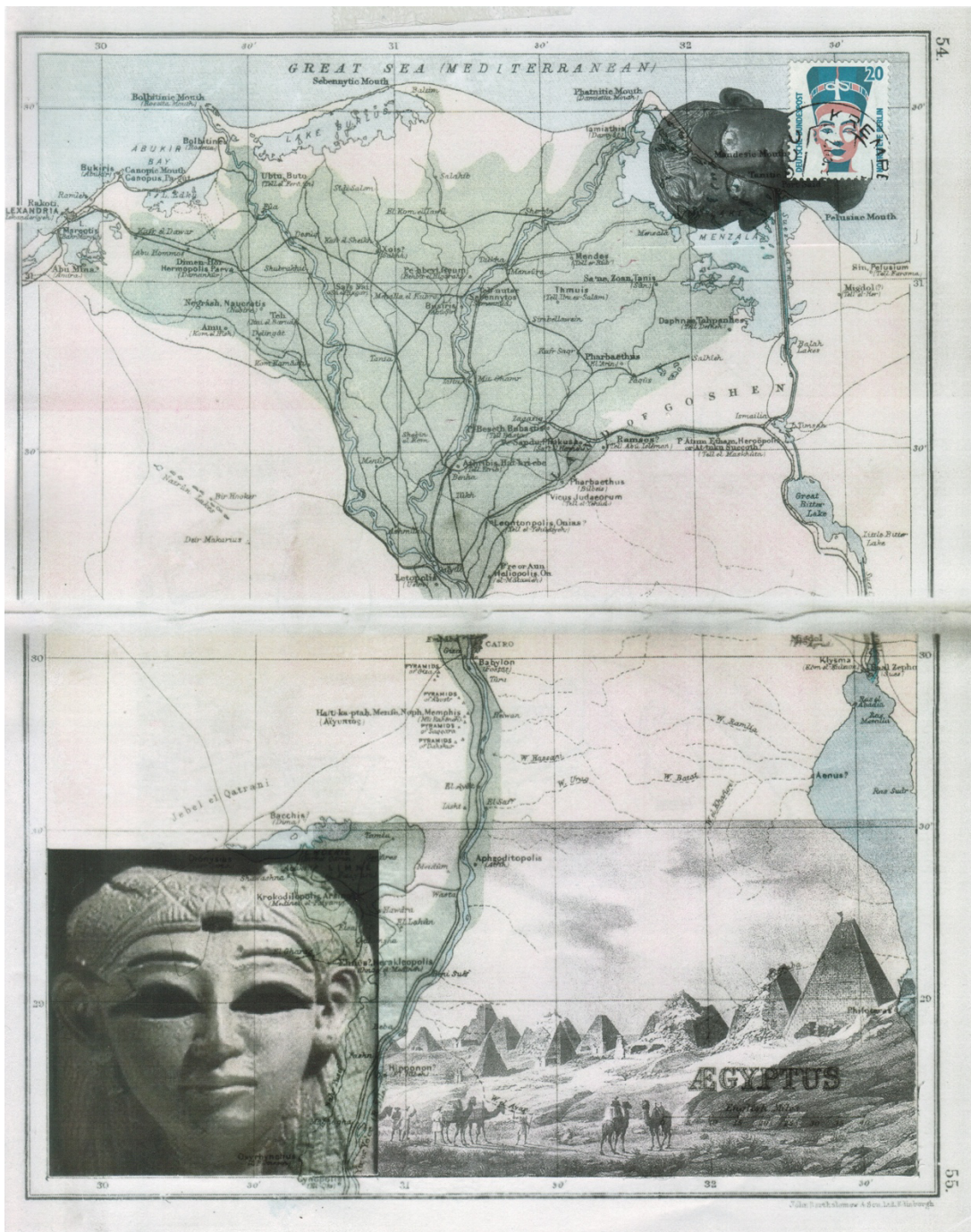




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Latin text: Martinus Crusius

Editor: Hugh McElroy

Contributing Editors:

Alexandra Canty

Patrick Ellwood

Elizabeth Lappin

William Markowitz

Alexander Orlove

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Introduction

The Novel

Heliodorus

Kraus

Style

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Orthography

Introduction to Book I

I.1 The novel opens with a scene that is as mysterious to readers as it is to the characters. At the Canopic mouth of the Nile (called Heracleotic in the story) robbers discover a scene of carnage. The two survivors do not speak the language of the robbers but we can understand what they say. At this stage, we know only a tiny bit more than the robbers do about what has happened or who the two survivors are. Another band of robbers chases off the first band and takes the two survivors captive but they know even less than we do because they weren't privy to the words spoken to the first band of robbers by one of the two.

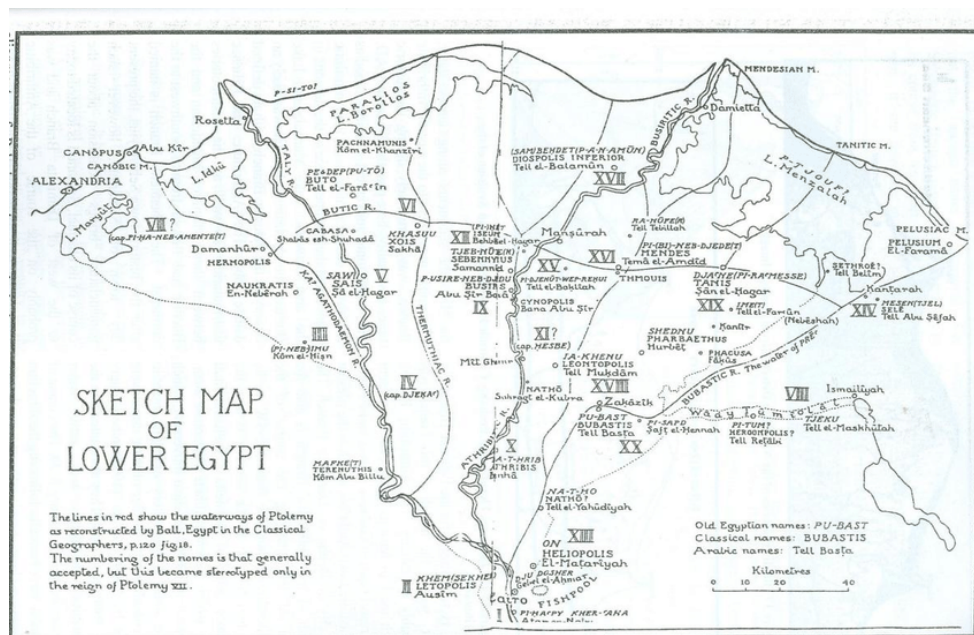
The identity of the two survivors, and that of the chief of the robbers, as well as the dramatic date of the story, will only be revealed gradually through a series of embedded narratives in which characters explain to each other how they came to be in this particular part of Egypt. It is not until the end of Book V that we will understand the events leading up to the massacre on the beach.

Heliodorus sets the opening of this story on the branch of the Nile closest to Rhacotis, a city later incorporated into Alexandria. While Alexandria was not established at the dramatic date of the story, the setting is evocative. Alexandria was famous for its scholarship and its libraries. The city's reputation for learnedness is reflected in the sophistication of the Greek literature produced there (and elsewhere in the Greek world) during the Hellenistic period between the death of Alexander of Macedon in 321 BCE and battle of Actium in 31 BCE. Greek and Latin literature of this and the following periods that is rich in allusion and intricate in structure is often called "Alexandrian." Heliodorus' novel, with its elaborate plot and gradual unravelling of mysteries fits that characterization nicely.

latrō latrōnis m.	robber
aliquot	some, several (undeclinable)
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam	in a certain way
māne	in the morning
exorior exorīrī exortus sum	to rise up, proceed
Aegyptos (–tus) –ī f.	Egypt
ōstium ōsti(ī) n.	door, mouth (of a river)
Nīlus –ī m.	Nilus
Hēraclēōticus -a -um	Of or pertaining to Heracleon on the Canopic, or Heracleotic branch of the Nile Delta
circumspectō circumspectāre	to catch sight of
circumspectāvī circumspectātus	
convīvō –vīvere –vīxī –vīctum	to eat, feast, or banquet together
scyphus –ī m.	cup
cruor cruōris m.	blood, bloodshed
permisceō –ēre –miscuī –mistus (–mixtus)	to mix completely
onerārius –a –um	carrying weight or cargo
lītus lītoris n.	sea–shore
spectāculum spectāculī n.	spectacle; (pl.) the seats for the audience
pulchritūdō –inis f.	beauty
aurātus –a –um	golden
fulgeō fulgēre fulsī	to shine
laurea –ae f.	laurel wreath
pharetra –ae f.	quiver
umerus umerī m.	shoulder
gestō gestāre gestāvī gestātus	to carry, bear
laevus –a –um	left
brachium brachī(ī) n.	arm
arcus arcūs m.	bow
innītor –nītī –nīxus sum	to lean on, put one's weight on (+dat.)
lāmentābilis –e	very sad, pitiable
vehemēns	violent
perterreō perterrēre perterrūī perterritus	to terrify
praedō praedōnis m.	robber

At the Heracleotic (also known as Canopic) mouth of the Nile, robbers stumble on the bloody remains of a banquet that has gotten out of hand. They find two survivors and a boat full of unguarded riches bobbing unattended off the coast.

