

Sallust BC 19-20 Notes

XIX.

(1)

"Under the late Republic a province was normally administered by a proconsul, i.e. an ex-consul or ex-praetor. A quaestor normally acted as a subordinate to such a governor. A man who went out to a province as *quaestor pro praetore* was a quaestor sent to govern that province and was attended by *fascēs* appropriate to the *imperium* invested in him.

There need not be anything startling or sinister in the appointment of Piso to Hither Spain. He was despatched *pro praetore*, i.e. with *imperium* as 'acting governor' of the province. This can only mean that the province was without a governor. " (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

quaestor pro praetore: "his title and province are confirmed by an inscription

(CIL I² 749=ILS 875 *quaestor pro pr. ex s.c. provinciam Hispaniam citeriorem obtinuit*).

Possibly S. puts the adj. *citeriorem* first here to draw attention to the fact that Piso received control over only one of the Spanish provinces and not both as the conspirators had intended (18.5)." (Ramsey); *prō praetōre*: as praetor; 'in place of a praetor;' i.e. with a praetor's *imperium* (Steadman).

adnitente Crasso: "abl. absol.; *adnitor* is used absolutely: "exerting his influence." The decision to appoint a quaestor to a post normally occupied by an ex-praetor rested with the senate. Ordinarily when a quaestor was posted to a province, he served on the governor's staff as a financial officer." (Ramsey)

quod: because; Crassus is subj. *eum* is Pīso (Steadman)

infestum inimicum: "a pair of alliterative adjs. in asyndeton which are virtually synonymous: "hostile and unfriendly," sc. *esse* after *eum*. Cic. often pairs these words for emphasis, but they are found together only here in S. Since this is the only instance in S.

where *inimicus* appears to be construed with the dat., some prefer to take this word as a substantive on analogy with *Jug. 23.2 (hostem infestum)*." (Ramsey).

quod eum ... Pompeio cognouerat: "points to one of the most important features of the political scene of 66-62 BC, namely the absence and ultimate homecoming of Pompeius with a victorious army." (McGushin).

Neque tamen: "frequently used to introduce an unexpected or surprising statement; with *invitus* here, the litotes draws attention to the fact that Crassus' influence was not the sole reason for giving this commission to Piso." (Ramsey)

dederat: following Sallust's practice of substituting the plupf. for an historic pf.

(2)

quippe foedum ... uolebat: "patently absurd both as a motive and as a solution to supposed fears." (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

Quippe: "S. uses this word several times in the archaic sense of *nam* to offer an explanation for a previous assertion." (Ramsey on 11.8)

foedum: "vile," "base" when applied to character; the antithesis with *boni* below is striking.

a re publica procul: physically removed from Rome and Italy as opposed to retirement from political life, the meaning of this expression at 4.1. Dio (36.44.5), Suetonius (*Iul. 9.3*), and Asconius (p. 92C) all state that the appointment was merely a pretext for removing Piso from the capital. Cicero (*Tog. Cand.*, ap. Ascon. p. 93C) asserts that the same men who were supporting Catiline and Antonius for the consulship in 64 formerly planned to use Piso's appointment to undermine the authority of the government." (Ramsey)

volēbat: *senātus* is subject (Steadman).

bonī complūrēs: i.e. senators (Steadman); "the placement of *complures* emphasizes *boni* This is S.'s term for the self-styled *optimates*, a group which comprised the conservative

oligarchy within the senate, many of the *nobiles* and their supporters, as well as those citizens who favored the status quo and opposed radical politicians who sought power for themselves through manipulating the popular assemblies (see Cic. *Sest.* 96–100 for a programmatic statement). S. never uses the word *optimates*, but instead he prefers to refer to this group as the *pauci potentes* or simply the *pauci*.” (Ramsey)

in eo: “i.e., Piso; the prepositional phrase is to be taken as a predicate with *praesidium putabant*” (Ramsey).

praesidium in eō ...: sc. esse (indirect speech after *putabant*).

et: “the following clause, although coordinate, in fact states the reason of the *boni* for desiring this *praesidium* or security that they hoped to find in Piso.” (Ramsey)

potentia: “Pompey's legal position at this time gave him vast military resources which he might have been tempted to use for his own personal advantage upon his return to Italy—to say nothing of his political influence and connections within the senate.” (Ramsey)

