

XV

(1)

Iam primum: *primum* is an adverbial accusative; “now to begin with,” not to be taken with *adulescens*, but introducing a new phase of the narrative after the general observations in the previous chapter (cf. 7.4).” (Ramsey)

Iam primum adulēscēns ... contrā iūs fāsque: “here S. fits Catiline into the framework of the vices which chiefly characterise the group from which he drew his most influential and most lasting support. The accent is on sexual immorality and murder, a complete disregard of human and divine law, a back ground which makes Catiline eminently suitable to be the leader of kindred spirits. That serious danger to the Republic could issue from such a source is S’s justification for selecting this episode on the grounds of its *sceleris atque periculi novitas*. There is sufficient evidence available to show that S. is here repeating contemporary charges against Catiline. The somewhat vague manner in which he refers to specific crimes may reflect a scrupulous regard for the state of the evidence available to him. It may also, allied with the omission of other well-attested and lurid episodes in Catiline's career, embraced in the colourless *multa nefanda . . . alia huiusce modi*, once again attest S’s attitude to events—namely his use of incidents merely to illustrate and develop a major concept under discussion.” (McGushin)

multa nefanda stupra: “normally two adjs. modifying the same substantive are joined by a conj., but occasionally the conj. is omitted when one of the adjs. is felt to belong more closely to the substantive, the whole concept being further qualified by *multus*.” (Ramsey)

cum virgine nobili: “further details are lacking, unless S. perhaps refers to the scandalous affair between Catiline and a mistress who bore him a daughter (vid. 15.2n. *Aureliae Orestillae*).” (Ramsey); “the identity of this female remains a mystery. The daughter of this affaire is mentioned in terms of incest by Plutarch, *Cic.* 10 ; in terms of incestuous marriage by Cicero, *in Tog. Cand.* : *ex eodem stupro tibi et uxorem et filiam invenisti* (Asconius 91C). The same charge is brought, so Asconius reports, in a speech by L. Lucceius and Asconius confesses his inability to ascertain the names of the women in question: *nomina harum mulierum nondum inveni*.” (McGushin)

cum sacerdote Vestae: “ordinarily the priestesses of Vesta, the goddess of the hearth whose temple stood in the Forum, were called Vestal Virgins (*virgines Vestales*), but the title given here is also attested and obviously preferred in view of the fact that *virgo* has just been used in the preceding phrase. The six Vestals took a vow of chastity, and the penalty for breaking this vow was burial alive. The priestess referred to by S. is identified by Asconius (p. 91C.19ff.) as Fabia, a half-sister of Cic.'s wife Terentia. She was tried and acquitted on the charge of incest with Catiline (Ascon. l.c.). The probable date of the trial (73 B.C.) is established by an allusion in Cic. (*Cat.* 3.9) to a prosecution of the Vestal Virgins ten years before his consulship. S. does not refer to the acquittal since it would undercut the claim that Catiline committed *multa nefanda stupra*. According to Orosius (6.3.1), Catiline was charged with this crime and escaped conviction through the influence of Q. Catulus.... It is doubtful, however, that Catiline's case was ever brought to trial. We hear of only two acquittals of Catiline prior to 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.16.9; *Pis.* 95), and these obviously refer to the prosecution in 65 *de repetundis* (vid. 18.3 n.) and in 64 *inter sicarios* (vid. 24.2n.).” (Ramsey); “*cum sacerdote Vestae* : instead of the more usual *cum virgine Vestali*, probably to avoid repetition. There is covert allusion in Cicero, *in Tog. Cand.* (Asconius 91C) to an affair of the Vestal virgins in 73. Cicero could not exploit this juicy scandal more fully because Fabia, accused by Clodius of adultery with Catiline, was acquitted by reason of the powerful advocacy of