1.1 α Latrōnēs aliquot diē quōdam manē sōle exortō in Aegyptō ad ōstium Nīlī Hēracleōticum praedam circumspectant. Ibi magnam caedem in litore factam ā convīvantibus¹ vident. Nam vīnum, scyphī, mēnsae, lapidēs, cruor, simul permixta iacēbant. Plūrimōs vident occīsōs, nēminem tamen caedis aūtōrem. Stābat et nāvis onerāria opibus plēna ad lītus. Mīrantur quid sit² ad praedam tamen currunt. Vērū aliud ibi spectāculum eōs retinet: puella scīlicet in saxō mīrandā pulchritūdine sedēns aurātā veste fulgēns quae lauream in capite pharetram humerīs gestābat. Laevō autem bracchiō arcuī innītēbātur. Haec iuvenem quemdam iacentem multīs affectum vulneribus dolenter aspiciēbat. Cūrae utriusque ob utrumque lāmentābilēs. Ipsa cum subitō cursū ad illum ferrētur, vehementer perterritī sunt istī praedōnēs: putantēs aliquam Deam esse, quae tantam caedem effēcisset.



¹ *convivantibus* - the participle acts as a noun (substantively): "banqueters"

² *Mīrantur quid sit* - "they wondered about it" or "they were amazed by it" (lit. "they wondered what it might be")

lacrimōr lacrimārī lacrimātus sum	to cry
amplector amplectī amplexus sum	to embrace
ōsculor ōsculārī	to kiss
affectiō –ōnis f.	affection
cadāver –eris n.	dead body
retrō	backwards
minimē	not at all
extimēscō –ere –timuī	to be afraid
foveō fovere fōvī fōtus	to caress
squālidus –a –um	rough
molestus –a –um	troublesome, annoying
partim	partly
mūtuus –a –um	mutual, shared, reciprocal
pudicitia –ae f.	chastity, modesty, virtue
attemptō attemptāre	to attempt, attack
praedō praedōnis m.	robber
sīn	but if
opportūnus –a –um	suitable, convenient
dēfungor dēfungī dēfūctus sum	to finish, complete
dīripiō –ere –ripiū –reptus	to tear apart or off; snatch, plunder
festinō festināre festināvī festinātus	to hurry
dēspiciō –ere –spēxī –spectum	to look down upon, look on
margarīta –ae f. or margarītum –ī n.	a pearl
pretiōsus –a –um	expensive, costly, precious
strāgula –ae f.	rug, carpet, covering
efferō efferre extulī ēlātus	to carry out or away
aestimātiō aestimatiōnis f.	value
distribuō distribuere distribuī distribūtus	to distribute, divide
avārus –a –um	greedy
latrō latrōnis m.	robber
cupiditās cupiditātis f.	eager desire
expleō explēre explēvī explētus	to fill up, fulfil
sufficiō sufficere suffēcī suffectum	to suffice, satisfy

One of the survivors speaks to the robbers, but they don't understand her language because she does not speak Egyptian. The robbers proceed to loot the boat.

β Sed cum lachrymārētur, amplexārētur, ōsculārētur¹ iuvenem, mūtātā mente, quod aliēnum hoc esset ā Deā, tantā affectiōne in cadāver (sic enim eīs vidēbātur) ferrī, retrō accessērunt: nec tamen vim adhibēre ausī sunt. Illa quamquam vidēbat eōs minimē extimēscēbat sed fovēre aegrum² - utī coeperat - ita pergēbat. Cum iam ante oculōs puellae cōsisterent, nec tamen ūllus eōrum loquī auderet. Ipsa, nigrōs et squālidōs³ virōs cernēns, sic fātur:

“Sī estis umbrae illōrum quī interfectī sunt, iniūriā certē nōbīs molestī estis. Nam partim ipsī mūtuis vulneribus vōs cōnfēcistis, partim iūre ā nōbīs, propter pudicitiam nostram attentātam, caesī estis. Sīn praedōnēs venītis, per opportunē⁴ adestis. Occīdite nōs, ut miserrimā hāc vītā dēfungāmur.”

Illī, haec dīcentem nōn intellegentēs, relinquunt et ad nāvem dīripiendam festīnant. Ibi cētera quidem dēspiciunt: aurī autem, argentī, margarītārum, et pretiōsae vestis strāgulae, tantum efferunt et in lītore singulīs ferendum, nōn aestimātiōne sed pondere distribuunt quantum vel avāriissimīs latrōnibus ad cupiditātem explendam sufficeret.

¹ *lachrymārētur, amplexārētur, ōsculārētur* - *asyndeton*, the omission of conjunctions, creates a feeling of intensity and urgency in the actions described

² *aegrum* is substantive: “the wounded youth”

³ The faces of some ghosts were believed to be black among Greeks, hence the young woman’s belief that the robbers might be the souls of the slain. Αὐχμηρός, which Kraus translates as *squalidus*, can mean “dusty, rough, dirty” and might reflect aspects of the robbers’ appearance not connected with their dark complexion. While 16th century Europe (this epitome was published in 1590) produced many negative characterizations of Africans in art and literature, neutral and positive descriptions (Spicer 2012) exist from the same period. Colonial, imperial, and anti-Muslim ideologies, however, ensured that the negative predominated.

⁴ *per opportunē* - “at a very fortunate time”

latrō latrōnis m.	robber
grex gregis m.	herd, flock, band
praecēdō –ere –cessī –cessus	to go before
ter	3 times
ā ab abs	from, by
admīrātiō –ōnis f.	admiration
ignōrātiō –ōnis f.	ignorance
paululum –ī n.	a little, somewhat
cūnctor –ārī –ātus sum	to delay
iuvenis iuvenis m.	youth
eximius –a –um	exceptional, distinguished
pulchritūdō –inis f.	beauty
prōcērītās –ātis f.	tallness
admīror admīrārī admīrātus sum	to admire, wonder
attamen	nevertheless
coniciō –icere –iēcī –iectus	to guess
significō significāre significāvī significātus	to indicate
nēquāquam	by no means
ūnā	together
minor minārī minātus sum	to threaten
satelles satellitis m.	henchman
dēsiliō –īre –uī –sultus	to leap or spring down; alight from
captīvus –a –um	captured
pedes peditis m.	pedestrian, walker
comitō comitāre comitāvī comitātus	to accompany, follow
equitō equitāre equitāvī equitātus	to ride (a horse)

The robbers are chased off by a second, larger band of robbers. Despite the language barrier, the female survivor indicates that she will die rather than be taken captive without her male companion. The captives are put on horses.

γ Dum haec fiunt alius latrōnum grex appāret praecedentibus duōbus equitibus. Priōrēs itaque, quī numerō tantum decem erant, omnī praedā relictā fugiunt quod alterī ter tantī essent¹. Quī cum hanc caedem ā priōribus factam² putārent, admirātiōne rērum et ignōrātiōne paululum cūctābantur.

Cum autem puellam illam et iuvenem vidērent, utriusque eximiam pulchritūdinem et prōcēritātem admīrābantur. Et is quīdam iuvenis, aliquō sē iam modō collēgerat. Accēdit ergō eōrum dux, virginem ut surgat ipsōsque sequātur hortātur. Ea linguam quidem illam nōn intelligēbat. Attamen quid vellet coniciēbat. Tenēbat iuvenem significāns sē nēquāquam eōs secūtūram³ nisi hic ūnā īret. Nisi etiam ita fieret, gladiō, quem ad pectus tenēbat, sēsē interfectūram⁴ minābātur. Quod cum intelligeret dux ipse et satellites eius equīs dēsiliunt captīvōsque hīs impōnunt. Sociōs ille auferre praedam iubet ac pedes comitātur equitantēs tanquam eōrum ā pedibus⁵ servus.

¹ *quod alterī ter tantī essent* - "because the others were three times as many"

² supply *esse*

³ supply *esse*

⁴ supply *esse*

⁵ *ā pedibus* - "at their feet"

stadium –īī n.	<i>stade</i> - a Greek unit of about 600.75 feet
trāns	across
subiectus –a –um	lying under, neighboring
stagnum stagnī n.	marsh, swamp
Nīlus –ī m.	The river Nile
habitātiō –ōnis f.	a dwelling, residence
būcolium –ī n.	Bucolia, the home of a band of rural bandits
	in Egypt
Aegyptius –a –um	Egyptian
appellō –ere –pulī –pulsus	to drive to; bring
īnfinītus –a –um	infinite, endless
altitūdō altitudinis f.	depth
palūs –ūdis f.	marsh
dēfīniō dēfīnīre	to terminate, finish
incola incolae m. or f.	inhabitant
nāvigium –īī n.	boat
circumvehor circumvehī circumvectus sum	to ride/sail around
ēmineō –ēre –uī	to stand out
casa casae f.	cottage, house
cōnstruō –ere –strūxī –strūctus	to construct, build
lānā –ae f.	wool, weaving
prōpāgō prōpāgāre	to spread, increase
līberī līberōrum m. pl.	children
īnfāns –antis	not capable of speech; an infant
lacus lacūs m.	lake, reservoir
māternus –a –um	maternal
piscis piscis m.	fish
lacus lacūs m.	lake, reservoir
siccō siccāre siccāvī siccātus	to make dry
ēducō –ēducāre –ēducāvī –ēducātum	to bring up educate
rēpō rēpere rēpsī rēptum	to crawl
dēcidō –ere –cidī	to fall down; fall
fūniculus –ī m.	a slender rope, a cord
adligō adligāre adligāvī adligātus	to tie or bind to; hold fast