(3)

is *Pisō*: this Piso (Steadman).

in provincia: “quite a few of the best MSS have the acc., which would mean that Piso was murdered while going out to his province. Dio (36.44.5) and Asconius (p. 92C), however, state that he was murdered while he was serving as governor, and this is confirmed by S.'s comment (19.4) on his harsh administration. According to Asconius, Piso was killed sometime before the elections in 64, although S. makes Catiline refer to him as still alive at this time (21.3)—an apparent oversight.” (Ramsey)

(4)

“He may be following the Herodotean practice of laying all available material before the reader, without committing himself as to its truth or falsity.” (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

sunt qui: there are (those) who...; pres. subj. in a relative clause of characteristic (Steadman)/ generic *qui*-clause.

imperia...nequīvisse patī: that the barbarians...; ind. disc., *imperia* is obj. with a series of adjs.; gen. *eius* refers to Piso (Steadman).

patī: deponent inf. of *patior* (Steadman).

(5)

alii: “sc. *dicunt*.” (Ramsey)

alii autem (*dicunt*): others, however, (say) (Steadman); then infinitives due to indirect speech.

equitēs illōs...aggressōs (esse): that...; (Steadman)

Gn(aei) Pompei veteres fidosque clientis: “does not refer to the Roman institution of patronage and clientship, but to the people whom Caesar calls *beneficiarii*, adherents made by Pompeius when he held command in the province in the war against Sertorius”

(McGushin); “forming a dactylic hexameter, which is probably inadvertent.

These *clientes* were natives who became attached to Pompey when he was sent to Spain to help crush the rebellion of Sertorius (76–72 B.C.). It was quite common for provincials to form close ties with a particular Roman family, often the family of the first governor or of the commander who subdued the province. The provincials looked to these “patrons” as representatives of their interests in the capital (cf. Fabius Sanga, who had ties with the Allobroges, 41.4). The dependency of these foreign “clients” on a Roman “patron” is a natural extension of the client-patron relationship that formerly bound the plebeians to the patricians in early Roman society.” (Ramsey)

veterēs fidōsque clientēs: in apposition (Steadman)

voluntāte eius: abl. manner; i.e. Pompey (Steadman)

“ "with his consent"; Asconius (p. 92C) also refers to this belief on the part of some. The fact that Pompey was engaged in Asia at this time in the war against Mithridates need not have prevented him from exercising influence in Spain through his many personal contacts.” (Ramsey)

numquam Hispānōs...fēcisse: (and) that... ind. disc. with pf. inf. faciō (Steadman); "Not quite accurate. L. Piso Frugi was killed in Spain as propraetor in 112 BC. Cf. Livy's report of the murder of Hasdrubal, 21.2.6 and the note on Spanish savagery in Bell. Hisp. 42.4. " (McGushin, ad loc.)

praeterea: “adv. "besides this (one instance)"—an obvious exaggeration. We hear of at least one other Roman governor, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who met his death (ca. 112 B.C.) while serving in Spain (Cic. 2 Verr. 4.56), and the natives were notorious for their hostility to Roman domination (Bell. Hisp. 42.4).” (Ramsey)

tāle: neuter sg. adj. tālis (Steadman).

imperia...perpessōs (esse): that...; ind. disc., add ‘Hispānōs’ as acc. subj. and ‘esse’ for the pf. dep. inf. *perpetior* (Steadman).

relinquēmus: 1p fut. (Steadman).

(6)

dictum (est): pf. pass.; satis is subject (Steadman); “sc. *est*; the two short clauses in asyndeton at the end of this chapter close off the digression and return the reader to the meeting called by Catiline at 17.2. S. concludes on an objective note and refuses to commit himself to either version of the motive for Pisos murder, although he records without criticism the claim made about the tolerant nature of the Spaniards, which tends to incriminate Pompey.” (Ramsey)

XX.

(1)

Catilina: “in a prominent position as the first word in the long period to emphasize the importance of his role.” (Ramsey)

eōs...convēnisse: that...; ind. disc. (Steadman).

videt ... sēcēdit: historic presents.

paulō: a little before; degree of difference (Steadman).

paulo ante: i.e., 17.3-4.

cum singulīs: with them individually (Steadman).

