

Sallust Catilina Iugurtha Historiarum Fragmenta Se

If you ally obsession such a referred **sallust catilina iugurtha historiarum fragmenta se** books that will pay for you worth, get the unconditionally best seller from us currently from several preferred authors. If you want to droll books, lots of novels, tale, jokes, and more fictions collections are also launched, from best seller to one of the most current released.

You may not be perplexed to enjoy every books collections sallust catilina iugurtha historiarum fragmenta se that we will totally offer. It is not re the costs. Its very nearly what you craving currently. This sallust catilina iugurtha historiarum fragmenta se, as one of the most in force sellers here will certainly be accompanied by the best options to review.

Catalogus Translationum Et Commentariorum Virginia Brown 2003-05 Considered a definitive source for scholars and students, this highly acclaimed series illustrates the impact of Greek and Latin texts on the Middle Ages and Renaissance. In publication since 1960 and now in its eighth volume, the Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum furnishes concrete evidence of when, where, and how an ancient author was known and appreciated in monastic, university, and humanist circles. Each article presents a historical survey of the influence and circulation of a particular author down to the present, followed by an exhaustive listing and brief description of Latin commentaries before 1600 on each of his works. For Greek authors, a full listing of pre-1600 translations into Latin is also provided. Sources of translations and commentaries include both printed editions and texts available only in medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. In the newest addition to the series, Volume VIII, six authors are treated in separate articles: Damianus, Geminus Rhodius, Hanno, Sallust, Themistius, and Thucydides. This volume is especially notable for its variety. Thucydides and Sallust were major historians and the interest their works generated -- in such diverse figures as Macchiavelli, Thomas More, and Thomas Hobbes -- has continued unabated. Damianus and Geminus Rhodius influenced optics and astronomy. Themistius provided a useful service to later students of Aristotle by paraphrasing Aristotle's treatises on logic, psychology, and natural science. Hanno's account of a voyage around the coast of West Africa has been regarded as a motivating factor behind the explorations of Vasco da Gama and Pedro Alvares Cabral and was cited in controversies involving the Portuguese and Spanish claims to the coasts of Africa and America. A list of addenda and corrigenda to four previously published articles (Columella, Tacitus, Vegetius, Xenophon) concludes the volume.

Popular Sovereignty in Historical Perspective Richard Bourke 2016-03-24 This collaborative volume offers the first historical reconstruction of the concept of popular sovereignty from antiquity to the twentieth century. First formulated between the late sixteenth and mid-seventeenth centuries, the various early modern conceptions of the doctrine were heavily indebted to Roman reflection on forms of government and Athenian ideas of popular power. This study, edited by Richard Bourke and Quentin Skinner, traces successive transformations of the doctrine, rather than narrating a linear development. It examines critical moments in the career of popular sovereignty, spanning antiquity, medieval Europe, the early modern wars of religion, the revolutions of the eighteenth century and their aftermath, decolonisation and mass democracy. Featuring original work by an international team of scholars, the book offers a reconsideration of one of the formative principles of contemporary politics by exploring its

descent from classical city-states to the advent of the modern state.

Augustine and Roman Virtue Brian Harding 2011-10-20 *Augustine and Roman Virtue* seeks to correct what the author sees as a fundamental misapprehension in medieval thought, a misapprehension that fuels further problems and misunderstandings in the historiography of philosophy. This misapprehension is the assumption that the development of certain themes associated with medieval philosophy is due, primarily if not exclusively, to extra-philosophical religious commitments rather than philosophical argumentation, referred to here as the 'sacralization thesis'. Brian Harding explores this problem through a detailed reading of Augustine's *City of God* as understood in a Latin context, that is, in dialogue with Latin writers such as Cicero, Livy, Sallust and Seneca. The book seeks to revise a common reading of Augustine's critique of ancient virtue by focusing on that dialogue, while showing that his attitude towards those authors is more sympathetic, and more critical, than one might expect. Harding argues that the criticisms rest on sympathy and that Augustine's critique of ancient virtue thinks through and develops certain trends noticeable in the major figures of Latin philosophy.

