

[5]

Characterisation of Catiline (cf. Cicero *Pro Caelio* 12-14). Moral factors important (degeneration) but also economic and political. "He is not aiming at a full historical treatment, but rather at using both persons and incidents as illustrative material for his theme. This will, partly at least, explain his selection of material, his grouping of events,, his choosing of specific individuals for more detailed treatment. Stylistically, this finds expression in an almost breathless accumulation of facts, in layers of double and triple asyndeton, the accumulation of nouns and adjectives arranged in conjunction or in contradiction with each other, in an unmistakable emphasis on the leading concepts." (McGushin 1977: 59).

(1) *L. Catilina*: "S. never refers to Catiline by his nomen Sergius. His cognomen may be derived from a modified spelling of the adj. *catulina* (sc. *caro*) ="puppy's flesh."
nobili genere: the participle *natus* is normally construed with an abl. of source without a preposition. The gens *Sergia* claimed descent from Sergestus, one of the Trojan companions of the hero Aeneas who traditionally settled in Latium (Verg. *Aen.* 5.121), and like the *Iulii* belonged to a select group of old patrician clans that boasted of Trojan lineage. *Nobilis* is a technical term used to describe a limited number of families, both patrician and plebeian, whose ancestors had held either the consulship, military tribunate with consular power, or the dictatorship. This hereditary nobility was almost closed to newcomers since the consulship was jealously guarded by the members of this select group—a virtual oligarchy. Catiline's family was patrician (31.7) and could point to consular forebears, but it had suffered a long period of eclipse not unlike Sulla's family (cf. 5.6, 11.4). The last Sergius known to have achieved consular rank is Cn. Sergius Fidenas Coxo (380 B.C.), and Catiline's father was apparently a man of limited means ([Q. Cic] *Comm. Petit.* 2.9). For the probable date of Catiline's birth, vid. App. 1. It is significant that not only Catiline himself but some of his supporters were also *nobiles*. The prominence of these aristocratic accomplices forms a recurring theme throughout the monograph and supports S.'s diagnosis of the decadence that gripped Roman society (10–13). The social and political standing of those who plotted against the state made the conspiracy all the more dangerous and difficult for a "new man" like Cicero to expose and suppress." (Ramsey)

L. = Lucius.

nōbilī genere: from...; abl. of source. Catiline was of the gens *Sergia*, a patrician house.

fuī: "S.'s use of the perfects (*fuī*, *exercuit*) indicates a statement of fact in the past; later with the imperfects (*cupiebat* etc) he moves into the realm of description" (McGushin 1977: 59).

magnā vī...sed ingeniō...: (a man) of ...; abl. of quality as predicate.

et animī et corporis: *et...et* = "both...and..."; gen. of possession modifying *vī*.

malo pravoque: "*malus*="bad by nature"; *pravus* ("crooked," "twisted," the opposite of *rectus*) ="bent out of shape," "deformed" by habit or training." (Ramsey)

(2)

huic: dat. sg. *hic* of reference (point of view) governed by neut. pl. predicate *grāta* (were "pleasing to").

adulescentia: "'his youth," loosely contrasted with *iuventutem* below, a more inclusive term which denotes the period in a man's life when he is fit to bear arms. This distinction is not, however, always maintained, and the two terms overlap. S.'s description of Catiline's early devotion to wickedness and fondness for bloodshed closely resembles a comparable sketch of Catiline's youth in Cic. (*Sull.* 70)." (Ramsey)

bella... (et) discordia cīvilis: all nominative subj. (typical Sallustian asyndeton): supply conjunctions.

bella intestina ... discordia civilis: "the phrase is bracketed by the arrangement of the adjs. with the first and last noun in the series." (Ramsey)

caedes: "Catiline was a partisan of Sulla and was said to have committed numerous atrocities during the proscriptions that followed Sulla's victory in the Civil War. S. does not go into detail, but Cic. gives the names of four of Catiline's victims in his *Oratio in Toga Candida* delivered in 64 B.C. (ap. Ascon. p. 84C.5–9): M. Marius Gratidianus, Q. Caecilius, M. Volumnius, and L. Tanusius. According to a late source (*Scholia Bernensia* ad Lucanum 2.173—possibly supported by S *Hist.* 1.45M), Gratidianus was the brother of Catiline's own wife, and the claim is also made that Q. Caecilius was the husband of Catiline's sister ([Q. Cic] *Comm. Petit.* 2.9). Plutarch (*Sull.* 32.2; *Cic.* 10.3), possibly misinterpreting one of these two accounts, alleges that Catiline murdered his own brother and subsequently persuaded Sulla to enter the name of his victim on the proscription lists." (Ramsey)

ibique: i.e. in these vices. Ramsey says = *in eis* (*rebus*).