Cato, Catulus and Cicero, She was, moreover, half-sister of Cicero's wife Terentia—Asconius 91C; Orosius, 6.3.1. On Vestals see F. Altheim, *History of Roman Religion*, trans. Mattingly, Methuen, 1938. 88ft; K. Latte, *Röm. Religionsgeschichte*, Munich, 1960; Ogilvie on Livy, 1.20.2.” (McGushin)

alia: “Catiline was tried for extortion in 65 B.C. after his term as governor of Africa (18.3); earlier in that same year according to S., he plotted to murder the consuls and seize power (18.5); for the various crimes committed during the Sullan reign of terror, vid. 5.2n. *caedes*.” (Ramsey).

alia huiusce modi contra ius fasque: “e.g. the incest with his own daughter, referred to above. There is no mention of the murders perpetrated during the Sullan terror ...” (McGushin).

huiusce modi: “occurs often in S., e.g. 20.1, 32.3, 50.5, 51.40 et al. *Huius modi* never occurs. *Huiusce modi* also occurs in Cicero, e.g. *pro Rosc. Am.* 22, 105 etc. The form is prominent in early Latin poetry. See Neue-Wagener, 2.414; Sommer, 424.” (McGushin)

huiuscemodi: “gen. of quality; S. prefers the older and more emphatic form of *huius*, which is formed by adding the demonstrative suffix *-ce*; the simple form *huius* occurs only once in the *Cat.* (54.3).” (Ramsey); of this manner; description (Steadman).

contra ius fasque: “against human and divine law.” (Ramsey). McGushin cfs. Isidorus, *Orig.* 5.2.2 *fas lex divina est, ius lex humana*.

(2)

postremo captus, . . . scelestis nuptiis fecisse: “a periodic structure, but marked by a Thucydidean type of *variatio*; thus *captus* as to be taken as nominative to *creditur* which follows much later. The personal construction of *creditur* was a normal one by S.’s time, and although *pro certo* goes more naturally with an impersonal construction it is here transferred by analogy to the personal construction.” (McGushin)

captus: referring to Catiline.

Aureliae Orestillae: “probably the daughter of Cn. Aufidius Orestes (cos. 71 B.C.), an Aurelius Orestes by birth before his adoption by a Cn. Aufidius. S. takes no notice of the charge made by Cic. and another contemporary, L. Lucceius, that Catiline married his own daughter by a former mistress (*Tog. Cand.* ap. Ascon. p. 91C.24–26 and p. 92C.1–3). Apparently neither author specified the name of this woman, and it is impossible to say whether Aurelia was the lady in question. In any case, this story, together with Cic.’s claim (*Cat.* 1.14) that Catiline murdered his previous wife so that he would be free to marry Aurelia, are best viewed as the products of rhetorical invective.” (Ramsey); “Aureliae Orestillae: daughter of Cn. Aufidius Orestes, consul in 71. Syme (85), pointing to Cicero’s charge: *Cum deprehendebare in adulteriis, cum deprehendebas adulteros ipse, cum ex eodem stupro tibi et uxorem et filiam invenisti* (apud Asconium, 91C) and to Asconius’ comment: *Nomina harum mulierum nondum inveni*, is undoubtedly right in holding that the allusion points to Orestilla.” (McGushin)

cuius: “best taken as a partitive gen. with *nihil* rather than a gen. of possession with *formam*: “in (lit., of) whom ... nothing.”” (Ramsey)

nubere ... dubitabat: “the infinitive after *dubitare*, normal in negative and interrogative sentences, is rare in affirmative sentences. It occurs in Cicero, e.g. *Nat. Deor.* 1,113, *Art.* 10,3a.2. See 5,9 n. *hortari*, 52.24 n. *coniuravere* and Intro, p. 20.” (McGushin)

nubere: “lit., “to veil oneself,” i.e., “to marry”; construed with the dat. *illi*; the inf. depends upon *dubitabat* (“hesitate”) which, however, normally takes this construction only when it is negative or interrogative.” (Ramsey). If a man were said to be marrying, Latin would use *ducere* (*in matrimonium*).