Catilina Gaius Sallustius Crispus 1991

Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae* Sallust 2007-03-01 In his *Bellum Catilinae*, C. Sallustius Crispus or Sallust (86-35/34 B.C.E.) recounts the dramatic events of the year 63 B.C.E. when a disgruntled and impoverished nobleman, L. Sergius Catilina, after two electoral defeats, made himself the leader of a group of heavily indebted young aristocrats and the Roman poor and tried to kill his rival Cicero and overthrow the government. With his trademark archaizing style, Sallust skillfully captures the drama of the times, including an early morning raid and the emotionally charged debate in which Caesar and Cato the Younger fight over the lives of the arrested conspirators. Sallust wrote while the Roman Republic was being transformed into an empire during in the turbulent first century BCE. The work is well-suited for second-year or advanced Latin study and gives a fair idea of the richness of Latin literature while also pointing the way to a critical investigation of late-Republican government and historiography. Ramsey's introduction and commentary bring the text to life for Latin students. This new edition includes two maps and two city plans, an updated and now annotated bibliography, a list of divergences from the 1991 Oxford Classical Text of Sallust, and minor revisions in the commentary.

The Play of Allusion in the *Historia Augusta* David Rohrbacher 2016-01-26 By turns outlandish, humorous, and scatological, the *Historia Augusta* is an eccentric compilation of biographies of the Roman emperors and usurpers of the second and third centuries. Historians of late antiquity have struggled to explain the fictional date and authorship of the work and its bizarre content (did the Emperor Carinus really swim in pools of floating apples and melons? did the usurper Proculus really deflower a hundred virgins in fifteen days?). David Rohrbacher offers, instead, a literary analysis of the work, focusing on its many playful allusions. Marshaling an array of interdisciplinary research and original analysis, he contends that the *Historia Augusta* originated in a circle of scholarly readers with an interest in biography, and that its allusions and parodies were meant as puzzles and jokes for a knowing and appreciative audience.

Catilina Iugurtha et historiarum fragmenta Sallust 1832

The Values of Nighttime in Classical Antiquity 2020-07-13 Night, in ancient Greece and Rome, was a mythological figure, a context for specialized knowledge, a semantic space in literature, and a setting for unique experiences. Fifteen case-studies here explore how nighttime was employed in the ascription of specific values in all these areas of ancient culture.

Intratextuality and Latin Literature Stephen Harrison 2018-10-08 Recent years have witnessed an increased interest in classical studies in the ways meaning is generated through the medium of intertextuality, namely how different texts of the same or different authors communicate and interact with each other. Attention (although on a lesser scale) has also been paid to the manner in which meaning is produced through interaction between various parts of the same text or body of texts within the overall production of a single author, namely intratextuality. Taking off from the seminal volume on *Intratextuality: Greek and Roman Textual Relations*, edited by A. Sharrock / H. Morales (Oxford 2000), which largely sets the theoretical framework for such internal associations within classical texts, this collective volume brings together twenty-seven contributions, written by an international team of experts, exploring the evolution of intratextuality from Late Republic to Late Antiquity across a wide range of authors, genres and historical periods. Of particular interest are also the combined instances of intra- and intertextual poetics as well as the way in which intratextuality in Latin literature draws on reading practices and critical methods already theorized and operative in Greek antiquity.

Chronicles of the Investiture Contest 2015-01-01 This book is the first English translation of one of the most significant chronicles of the Middle Ages. Written in Bamberg at the end of the eleventh century, Frutolf of Michelsberg's Chronicle offers a lively and vivid account of the great struggle between the German emperors and the papacy known today as the Investiture Contest. Together with numerous continuations written in the first quarter of the twelfth century, Frutolf's Chronicle offers an engaging and accessible snapshot of how medieval people reacted to a conflict that led to civil war in Germany and Italy, and fundamentally altered the relationship of church and state in Western society.

A Sallust Reader Victoria Pagan 2009-12-01

Declamationes Sullanae Juan Luis Vives 2012-04-19 This is a critical, annotated, bilingual edition of *Declamations 3, 4, and 5*, comprising the abdication speech of the Roman Republican dictator Sulla, followed by Lepidus the new consul's two unrestrained attacks on Sulla's morals, henchmen, and political program.