iuventutem suam: "'his prime," "early manhood." This is the only instance in S. where *iuventus* has this meaning. Elsewhere it is used as a collective noun equivalent to *iuvenes*. On Catiline's early career, vid. App. 1" (Ramsey)

fuēre = *fuerunt*: syncopated 3rd person perfect of *sum*.

bella intestīna caedēs rapīnae discordia cīvīlis: "a summary reference to the Sullan period" (McGushin ad loc). "*Caedes* in Catiline's case could refer to the murders he is alleged to have committed as a consequence of Sulla's victory." (McGushin, ad loc.)

(3)

"3–6: the traits of Catiline's personality: many of the qualities attributed to Catiline are also to be found in Livy's description of Hannibal (21.4.5–9), which appears to draw on S. Likewise Tacitus (*Ann.* 4.1.3) clearly borrowed from S. in composing his portrait of Sejanus.

inediae, alboris, vigiliae: obj. gens. in asyndeton governed by the participial adj. *patiēns* used to denote a permanent quality (= "capable of enduring"), while the acc. would indicate a particular occurrence ("experiencing"). The verb *to be* (sc. *erat* here and below with *animus*) is consistently omitted in this terse account of the conflicting ingredients in Catiline's personality. The rare and archaic *inedia* and *albor* are deliberately preferred to the synonyms *fames* and *frigus* which were used by Cic. in a comparable description of Catiline's great physical endurance (*Cat.* 1.26; cf. 3.16)." (Ramsey)

patiēns: "enduring"; understand "erat".

inediae ... vigiliae: objective genitives dependent on *patiēns*; understand conjunctions "and".

suprā quam...est: beyond what...; 'beyond (that) which...; relative with no antecedent.

"'more than,' for the more usual *ultra quam*, which is never found in S. The adv. *supra* qualifies *patiēns* making it virtually comparative." (Ramsey)

cūīquam: "dat. with *credibile*. The indefinite pronoun *quisquam* is employed because of the implied negative: "no one would believe it." (Ramsey)

(4)

audāx...varius: understand "erat"; the adjectives act predicatively ("he was.."). Typical lack of connectives.

audax, subdolus, varius: "*varius* ('versatile,' i.e., 'capable of assuming different attitudes') reinforces and explains the apparent contradiction implied by the words *audax* ('daring,' suggesting open recklessness) and *subdolus* ('cunning,' in a secretive sense). This versatility is further developed in the following phrase." (Ramsey)

cuius...lubet (=libet): of whatever...you please. Some texts read *quoius*. Genitive of indefinite adjective *quīlibet, quaelibet, quodlibet* (Also -lubet) OLD sv: Whatever or whichever you please, no matter what or which: here in tmesis (*rei* intervenes, objective genitive dependent on *simulator ac dissimulator*).

simulator ac dissimulator: "these verbal substantives in -tor, marking a permanent quality, are used here with the value of adjs., as often in S. This usage is an extension of apposition. Due to their verbal nature, *simulator* and *dissimulator* are construed with an obj. gen. *cuius rei lubet*: "capable of pretending or concealing anything at all."" (Ramsey)

simulātor ac dissimulātor: nom. pred.; a *simulātor* pretends to be what he is not, a *dissimulātor* pretends he is not what he is. "*Simulare* is to pretend to be what one is not; *dissimulare* to conceal what one is; in this case to pretend to virtues, to dissemble vices." (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

alieni adpetens, sui profusus: "*alieni* and *sui* are neuter substantives. *Profusus* takes an objective gen. by analogy with the gen. which is normal with the participial adj. *adpetens*. This same influence of one adj. upon another in an antithetical pair may be observed at 7.6 where *liberalis*, meaning "generous," is made to govern a gen. to balance the regular obj. gen. with *avidus* which immediately precedes." (Ramsey)

aliēnī (reī): another's (property); objective genitive dependent on *adpetēns* ("desirous of..").

suī (reī): of his own (property); objective genitive dependent on *profusus*. Note antithesis.

satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum: *satis*: (he had) enough...; + partitive genitive. *parum*: (he had) too little...; + partitive genitive *sapientiae*. "sc. *ei erat*; chiasmus is used to strengthen the antithesis. S. uses *eloquentia* in the restricted sense meaning the ability to speak well or persuasively, while *sapientia* is used in the sense of prudence or wisdom that depends upon proper training in moral conduct." (Ramsey)

(5) *Vastus*: "'insatiable"; from its original meaning of "empty," "desolate," this adj. takes on the sense of "enormous," "prodigious" in size or degree. Hence it is appropriate to describe a grasping desire that is never surfeited but always has room for more." (Ramsey)

inmoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta: "the third occurrence in this chapter of a triad in asyndeton. These neut. adjs. are used substantivally in place of abstract nouns: "the extravagant, the unbelievable, the impossible (lit., too lofty)." (Ramsey). *nimis alta*: i.e. unattainable, out of reach. Again note lack of connectives.

(6)

hunc post dominātiōnem L. Sullae: "'after the despotism of Sulla"; *dominatio* is invariably used in S. to describe absolute or tyrannical power. Following his victory in the Civil War late in 82 B.C., L. Cornelius Sulla had himself appointed dictator, ostensibly for the purpose of reforming the laws of the state, and he remained master of Rome for more than two years until he voluntarily retired into private life during the course of 79. The memory of this civil strife and the policies of Sulla's regime are referred to from time to time by S. as factors that encouraged Catiline and his supporters to aim at the overthrow of the government" (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*). L.= Lucius.

lubīdō maxuma invāserat: "a very great desire had come over him" ... *Lubido* conveys the notion of an unlawful desire and is a stronger word than *cupido*." (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*)

lubido =libido; maxuma =maxima.

reī pūblīcae capiundae (capiendae): of...; a gerundive gerund flip: translate this gerundive as a gerund (-ing) + obj.; with *lubīdō*.

neque...quicquam pēnsī habērent: and he did not care (in what ways he...> ind. question + impf. subj.); 'hold (obj.) anything of value' *pēnsī* is a substantive of the perfect passive participle of *pendō*. Ramsey *ad quicquam pēnsi*: "a matter of importance," i.e., "important," predicate acc. with the verb *habebat* ("consider," "regard") which takes a double acc. and

has the indirect question as its direct object. The partitive gen. *pensi* (pf. pass. part, of *pendo*, "a thing weighed") depends on *quicquam* after the negative *neque* above and invariably occurs in a negative context in S. It is used both as a predicate (here and 23.2) meaning "to regard as of no importance" and absolutely meaning "to have no scruples" (12.2, 52.34)."

id quibus modis ... adsequeretur: "Another judgement *ex eventu*; Catiline tried first by constitutional means via the consulship, later by revolutionary methods. Ogilvie (on Livy I.57.6 *miris modis*) points out that the use of *modis* with an adjective in place of an adverb is very rare after Plautus and Terence. For S., it underlines the fact that Catiline made several attempts, and also provides a suitably archaic ring" (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

id: "picks up *rei publicae capiundae* in the previous clause and supplies the direct object of *adsequeretur* within the indirect question. There is an abrupt shift of subject between these two clauses from *lubido* to *Catilina*, which was the direct object (*hunc*) of *invaserat*." (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*)

regnum: "'despotism,' lit., 'the power of a king,' the word *rex* being synonymous with tyranny after the foundation of the Republic and detested by the Romans (cf. Livy 27.19.4 *regium nomen alibi magnum, Romae intolerabile esse*).'" (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*)

pararet: subjunctive, in a clause of proviso after *dum* (= *dummodo*, which is never found in S.) "provided that he acquire".

(7)

Agitabatur: "emphasized by being put first in the clause—likewise *incitabant* below. The role of Catiline's guilty conscience in driving him to extremes is also alluded to at 15.4." (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*)

in dies: "'daily,' always combined with a comparative or an expression denoting increase, whereas *cottidie* is used to describe the repetition of an act or event day after day." (Ramsey 2007 *ad loc.*)

rei familiāris: of family wealth (genitive, dependent on *inopiā*).

quae utraque: = *quarum utramque*; both (of) which...; neut. acc.pl.; i.e. *inopia* and *conscientia*; object of *auxerat*. "*Uterque* ('each of two') is normally pl. only when it refers to two classes or groups, but here it has been attracted into the pl. by being made to stand in apposition with the relative which has taken its place as the direct object." (Ramsey *ad loc.*)

iīs artibus: by those practices.

suprā: i.e. earlier in Sallust's work; adverb.