ēgerat: he had discussed; plpf. *agō* (Steadman).

in rem fore: “"it would be advantageous," "it would be to his purpose," an archaic expression. The subject of the indirect statement depending on *credens* is provided by the inf. *appellare et cohortari*.” (Ramsey)

secedit: “a vivid historical pres., likewise *videt* in the *ubi* clause, while the final vb. *habuit* is put in the pf.” (Ramsey)

amotis: “usu. *removeo* is used to describe the removal of witnesses or eavesdroppers.” (Ramsey).

omnibus...āmōtīs: abl. abs. (Steadman).

huiusce modi: gen. of description; gen. *hic* with an deictic suffix *-ce*: ‘of this here...’

(Steadman). “S. uses this formula to introduce his version of oral or written communications for which he makes no claim to be reproducing a verbatim copy of the original. Obviously no record was kept of the exact words spoken by Catiline when he addressed the conspirators in secret, but a general account of what transpired at these meetings was passed along to Cic. by informers, and some of this intelligence became public knowledge. Cic. (*Mur.* 50; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 14.1), in fact, gives a brief account of a speech that Catiline delivered to his

supporters shortly before the elections in 63, and this *contio domestica*, as Cic. calls it, may have provided S. with a model for the meeting that he assigns to 64. In Cic.'s version, however, Catiline espouses the cause of the *miseri* ("the poor") and professes himself to be the *dux et signifer calamitosorum*. This element is absent from the speech in 64 as reported by S. since Catiline did not claim to be a champion of the poor until the following year (35.3). The rewards promised by Catiline in 64 were mainly designed to satisfy his supporters among the upper class who were eager for advancement in their careers."
habuit: he delivered; idiom with *ōrātiōnem* (Steadman).

(2)

Some characteristics of the speech noted by McGushin include: a mixture of high hopes and uncertainty, time-honoured concepts and phrases, importance of character and circumstances of his hearers, "them versus us" arguments, exercise in rhetoric.

nī...spectāta forent, ...cecidisset...: if...had been..., would have...; past contrary to fact condition (*sī* plpf. pass. subj., plpf. subj.); *forent* is an old alternative for *esset* (Steadman)
spectāta forent: neut. pl. with fem. subjects (Steadman)

satis spectata ... forent: "the sing. *forent*, which is found in a few MSS, would make *spectata* agree with the nearer subject, but the participle is best taken as neut. pl. modifying both of these f. nouns. This is the usage preferred by S. when the substantives are abstract (51.12 *pares* provides an exception). *Satis* is not found in the principal MSS but is well attested in the *deteriores*, which occasionally preserve words and phrases that are almost certainly genuine, even though they are absent from our oldest and best MSS (see Reynold's OCT p. vii n.2). Although word order in this passage varies, the text reads better with *satis*, and *satis* appears to form a stock expression with the partic. *spectatus* + a dat. of the pers. pron. as agent (cf. Plaut. *Per.* 171, *Stich.* 629; S. *Hist.* 3.48.23). If Tac. *Ann.* 16.2.1 (*fide satis spectata*) is a conscious imitation of *Cat.* 20.2, then *satis* must already have been present in the text of S. by the end of the first cent. A.D." (Ramsey)

mihi: "dat. of agent." (Ramsey); by me.

opportuna: "predicate adj. with *cecidisset* ("turned out"), which is qualified by the adv. *nequiquam*." (Ramsey)

spēs magna...fuissent: would have ...; in the same contrary to fact; plpf. subj. *sum dominātiō*: in apposition to *spēs magna* (Steadman).

in manibus: i.e. in our grasp (Steadman); "qualifying *dominatio* ... in place of an attributive adj. balancing *spes magna*." (Ramsey)

frustra: "adv., forming the predicate of *fuissent*; this alliterative combination is archaic. The use of an adv., in place of a predicate adj., after the verb *sum* appears to be characteristic of conversational Latin since it occurs most frequently in Roman comedy and Cicero's letters.

per ignaviam aut vana ingenia: standing by metonymy for *per ignavos aut vanos homines* (or *homines vani ingeni*). *Vana ingenia* refers to persons of unstable or unreliable character and corresponds to *fides* above as its opposite, just as *ignaviam* is opposed to *virtus*." (Ramsey)

incerta pro certis: note the antithesis; cf. 17.6.

neque ego...captārem: I would not adopt; 'take up,' impf. subj. in same condition (Steadman)

captarem: "frequentative of *capio*, found only here in S." (Ramsey).