quod ea: because she... (Steadman)

adultā aetate: of...; abl. of quality (Steadman)

pro certo creditur: “the personal construction—nom. *captus* modifying *Catilina* understood as the subject—is made slightly awkward by the addition of *pro certo*. It would be more usual to find this expression used impersonally followed by the acc. and inf.” (Ramsey)

pro certo creditur . . . , nuptiis fecisse: “a phrase believed by some to have been taken from Cicero, in *Cat.* 1,14 *nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis locum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili sedere hoc scelus cumulavisti?* A similar description occurs in Livy , 1.46.9 (*Tarquinius et Tullia*) *prope continuatis funeribus cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, iunguntur nuptiis* (Ogilvie's note). In all three cases there seems to be a personal variation in the phrasing of what Skard (*SO Suppl.* 15 (1956) 57ff.) believes to be a traditional motif derived from early tragedy and going back ultimately to the ἀνόσιος γάμος-γάμος ἄγαμος topos (cf. Sophocles, *Oed.* Col. 945; Euripides, *Elect.* 600, 926; Sophocles, *Oed.* 1214; Euripides, *Hel.* 690) which was the subject of some of the greatest tragedy-cycles. The name Orestilla may have directed S's mind to the story of Orestes and led to his selection of an image which was to be found in the annalistic traditions; cf. Dion. Hal . 4.30.1, speaking of Tarquinius, τα προτέλεια τῶν ἀνοσίων γάμων διαπραξάμενος.” (McGushin)

crēditur: it is believed that...; impersonal (Steadman)

necātō filiō: abl. abs. ““by the murder of his son” (lit., “his son having been killed”); the source of this charge may be the rather vague statement in Cic. (*Cat.* 1.14) that Catiline followed up the murder of his former wife with a further act of shocking wickedness.” (Ramsey); “S.'s story about the murder of the step-son is accepted by Appian, *BC* 2.2. Val. Max. 9.1.9 is even more explicit: *veneno sustulit*. S.'s use of *necato* suggests that the manner of death could have been of the type stated by Val . Max. Cf. Festus (159L) : *neci datus proprie dicitur qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno aut fame.*” (McGushin)

fēcisse: infinitive due to indirect speech.

scelestīs nūptiīs: for...; dat. of purpose (Steadman).

(3)

quae quidem res . . . vecordia inerat: “Schwartz, *Hermes* 32 (1897) 562f., remarks on S.'s introduction of the tragic Ἄτη as an example of the emotive technique of Hellenistic history-writing. Cf. P. Scheller, *De hellenistica historiae conscribendae arte*, Diss. Leipzig, 1911, 57ff.; Diodorus, 14.23.5. The concept of *conscientia scelerum* is referred to several times: 5.7, 14.3, 35.2, cf. Hist. 1.77.7M *scelerum conscientia exagitati*. A passage in *Ep. ad Caes.* (2.12.6-8) is also of interest; Caesar is warned of the torment of conscience: *profecto si quid accidat, neque tibi nox neque dies curam animi sedaverit, quin insomniis exercitus, furibundus atque amens alienata mente feraris*. The concept of madness brought about by *conscientia scelerum* derives from tragedy (Skard, *SO Suppl.* H (1943) 141ff.) and as a traditional motif it made its way into historiography. Its origin in tragedy is indicated by Virgil's use of the motif, *Aen.* 3.331, 4,9. Livy's use of it in 1.47,7-8 suggests its persistence in history-writing.