(8)

incitabant: goaded (him); *mōrēs* is subject.

corruptī: modifies *mōrēs*.

quōs: picks up *mōrēs*.

mala: evils; *lūxuria*, *avāritia* are in apposition.

divorsa inter sē: "'mutually opposed" (lit., "differing between themselves") because these two vices caused men to covet money and squander the wealth that they possessed on frivolous and wasteful pleasures. This observation concerning the contrary nature of these two vices may ultimately stem from the Elder Cato to whom Livy attributes a very similar pronouncement (vid. 52.7n.). The superlative of *divorsus*, which occurs elsewhere in S. (e.g., *Jug.* 85.20), would have been more appropriate here than the positive degree to balance *pessuma*." (Ramsey *ad loc.*)

(9)

rēs ipsa: "*Res ipsa*: 'the subject itself,' providing an artful pretext for the digression on the growth and subsequent corruption of the Roman state (chaps. 6–13), as if these chapters

were not consciously planned in advance by the author.” (Ramsey ad loc). McGushin translates “my theme demands”.

hortārī: deponent infinitive, supply object *mē*.

vidētur: seems (takes infinitive).

moribus: ablative after *de*.

tempus: i.e. “the occasion”; nominative.

admonuit: reminds me; i.e. brings to mind.

supra repetere: “best taken absolutely, perhaps with *memoriam* understood: “to go back in time,” lit., “to call up a recollection from past times.” This inf. and *disserere* below depend on *hortari* (sc. *me*) in place of the more usual subj. *ut repetam*. Other examples of this extended use of the inf. in S. are found with the verbs *impero* (16.2), *moneo* (52.3), *coniuro* (52.24), and *dubito* (15.2) by analogy with *non dubito*.” (Ramsey ad loc).

paucīs: i.e. words; abl. of means.

institūta: neut. acc. pl. object of *disserere*. “the acc. *instituta* provides the first of three objects dependent on *disserere* (=“discuss”), the other two being the indirect questions *quo modo ... reliquerint* and *ut (=quo modo)... facta sit*. This practice of combining different constructions with the same verb to produce dissymmetry may be observed elsewhere in S.” (Ramsey ad loc). “The triple form of the object of *disserere* – *instituta maiorum*; *quo modo ... reliquerint*; *ut facta... sit* – has been taken as a notable example of S.’s fondness for a variety of construction” (McGushin).

maiōrum: gen. pl. of comparative *maiōrēs*, ‘ancestors,’ i.e. ‘those greater (by birth)’.

domī militiaeque: at home and abroad; ‘in the army;’ an idiom; locative, place where.

quō modo: how...; ind. questions, with perfect subj. “*habuerint*: virtually equivalent to *tractare*: “administer,” “treat.” This meaning of *habere* is quite common in conjunction with an adv. or abl. of manner.” (Ramsey)

ut...facta sit: so that...was made; result clause with pf. pass. subj. *faciō*; *rēs publica* = subject.

paulātim inmutāta: “gradually altered,” (sc. *res publica*).

Nb *atque optuma*: found in some MSS.

pulcherrumā = *pulcherrimā*.

pessuma = *pessima*.

flāgitiōsissima: *flāgitiōsissima*.

[6]

(1)

sicuti ego accepi: “The phrase clearly implies that there were differences of opinion concerning the way in which Rome was founded, the chief reference being no doubt to the two mutually exclusive legends of Romulus and of Aeneas. S. seems to have accepted the synthesis of the two legends attempted by Cato...” (McGushin, *ad loc.*) “an indication that the author is drawing upon tradition. There were a variety of foundation legends according to which either the Trojan exile Aeneas or an eponymous native hero Romulus (the brother of Remus) founded Rome. S. does not name his source, but we are told by Servius (ad *Aen.* 1.6) that he followed Cato’s account in his *Origines* of the union formed by the Trojan survivors under Aeneas and the native Aborigines. Romulus is conspicuously absent from S.’s version, yet Cato apparently attempted to reconcile the two mutually exclusive foundation legends by making Romulus a remote descendant of Aeneas through the line of kings founded by Aeneas’ son Ascanius at Alba Longa (*HRR* fr. 4, fr. 8–13). This series of Alban kings was used to fill the gap of approximately 432 years between 753 B.C., when Rome was traditionally founded, and 1184 B.C., the date worked out for the sack of Troy. S. does not

take this interval into account but implies that Rome was settled soon after the Trojans and Aborigines united under Aeneas.” (Ramsey ad loc).

condidēre ... habuēre: contracted 3rd person perfects. *habere* used in the sense *incolere*.