The narrator provides a brief description of the bandits' home and society in a secluded marsh|

1.2 α Perveniunt deinde viā duōrum stadiōrum secundum lītus trāns montem ad subiectum stāgnum ex flūmine Nīlō ortum quō in locō habitātiōnem suam habēbant. Quī locus “Būcolia” ab Aegyptiīs appellātus. Huius stāgnī (quod īnfinītā altitūdine est et in palūdēs dēfinit) incolae vel in nāvigiīs quae locō domōrum sunt circumvehuntur vel sī pars terrae in aquis ēminet ibi casam cōstruunt. Ubi uxōrēs eōrum lānā¹ vītam propāgant² in eōque locō līberōs suōs pariunt. Īnfāns prīmum lacte māternō postēā piscibus ē lacū captīs et ad sōlem siccātis, ēducatur. Nē autem dum rēpit in aquās dēcidat fūniculō alter pēs eius alligātur. Eō stāgnō Būcolī praedōnēs prō mūrō ūtuntur et arundinētō prō vāllō variōsque meātūs et ambāgēs, quibus sē abscondant, habent.

stagnum stagnī n.	lake, swamp, marsh
būcolī -ōrum m.	Bucoli, a band of of rural bandits in Egypt
praedō praedōnis m.	robber
harundō -inis f.	reed, stick
vallum vallī n.	fortification, barriers
*varius -a -um	varied
meātus -ūs m.	going; passage
ambāgēs -is f.	winding pathway
abscondō abscondere abscondī absconditus	to hide

¹ The predominance of linen in Egyptian society and the marshy hideout of the bandits suggest that *lanā* should be interpreted as the spinning and weaving of flax rather than literally as “wool”

² *vītam propāgāre* - “to earn a living”, or “to provide the necessities of life”)

stagnum stagnī n.	lake, swamp, marsh
vesper vesperis m. or vesper vesperī m.	evening, evening star
captīvus –a –um	captured, captive
dēpōnō dēpōnere dēposuī dēpositus	to put down
scapha –ae f.	small boat, skiff
remaneō remanēre remānsī remānsus	to stay behind
concurrō concurrere concucurrī concursus	to assemble
rēgālis –e	regal, kingly
admīror admirārī admirātus sum	to admire, wonder
opulentus –a –um	rich, opulent
socius –īī m.	ally, comrade
dīripīō –ere –ripuī –reptus	to snatch, plunder
abdūcō abdūcere abdūxī abductus	to lead/take away
prōsequor prōsequī prōsecūtus sum	to follow
fortitūdō fortitūdinis f.	bravery
domicilium –īī n.	residence
versus or vorsus	towards, facing
honōri–ficus –a –um	honorable
administer administrī m.	lieutenant, assistant, henchman
attribuō attribuere attribui attribūtus	to assign
postrīdiē	on the following day
modicus modica modicum	moderate, modest, temperate
cēnō cēnāre cēnāvī cēnātus	to dine
Graecus –a –um	Greek
interpres –etis m./f.	an agent between parties; a mediator
commendō commendāre commendāvī	to entrust, recommend, approve
commendātus	
praesertim	especially
accīdō accīdere accīdī accīsus	to happen, befall
mandō mandāre mandāvī mandātus	to entrust, charge, command
habitō habitāre habitāvī habitātus	to inhabit
casa casae f.	cottage, house

The bandits return home with their loot. The captives are placed in the care of a Greek who was recently captured by the same robbers.

β Ad id stāgnum cum vesperī¹ vēnissent captīvōs dēpōnunt ex equīs praedamque in scaphās cōferunt. Quī domī remānserant iī² concurrentēs undique ducem suum rēgālī mōre excipiunt admīrantēs cōpiam et praedam putantēs templum aliquod opulentum ā sociīs dīreptum esse et ūnam abductam³ sacerdotem, illam virginem. Laudibus ergō summīs prōsecūtī propter fortitudinem ducem domicilium suum versus honōrificē dēdūcunt. Erat id in īnsulā parvā. Tum dūcī tum administrīs eius attribūtā. Eō cum rediisset omnēs in praesēns dīmittit ita tamen ut postrīdiē revertantur. Ipse modicē coenātus, Graecō cuidam quem etiam nōn multō ante cēperat, et propter linguam sēcum prō interprete habēbat, captīvōs commendēbat, praesertim nē quid puellae accidat, mandat. Habitābat is nōn longē ā ducis casā.

¹ *vesperī* - locative “in the evening”

² *iī* - *eī* (*is, ea, id*)

³ supply *esse*

silentium silenti(ī) n.	silence
stagnum stagnī n.	lake, swamp, marsh
arbiter –trī m.	arbiter, judge, guard
captīvus captīvī m.	prisoner
ambō ambae ambō	both
lāmentor lāmentārī	to wail, weep, cry
ō	O
Apollō –inis m.	Apollo (name)
acerbus –a –um	bitter
malum malī n.	evil, calamity
spoliō spoliāre spoliāvī spoliātus	to strip
bonum –ī n.	good thing; good; blessing
pīrāta pīrātae f.	pirate
sescentī –ae –a; sescentēsimus –a –um	600; 600th
perpetior –petī –pessus sum	to bear to the end, endure
latrō latrōnis m.	robber
sīn	but if
indīgnus –a –um	unworthy (of)
laqueus –ī m.	a noose
finiō finīre finīvī finītus	to finish, limit
Theāgenēs -is m.	Theagenes (name)
Chariclea -ae f.	Chariclea (name)
inrītō (irrītō) inrītāre inrītāvī inrītātus	to exasperate
dīvīnus –a –um	divine
cōnfugiō cōnfūgere cōnfūgī	to flee, seek refuge
meliusculus –a –um	somewhat better, rather better
Theāgenēs -is m.	Theagenes (name)
restituō –ere –stīnxī –stīnctus	to put out
dīligēns	careful
ārdor ārdōris m.	burning, heat, eagerness
immō	yes indeed
crās	tomorrow
herba herbae f.	grass, herb, plant with healing power
trīduum –ī n.	three days
contrahō contrahere contrāxī contractus	to collect; shrink because of pain
quotiēscumque	as many times as
cōnfligō cōnfligere cōnflīxī cōnflīctus	to strike together violently
ops opis f.	resources

That night, without their captors present, the captives lament their misfortunes and learn that their guardian is also Greek.

γ Nocte silentium stāgnō praebeante, cum sine arbitrīs captīvī essent, ambō lāmentārī incipiunt. "Ō Apollō", inquit puella, "quam acerbē nōbīscum agis? Maiōra certē quam prō meritīs nōs mala premunt. Spoliātī omnibus bonīs, ā pīrātīs captī, sexcenta perīcula in marī perpressī, nunc iterum ā latrōnibus tenēmur. Maiōra etiam metuenda sunt. Sī honestē morī licēbit bene. Sīn indignī quid patī cōgar laqueō vītā finiam."

Ibi iuvenis ille Theāgenēs nōmine "Tacē", inquit, "mea Chariclea," (hoc nōmen puellae erat), "tacē. Tālibus verbīs magis irritās dīvīnam īram; potius ad precēs cōfuge."

"Rēctē dīcis," respondit illa, "sed quōmodo valēs¹?"

"Meliusculē," respondet Theagenēs, "Multum restīnxit cūstōs noster (suā dīligentī cūrā) vulnerum meōrum ārdōrem."

"Īmō brevī²," inquit ille, "melius valēbis. Tālem tibi crās herbam dabō, quā trīduō vulnera tua contrahantur. Expertus sum eius herbae vim. Duce nostrō³, quotiēscumque aliquis in cōflīctū vulnus accēperit, ope eius paucīs diēbus id sānante. Nōlite autem mīrārī ā mē studiōsē vestrī cūrā gerī. Vidēminī enim mihi et eādē mēcū calamitāte ūsī⁴ et nātiōne Graecī esse. Ego quoque Graecus sum."

sānō sānāre sānāvī sānātus

to heal

studiōsus –a –um

eager

calamitās calamitātis f.

loss, failure, disaster

nātiō nātiōnis f.

race

Graecus –a –um

Greek

¹ *quōmodo valēs* – "how is your health?"

² *Īmō brevī* – "very shortly"

³ The syntax of this sentence is garbled but the general sense is clearly that when any of the brigands in the service of this leader is wounded in battle the herb's properties heal them within a few days.

⁴ *calamitāte ūsī* – "to have suffered disaster"

ō

prae

exclāmō exclāmāre exclāmāvī exclāmātus

Graecus –a –um

nātiō nātiōnis f.

Cnēmō -ōnis m.

Athēnae Athēnārum f.

profiteor profitērī professus sum

modestus –a –um

recūsō recūsāre recūsāvī recūsātus

calamitās calamitātis f.

renovō renovāre renovāvī renovātus

diurnus –a –um

aerumna –ae f.

quiēs quiētis f.

narrātiō –iōnis f.

sufficiō sufficere suffēcī suffectum

molestus –a –um

īnstō īnstāre īnstitī

aequālis –e

sōlācium sōlāci(ī) n.

commemorō commemorāre commemorāvī

commemorātus

O

before (+ abl.), in the face of, in view of

to exclaim

Greek

birth

Cnemo (name)

Athens

to confess, announce

modest, restrained

to refuse

loss, failure, disaster

to restore, refresh, renew

daily

toil, trouble

rest

a relating, narrative

to suffice, be enough

troublesome, annoying

to insist, press, urge

equal, similar, comparable

comfort

to recollect

The captives are happily astonished to find themselves in the care of a Greek.