On the Roman concept of *conscientia* see F . Zucker, *Syneidesis-conscientia*, Jena, 1928; M, Pohlenz, *Stoa*, 1,317, 11,158;; Q. Seel, *Festschrift Dornseiff*, Leipzig, 1953; G. Rudberg, *SO* 31 (1955) 96ff.” (McGushin)

quae...rēs: this matter; connective relative (Steadman); “this is the normal position of *res*, the antecedent, which is attracted into the relative clause and refers to the whole preceding statement.” (Ramsey).

quae quidem res: “the effect of murder committed is to render Catiline not a little mad. S, takes this as a. chief motive for hastening the conspiracy. This, the “private” aspect of the conspiracy—a desperate attempt by the corrupt and disaffected under a mad leader, 16.1-3, 24.2, 28.4—comprises the *sceleris novitas* of S's theme. It assumes dangerous significance

and acquires the dimension of *periculi novitas* when it is combined with the chaotic political situation of the period, an element treated in greater detail in chs. 37-9.” (McGushin)

in prīmīs: in particular, especially (Steadman).

vidētur: seems + pf. inf. *sum* (Steadman).

mātūrāndī: gen. with *causa*, gerund (-ing) (Steadman).

facinus maturandi: “only P has preserved this, the genuine reading ; all other MSS have trivialised to *facinoris maturandi*.” (McGushin)

facinus: i.e. the conspiracy.

(4)

infestus: ““hostile,” to be taken with the datives *dis hominibusque*.” (Ramsey); “S. uses this word often, e.g. 19.1, 52.29, and always in the primary and far more common active sense—‘hostile to’. The closeness of the description here with that of Jugurtha in *BJ* 72,2 is very marked.” (McGushin)

neque vigiliis neque quietibus: neither (when) awake nor in sleep; time when (Steadman).

quietibus: “abl. of means, = “sleep,” “repose.” The pl. is unusual and probably due to the antithesis with *vigiliis*, which is usually pl. when it means “wakefulness,” “going without sleep.”” (Ramsey). McGushin observes the polar expression.

ita: “introducing an explanation after the preceding statement, virtually=*nam*, a use that is to be found in early Latin.” (Ramsey).

ita: “explanatory *ita* is frequent in earlier Latin, e.g. Plautus, *Rud.* 903. Cf. *BJ* 72.2, 74.1, 99.3. See L-H-S, 514.” (McGushin).

conscientia: “S. has already alluded to the restlessness produced in Catiline (5.7) and his supporters (14.3) by a sense of guilt. He now portrays Catiline as driven to the brink of madness by the murder of his own son.” (Ramsey); “Such quasi-personified abstract subjects as *conscientia* here are commonplace in historians; Kühnast, *Die Hauptpunkte der livianischen Syntax*, 2nd ed. Berlin, 1872, gives many examples from Livy. There is a close parallel of the thought and expression of this passage in *Rhet. ad Her.* 2.8.” (McGushin)

vastabat: ““ravaged,” “troubled,” a bold expression standing for the more usual *vexabat* ...—an emendation sometimes adopted by editors—or *exagitabat* ...; *vastare* ordinarily refers to ruin done to physical places (“to ravage,” “make desolate”); for this extended sense, cf. the expression *vastus animus* (5.5).” (Ramsey).

vastabat: “this is quite a remarkable use of *vastare* (“torment”) ; see 5.5 n. *vastus animus* where the idea of “enormity” is also present. The more usual *exagitari* might have been expected but for the preceding *excitam*. Cf. *BJ* 72.2 *ita formidine quasi vecordia exagitari*; since *vecordia* is definitely attributed to Catiline, this may account for S’s choice of *vastabat* here.” (McGushin)