(3)

multīs et magnīs: note the alliteration.

tempestātibus: time when (Steadman); "critical situations"; the pl. of *tempus* is more usu. in the sense of "circumstances" or "occasions" (esp. the hazardous sort) except in metaphors of

navigation where *tempestates* (lit., "storms") sometimes has this extended meaning." (Ramsey).

fortis fidosque: "a second pair of alliterative adjs. following closely upon *multis et magnis*." (Ramsey)

eō: because of this; abl. of cause (Steadman); *eo*: = "*ideo*, "for that reason," i.e., the explanation contained in the preceding *quia* clause.

animus: standing for *ego* here and below 20.6." (Ramsey)

incipere: "the use of an acc. substantive with this vb. is archaic." (Ramsey)

vōbīs eadem (bona malaque esse) quae mihi bona malaque esse: that you have the same advantages and disadvantages which I have; ellipsis; ind. disc., dat. of possession (Steadman).

idem velle...nōlle: inf. clause of *volō* and *nōlō* in apposition to *ea*; *idem* is acc. obj. (Steadman).

(4)

ea: this...; neuter subject *id* attracted into the fem. sg. of the predicate *amīcitia* (Steadman).

ea demum: "S fond of using demonstrative pronoun to repeat a word for emphasis. "the pronoun has been attracted into the f. by the predicate nom. *amicitia*. In the *Jug.* (31.14–15), S. draws a distinction between good and bad men who form an association out of common interests: among the former, such a combination may be called *amicitia*, but among the latter, the proper term is *factio* (cf. 18.4 n. *factiosus*). *Factio* more appropriately describes the group fashioned by Catiline." (Ramsey)

(5)

quae ... agitavi: "*ea* is understood as the antecedent and direct object of *audistis* (= *audivistis*). The pf., rather than impf., more precisely defines the scheme as it was outlined to each individual on a specific occasion." (Ramsey)

divorsi: "'separately" in time, i.e., on different occasions (like *cum singulis* above 20.1; cf. 17.1), not "separately" in the sense of pursuing different courses (e.g., 2.1)." (Ramsey)

diversī: separately; 'separated' (Steadman).

(6)

Ceterum: adverb, "besides".

animus accenditur: "alliteration here and below (*cum considero quae condicio*) makes the statement more forceful." (Ramsey)

futura sit: is going to be; ind. question with periphrastic fut. subj.: fut. pple + subj. *sum* (Steadman).

nosmet: "acc. pl.; the suffix *-met* intensifies the reflexive pron. Although most MSS give the acc. *ipsos*, the nom. *ipsi* is necessary to the sense which is surely: "unless we free ourselves (by means of our own efforts)" rather than "unless we free ourselves (as opposed to others)." *vindicamus in libertatem*: "a standard idiom meaning "to deliver into freedom." This slogan is especially associated with the propaganda of the *populares* and provides a good example of how moral and political terms became debased in the struggle for power that was waged in the popular assemblies against the *optimates* who had the most control over the senate. The pres. indic. *vindicamus* has been substituted for the fut. pf. and conveys urgency. Since the *nisi* clause is subordinate to the indirect question depending on *considero*, the verb might well have been attracted into the pf. subj. (cf. 17.7 n. *valuisset*)" (Ramsey)

(7)

"..sums up the features of social and economic contrast which is the basic key to the political manoeuvring of the final decades of the Republic. The passage is full of slogans - *pauci potentes, nobiles-ignobiles, gratia, auctoritas* - and contains sufficient truth to make Catiline's statement effective as a rallying cry." (McGushin, *ad loc.*)

in iūs atque diciōnem: to the jurisdiction and sway...; i.e. the current ruling class (Steadman)

illīs...: those have; dat. poss., historical inf. (Steadman)

illis: "dat. of advantage with *vectigales esse* and referring to the *pauci potentes*, i.e., the conservative aristocratic faction" (Ramsey).