δ "Graecus? Ō dīī!¹" prae gaudiō hī exclāmant. "Graecus vērē?"

"Nātiōne et linguā," ait.

Tum nōmine et patriā eum interrogant. Ille Cnemōnī sibi nōmen, patriam Athēnās profitētur.

"Quōmodo autem hūc vēnistī? Dīc."

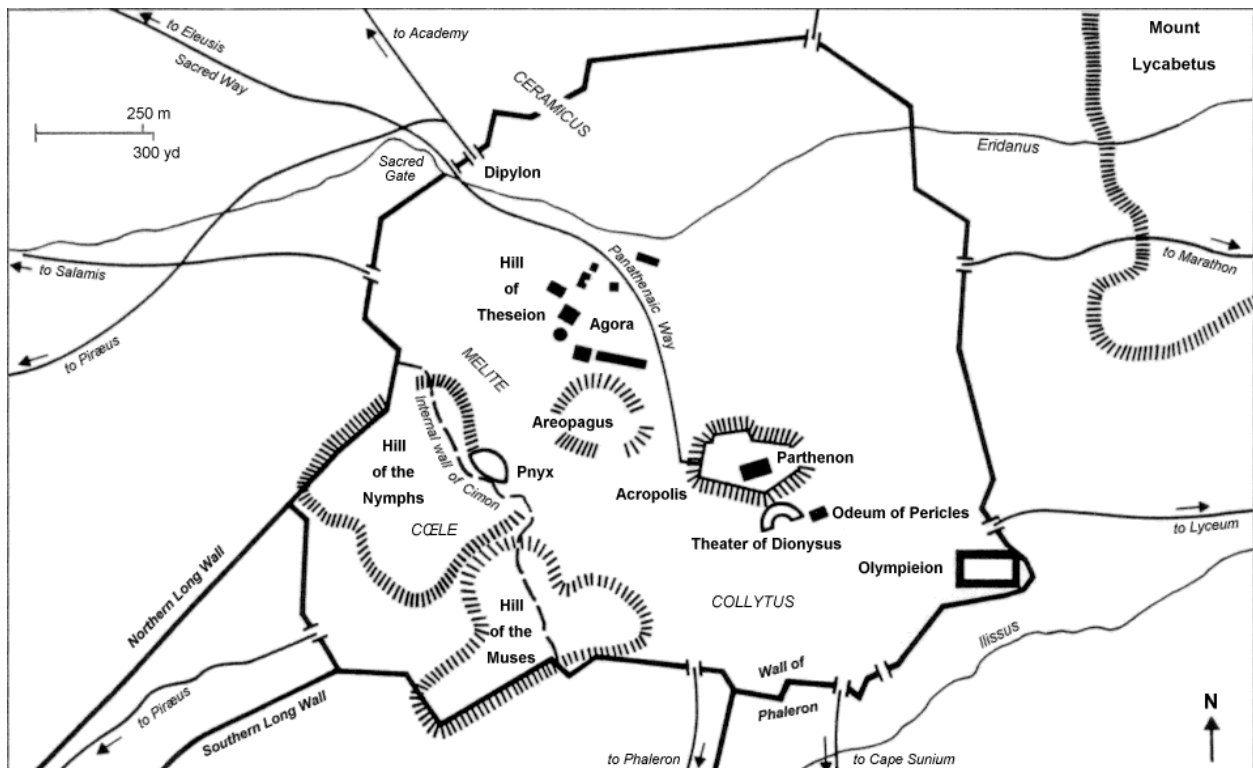
Cnemō modestē recūsāre partim, nē sibi dolor calamitātum suārum renovārētur partem nē ipsīs quī diurnīs aerumnīs affectī, quiēte potius opus habērent, longiōre nārrātiōne cui reliquum noctis nōn sufficeret molestus esset. Cum tamen illī īnstārent tanquam ex aequālī forte sōlātium captūrī, ille in sententiam dē fortūnām suām commemorāre coepit.

¹ *deus* -ī m. shows considerable variation in stem; *dīī* is a common nominative plural form

Aristippus –ī m.	Aristippus (name)
Athēnae Athēnārum f.	Athens
cūria cūriae f.	senate
senātor senātōris m.	senator
mediocris mediocris mediocre	moderate
fōrmōsus –a –um	beautiful
prāvus –a –um	crooked, wicked
malum malī n.	evil, calamity
prōrsus	straight, direct
redigō redigere redēgī redāctum	to drive back
dēlēniō dēlēnīre dēlēnī dēlēnītum	to soothe; soften
senectūs senectūtis f.	old age
gemō gemere gemuī	to groan, sigh
absentia –ae f.	absence
amplector amplectī amplexus sum	to embrace
ōsculor ōsculārī	to kiss
lacrimō lacrimāre lacrimāvī lacrimātus	to cry
ergā	towards
commodus –a –um	pleasant, complete, proper; beneficial
noverca novercae f.	stepmother
grātulor gratulārī gratulātus sum	to congratulate, rejoice
suspīcor suspīcārī suspīcātus sum	to suspect
fās n.	right (undeclinable)
subdūcō –dūcere –dūxī –ductum	to draw up, raise; remove, take away
suāvium -i n.	a kiss
lascīvus –a –um	playful, wanton
modus modī m.	measure; manner
amābilis –e	lovable

Cnemo begins his story. His father, he says, was an Athenian senator who, after Cnemo's mother died, married to a beautiful but wicked woman.

1.3 α "Pater mihi erat," inquit, "Aristippus, Athēnīs maiōris cūriae Senātor, rē mediocrī¹. Hic alteram² dūxit uxōrem, fōrmōsam illam quidem sed ingeniō prāvō et causam malōrum omnium. Nam patrem meum prōrsus in potestātem redēgerat, omnibus illīs rēbus delinitum, quibus senectus magis capī potest. Cum aliquō exīret ipsa gemēbat. Cum tardius domum redīret sē moritūram³ paulō longiōre absentīā ipsius fuisse dīcēbat. Amplectēbātur dēnique ōsulābātur, lachrymābātur. Eadem⁴ ergā mē quoque faciēbat ita ut mihi tam commodam contigisse novercam grātulārer nihil dum malī suspicāns. Postea vērō sēnsī mē ab illā contrā quam fās erat amārī. Itaque mē ab eā subdūcēbam. Nūllus enim suāviōrum lasciviōrum iam modus erat nunc fīlium nunc amābilissimum nunc animam suam appellantis.



¹ *rē mediocrī* - "in a middling position", i.e., of fairly good social status and wealth

² *alteram* - "second"

³ *moritūram* – take with *fuisse*

⁴ *eadem...faciēbat* - "she behaved in the same way"

fēstus –a –um	sacred, festive
Minerva –ae f.	Minerva
Panathēnaea –ōrum n.	Panathanaea, the annual Athenian festival in honor of Athena
Quīnquātria -ium n.	a synonym for Panathenaea
Paeān –ānis m. (acc. paeāna and –em)	a religious hymn
canō canēre canuī cantus	to sing
ephēbus –ī m.	ephebe, a Greek youth between 18 and 20
pompa –ae f.	procession, parade
īnserviō inservīre inserviī inservitus	to be devoted, to serve
peragō peragere perēgī perāctum	to finish
corōna corōnae f.	garland
vestītus –ūs m.	clothing, attire
ōrnō ōrnāre ōrnāvī ōrnātus	to equip, decorate, dress
cēlō celāre celāvī celātus	to hide
accurrō –ere –currī (–cucurrī) –cursus	to run to
amplexor amplexārī or amplexō amplexāre	to embrace
Hippolytus –ī m.	Hippolytus, Theseus's son
ēn or em	look!
Thēseus –ī m.	Theseus
perturbō perturbāre perturbāvī perturbātus	to disturb
vesperus –a –um	of or belonging to the evening, evening
Prytanēum –ī n.	in Greece, a city hall, hall of the prytanes, state dining hall
cēnō cēnāre cēnāvī cēnātus	to dine
ibīdem	in the same place
conventus conventūs m.	assembly
pernoctō pernoctāre pernoctāvī pernoctātum	to spend the night
parum	too little, not enough, insufficiently
restō restāre restitī	to resist, (implies a dative)
blanditia –ae f.	flattery, endearment
minae –ārum f. pl.	threats

Cnemo participates in the festival of Minerva and then returns home. Cnemo's stepmother attempts to persuade Cnemo to have an affair with her while his father is away. Cnemo refuses.

β Advenit diēs fēstus¹ Minervae quae² appellantur magna Panathēnaea seu Quīnquātria quibus ego ut ephēbus deae Paeānem canēbam et aliīs rēbus pompae īnserviēbam. Iīs sacrīs perāctīs, illīs ipsīs corōnīs et vestītū domum rediī quibus inter³ sacra fueram ōrnātus. Hīc iam illa amōrem nōn amplius cēlāre⁴ sed accurrere amplexārī dīcere 'Ēn novus Hippolytus, ēn meus Thēseus⁵.'

Sānē quam ego perturbātus eā rē fui. Vesperī pater in Prytanēō coēnābat ibīdem ut in pūblicō conventū et conviviō pernoctātūrus. Tunc illa quiddam ā mē petit quod parum decēbat⁶. Restitī omnibus blanditiīs et minīs eius. Ipsa cum lachrymīs abiit.