(5)

igitur colos exanguis . . . , vecordia inerat: “more appropriate than the alternative readings *color ei ex(s)anguis*; *color eius ex(s)anguis*. The exclusion of unimportant words like *ei*, *eius* recommends itself on the grounds that the power of S’s description lies in the chiasmic accumulation of nouns, stripped of all that is unnecessary, to convey the physical features which are finally summed up to a favourite Sallustian doublet expression—*facie voltuque* (Intro. p. 15).” (McGushin)

color exsanguis, foedi oculi, citus modo modo tardus: note chiasmus. “Greeks and Romans judged a man by his gait. Cicero tells us not to walk too slowly, as if we were taking part in some solemn procession, nor yet on the other hand outrage the rules of elegance by excessive haste (*Off.* 1.131).” (Summers, *ad loc.*)

colos: “sc. *erat* with the pred. adj. *exsanguis*; this is the only surviving instance of this word in the nom. sing. in S.; the archaic spelling in -os is not found in any of the MSS but is attested by the grammarian Probus.” (Ramsey).

ei: “dat. of reference in place of the possessive *eius*, which has crept into some MSS.” (Ramsey).

foedi oculi: “in place of a conjunction, S. employs chiasmus: *colos (erat) exsanguis, foedi (erant) oculi*; *foedus (=deformis)*, lit., “foul” or “ugly,” must be taken in a sense appropriate to *oculi* such as “bloodshot” or “haggard/wild.”” (Ramsey); *foedi oculi*: “*Foedus* should be taken here in its more usual sense of *atrox, terribilis* (*Thes. LL* . 6.999).” (McGushin).

incessus: “a dignified gait, neither too fast nor excessively slow, was considered the mark of a gentleman and indicative of one's character (e.g., Cic. *Off.* 1.131). The antithesis here is set off by chiasmus, *c. modo, modo t.*” (Ramsey).

citus modo modo tardus: “now fast now slow; modo is an abl. as adv. from *modus*; elsewhere ‘just,’ ‘only,’ ‘in this manner’” (Steadman).

prorsus: “adv., “in short” (a meaning perhaps first found in S.), to be taken with *inerat* and used like *postremo* ... to introduce a brief summary after a series of statements. This word occurs only once in S. (16.5) in the more usual sense of “thoroughly,” “in every respect” (virtually=*omnino*).” (Ramsey)

in facie inerat: “S. elsewhere, e.g. 17.2, 23.2, uses *inerat* with a dative expressed and this may account for the presence of *ei* in some MSS. But see 25.5 where the dative is also understood and note intrusive *ei, eius* discussed above.” (McGushin)

in facie voltuque: “virtual synonyms ... the first word refers especially to physical features (perhaps including mannerisms and behavior in general), while the second refers to his expression or countenance. This is the only instance in S. where *inesse* is construed with *in*+the abl., rather than a dat. either expressed or understood.” (Ramsey); “in the expression(s) of his face; hendiadys (two terms, one object)” (Steadman).

XVI

(1)

sed iuventutem . . . malus atque crudelis erat: “having shown that by inclination and practice Catiline is eminently fitted to head the *perdita iuventus* which forms the stable nucleus (17,6) of his support, S. goes on to show how Catiline uses his knowledge of this element in Roman society to fashion a tool suitable for the achievement of his personal goal. In his delineation of character he continues to draw upon a traditional store of concept and phraseology. Thus *animus audax* of 5.4 is used also by Livy in 33.33.8 and S.'s *animus ferox* (e.g. 5,7, 38.1) is especially common in Livy's first decade. Similarly the concept of *gratuita crudelitas* is met with in Livy's narrative of Tarquinius, 1.47,1 and of the *decemviri*, 3.37.8.” (McGushin)

inlaxerat: “cf. Cicero, in *Cat.* 2,8; Livy's *allicere domis iuvenes*, 1.47.7.” (McGushin)

iuventutem ... facinora: “double acc. with *edocebat* ..; the collective sense of *iuventutem* ... accounts for *ex illis* (i.e., *iuvenibus*), an example of synesis whereby sense, rather than grammatical form, determines gender and number.” (Ramsey).

ut...: as...; ie. earlier in the work (Steadman).

multis modis: in...; abl. of manner (Steadman).

multis modis mala: “alliteration produces emphasis” (Ramsey).

ēdocēbat: was teaching (acc) (inner acc) (Steadman).