rēgēs (et) tetrarchae: asyndeton (Steadman)

tetrarchae: "petty monarchs or rulers (*tetrarches*, a Greek term, is lit. the ruler of the quarter part of a country); this title is found in several regions of the East, notably Thessaly and Galatia, and usually is joined, as here, with *reges*. It is loosely used of any ruler who possessed supreme authority and yet was not recognized as a king (*rex*) by the Roman people. *vectigales*: "tributary," a predicate adj. balanced by *stipendia pendere* ("pay taxes") in the next clause; the infs. are historical. A *vectigal* was technically revenue derived from state-owned land, mines, and quarries, and such indirect taxes as the harbor duties. The amount of these revenues varied since they were based upon a percentage of actual produce of the land or the value of the goods being traded. By contrast, a *Stipendium* was a direct tax consisting of a fixed sum and was levied on the land of the provincials. The amount was calculated to equal a set quota of the average annual yield of the land. Presumably the *reges* and *tetrarchae* are said to be tributary (*vectigales*) to the *pauci* because these rulers paid cash to influential senators to secure the recognition of their status and to protect their interests at Rome." (Ramsey)

esse ...pendēre: historic infinitives.

populī (et) nātiōnēs: with historical inf. (Steadman).

populi, nationes: "for the distinction, vid. 10.1n." (Ramsey).

cēterī omnēs: we, all the rest,...; 1p subject (Steadman).

strēnuī (et) ...vulgus: in apposition to *cēterī* (Steadman).

strēnuī bonī: ".. is meant to include all the facets of *virtus*; Sallust comes closest to this ideal meaning in BJ 7.5 *et proelio strenuus et bonus consilio*. But in the present passage *boni* is strained and overloaded if it means *bono consilio* and rather ambiguous if it is general, i.e. opposed to *mali*; in this passage one must also think of *boni* as conservatives (cf. 19.2). In short either clumsy writing on the part of S. or a cleverly misleading use of time-honoured phrasing by Catiline." (McGushin, *ad loc.*); "best taken concessively; these two adjs. represent a time-honored description of the ideal Roman who was energetic and righteous. *Strenui* resumes the notion contained in *virtus* above (20.2), while *boni* corresponds to *fides*. The accumulation of pairs of words in asyndeton in this section is striking and serves to convey Catiline's impetuous nature and indignation." (Ramsey)

nobiles atque ignobiles: "standing in apposition with the preceding expression which defines the group as a whole: "nobles as well as those whose family lacks the distinction of a consular ancestor"" (Ramsey).

vulgus fuimus: we have been (as if) a mob (Steadman)

vulgus: "'a rabble," i.e., in the sense of the great mass of citizens who were excluded from the circles of power and influence" (Ramsey).

sine gratia: "'without regard/esteem" in a neutral sense as opposed to the next sentence (20.8) where *gratia*="influence," i.e., the buying and selling of favors. *Gratia* lit. refers to favor gained by conferring *beneficia*, and it is what leads to *potentia* through those who are under obligation to a benefactor." (Ramsey).

obnoxii: with the dative.

formidini: “predicate dat. with *essemus*.” (Ramsey)

quibus...essēmus: to whom...; relative clause and dat. of reference (Steadman).

sī...valēret...essēmus: if...were..., we would be...; pres. contrary to fact condition.

(8)

"While *egestatem* answers to *diuitiae* and perhaps *repulsas* to *honos*, there is no real attempt at a precise symmetry here. It is sufficient for Catiline's purpose to hammer home the contrast of two basic concepts, the Haves and the Have-nots." (McGushin, *ad loc.*).

omnis grātia...dīvitiae: four subjects (Steadman).