C. Sallusti Crispi Catilina Iugurtha, Historiarum fragmenta Sallust 1856

Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists Paul T. Keyser 2008-11-19 The *Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists* is the first comprehensive English language work to provide a survey of all ancient natural science, from its beginnings through the end of Late Antiquity. A team of over 100 of the world's experts in the field have compiled this Encyclopedia, including entries which are not mentioned in any other reference work – resulting in a unique and hugely ambitious resource which will prove indispensable for anyone seeking the details of the history of ancient science. Additional features include a Glossary, Gazetteer, and Time-Line. The Glossary explains many Greek (or Latin) terms difficult to translate, whilst the Gazetteer describes the many locales from which scientists came. The Time-Line shows the rapid rise in the practice of science in the 5th century BCE and rapid decline after Hadrian, due to the centralization of Roman power, with consequent loss of a context within which science could flourish.

The French of Medieval England Thelma S. Fenster 2017 Essays on the complexity of multilingualism in medieval England.

Jerome's Commentaries on the Pauline Epistles and the Architecture of Exegetical Authority Andrew Cain 2021-10-14 This monograph provides the first book-length treatment of Jerome's opus Paulinum in any language.

Augustine's City of God Gerard O'Daly 2020-10-22 The most influential of Augustine's works, *City of God* played a decisive role in the formation of the Christian West. Augustine wrote *City of God* in the aftermath of the Gothic sack of Rome in AD 410, at a time of rapid Christianization across the Roman Empire. Gerard O'Daly's book remains the most comprehensive modern guide in any language to this seminal work of European literature. In this new and extensively revised edition, O'Daly takes into account the abundant scholarship on Augustine in the twenty years since its first publication, while retaining the book's focus on Augustine as a writer in the Latin tradition. He explores the many themes of *City of God*, which include cosmology, political thought, anti-pagan polemic, Christian apologetic, theory of history, and biblical interpretation. This guide, therefore, is about a single literary masterpiece, yet at the same time it surveys Augustine's developing views through the whole range of his thought. As well as a running commentary on each part of the work, O'Daly provides chapters on the themes of the work, a bibliographical guide to research on its reception, translations of any Greek and Latin texts discussed, and detailed suggestions for further reading.

A systematical bibliography of Sallust (1879-1950). Anton Daniël Leeman 1952

At the Crossroads of Greco-Roman History, Culture, and Religion Sinclair W. Bell 2018-09-30 Papers in honour of Carin M. C. Green (1948-2015) are presented under 3 headings: (1) Greek philosophy, history, and historiography; (2) Latin literature, history, and historiography; and (3) Greco-Roman material culture, religion, and literature

Rome, China, and the Barbarians Randolph B. Ford 2020-04-23 This book addresses a largely untouched historical problem: the fourth to fifth centuries AD witnessed remarkably similar patterns of foreign invasion, conquest, and political fragmentation in Rome and China. Yet while the Western Roman Empire was never reestablished, China was reunified at the end of the sixth century. Following a comparative discussion of earlier historiographical and ethnographic traditions in the classical Greco-Roman and Chinese worlds, the book turns to the late antique/early medieval period, when the Western Roman Empire 'fell' and China was reconstituted as a united empire after centuries of foreign conquest and political division. Analyzing the discourse of ethnic identity in the historical texts of this later period, with original translations by the author, the book explores the extent to which notions of Self and Other, of 'barbarian' and 'civilized', help us understand both the transformation of the Roman world as well as the restoration of a unified imperial China.

The Invectives of Sallust and Cicero Anna A. Novokhatko 2009 This work covers the history of the text of the invectives of Sallust against Cicero and of Cicero against Sallust. Though these speeches seem unsophisticated to some, they are in fact of considerable importance. The question of the authenticity of both invectives, especially of the invective against Cicero, considered in the book diachronically, has long troubled scholars, commencing with Quintilian's quotation from the text as though it were authentic. This dispute continues down to our own time. In all probability, both invectives are a product of the rhetorical schools of Rome, as students.