¹ *diēs fēstus* - "holiday" (lit. "festive day")

² *quae* - neuter plural agreeing with *Panathēnaea* rather than the antecedent *dies*

³ *inter* - "during"

⁴ *cēlāre, accurrere, amplexārī, dīcere* - all historical infinitives

⁵ Heliodorus alludes to the myth of Hippolytus, Theseus's son. A devotee of Artemis, Aphrodite punishes him for chastity by making his stepmother, Phaedra, fall in love with him. When rejected, Phaedra tells Theseus that Hippolytus raped her, for which Theseus kills him.

⁶ *quod parum decēbat* – "what was hardly decent"

postrīdiē	on the following day
malum malī n.	evil, calamity
lectus lectī m.	bed, couch
prīmō	at first
simulō simulāre simulāvī simulātus	to imitate, pretend, feign
īnstō īnstāre īnstītī	to urge, pursue, insist
parum	too little, not enough, insufficiently
dehortor –ārī	to dissuade, to plead
hinc	from here, hence
venter ventris m.	stomach, belly
gravidus –a –um	heavy, pregnant
īnsiliō –silīre –siluī (–silīvī) —	to jump on, attack
inquīrō inquīrere inquīsīvī inquīsītum	to seek after, inquire
interpōnō interpōnere interposuī interpositus	to place between, include
pūgnus –ī m.	fist
invādō invādere invāsī invāsum	to attack, go in
arcessō (accersō) arcessere arcessīvī arcessītus	to fetch, summon
flagellum –ī n.	scourge or whip
īnflammō īnflammāre īnflammāvī īnflammātus	to inflame, ignite, set on fire
furcifer furciferī m. or furcifera –ae f.	a thug, rascal
noverca novercae f.	stepmother

Cnemo's stepmother accuses Cnemo of kicking her in the stomach while she is pregnant (neither Aristippus, Cnemo, nor the reader can be expected to have known this because she seems to have made it up). Aristippus then summons Cnemo and beats him.

γ Postrīdiē malum mihi comparāvit idque hōc modō. Nōlēbat ē lectō surgere, patrī reversō et rogantī quid reī esset prīmō nōn respondēbat sē minus valēre¹ simulāns. Cum ille īnstāret respondit mē solēre in loca parum honesta² accēdere, sē ab eā rē mē dehortātam esse, sed mē hinc ita īrātum fuisse ut in ventrem suum gravidae īnsilierim. Hīc tum pater nihil inquīrēns, nūllam moram interpōnēns³, pugnīs in mē statim invādit et, servīs accersītis, flagellīs caedit⁴. Ego miser causam quaerere⁵, re ille magis īra īnflammārī. 'Quid? Tūne causam quaeris, furcifer? Quasi vērō nesciās.'

¹ *sē minus valēre* - "to fare less well"

² *in loca parum honesta* - "places of ill-repute", i.e., brothels

³ *nūllam moram interpōnēns* - "without hesitation"

⁴ *caedit* - "he beat"

⁵ *quarere...inflammari* - historical infinitives

īnsīdiae īnsidiārum f. pl.
exōrdior exōrdīrī exōrsus sum
ancilla –ae f.
psaltria –ae f.
Thisbē –ēs f.
dēfōrmis dēfōrme
subōrnō –ōrnāre
admodum
ultrō
recūsō recūsāre recūsāvī recūsātus
admittō admittere admīsī admīssus
nequando
dēprehendō dēprehendere dēprehendī
dēprehensus
ēmpītīus
ingenuus –a –um
noverca novercae f.
enimvērō or enim vērō
praesēns
apertus aperta apertum
*scelus sceleris n.
ulcīscor ulcīscī ultus sum
praesertim
proximus –a –um
vāpulō –āre

ambush
to begin; prepare to weave
enslaved woman
a female player on the cithara
Thisbe (name)
ugly
to deputize
completely, quite
of one's own accord
to refuse
to send to, admit
never, lest at some time
to catch, seize, understand

purchased
indigenous; free-born
stepmother
yes indeed, assuredly
present
uncovered, open
crime
to avenge
especially
nearest
to get beaten up, get clobbered

Cnemo's stepmother directs an enslaved citharist named Thisbe to seduce Cnemo. Soon after, Thisbe tells Cnemo that his stepmother is committing adultery.

ō Nōn satis hoc novercae fuit, alterās in¹ mē īnsidiās exōrsa est. Ancillam habēbat psaltriam² Thisbēn nōmine nōn dēfōrmem. Hanc subōrnāvit ut sē amōre meī captam fingeret. Ego admodum gaudēbam eam ultrō iam dēferre³ quod saepe petentī⁴ recūsāsset⁵. Quid multa? Noctū ad mē admīsī saepius venientem, monuī cavēret⁶ nēquandō dēprehenderētur.

Illa vērō 'Sī turpe esset,' inquit, 'ancillam et emptitiam in tālī locō dēprehendī quid illī faciendum⁷ quae sē ingenuam ferēns⁸, mortem scit praemium esse huius facinoris?⁹'

'Novercam dīcis?' inquam.

'Dīcō' inquit illa.

Nōn crēdēbam ego. Illa enimvērō aiēbat sē dēductūram mē in rem praesentem¹⁰, apertē ostēnsūram mihi hoc novercam facientem, modo¹¹ ego id scelus ulciscerer praesertim cum proximē¹² propter ipsam¹³ vāpulāssem¹⁴.

¹ *in* - here meaning *contra*

² Athenian women were expected to be able to play some instruments (Cartwright, 2015). Enslaved female musicians, however, were often sexualized and considered stereotypically to inhabit the same space as courtesans.

³ *dēferre* - "to grant"

⁴ *petentī* - supply *mihi*

⁵ *recūsāsset* = *recūsāvisset*

⁶ *monuī cavēret* – read *monuī ut cavēret*

⁷ *faciendum* - supply *est*

⁸ *ingenuam ferēns* - "bearing herself as freeborn", i.e., "being free"

⁹ Athenian law explicitly allowed a husband to kill any other man who had sex with his wife. The right of a husband to kill an adulterous wife is mentioned by Cato in the 2nd century BCE as a feature of Roman law. While the Athenian narratives in the novel reflect aspects of Classical and Hellenistic Athens (despite inconsistencies with the apparent dramatic date of the Egyptian and Ethiopian narratives), Heliodorus was writing in a Roman political context centuries later.

¹⁰ *in rem praesentem* - "to the very spot", i.e., to catch the stepmother red-handed

¹¹ *modo* - "swiftly"

¹² *proximē* - "shortly before"

¹³ *ipsam* presumably refers to the stepmother

¹⁴ *vāpulāssem* = *vāpulāvissem*

Thisbē -ēs f.
 excitō excitāre excitāvī excitātus
 adulter -i m.
 intus
 suāsus -ūs m.
 ēnsis ēnsis m.
 arripīō -ere -uī arreptum
 praelūceō -lūcēre -lūxī -luctus
 iānua iānuae f.
 cubiculum -ī n.
 noverca novercae f.
 effringō -ere -frēgī -frāctus
 adultera -ae f.
 lectus lectī m.
 prōsiliō -īre -uī (-īvī or -īī)
 abiciō abicere abiēcī abiectum
 paternus -a -um
 polluō -ere -uī -ūtus
 obsecrō obsecrāre obsecrāvī obsecrātus
 conturbō conturbāre conturbāvī conturbātus
 haereō haerēre haesī haesus
 obmūtēscō -ere -mūtuī
 Thisbē -ēs f.
 circumspiciō -ere -spexī -spectus
 subdūcō -dūcere -dūxī -ductum
 ēlābor elabī elapsus
 accurrō -ere -currī (-cucurrī) -cursus
 Dēmaenetē -ēs f.
 cōnfestim
 iniciō -ere -iēcī -iectum
 cōnstringō cōnstringere cōnstrinxī cōnstrictus
 exasperō -āre -āvī -ātus
 antea
 scelestus -a -um
 īnsidior īnsidiārī īnsidiātus sum

Thisbe (name)
 to stir up, arouse, put into motion
 adulterer
 within, inside
 persuasion
 sword
 to snatch, seize
 to shed light upon, to light the way
 door
 bedroom
 stepmother
 to break out or open; crush
 an adulteress, a mistress
 bed, couch
 to leap or spring forth
 to throw down/away
 paternal
 to soil, pollute, stain
 to beseech
 to disturb, confuse
 to stick to, hang on to
 to become speechless
 Thisbe (name)
 to look around (for)
 to draw up, raise; remove, take away
 to slip away
 to run to
 Demaenete (name)
 immediately
 to throw, lay hands on
 to restrain
 to make worse, make rough
 before, formerly
 wicked
 to ambush

Cnemo goes into his father's bedroom intending to kill the adulterer. Instead of an adulterer, however, he finds his father who subdues him.

ε Tertiā nocte post veniēns Thisbē excitat mē. Adulterum¹ patre meō rūs profectō intus esse. Suāsū eius ego ēnsem arripiō, ipsa mihi face praelūcēbat. Tum iānuam cubiculī ubi noverca erat vī effringō adulteram cum adulterō interfectūrus. Ecce autem nōn adulter sed pater ē lectō prōsilit. Ad pedēs meōs sē abiicit, per Deōs nē occīdam parentem nē manūs sanguine paternō polluam obsecrat.