(2)

ex illis testis signatoresque falsos commodare: “*ex illis* refers by synesis to *iuventutem*, as, e.g., *familia ... quorum* of BJ 14.6 and *senatus . . . iique* of BJ 28.2; it is a change of number

which is by no means unique to S. (cf. Kühner-Stegmann, I29; L-H-S 438) but is part of the general *inconcinnitas* of S.'s style. On *testes* see Livy, 39.8,7. *Signatores* were people who attested wills with their seals (Suetonius, *Tib.* 23) and the term is used also of witnesses to marriage rites (Juvenal, 10.336, cf. 1.67). *Commodare*, with the meaning *optare*, to furnish, (*Thes. L L.* 3.1920. 46ff.) and sometimes carrying the idea of getting something in return, is the appropriate word here. Cf, Pliny, Ep. 2.11.23 *operam suam... ad turpissimum ministerium commodasse*" (McGushin)

ex illīs: i.e. the youth.

testīs = *testēs*: acc. pl.

signatores: "lit., "a sealer," i.e., one who witnesses a legal document, esp. a will, with his seal (*signum*) as on a signet ring; with *falsos*, which also modifies *testis*,="forgers." (Ramsey).

commodare: "historical inf., "he was accustomed to supply," i.e., to those who might require their services; ordinarily used of things rather than persons, and specifically things that are loaned with the understanding that they will be returned later. Below S. shifts from the historical inf. to the imperfect (*imperabat*)—probably because this verb takes an objective inf. (*habere*)—and then back again to the inf. (*circumvenire* and *iugulare*)." (Ramsey).

pericula: "best taken in the technical sense ="prosecution on criminal charges"; the three acc. objects in asyndeton are to be construed with *habere* ("treat") and the predicate adj. *vilia*." (Ramsey).

habere: "either an historical inf. coordinate with *commodare* (subject *Catilina*), or an objective inf. depending on *imperabat* below, which also governs a second object in the acc. (*maiora alia*—sc. *facinora*)." (Ramsey).

adtriverat: "lit., "rub away," hence "weaken," "destroy"; a word that is not much used before S. and found afterwards mainly in poetry." (Ramsey).

fīdem...habēre: i.e. he ordered that they treat ...

fīdem fortunae pericula vilia habere: "note the asyndeton; *habere* is to be taken as historic infinitive, paralleling the preceding *commodare*, and the phrase rendered "he regarded their good faith etc. as things of little value". For the change from historic infins, to the imperf. tense (*imperabat*) see Introd. p. 20. In this case *post* makes a break in the narrative." (McGushin).

post ubi: later, when... (Steadman); adverb.

maiora alia: i.e. crimes; neuter acc. pl.(Steadman)

(3)

si ... minus suppetebat: "*minus* used for *non*, a colloquial usage with ironic undertones. See L-H-S, 454; Wackernagel, 2.255." (McGushin)

minus: "virtually=*non*—an archaic usage—with perhaps just a slight overtone of the comparative remaining." (Ramsey).

peccandī: gen. gerund (-ing) (Steadman)

in praesens: "sc. *tempus*: "for the present," equivalent to the more common expression *in praesentia*." (Ramsey).

nihilō minus: no less; degree of difference (Steadman)

insontis sicuti sontis: "*insontis*, a transferred moral notion, is best rendered "not in the way of his plans". As elsewhere (see on 28.1) *sicuti* could have a meaning equivalent to *quasi*, "as if they were". It could also carry the meaning of *et*. . . *et* forming a polar expression of indiscriminate killing; he had people killed whether they were of interest to him or not." (McGushin)

circumvenire (et) iugulare: historical inf.; *insontēs* and *sontēs* are acc. objects (Steadman)

insontis sicuti sontis: "'the innocent just as though they were guilty," i.e., guilty in the sense of being offensive to Catiline, incurring his hatred; *insons* is mainly archaic and poetical,

although it is also used after S. by the historians Livy and Tacitus. *Sicuti* in the sense of *quasi*, signifying a hypothetical comparison, is relatively rare outside of S.” (Ramsey).

nē...torpēscerent: so that...might; purpose (Steadman).

gratuito: “without profit,” “for nothing,” i.e., without a view to gain but spontaneously and unprovoked; not to be confused with *frustra* which means “for nothing” in the sense of “without success.” (Ramsey).

potius: “adv. “preferably,” i.e., by choice.” (Ramsey).