Aenēā duce: abl. abs., supply pple ‘being’ *profugī*: as refugees; in apposition.

sedibus incertis: “best taken as abl. absol. standing for *cum sedes incertae essent*.” (Ramsey ad loc).

cumque his: “normally the enclitic *-que* is not appended to a monosyllabic preposition but to the word following unless the preposition is repeated. Exceptions to this rule, however, do occur in Cic. and Caes. as well as S. (e.g., [48.5](#) *deque ea re*), and there is no need to accept the reading preserved by Servius *et cum his*, as some editors do. (Ramsey ad loc).

Aborigines: “subject nom. with *Troiani* of *condidere atque habuere*. This is the name commonly given to the indigenous population of Latium at the time of Aeneas' arrival in Italy. Cato (*HRR* fr. 6) believed that they were earlier immigrants from Greece who came to Italy some time before the Trojan War. Another tradition found in Dion. Hal. (*Ant. Rom.* 1.72) made them autochthonous.” (Ramsey ad loc).

genus ... agreste: in apposition, nom. neut. sg. “*agreste*: “uncouth,” “barbarous,” lit., pertaining to the country as opposed to the civilization and refinement of the city.” (Ramsey ad loc). “he excludes this stage of primitive simplicity from the arena of worthwhile activity and service, from the exercise of *ingenium* in the pursuit of *gloria*” (McGushin ad loc).

sine imperiō: i.e. without government.

sine legibus ... solutum: “a series of four modifiers in pairs; chiasmus is used to set off the by *solutum* (“unrestrained”), while *sine imperio* (“without any government”) corresponds to *liberum*. As often in S., only the words in the second are joined by a conjunction. The use of a prepositional phrase as the equivalent of an attributive adj. is found elsewhere in S. ...but is comparatively rare in classical prose. (Ramsey ad loc)

(2)

Hi: “subject of both the temporal *postquam* clause and *coaluerint* below in the indirect question” (Ramsey ad loc).

In ūna moenia: “the idea of unification is paramount” (McGushin). “into one fortified city”; *moenia* is virtually equivalent to *urbs*, but the fortifications are what distinguish a city in the early stages of its development before it is completely built up. *Unus* meaning “one” is found in the pl. only with nouns like *moenia* that are pl. in form but singular in sense. (Ramsey ad loc).

convēnēre : *convēnērunt*: i.e. Trojans and natives

disparī genere: abl. of quality best translated concessively: “although of different stock”—i.e., part Trojan and part native” (Ramsey ad loc).

disparī genere, dissimilī linguā: of...of...; abl. of quality, 3rd decl. i-stem abl. forms.

alius aliō: one...with one..., the other...with another. “*alius alio more viventes*: the sing. *alius*, standing in partitive apposition with *viventes*, would normally describe the conduct of individuals within a single group: “each person living in a different way.” Since this meaning does not suit the context, which seems to concern the dissimilar conduct of the two races that formed the new nation, it is tempting to adopt in place of *alius* the pl. *alii*, which is found in several MSS of both families. The sing., however, is supported by a fragment of a 5th cent, papyrus (*Pap. Oxyrh.* VI.884) and is retained by most modern editors on the assumption that *alius* has been attracted into the sing. by *alio*.

incrēdibile est: it is...”*incrēdibile* is a predicate adj. modifying the indirect question which supplies the grammatical subject of *est*. It is best, however, to translate *est* impersonally and treat the indirect question as the object of the supine *memoratu*.” (Ramsey ad loc)

memorātū: to recall (supine, i.e. PPP + ū. abl. of respect.

quam...coaluerint: how...; ind. Question with pf. subjunctive of *coalesco*.

facile: adverb.