Ibi tōtus ego conturbātus haesī; lingua obmūtuit. Thisbēn circumspiciō quae se subdūxerat. Gladius dē manū ēlāpsus cadit. Quem statim accurrēns rapuit Dēmaenetē (hoc nōmen novercae erat). Pater ubi sē in tūtō² videt, mihi cōnfestim manūs iniicit, manūs pedēsque cōnstringit.

Noverca rem verbīs valdē exasperat. 'An nōn³ antea dīxī istum scelestum nōbīs īnsidiārī?'

'Dīxistī,' inquit ille, 'sed ego tunc nōn crēdēbam.'

Tum ea mē nocte in vinculis tenuit.

¹ *Adulterum...esse* - indirect statement introduced by *excitat* in the previous sentence ("Thisbe woke me [saying that] the adulterer...")

² *in tūtō* - "in safety", "safe"

³ *An nōn...dīxī* - "didn't I..."

postrīdiē
prōdūcō prōdūcere prōdūxī prōductus
līberālis līberālis līberāle
vīctus vīctūs m.
ēducō –ēducāre –ēduāvī –ēducātum
subsidiū subsidi(i) n.
senectūs senectūtis f.
repōnō repōnere reposuī repositus
anteā
pulsō pulsāre pulsāvī pulsātus
herī
invādō invādere invāsī invāsum
dēdō dēdere dēdidī dēditus
noverca novercae f.
quidem
immātūrus –a –um
scīlicet
commiserātiō –ōnis f.

simulō simulāre simulāvī simulātus
querēla querēlae f.
accūsātiō accūsātiōnis f.
adiuvō adiuvāre adiūvī adiūtum
facultās facultātis f.
scrība –ae m.
atrōx
interrogātiō –ōnis f.
urgeō urgēre ursī
obruō obruere obruī obrutum
barathrum –ī n.
dēiciō dēicere dēiēcī deīctum
vōciferor –ātus sum

on the following day
to bring forward
gentlemanlike
food
to bring up educate
help
old age
to put back, save, set aside, stow
before, formerly
to hit
yesterday or here
to attack, go in
to give up, surrender
stepmother
moreover
untimely
certainly
pity, sympathy, a part of an oration
designed to raise passion
to pretend, feign, imitate
accusation, charge, complaint
accusation
to help, assist, support
ability
clerk
terrible, cruel
questioning, inquiry
to press
to bury, cover
an abyss
to throw down, eject
to raise the voice; cry out

Aristippus gives Cnemo to the Athenian assembly to be tried. Cnemo is found guilty.

ζ Postrīdiē prīmā lūce ad populum prōdūcēns¹ 'Hunc,' ait, 'Athenienses, ego genuī² liberālī victū et disciplinā educāvī. In eō spem omnem et subsidium³ senectūtī meae repositum habuī. Nunc vērō pessimam mihi grātiā retulit. Nam antea⁴ uxōrem meam pulsāvit, posteā me ipsum heri gladiō invādēns ferē cōnfēcīt⁵. Potuissem iūre⁶ supplicium dē eō ipse sūmere⁷. Sed vestrīs eum sententiīs⁸ dēdō.'

Lachrymās addēbat noverca mē iūre quidem sed tamen immātūrā morte peritūrum⁹, flendō scīlicet commiserātiōnem simulāns, sed rē vērā¹⁰ querēlam et accūsātiōnem patris adiuvāns. Cum ego ut mihi facultās prō mē dīcendī fieret, peterem, scriba brevī et atrōce interrogātiōne mē urgēns 'vēnistī ne cum gladiō', inquit, 'ad patrem?'

'Vēnī, at quōmodo audīte!'

Nēmō audīre sustinuit sed aliī lapidibus mē obruendum, aliī in barathrum¹¹ dēiciendum vōciferābantur.

¹ supply *me*

² *genuī* - "I fathered"

³ *spem omnem et subsidium* - "all hope of support" (literally "all hope and support") an example of **hendiadys**

⁴ *anteā...posteā* - "first...and then later"

⁵ *cōnfēcīt* - "finished me off"

⁶ *Potuissem iūre* - "by rights, I could have"

⁷ *supplicium ... sūmere* - "to exact satisfaction" (lit. "to impose a punishment")

⁸ *sententiīs* - "to judgements"

⁹ *Lacrimās addēbat noverca me ... perditurum* - supply *esse* (th indirect statement is introduced by Demainete's outburst of feigned grief)

¹⁰ *re vērā* - "really", "in fact"

¹¹ The barathron was a deep pit in Athens into which convicted criminals or their corpses were thrown.

exclāmō exclāmāre exclāmāvī exclāmātus	to exclaim
ō	O
noverca novercae f.	stepmother
indīcō indīcere indīxī indictus	to proclaim, announce
suspīciō suspiciōnis f.	mistrust
quidem	moreover
septingentī –ae –a; septingentēsimus –a –um	700; 700th
capitālis –e	important, capital, deadly
mulctō mulctāre mulctāvī mulctātus	to punish
factiō –ōnis f.	faction; band, company
distrahō –trahere –traxī –tractus	to pull apart, divide
discrepō discrepāre discrepuī	to disagree
impūnē	with impunity
vērūm –ī n.	that which is true; truth
requiēs –ētis or –eī f.	repose, rest
Theāgenēs -is m.	Theagenes (name)
Chariclea -ae f.	Chariclea (name)
Dēmaenetē -ēs f.	Demaenete (name)
dēsistō dēsistere dēstitī dēstitus	to cease, desist
prōcrāstinō –āre	to delay, procrastinate
īnsequor īnsequī īnsecūtus sum	to follow after, pursue
modus modī m.	measure; manner
expōnō expōnere exposuī expositus	to explain

While the jurors all find Cnemo guilty, they disagree on the proper punishment. The factions that want him executed disagree on the method, so he is exiled. Cnemo breaks off the story to urge Theagenes and Chariclea to go to sleep.

η Hīc ego exclāmāre¹ 'Ō noverca, propter novercam occīdor. Indictā causā² mē noverca perdit.'

Ibi suspīciōnis nesciō quid ortum est vulgō sed tamen nē sīc quidem audiēbar. Mille et septingentī mē reī capitālis damnābant. Mille exiliō mē mulctandum cēnsēbant. Vicit hōrum sententia. Alterī enim quī mē capitis damnābant in factiōnēs distractī dē genere mortis inter sē discrepābant. Abiī itaque in exilium sed nōn impūne hoc noverca tulit. Vērum dē hōc aliās³ cum iam bona pars noctis abierit et vōbīs requie opus sit."

Coēgērunt eum precibus Theāgenēs et Chariclea nē poenam pessimae Dēmaenētēs⁴ dēsistendō prōcrāstināret. Perrēxit ergō īnsecūta hōc modō expōnere.

¹ *exclāmāre* - historical infinitive

² *indictā causā* – Cnemo pleads that the accusations against him are fraudulent.

³ *aliās* – "at another time"

⁴ Dēmaenētēs – Greek genitive ending

prīmō	at first
Pīraeus –ī m.	the Piraeus, port of Athens
Aegīna –ae f.	Aegina, an island in Saronic Gulf
nāvigō nāvigāre nāvigāvī nāvigātus	to sail, navigate
mātrūēlis –is m.	a cousin of one's mother
aliquamdiū	for some time
commodus –a –um	pleasant
vīgintī; vīcēsīmus –a –um	20; 20th
obambulō –āre	to walk before
lembus –ī m.	pinnace (a type of small boat)
appellō –ere –pulī –pulsus	to drive to; bring
aequālis –e	equal, of the same age
exsiliō exsilīre exsiluī	to spring forth
laetor laetārī laetātus sum	to rejoice, be glad
Cnēmō –ōnis m.	Cnemo (name)
interitus interitūs m.	death
explicō explicāre explicāvī explicātus	to untangle; explain
ēiciō ēicere ēiēcī ēiectus	to throw out, expel
vehementer	vehemently
paenitet paenitēre paenituit	to make sorry, cause to repent
sōlitārius –a –um	lonely, solitary
trīstitia –ae or trīstitiēs –eī f.	sorrow
maeror maerōris m.	mourning, grief
noverca novercae f.	stepmother
intereā	meanwhile
furiae –ārum f.	rage
lāmentor lāmentārī	to wail, weep
dēsistō dēsistere dēstitī dēstitus	to cease, desist
flāgitium flāgiti(i) n.	scandal
expellō expellere expulī expulsus	to propel, drive out, expel
vicis vicis f.	turn, change, succession
cōnsōlor cōnsōlārī cōnsōlātus sum	to comfort, console
vīcina –ae f.	neighbor
cōnsōlātiō –ōnis f.	a consolation, comfort

Cnemo goes into exile on Aegina. Not long after, however, a friend from Athens brings news of Demainete's death.

1.4 α "Exiliū damnātus," inquit, "prīmō in Pyraeum dēscendī; postea Aegīnam nāvigāvī ubi cum mātruēlibus aliquamdiū satis commodē vīxī; vicēsimō diē post, cum forte ad mare obambulārem vidī lembum appellī, unde esset quaesīvī. Ibi meōrum aequālium¹ quīdam exiliēns, 'laetāre Cnēmō', inquit, 'inimīca tua poenās morte dēdit.'

Rogāvī ut modum quoque interitūs explicāret. Mē namque valdē metuere² nē commūnī morte nec sceleribus suīs dignā periisset.