(4)

amicis sociisque ... opportuna Catilinae: “here, almost casually, S. introduces factors which had an important bearing on the decision to form a conspiracy. He goes beyond the moral aspect and mentions conditions, both social and economic, which go far towards accounting for Catiline’s success in acquiring and retaining a devoted following. In customary Sallustian fashion we have here a summary or generalisation, the details of which will receive a fuller treatment at appropriate points in the narrative. Thus the question of debt reappears significantly in ch. 33 and in the analysis of the urban proletariat in ch. 37. Similarly the support provided by *Sullani milites* is a constant factor, and the significance of the absence of Pompeius is more fully explained in ch. 39.” (McGushin)

amicis sociisque: “dat. with *confisus*, the usual construction with *fido* and *confido* when the object is personal. Both verbs are semideponent; therefore, the pf. participle is active, not passive, and it is frequently used in a present sense. The main verb is *cepit* at the very end of the sentence. The participle is best taken in a causal sense, and it is substituted for a further *quod* clause coordinate with those that follow for the sake of inconcinnity.” (Ramsey)

confisus ... simul quod ... et quod: “for the parataxis achieved by a change of construction see Introd. p. 15. See also on 40.1. It is a form of *inconcinnitas* which occurs in other writers. Compare Thucydides’ use of a clause and a present participle, e.g. 1.1 he chooses the Peloponnesian as the greatest war ... Cf. also Caesar, *BC* 1.27.2; Livy, 1.4.2 (*seu ita rata seu quia*), 6.12.1. See L-H-S, 817.” (McGushin)

simul: “lit., “at the same time,” followed by *et* (“both ... and”) introducing the subordinate *quod* causal clauses.” (Ramsey)

quod aes aliēnum: because debt... (Steadman); “aes alienum : a condition endemic in the Roman state.” (McGushin)

Sullani milites ... exoptabant: McGushin cfs Cicero, in *Cat.* 2.20 *in tantum aes alienum inciderunt ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus*.

largius: comparative adv. (Steadman)

largius suo usi: “lit., “having used their property too profusely” (*usi* + *largius* virtually=“squandered”). The soldiers in Sulla’s army acquired a taste for *luxuria* while on campaign in Asia (11.5), and at the conclusion of the Civil War..., they were settled on land that had been confiscated from the losing side—120,000 allotments according to Appian (*BCiv.* 1.104). A large number of these allotments were made in Etruria, the region just north of Rome, which had been a stronghold of the anti-Sullan faction during the war (Plut. *Cic.* 14.1); hence the activities of Catiline in this district near Faesulae. Many of these veterans, however, were ill-suited to farming because they lacked previous experience in this line of work and had little inclination for the sound management of their new-found wealth. Soon their extravagant tastes plunged them into debt, and according to Cic. it was not even easy to raise ready cash from the sale of these plots of land because buyers were reluctant to invest in property whose title was tainted by its acquisition in Sulla’s proscriptions (*Leg. Agr.* 2.68). These desperate men naturally recalled (*memores*) their former prosperity and pampering by Sulla and longed for a renewal of social upheaval to restore

their sagging fortunes. According to Cic. (*Cat.* 2.20), their plight was so desperate that nothing short of a return to the days of Sulla would enable them to escape ruin.” (Ramsey). *veteris*: usu.=“of long standing,” but here it must be used in the sense of *antiquus* (“of bygone days”). (Ramsey)

rapinarum et uictoriae: objective genitives dependent on *memores*.