The Histories Sallust 1992 Sallust (86-35 BC) was a historian of major importance, writing at the time of the late Roman Republic. This is the first full-length commentary and English translation of one of his major works, the *Histories*, covering the years 78-67 BC--one of the most poorly documented periods of the era. The translation is based on a fresh examination of the text and also includes newly-discovered material with a bearing on the interpretation of the text.

C. Sallusti Crispi Catilina ; Iugurtha ; Historiarum fragmenta selecta ; Appendix Sallustiana

Downloaded from avenza-dev.avenza.com
on September 28, 2022 by guest

Caius Sallustius Crispus 1991 Enth.: Catilina ; Iugurtha ; Historiarum fragmenta selecta ; Appendix Sallustiana.

Italian Renaissance Utopias Antonio Donato 2019-01-25 This book provides the first English study (comprehensive of introductory essays, translations, and notes) of five prominent Italian Renaissance utopias: Doni's Wise and Crazy World, Patrizi's The Happy City, and Zuccolo's The Republic of Utopia, The Republic of Evandria, and The Happy City. The scholarship on Italian Renaissance utopias is still relatively underdeveloped; there is no English translation of these texts (apart from Campanella's City of Sun), and our understanding of the distinctive features of this utopian tradition is rather limited. This book therefore fills an important gap in the existing critical literature, providing easier access to these utopian texts, and showing how the study of the utopias of Doni, Patrizi, and Zuccolo can shed crucial light on the scholarly debate about the essential traits of Renaissance utopias.

Anglo-Norman Studies XXXIV Chris Lewis 2012 No description available.

Cicero's Pro L. Murena Oratio 2013-07-24 Cicero's speech on behalf of L. Lucinius Murena, newly elected to the consulship of 62 BCE but immediately prosecuted for electoral bribery, is especially famous for its digressions and valuable for its insights into the complex political wrangles of the late 60s. It is, however, a speech more commonly excerpted and cited than read in its entirety, though whether the absence of an English-language commentary is a cause or effect of that situation remains uncertain. In short, a pedagogical commentary on this important and strange speech is long overdue. Distinguished Latinist Elaine Fantham's commentary is noteworthy for its ability to elucidate not only the rhetorical structure of this speech but the rationale behind Cicero's strategic decisions in creating that structure. It also calls attention to the stylistic features like word choice, rhetorical figures, and rhythmic effects that make the speech so effective, and explains with care and precision the political, social, and historical considerations that shaped the prosecution and defense of the somewhat hapless defendant. This commentary includes the kind of grammatical explication required to make its riches accessible to undergraduate students of Latin.

C. Sallustiana Crispi Catilina, Iugurtha, Historiarum fragmenta selecta. Appendix Sallustiana Sallust 1991

An Ocean Untouched and Untried John-Mark Philo 2020-03-23 The early modern period saw the study of classical history flourish. From debates over the rights of women to the sources of Shakespeare's plays, the Greco-Roman historians played a central role in the period's political, cultural, and literary achievements. *An Ocean Untouched and Untried: The Tudor Translations of Livy* explores the early modern translations of Livy, the single most important Roman historian for the development of politics and culture in Renaissance Europe. It examines the influence exerted by Livy's history of Rome, the *Ab Urbe Condita*, in some of the most pressing debates of the day, from Tudor foreign policy to arguments concerning the merits of monarchy at the height of the English Civil War. *An Ocean Untouched and Untried* examines Livy's initial reception into print in Europe, outlining the attempts of his earliest editors to impose a critical order onto his enormous work. It then considers the respective translations undertaken by Anthony Cope, William Thomas, William Painter, and Philemon Holland, comparing each translation in detail to the Latin original and highlighting the changes that Livy's history experienced in each process. It explores the wider impact of Livy on popular forms of literature in the period, especially the plays and poetry of Shakespeare, and demonstrate the Livy played a fundamental though underexplored role in the development of vernacular literature, historiography, and political thought in early modern England.

C. Sallusti Crispi Catilina, Iugurtha, Historiarum Reliquiae Codicibus Servatae Sallust

2019-02-27 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Historia Ierosolimitana of Baldric of Bourgueil Steven Biddlecombe 2014 First modern edition of an undeservedly neglected account of the events of the First Crusade.