Inquit igitur, 'Cum in exilium ēiectus essēs vehementer patrem factī suī paenituit³. Unde rū sēsē cōnferēns sōlitāriam agere vītā coepit trīstītia et maerōris plēnam. Noverca intereā furiīs agitārī nec ā lāmentandō dēsistere. Dīcēbat sē dolēre quod propter flāgitia tua expulsus essēs sed rē vērā ā vicem suam dolēbat. Veniēbant ad eam cōsōlandī causae⁴ vicīnae sed nūllus erat cōsōlātiōnī locus. Vōciferābātur diēs noctēsque, "Ō Cnēmō, ō suāvissime fili, ō mī anime!" Illae eam laudāre quod, noverca cum esset, mātris animum gereret.

¹ In Athenian culture, the class of free men was broken up into three primary age groups

² *metuere* appears to be in indirect statement introduced by *rogāvī* in the previous sentence

³ *Patrem facti sui paenituit* - "your father regretted his actions."

⁴ *Consolandi causae* - "for the purpose of consoling"

Thisbē -ēs f.	Thisbe (name)
reprehendō reprehendere reprehendī	to scold
reprehēnsus	
commodus -a -um	proper
obsequor obsequī obsecūtus sum	to obey
continuō	immediately, continuously
(h)era -ae f.	the mistress of a house, mistress, lady
exsequor (exequor) exsequī exsecūtus sum	to follow, accomplish, persist
immūtō -āre	to change, transform
incendō incendere incendī incensus	to set fire to, burn
malum malī n.	evil, calamity
antevertō -antevertere -antevertī -anteversum	to take a place before, anticipate
alloquor alloquī allocūtus	to speak to, address
accūsō accūsāre accūsāvī accūsātus	to accuse
remedium remedī n.	cure, remedy
Dēmaenetē -ēs f.	Demaenete (name)
utinam	if only, would that;
Cnēmō -ōnis m.	Cnemo (name)
obruō obruere obruī obrutum	to strike down
intereō interīre interīvī/interīī interitus	to perish
versō versāre versāvī versātus	to keep turning
heu	alas! oh!
crūdēlis crūdēle	unfeeling, cruel
prīmō	at first
dēnegō dēnegāre	to reject
mīrus -a -um	marvelous, wonderful
prūdēns -entis	aware, acting deliberately; prudent
adulēscēns adulēscētis	young, growing; young person
īnsistō -ere -stitī	to place one's self in or upon a thing; (w. dat.)
obsequor obsequī obsecūtus sum	to insist
vērūm	but indeed
immānis immāne	huge, monstrous
cōnfestim	immediately
coniciō -icere -iēcī -iectus	to throw together, unite collect
tantillum tantillī n.	so small
repellō repellere reppulī repulsum	to drive back
succurrō -currere -currī -cursūrum	to help

Demainete blames Thisbe for Cnemo's exile. Thisbe hatches a plot to pacify Demainete and protect herself.

β Saepe cum sōla esset, Thisbēn reprehendēbat ut nōn commodē sibi obsecūtā¹. Nōn continuō dēbuisse imperium herae exequī sed spatium immūtandō animō relinquere. Thisbē ipsam irā incēnsam et amōre ārdentem vidēbat.

Cōgitābat, "Mulier perditē amat. Malum mihi dabit. Satius est antevertere quam antevertī."² Sic ergō ipsam alloquitur. "Quid mē accūsās, hera? Inveniam huic mālō remedium."

"At quod esse posset remedium?" ait Dēmaenētē, "Utinam Cnēmō lapidibus obrutus esset aut aliō genere mortis interiisset! Dēsinerem iam amāre. Nunc ille semper ante oculōs mihi versātur. Heu, cūr fuī tam crūdēlis? Prīmō dēnegāvit. Quid mīrī?³ Prūdēns adolēscēns erat. Quid sī iterum īnstitissem? Forte obsecūtus esset. Vērum immānis⁴ ego quae, cum nōn statim mihi tamquam Dominae pārui, cōnfestim omnia tēla in ipsum coniēcī nec tantillum repulsae aequō animō ferre potuī. Sed succurre, chārissima Thisbē, sī ūllā ratiōne potes."

¹ Supply *esse* (*dēbuisse* is part of the same indirect statement)

² *Satius est antevertere quam antevertī* – "it's better to get ahead than be left behind"

³ *quid mīrī* – "is it any wonder"

⁴ Supply *eram*

Cnēmō -ōnis m.
 suburbānus -a -um
 exitus exitūs m.
 (h)era -ae f.
 psaltria -ae f.
 Arsinoē -ēs f.
 fortasse or fortassis
 ūnā
 opportūnus -a -um
 nancīscor nancīscī nactus (nactus) sum
 Dēmaenetē -ēs f.
 simulō simulāre simulāvī simulātus
 Thisbē -ēs f.
 obtineō obtinēre obtinuī obtentus
 clam
 intrōmittō -mittere -mīsī -missum
 cubiculum -ī n.
 latenter
 irrēpō (or inrēpō) irrēpere irrēpsī
 pōtus pōtūs m.
 hilaris hilare
 rigō rigāre rigāvī rigātus
 potior potirī potitus sum
 cōnsentāneus -a -um
 quippe
 experīmentum -ī n.
 cupiditās cupiditātis f.
 restinguō -ere -stīnxī -stīnctus
 succēdō succēdere succēssī successus
 adgredior (aggredior) aggredī aggressus sum
 mātūrō mātūrāre mātūrāvī mātūrātus
 commentum -ī n.
 Tēledēmus -ī m.
 quaesō quaesere

Cnemo (name)
 located close to the city
 departure
 the mistress of a house, mistress, lady
 a female player on the cithara, lutist
 the other flute player, Thisbe's friend
 perhaps
 together
 suitable, convenient
 to obtain; meet
 Demaenete (name)
 to imitate, pretend
 Thisbe (name)
 to possess, obtain, arrange
 secretly
 to let in, admit
 bedroom
 secretly, privately
 to crawl along, creep in, sneak
 drinking
 cheerful
 to moisten, drench
 to obtain
 proper, becoming
 indeed
 a test, experiment
 eager desire
 to put out
 to follow
 to approach
 to hasten, hurry
 plan, stratagem
 Teledemus (name)
 to beg

Thisbe explains her plan to Demainete.

γ Facile esse haec respondet. "Cnemō putātur," inquit, "procul in exiliō abesse at latet in domō quādam suburbānā. Summō cōnsiliō meō hoc factum est. Sciēbam hunc exitum fore. Tui, hera, ratiōnem dūxī¹. Est ipse cum psaltriā quādam nōmine Arsinoā - sī fortassis eam nōstī. Abitūrī sunt ūnā tempus opportūnum nactī in aliquās terrās. Interim illa eum sēcum tenet."

"At quid hoc ad nōs?" inquit Demaenētē.

"Simulābō," respondet Thisbē, "ā mē amārī Cnēmōnem. Tum facile ab Arsinoā (quippe huic nōta sum) obtinēbō ut prō sē noctū² clam ad Cnēmōnem mē intrōmittat. Tunc tū, hera, poteris in cubiculum prō mē tanquam Arsinoā latenter irrēpere. Quod nē sentiat Cnemō, eum tibi pōtū hilarē rigātum reddam. Quō sī potita fueris amōrem tuum remissiōrem³ fore, cōsentāneum est. Multae quippe prīmō experīmentō cupiditātem suam restīnxēre⁴. Hāc sī nōn succēdet, aliā aggrediēmur viā. Nunc hoc agāmus."

Placuit cōsiliū; Demainete mātūrāre⁵ iussit. Illa sibi ūnīus diēi spatiō ad commentum cōficiendum opus esse ait. Accēdēns itaque ad Arsinoam, "Nostīne⁶," inquit, "Tēledēmum?"

"Novī."

"Recipe nōs, quaesō, domum tuam. Erit ille mēcum hāc nocte. Veniet enim ante mē. Ego tum postquam heram meam dormītum dūxerō."

¹ *ratiōnem...dūxī* – the sense is "I've taken this into account on your behalf"

² *noctū* = *nocte*

³ *remissiōrem* – "more relaxed", "less intense"

⁴ *restīnxēre* = *restīnxērunt*

⁵ Supply *Thisbēn* as the direct object of *iussit*

⁶ *nostīne* = *novistīne*

Thisbē -ēs f.
 fraus fraudis f.
 Aristippus -ī m.
 erus -ī m.
 peccātum -ī n.
 equidem
 cōnscius -a -um
 (h)era -ae f.
 adultera -ae f.
 hōc
 prōrsus -a -um
 rēsciscō -sciscere -scīvī -scītum
 malum malī n.
 moechus moechī m.
 cubō cubāre cubuī cubitum
 perciō -īre -iī/ivī -ītus
 intus
 arripiō -ere -ripuī -rēptum
 quantusvis quantavis quantumvis
 impatiēns -entis
 furēns furentis
 cubiculum -ī n.
 irrumpō irrumpere irrūpī irrumptus
 occāsiō occāsiōnis f.
 scelerō scelerāre scelerāvī scelerātus
 pūrgō pūrgāre pūrgāvī pūrgātus
 dēprehendō dēprehendere dēprehendī
 dēprehensus
 adulter -erī m.
 extrā
 vērūm -ī n.
 sōlor -ātus sum
 suspicio, spexi, spectus
 argūmentum -ī n.
 vespera -ae f.
 hortus hortī m.
 monumentum monumentī n.
 Epicūrēus -ī m.