<ita ... facta erat>: "this clause is lacking in all the best MSS of both families. It is quoted by Augustine (*Epist.* 138.10) without naming his source but in a context that implies Cic. or S. Restoration of these words at this point in the text is supported by the inclusion of this clause in the 5th cent. papyrus frag. mentioned above with the slight variation *facta est* for *facta erat*." (Ramsey ad loc).

brevi (sc. *tempore*): in...; abl. of time when

diversa atque vaga: "*vaga* ("unsettled," "roaming") seems to pick up *vagabantur* above (6.1) but may also be intended as a description of the uncivilized native population". (Ramsey ad loc).

concordia: abl. of cause.

(3)

rēs: "standing for *res publica* or *civitas*. *Res* is frequently used in this sense in poetry but is not common in prose until Livy and the Augustan period." (Ramsey ad loc).

civibus, moribus, agris: "a triad of abls. of respect in asyndeton with *aucta*—the three chief ingredients of national growth: population, organization (lit., "customs," "institutions") and territory. The abstract *moribus* stands out in juxtaposition with the other two nouns, which are concrete. Each of these words might be said to recall the one outstanding contribution or influence on the development of the Roman state that tradition assigned to each of the first three kings of Rome: Romulus, Numa, and Tullus Hostilius." (Ramsey ad loc).

vidēbātur: "was beginning to appear"; the impf. indic., rather than the more usu. pf., after *postquam* is used to describe a past state of affairs that extended over a period of time as opposed to a single event in the past." (Ramsey ad loc). McGushin translates "after it began to appear".

satis...pollēns is predicative. Ramsey on *satis* "'fairly," an adv. often used by S. to qualify adjs. for which the superlative is too strong. The symmetry of the two adjs. and advs. is emphasized by alliteration which is also produced by the collocation of *agris aucta*."

mortalium: "probably part. gen. of *mortalia* with *pleraque* ("most human affairs"), rather than gen. of possession (*mortales* = *homines*..). In either case, the meaning is virtually the same. (Ramsey ad loc).

habentur: in place of the common idiom *se habent* (e.g., 2.3): "are constituted," or more freely "turn out." (Ramsey ad loc). Steadman says = *habent sē*, 'hold themselves'

orta est: pf. Deponent.

reges populi: "i.e. the legendary Lars Porsena, the federal leagues of the Latini, the Aequian and Volscian tribes ... An example of S.'s generalising method - the details do not matter nor do the omissions. The emphasis is on *virtus*, both that which grew out of the creation of *res publica* and that necessary in time of war." (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

(4)

fīnitumī: = *finitimi*: "to be taken with *reges* as well as *populi*, the former referring esp. to the Etruscans north of Rome and the latter to the Latins, Volsci, and Aequi who contested Rome's increasing hegemony in central Italy." (Ramsey ad loc).

bellō: abl. time when.

temptāre: "lit., "put to the test," with the instrumental abl. *bello*, ="attacked"; the first of seven historical infs. in this and the following section which S. often employs in place of the impf. indic. for giving a rapid account of a series of actions. *Eos* must be supplied as the object of *temptare*, and the dat. *eis* with *auxilio esse*." (Ramsey ad loc).

pauci: "not "a few," but "only a few"; to be taken with *ex amicis* which is the usual substitute for a partitive gen. with words expressing number." (Ramsey ad loc).

nam: explaining *pauci*.

auxiliō esse: serve as help; dat. of purpose (predicative dative).

aberant: "having an active sense indicating a conscious decision to remain aloof: "kept themselves apart from the dangers." (Ramsey ad loc).

domī...: home and abroad; locatives.

(5)

intenti: i.e. intent.

parāre: "made preparations," "made (themselves) ready"; *se* is perhaps understood. This absolute sense of *paro* is very rare outside of S. Contrast with *amicitias parabant* below where *parare*="acquire," "obtain." (Ramsey ad loc).

alius alium: one another.

hostibus obviam ire: *hostibus* is dative (after *obviam ire*, "to meet/oppose/contend against").

libertātem (sc. *et*) *patriam parentēque*: acc. "since S. rarely uses *-que* to join the last two components in a series of three or more words except after *ceterus*, these two words are best taken as forming a single unit in asyndeton with *libertatem*. (Ramsey ad loc). McGushin translates "country and parents".

tegere: another historical inf. (= 3p impf.).

post ubi: later, when...

prōpulerant: "the plupf., rather than pf. indic., is used after *ubi* to indicate that the act was repeated on a number of occasions and completed each time with respect to the impf. indic. in the main clause, which describes a continuous state of affairs in past time. (Ramsey ad loc).

perīcula virtūte: acc. obj. and abl. means

portābant: "a poetic equivalent for *ferebant*; *portare* is properly applied to burdens of great weight. The choice here may be influenced by the presence of *propulerant* in the preceding clause, just as the pl. *pericula* perhaps explains why *auxilia* is pl., rather than sing., to increase the symmetry" (Ramsey ad loc).

magis dandīs...beneficiīs: more by...; ablative of means with a clause of comparison; do a gerundive-gerund flip: translate gerundives as gerunds (-ing) + object.