apud illos: “the same complaint is made by S. himself in a digression on Roman politics after the destruction of Carthage (*Jug.* 41.7).” (Ramsey)

ubi: “i.e., *apud quos* (vid. 3.3n. *ibique*).” (Ramsey)

pericula...egestātem: four objects (Steadman)

pericula: ““criminal charges” (vid. 16.2 n.), while *iudicia*, if it is not meant to be merely synonymous, refers more specifically to judicial judgments against some of those present—notably Autronius and Vargunteius (vid. 17.3n.). A few words in these two series of four words in asyndeton correspond (*repulsas* to *honos*, *egestatem* to *divitiae*), but there does not seem to be any conscious attempt to pair each benefit with its opposite disadvantage. The accumulation of asyndeton throughout this speech effectively conveys Catiline's indignation.” (Ramsey)

(9)

quae quō ūsque: How far...these things?; ‘up to where...?’ and a connective relative (Steadman).

quousque tandem: “lit., “to what length, pray,” i.e., “to what extent,” “how long”; words best known as forming the impatient *exordium* of Cicero's first speech against Catiline (1.1). The adv. *tandem* is frequently used by Cic. to strengthen interrogations or imperatives, but he combines it with *quousque* only at *Cat.* 1.1, and this is the only instance of this expression in S. Given these facts, possibly in *Cat.* 1.1 Cicero was deliberately casting in Catiline's teeth an expression that his adversary was known to favor (so Malcolm, *CQ* 1979. 219–20).”

(Ramsey)

patiēminī: 2p fut. deponent, *patior* (Steadman).

per virtutem: “adverbially, to denote manner; likewise *per dedecus* below ...” (Ramsey)

praestat: it is preferable; impersonal (Steadman).

quam: “conj. after *praestat* (=“it is preferable”), whose subj. is supplied by the inf. *emori*. The thought expressed here seems to be an adaptation of Pericles' observation in the funeral oration on the nobility of death (Thuc. 2.43.6).” (Ramsey)

inhonestam: “i.e., “shameful/inglorious” because *honos* is the monopoly of the *pauci potentes*.” (Ramsey)

ubi: “standing for *in qua*.” (Ramsey)

ludibrio: “double dat. with *superbiae*, *alienae superbiae* being a typical Sallustian abstract=*alii superbo*.” (Ramsey)

lūdibriō fuerīs: serve as a laughing stock (predicative dat.).

(10)

"This is also marked by an adept manipulation of traditional concepts - *virtus*, *honos*, *decus* - and a careful juxtaposition of pessimism and optimism." (McGushin, *of the first exhortation*)

vērūm enim vērō: *Verum enim vero*: cf. 2.9 *vērūm enim vērō* with Ramsey: “but indeed truly; *vērūm* is an adversative adv. acc., *vērō* is an abl. as adv. (in truth); and *enim*, ‘indeed (for)’.”

prō...fīdem: For heaven and earth's sake! *prō* is an interjection + acc. of exclamation (Steadman); *pro deum ... fīdem*: "acc. of exclamation—in origin possibly felt to depend on *imploro* or *testor* understood; *pro* is an interjection, and *deum* is an alternate form of the gen. pl. (= *deorum*), which is quite frequently found in stock expressions such as this one. *in manu nobis*: the sing. *in manu* (as opposed to the pl., e.g., 20.2) normally expresses the notion of control or possession in the sense that something "depends on" the person indicated by the dat. If this is the meaning here, the reading *vobis*, which is found in several MSS, often as a correction, may be preferable to *nobis*. The context, however, favors the interpretation "victory is within our grasp" since Catiline proceeds to contrast the age and debility of their opponents (*illis*) with the youth and mental alertness of himself and his supporters. The succeeding statement is clearly meant to explain why victory is assured." (Ramsey)
Viget ... valet: "alliteration and chiasmus draw attention to this justification of the previous remark." (Ramsey)
contrā: on the contrary (Steadman)
illis: "dat. of ref. corresponding to *nobis*." (Ramsey)
illīs annīs...dīvitiīs: with; *annis atque divitiis*: "abls. of cause; for the debilitating effect of wealth on both the body and soul, vid. 11.3 n." (Ramsey)
opus est: there is a need + abl. due to *opus* (*inceptō*, undertaking); "the familiar proverb states that a beginning amounts to the accomplishment of half a task (e.g., Plato, *Laws* 753E). Catiline boldly asserts that a beginning is all that is needed; events will see to the rest." (Ramsey).
cetera: "neut. acc. pl. object of *expediet* ("arrange"—lit., "disentangle"); the subj. *res*="the way things are/existing circumstances" or possibly "action." (Ramsey)
consenuerunt: "'have grown weak" (lit., "old," a fitting metaphor in a context where *annis* is opposed to *viget aetas*). This is one of the few instances in the *Cat.* where the pf. ends in -*erunt* (vid. 2.2.n. *coepere*). Two of the other three passages in which the long form is used occur in the speech attributed to Caesar (51.9, 51.38)." (Ramsey)