Sallust. Bellum Iugurthinum Stefan Zathammer 2022-09-26

Empires and Exchanges in Eurasian Late Antiquity Nicola Di Cosmo 2018-04-26 Empires and Exchanges in Eurasian Late Antiquity offers an integrated picture of Rome, China, Iran, and the Steppes during a formative period of world history. In the half millennium between 250 and 750 CE, settled empires underwent deep structural changes, while various nomadic peoples of the steppes (Huns, Avars, Turks, and others) experienced significant interactions and movements that changed their societies, cultures, and economies. This was a transformational era, a time when Roman, Persian, and Chinese monarchs were mutually aware of court practices, and when Christians and Buddhists criss-crossed the Eurasian lands together with merchants and armies. It was a time of greater circulation of ideas as well as material goods. This volume provides a conceptual frame for locating these developments in the same space and time. Without arguing for uniformity, it illuminates the interconnections and networks that tied countless local cultural expressions to far-reaching inter-regional ones.

Herman the Archdeacon and Goscelin of Saint-Bertin Tom Licence 2014-04 Brand new edited translations of the Miracles of St Edmund; two major Latin miracle collections compiled by Herman the Archdeacon, and an anonymous hagiographer who, Licence proposes, was Goscelin of Saint-Bertin

Conspiracy Narratives in Roman History Victoria Emma Pagán 2013-09-26 Conspiracy is a thread that runs throughout the tapestry of Roman history. From the earliest days of the Republic to the waning of the Empire, conspiracies and intrigues created shadow worlds that undermined the openness of Rome's representational government. To expose these dark corners and restore a sense of order and safety, Roman historians frequently wrote about famous conspiracies and about how their secret plots were detected and the perpetrators punished. These accounts reassured readers that the conspiracy was a rare exception that would not happen again—if everyone remained vigilant. In this first book-length treatment of conspiracy in Roman history, Victoria Pagán examines the narrative strategies that five prominent historians used to disclose events that had been deliberately shrouded in secrecy and silence. She compares how Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus constructed their accounts of the betrayed Catilinarian, Bacchanalian, and Pisonian conspiracies. Her analysis reveals how a historical account of a secret event depends upon the transmittal of sensitive information from a private setting to the public sphere—and why women and slaves often proved to be ideal transmitters of secrets. Pagán then turns to Josephus's and Appian's accounts of the assassinations of Caligula and Julius Caesar to explore how the two

historians maintained suspense throughout their narratives, despite readers' prior knowledge of the outcomes.

Europe and Europeanness in Early Modern Latin Literature Isabella Walser-Bürgler 2021-03-15 In *Europe and Europeanness* Isabella Walser-Bürgler offers an account of the formation of early modern Europe (c. 1400–1800) based on the most common source material of the time, Neo-Latin texts.

Sallust's Histories and Triumviral Historiography Jennifer Gerrish 2019-05-20 *Sallust's Histories and Triumviral Historiography* explores the historiographical innovations of the first century Roman historian Sallust, focusing on the fragmentary *Histories*, an account of the turbulent years after the death of the dictator Sulla. The *Histories* were written during the violent transition from republic to empire, when Rome's political problems seemed insoluble and its morals hopelessly decayed. The ruling triumvirate of Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus created a false sense of hope for the future, relentlessly insisting that they were bringing peace to the republic. The *Histories* address the challenges posed to historians by both civil war and authoritarian rule. What does it mean, Sallust asks, to write history under a regime that so skillfully manipulates or even replaces facts with a more favorable narrative? Historiography needed a new purpose to remain relevant and useful in the triumviral world. In the *Histories*, Sallust adopts an analogical method of historiography that enables him to confront contemporary issues under the pretext of historical narrative. The allusive *Histories* challenge Sallust's audience to parse and analyze history as it is being "written" by the actors themselves and to interrogate the relationship between words and deeds. The first monograph in any language on the *Histories*, this book offers comprehensive reading of Sallust's third and final work, featuring discussion of a wide selection of fragments beyond the speech and letters, set-pieces that have generally been studied in isolation. It offers a valuable resource for academics and postgraduates working on ancient historiography and Latin literature more generally; it will also be of interest to ancient historians working on the late Roman Republic. With English translations of all Greek and Latin passages, this book will also be useful for undergraduate and graduate courses on historiography, Latin literature, and Roman history.