(6)

legitimum, (et) nōmen...rēgium: they had the rule of laws (and) the name of the rule of a king; i.e. ostensibly a monarchy but truly the rule of law; *regium* is with *imperī*. Ramsey on

legitimum: "'bound by law," modifying *imperium*, which means "supreme power" or "government" and by itself need not imply the existence of *leges*." (Ramsey ad loc). Ramsey on *nomen imperi regium*: "the description of the *imperium* as *legitimum* causes S. to resort to this appositive ("the name of the government [being] monarchical"), whereas below (6.7) he writes simply *regium imperium*."

dēlēctī: those chosen; i.e. the senators.

quibus... (erat) infirmum (et) ingenium ...erat: relative; dat. interest or possession.

annīs, sapientiā: in...; abl. of respect. "Talent (*ingenium*) and *sapientia* form the two chief ingredients in S.'s definition of *virtus*. Catiline possessed the former (5.2) but lacked the latter (5.4)." (Ramsey ad loc).

reī publicae: for...; dat. of interest.

consultabant: "this is the only instance in S. where the frequentative stands for *consulebant* and takes the dat. (*rei publicae*) by analogy: "consulted the interest of," i.e., "looked after." Elsewhere in S., *consultare* means "to deliberate" and is found with *de*+abl. or an indirect question as its object." (Ramsey ad loc).

vel...vel...: whether...or....

aetate, similitudine: ablatives of cause.

patres: "more likely this title is to be explained by the fact that the early senate was probably composed of the heads (patres) of the principal families. Since the original gentes (groups of families) from which the earliest senate was recruited were doubtless those that were later designated as patrician (a word derived from pater), the term patres is also sometimes used as a synonym for patrician (e.g., 33.3). S.'s explanation that they were called patres because of their age or the similarity of their duty is purely fanciful, but it is in substantial agreement with other attempts that were made in antiquity to rationalize this term." (Ramsey ad loc).

quod initiō: which in...; abl. of time when.

(7)

cōservandae...augendae fuerat: Ramsey on conservandae ... rei publicae: "this use of the gerundive in the gen. to express tendency or purpose is quite common in S.: "had served to preserve ..." With verbs other than esse, it is easiest to understand causa. A few MSS unnecessarily introduce causa into this passage—several as an addition in another hand—in an attempt to rationalize this extended sense of the gen." We might expect causa in Classical prose.

superbiam dominātiōnemque: "hendiadys for superbam dominationem; dominatio is the opposite of imperium legitimum, and superbiam provides an allusion to Rome's seventh and last king, Tarquinius Superbus, whose tyrannical behavior, according to the standard account, led to the abolition of monarchy at Rome." (Ramsey ad loc).

convortit: = convertit.

inmūtātō mōre: abl. abs.

annua imperia bīnōsque imperātōrēs sibi fēcēre i.e. the republic system. "imperia: pl. since the supreme authority is now vested in two magistrates. (Ramsey ad loc). "imperatores: "chief executives" (cf. 2.3 n; these magistrates were first called praetores when the office was created, traditionally in 509 B.C.; later their title was changed to consul after the suppression of the Decemvirs in 449 B.C. S. deliberately used this general word to avoid the anachronism committed by Livy (1.60.4), who refers to these magistrates by their later title when he describes the creation of this office. (Ramsey ad loc).

fēcēre:= (Romans) fēcērunt: the Romans are subject.

eō modo: in this way; abl. of manner.

minumē: = minime.

putābant: introduces indirect statement (hence infinitive posse and accusative animum hūmānum). um: indirect speech after putābant.

per licentiam inolescere animum humanum: "A further illustration of S.'s historical viewpoint. The momentous changeover to the consulship is explained simply on the basis of the nature of man; no regard is paid to other significant factors - political, social, economic." (McGushin, ad loc.).