(11)

"The whole chain of concepts in secs. 5-8 contracts to a single concept - *divitiae*. Catiline is still twisting facts to suit his own purposes, and antithesis continues to be the device by which he emphasises his points." (McGushin).

Etenim: "'indeed," not so much corroborating the previous statement but rather introducing a further consideration which should lead to action on the part of the conspirators. The emphasis is now on the disparity between the rich and the poor." (Ramsey)

Quis mortālium?: who among mortals...? (Steadman).

cui: dat. of possession, *quī* (Steadman).

illīs...superāre: that...is abundant; ind. disc.; dat. interest; i.e. current ruling class (Steadman).

superare: "intransitive, "exist in abundance" (= *superesse*, *abunde esse*). The inf. with subj. acc. *divitias* forms an indirect statement depending on *tolerare*, a rare usage outside of poetry and post-Augustan prose (L-S)." (Ramsey)

in exstruendō... coaequandīs: Ramsey on *in extruendo mari et montibus coaequandis*: "cf. 13.1 n.; the arrangement is still chiasmic, as in the former passage, but here the order in which these two activities are mentioned is reversed. Gronovius' emendation *extruendo* ("pushing back") for *extruendo* is attractive. The expression appears to refer to the same practice of building houses over the water *molibus iniectis* that was described at 13.1 by the words *maria constrata*. If *extruendo* is retained, presumably an abl. of means such as *aedificiis* is to be understood but not expressed since the whole phrase is in the abl. In view of Catiline's complaint about this extravagant abuse of wealth, it is interesting to note that a member of his

own *gens* was called Sergius Orata as a result of his reputation for stocking his fishponds with gilt bream (*aurata/orata*), a kind of goldfish (Varro, *Rust.* 3.3.10)."

profundant: "subj. in a rel. clause of purpose." (Ramsey)

nōbīs...dēsse: that family wealth...; ind. disc. parallel to *illīs...superāre* above (Steadman)

illīs...continuāre: that those (men)...; ind. disc.; *bīnās* agrees with fem. pl. *domōs* (Steadman).

nōbīs...esse: that we have...; dat. possession (Steadman).

amplius: more; comparative adv. (Steadman); "the comp. adv. is substituted for an adj. (i.e., *plures*) and may be felt to stand loosely in apposition with the statement as a whole; *continuare* refers to joining together two adjacent buildings to form an enlarged residence." (Ramsey)

illīs...nōbīs, *illīs...nōbīs*: note balance.

larem familiarem: "standing by metonymy for *domum*; the Lar was one of the household gods who was worshiped at the family hearth and was believed to watch over the family's prosperity. The name of this household divinity serves as a symbol for hearth and home—more personal than simply *domum*, and nicely balancing *rem familiarem* above with a partial verbal echo." (Ramsey)

(12)

signa: statues; 'images,' one of three obj. (Steadman).

toreumata: "The only truly Greek word in the monograph.... Its use here is quite natural in a context dealing with luxury." (McGushin, *ad loc.*); "a Greek word=*vasa caelata* (vid. 11.6n.), which is used both for the sake of variety and to convey something of the exotic nature of these imported luxury goods.

emunt: the *cum* clause is primarily temporal ("while"), hence the indic., but it is also partly concessive as can be seen from the presence of *tamen* below." (Ramsey)

nova (aedificia): new (buildings); neut. acc. (Steadman)

nova diruunt: "'they pull down houses newly built"; cf. the story told of Julius Caesar who demolished a recently constructed country-house because it was not entirely to his satisfaction (Suet. *Iul.* 46)." (Ramsey)

postremo: "frequently used by S. like *prorsus* (vid. 15.5n.) to sum up a series or mark a climax." (Ramsey on 14.3)

trahunt: i.e. waste, cf. *vincere* below (Steadman).

trahunt, vexant: "these vbs. denoting abuse are borrowed from the terminology of war or plunder, a metaphor which is continued by *vincere*; they treat their wealth the way an invading army lays waste enemy territory." (Ramsey)

summa lubidine: "either abl. of manner or an abl. absol. in a concessive sense: "despite the greatest wantonness."" (Ramsey)

vincere: i.e. exhaust or use up (Steadman).