memorēs: mindful + gen.; nom. (Steadman)

cēpit: took up, adopted; an idiom (Steadman)

(5)

in Italia nullus exercitus: “there were very probably troops in Cisalpina. From 67 to 65 the Gauls were combined under C. Piso, consul 67; the presence of four legions divided among the two provinces is certain for 63. From 30.5, 57.2, 58.6 we learn that Q. Metellus Celer was placed in charge of the Ager Picenus and Galliens and Cisalpina; we also know that he had under his command *Gallicanae legiones* (Cicero, *in Cat.* 2.5). Of his three legions at least two must have been moved from Cisalpina. See Broughton, *MRR* 2.166-000; P. A. Brunt; *Italian Manpower*, Oxford, 1971, 465.” (McGushin); “sc. *erat*. In this period, there was no police force in Rome or the other cities in Italy, and no standing army was stationed in Italy except in the northern province of Cisalpine Gaul. Instead, troops were levied as needed to meet sudden emergencies. A heavy drain, however, had already been imposed on the available manpower a short time before by the *lex Gabinia* of 67 B.C., which authorized Pompey to enlist a large force in the war against the pirates... By the *lex Manilla* of 66 B.C., these troops were added to those already in the East when the command in the Mithridatic War was transferred to Pompey. When the government finally mobilized its forces against Catiline in late 63, a small role was also played by the proconsuls Q. Marcius Rex and Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus, who were still waiting just outside Rome with part of their armies in the expectation of celebrating a triumph (30.3).” (Ramsey)

ipsī (erat): to him himself (was)...; i.e. ‘Catiline himself had...’ dat. of possession (Steadman).

in extremis terris: “many of Rome's best legions were in the East at this time under the command of Pompey and were still engaged in the war against Mithridates, King of Pontus, which had been waged continuously since 74 B.C. The absence of these troops from Italy was a factor that influenced the timing of Catiline's uprising. The war against Mithridates was fast drawing to a close. News of Mithridates' death reached Pompey in 63, and final settlement of the Eastern provinces was in sight (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 27). In 62 Pompey completed his organization of Asia Minor, and by December he had returned to Italy with his army, which he disbanded upon arrival.” (Ramsey); “Pontus and Armenia, where Pompeius was pursuing the war against Mithridates. *Extremae terrae* was the type of term used to indicate regions far removed and little known to the average Roman” (McGushin)

petentī: dat. sg. pres. ppl modifying *ipsī* (Steadman). “dat. with *spes* (sc. *erat*). *Petere* is the *vox propria* for seeking an elective office, while the corresponding noun *petitio* means candidacy.” (Ramsey); “the participle here because Catiline was already a candidate for the consulship of 63 (cf. 21.3)” (McGushin).

nihil sane: to be taken with *intentus* (sc. *erat*), which is used absolutely...; *nihil* is adverbial and emphatic for *non* Cic. repeatedly refers to the senate's reluctance to take seriously the rumors about Catiline (e.g., *Cat.* 1.30; *Mur.* 51).” (Ramsey)

intentus: nom. pred., (Steadman).

tutae tranquillaeque res omnes: “in comparison with the turmoil of 66 (ch. 18) and the overt activity of Crassus in 65 (see on 19.1) the year 64 opened quietly. But it was a delusive calm; cf. 23.5 on the reported actions of Caesar and Crassus before the elections.” (McGushin)

rēs omnēs: nom. subj., supply ‘erant’ (Steadman)

ea (*erant*): these (were)...; neut. pl. subj. (Steadman).

prorsus: “the only place in S. where it is used in the sense *omnino*; elsewhere (e.g. 15.5, 25.5) it has the meaning “in a word”.” (McGushin)

Catilinae: dat. of interest (Steadman).