J.L. Vives: *Declamationes Sullanae II* Edward V. George 2012-04-19 This is a critical, annotated, bilingual edition of *Declamationes* 3,4, and 5, comprising the abdication speech of the Roman Republican dictator Sulla, followed by Lepidus the new consul's two unrestrained attacks on Sulla's morals, henchmen, and political program.

The Correspondence between Peter the Venerable and Bernard of Clairvaux Gillian R. Knight 2017-03-02 Starting from the premise of the letter as literary artefact, with a potential for ambiguity, irony and textual allusion, this innovative analysis of the correspondence between the Cluniac abbot, Peter the Venerable, and the future saint, Bernard of Clairvaux, challenges the traditional use of these letters as a source for historical and (auto)biographical reconstruction. Applying techniques drawn from modern theories of epistolarity and contemporary literary criticism to letters treated as whole constructs, Knight demonstrates the presence of a range of manipulative strategies and argues for the consequent production of a significant degree of fictionalisation. She traces the emergence of an epistolary sequence which forms a kind of extended narrative, drawing its authority from Augustine and Jerome, and rooted in classical rhetoric. The work raises important implications both for the study of relations between Cluniacs and Cistercians in the first half of the 12th century and for the approach to letter-writing as a whole.

Prudentius and the Landscapes of Late Antiquity Cillian O'Hogan 2016-09-22 *Prudentius and the Landscapes of Late Antiquity* offers a thematic analysis of the poetry of the late Latin poet Prudentius,

focusing in particular on his descriptions of the geographical and cultural landscapes of late antiquity. Cillian O'Hogan sets Prudentius in the context of other late antique authors, including Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, and Ennodius, and argues that the poet makes use of allusion to Augustan and early imperial Latin authors to present the late Roman landscape as one markedly altered by the arrival of Christianity, though retaining the grandeur of the pagan past. This volume examines his conception of the world as a text, his use of intertextuality to describe literary journeys, his view of the civic function of Christian martyrdom, his conception of heaven, and his attitude towards art and architecture, combining philological and intertextual criticism with approaches drawn from the fields of book history, cultural geography, and theology to paint a fuller and richer picture of the greatest of the Christian Latin poets.

Tenu est mendacium Javier Martínez 2021-10-31 Many new and fruitful avenues of investigation open up when scholars consider forgery as a creative act rather than a crime. We invited authors to contribute work without imposing any restrictions beyond a willingness to consider new approaches to the subject of ancient fakes, forgeries and questions of authenticity. The result is this volume, in which our aim is to display some of the many possibilities available to scholarship. The exposure of fraud and the pursuit of truth may still be valid scholarly goals, but they implicitly demand that we confront the status of any text as a focal point for matters of belief and conviction. Recent approaches to forgery have begun to ask new questions, some intended purely for the sake of debate: Ought we to consider any author to have some inherent authenticity that precludes the possibility of a forger's successful parody? If every fake text has a real context, what can be learned about the cultural circumstances which give rise to forgeries? If every real text can potentially engender a parallel history of fakes, what can this alternative narrative teach us? What epistemological prejudices can lead us to swear a fake is genuine, or dismiss the real thing as inauthentic? Following *Splendide Mendax* and *Animo Decipiendi*?, this is the latest installment of an ongoing inquiry, conducted by scholars in numerous countries, into how the ancient world-its literature and culture, its history and art-appears when viewed through the lens of fakes and forgeries, sincerities and authenticities, genuine signatures and pseudepigrapha. How does scholarship tell the truth if evidence doesn't? But *fabula docet*: The falsum does not simply make the great, annoying stone before the door of the truth (otherwise this here would really be a "council of antiquarians and paleographers"). The falsum makes a delicate, fine tissue. It allows the verum to shine through, in nuances and reliefs that were less noticeable without its counterpart, really tied at the head. And, treated differentiated, it becomes even itself *perlucidum*, shines out with "hidden values."