Thisbe (name)
 fraud
 Aristippus (name)
 an owner, master
 fault
 indeed
 conscious
 the mistress of a house, mistress, lady
 an unchaste woman; a mistress, adulterer
 to this place
 straight, direct, straightaway
 to get to know
 evil, calamity
 adulterer
 to lie down, recline
 to move or rouse greatly, to stir up, excite
 within, inside
 to seize, to lay hold upon
 even though, no matter how much
 impatient (+gen.), unable to tolerate
 furious, in a rage
 bedroom
 to burst in
 opportunity
 to commit a crime
 to clean
 to catch, seize, understand

 adulterer
 outside, beyond
 that which is true; truth
 to console
 to behold, to see
 proof, evidence, argument
 the evening
 garden
 memorial, monument
 follower of Epicureanism

Thisbe then tells Aristippus that Demainete has been unfaithful to him and promises to show him proof.

ō Sic factā Thisbē, sic fraude compositā, ad Aristippum rūs currit dīcēs, “Veniō ad tē, mī here; ipsa dē peccātō meō cōnfiteor. Statue dē mē quod volēs. Ego in causā sum cūr perdiderīs filium. Nōn equidem id voluī sed tamen cōnscia fuī tōtīus rei. Nam cum scīrem heram adulteram esse ipsa quidem verēbar hoc tibi indicāre. Nec tamen prōrsus tacēre potuī nē sī ex aliō rescīscerēs ego malum acciperem. Indicāvī filiō tuō, dīxī illā superiōre nocte¹ moechum cum herā cubāre. Ille irā percitus, cum putāret hunc eō ipsō tempore intus esse, subitō gladiō arreptō quantumvis mē tunc adesse illum negante, morae impatiēns, furenter in cubiculum tuum irrūpit. Caetera ipse scīs. Nunc igitur occāsiōnem poenās dē scelerātā sūmendī et errōrem in filium commissum pūrgandī habēs. Dēprehendēs enim ipsam hāc nocte cum adulterō id que extrā urbem domī aliēnae.”

“Sī vērum dīcis”, respondet Aristippus, “tē libertāte dōnābō. Mē haec rēs sōlābitur cui diū quidem negōtium suspectum fuit. Argūmenta tamen certa dēfuērunt. Quid igitur mihi faciendum est?”

“Expectā usque ad vesperam,” inquit Thisbē, “apud hortum ubi monumentum Epicūrēōrum est.”

¹ *illā superiōre nocte*: “The previous night”; Thisbe explains that she had told Cnemo that the adulterer *had* been in the house the night before he burst into Aristippus’ room but that Cnemo had understood her to mean the adulterer was there *at the present time*

Dēmaenetē -ēs f.
 ōrnō ōrnāre ōrnāvī ōrnātus
 elegans
 expediō expedire expediī/expedivī expeditus
 prōmptus -a -um
 paululum -ī n.
 praestōlor praesōlārī praestōlātus
 Arsinoē -ēs f.
 sēcēdō sēcēdere sēcēssī sēcēssus
 adolēscentulus adolēscentulī m.
 verēcundus -a -um
 mīlitia -ae f.
 exercitō -exercitāre
 intrōdūcō intrōdūcere intrōdūxī intrōductum
 lectus lectī m.
 collocō collocāre collocāvī collocātus
 lucerna -ae f.
 removeō removēre removī remōtus
 (h)era -ae f.
 Cnēmō -ōnis m.
 proximus proximī m.
 pōtō pōtāre pōtāvī pōtus
 Aristippus -ī m.
 adulter -erī m.
 comprehendō (comprendō) comprehendere
 comprehendī comprehensus
 intrōdūcō intrōdūcere intrōdūxī intrōductum
 continuō
 cubiculum -ī n.
 inruō -ere -ruī
 lectus lectī m.
 exiguus -a -um
 exclāmō exclāmāre exclāmāvī exclāmātus
 scelerātus -a -um
 repentīnus -a -um

Demaenete (name)
 to equip, to get ready, to prepare
 nice, delicate
 to get ready
 ready, quick
 a little, a very little, somewhat
 to wait for

 to withdraw
 young man
 bashful, modest, shy
 military service
 to practice; train
 to lead in, introduce
 bed, couch
 to arrange, lace
 a lamp, oil-lamp
 to move back, remove
 the mistress of a house, mistress, lady
 Cnemo (name)
 neighbor
 to drink
 Aristippus (name)
 adulterer
 to unite; seize

 to lead in, introduce
 immediately, continuously
 bedroom
 to rush in
 bed, couch
 small, little
 to exclaim, cry out
 accursed, criminal, scoundrel
 sudden

ε Ipsa deinde ad Dēmaenētē currens, "Ōrnāte," inquit, "veste ēlegantiōre. Omnia tibi iam ā mē sunt cūrāta et expedita."

Pāret prōmptē Dēmaenētē. Ēducitur ā Thisbē ad domum Arsinoēs. Paululum praestōlārī iubētur. Ipsa ingrediēns Arsinoam monet. Sēcēdat¹. Adulēscutulō verēcundō nec in hāc mīlitiā exercitātō, locum concēdat. Redit, Dēmaenētā intrōductā in lectō collocat, lucernā removet.

"Iam addūcam," inquit, "tibi, hera, tuum Cnēmōnem. Ipse in proximā domō pōtat."

Mox ēgressa, Aristippum in locō cōstitutō reperit. Eum tanquam adulterī comprehendī causā, hūc intrōdūcit. Ille continuō in cubiculum irruēns, lectō vix ad exiguum lūnae lūmen repertō,

"Iam habeo tē," exclāmat, "scelerāta."

Ibi repentinō Thisbē iānuā concrepāns, "Hēī effugit," inquit, "moechus. Etiam atque etiam² vidē, here, nē adultera quoque effugiat."

Ille, "Satis prōvidēbō," inquit, "teneō inimīcam."

Comprehēnsam itaque in urbem ductūrus abit.

Thisbē -ēs f.	Thisbe (name)
iānuā iānuae f.	door
concrepō -āre concrepuī —	cause to make noise
hei	(interj.), alas! ah! Oh!
effugiō effugere effūgī	to flee, escape
moechus moechī m.	adulterer
erus -ī m.	an owner, master
adultera -ae f.	an unchaste woman, a mistress, adulterers
effugiō effugere effūgī	to flee, escape
prōvideō prōvidēre prōvidī prōvīsus	to take care of, to see to

¹ Read as *monet ut secedat et ... concedat*

² *Etiam atque etiam* - "urgently", "make sure that ____!"

dēcidō –ere –cidī
inhonestus –a –um
dēprehendō dēprehendere dēprehendī
dēprehensus
violēns –entis
ēvolō ēvolāre ēvolāvī ēvolātus
fossa –ae f.
Acadēmīa –ae f.

fēriae –ārum f.
hērōs –ōis m.
polemarchus –ī m.
dicō dicāre dicāvī dicātus
concitō concitāvī concitatus
praeceps praecipitis
dēiciō dēicere dēiēcī deīctum
Aristippus –ī m.
postrīdiē
venia veniae f.
quemadmodum or quem ad modum
Athēnae Athēnārum f.
Cnēmō –ōnis m.
aequālis –e
Charias, –ae m.
nūntiō nūntiāre nūntiāvī nūntiātus
latrō latrōnis m.
expositiō –ōnis f.
indigeō indigēre indiguī
profundō –ere –fūdī –fūsus
Theāgenēs –is m.
Chariclea –ae f.
oborior –orīrī –ortus sum
obruō obruere obruī obrutum

to fall down; fall
dishonorable; ignominious
to catch, seize, understand

impetuous, violent
to fly away
ditch
the Academy (place or its associated philosophy)
holiday
demigod; hero
military commander at Athens
to devote, sacrifice
to incite, swift
headfirst, steep
to throw down, eject
Aristippus (name)
on the following day
pardon
in what manner, how
Athens
Cnemo (name)
equal, of the same age
Charias (name)
to announce
robber
a setting forth, explanation
to be in need of, require (+gen.)
to pour forth; pour
Theagenes (name)
Chariclea (name)
to arise, appear
to cover

ζ Illa cum vidēret quanta¹ dē spē per dolum dēcidisset, quam inhonestō locō dēprehēnsa esset, quantum sē manēret ē lēgibus supplicium², subitō dē manibus sēnis violenter ēvolat et in fossam Acadēmiae (in fēriīs quās Hērōibus polemarchī solēbant dicātam³) concitātō cursū sē praecipitem dēiicit.

Tum Aristippus "Satis," inquit, "poenae mihi ante lēgēs dedistī."

Rem tōtam postrīdiē ad populum refert. Vix veniam cōnsequitur⁴, ac nunc quemadmodum tibi reditum cōficiat, labōrat. Nisi etiam fallor ēgrediētur Athēnīs et ipse tē quaeret.

"Haec mihi," inquit Cnēmō, "ille meus aequālis nōmine Chāriās nūntiāvit. Quōmodo autem inter hōs sim latrōnēs, id longiōris expositiōnis indiget." Quae cum dīxisset simul lachrymās profundēbat. Simul quoque Theagēnī et Charicleae lachrymae obortae dōnec multā iam nocte⁵ somnus eōs obruit.

¹ *quanta ... quam ... quantum* – an example of **anaphora**

² "punishment at the hands of the law"

³ "Which was used for the sacrifices the polemarchs make for the Heroes"

⁴ *Vix veniam cōnsequitur* - "With difficulty he sought pardon"

⁵ *donec multā iam nocte* – "untill, now that it was late at night"