(13)

nōbīs est: we have...; dat. of possession governing a series of nominative subjects (Steadman).

foris aes alienum: "cf. 14.2 n. Relief from debt played such an important role in Catiline's program that in 62 Cic. playfully asserted that he himself would be willing to join a fresh conspiracy, if only the revolutionaries would trust him, since he had borrowed a vast sum at 6% to pay for his new house on the Palatine (*Fam.* 5.6.2)." (Ramsey).

res, spes: "this paronomastic pair of nouns in chiasmus forms a common antithesis: "actual circumstances" as opposed to "prospects for the future."" (Ramsey).

multō: much; abl. of degree of difference (Steadman).

quid reliquī: what (of) remaining; partitive (Steadman).
animam: “=vitam” (Ramsey).

(14)

quīn...: why not...? (Steadman); “from an old form of the abl. *qui* plus the interrogative particle *-ne* (lit., =“why not”); it frequently, as here, introduces a question equivalent to an exhortation.” (Ramsey).

illa, illa: that, that...; modifies *libertās* (Steadman).

optāstis = *optāvistis*: 2s pf. of *optō* (Steadman).

libertās...glōria: asyndeton; all nom. subj. (Steadman).

in oculis sita sunt: “the participle is to be taken as a predicate adj. (likewise below 20.17 *parati*): “are placed before (lit., in) your eyes.”” (Ramsey).

posuit: “the simple vb. for the compound, =*proposuit*.” (Ramsey).

omnia ea...praemia: neut. acc. pl. (Steadman).

victōribus: for...; dat. of interest (Steadman).

(15)

rēs...magnifica: series of nom. subj. ; (Steadman)

hortantur: 3p pres. dep. (Steadman).

magis quam oratio mea: “Part of Catiline's skill throughout has been to let the facts of the social, economic and political situation speak for him. Here he ends on a note of objectivity..” (McGushin).

(16)

vel...vel...: either as...or as...; in apposition (Steadman).

Vel imperatore vel milite: “the abls. are predicative agreeing with *me*, which depends on *utimini* (imperative). In the final battle, Catiline is credited with playing the role of both an energetic soldier and a good commander (60.4).” (Ramsey); *utor* takes the abl.

neque ... aberit: “litotes for *aderit*. The reference to *animus* and *corpus* provides an echo of the prologue (1.2ff.). Here the two words serve to resume the contrast just above between the role of the *imperator* and *miles*.” (Ramsey)

aberit: 3s fut. *absum* (Steadman).

(17)

haec ipsa ... consul agam: “Catiline's hope for the consulship was perhaps the surest plank in his overall plan at this time. After his acquittal on the charge of *repetundae* in 65 he stood forth as one of the most promising candidates for 64. He had many things in his favour: nobility of birth, powerful support and the advantage of a political situation which was subject to all kinds of pressure. (McGushin, p147)

“This combination of an expectation of properly constituted power by unconstitutional means is a feature which is somewhat puzzling. As A. N. Sherwin-White remarks, ‘men who want to be consular are by definition not men who want to start revolutions’. Catiline, of course, need not necessarily fit into the general rule, and it may be S.'s way of underlining his undoubted derangement when he notes that Catiline sets out on his last journey decked with the insignia of the highest republican office.” (McGushin, p147) *haec*: these things; neut. acc. pl. (Steadman).

ut: as...; parenthetical (Steadman).

ūnā: together, as one; abl. as adverb (Steadman).

cōnsul: as consul; in apposition to subject (Steadman).

nisi... me animus fallit: “unless I am mistaken.” (Ramsey).

agam: 1st singular future tense of *agō*.

animus...: i.e. my expectations deceive me (Steadman).