Notebook 8 (Bellum Catilinae)

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Discontents at Rome: 63 B.C.
Notebook 8
By Edward Campbell
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

52.1 Postquam Caesar dixit dicendi finem fecit, ceteri vero aliqui alios variis assentiebantur. At M. Porcius Cato rogatus sententiam huiusmodi stationem habuit:

After Caesar was finished speaking, the others, orally, were agreed orally (by a word) to the various different proposals, but Marcus Porcius Cato being asked for an opinion gave an oration of such a kind.
Ille mihi discernisse videntur de
poena eorum, qui patriae parentibus,
avis atque locis suis bellum paraveres

ara, ae, f.
altus
heaths

disseo, -ere, -ere, -erum; self infin. to discuss, argue.

Those who have
argued appear (seem)
to me,

it seems to me
they have argued
about the punishment
of those men who
have prepared to
make war
then war is prepared
against

have prepared war
against their fatherland;
their parents, altars
and hearths.
Bellum Catilinae

52.2 "Longe mihi alia mens. est, patres conscripti, cum res atque pericula nostra considero, et cum sententias non nullorum ipse mecum reputo."

My opinion is a long way off from the others, Fathers of the Senate, when I think about the matter and our peril, and when I reflect upon (reconsider) the opinions of some who are even with me.

* This is Litotes
52.4 Nam cetera maleficia tum

persequè ubi facta sunt; hoc nisi
providerè ne accidat, ubi event frustra
judicia imploes; capta urbe nihil

fit reliqui vestis

For with other crimes, when they are done you may prosecute; this, unless you make ready for it not to happen, when it arrives in vain too the (would) appeal; the city seized nothing of what remained comes into being for the conquered.

(accido, -ciderè, -cidè; to happen, occur, befall)

 nihil reliqui facere = to leave nothing undone

2nd sing. pres. pass. subj.

2nd sing. pres. subj.

imploes, -are appeal

2nd sing. pres. act. subj.

2nd sing. pass. subj.

2nd sing. pass. subj.

2nd sing. pass. ind.

providère; vidère,
-vidi, -visum, avert, force

in vain
But the matter advises us to guard against them rather than deliberating what we are to inflict upon them.
If you wish to keep that to which you cling, whatever kind they are.

If you wish to give yourselves over to the enjoyment of leisure, you should wake up now (at once) and seize the Republic.
Belli Alc. Catilinae

52.5 "Ad, per deos immortalis, vos ego
dappello, qui semper domos, villas, signa, publicum
tabulas vostras pluris quam rem festissim.

But, by
the gods
immortal, I
call upon you
who have always
valued houses,
villas, paintings,
statues and your
many things more
than the Republic.

* This is Asyndeton.
Non agitur de vectigalibus necque de sociisum iniurias; libertas et anima nostrae in dubio est.

**Note:**
- agit, -are: to set in motion, drive on, impel
- tax, toll, tariff, tribute
- dubius, -a, -um: doubtful, undetermined, wavering

It is not about taxes, nor about the insults of our allies, our life and liberty is in doubt.
Bellum Catilinae

52.1. *Saepe* numéro, patres conscripti, multa verba in hoc ordine feci, *saepe de luxuria atque avaritia* nostrorum civium *questus sum, multoque mortalis* ea *causa adversa* habeo.

* enumerare, mention; to relate, number, count *

* ordo, line, row, series, order, rank *

Often I have spoken at great length, Fathers of the Senate, in this order, often I have complained about the extravagance and greed of our citizens, and for that reason I have many adversaries.
Qui mihi atque animo meo nullis
quam deliciis gratias fecisset
haud facile alterius lubendi male facta
condona bar.

delictum, i or i, n.
fałat, transgression, offense, wrong.

condono, are
to give, present.
to forgive, pardon.
1st sing., pres. act.

1st sing., pluperf. act. subj.
to pardon = gratias fecisse

I who never pardoned
myself or ever
my soul any fault,
by no means can
easily forgive others.
for crimes of passion.
But even if you valued, considered this of little value, the Republic, all the same was steadfast, enduring neglect by the rich.

P直播主, -a, -um
Small, little, brief, short
52.10 Nunc vero non id agituri, boniæ non
an males moribus vivamus, neque
quantum aut quam magnificium imperium
populi Romani sit sed hæc quibuscumque
modi violentius, nostre an tota terra una
hostium futura sint how much, to what extent
hostiam j: acc. sing
vivo, vivère 1st pl. pres. act. sing live, be alive
hostel, ro rum, our our own
gen. sing whatever
fut. part about to be
should be about to be
Roman people might be;
but this, whether our
own things together with ourselves.
shall be ours or a sacrifice
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52.11 Hic mihi quisquam mansuetudinem et misericordiam nominat. iam pridem equidem nos vera vocabula rerum amissimus. quia bona aliena largiri liberalitas, malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, eo rebus publica. in extremo sita est.

Amitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum: let slip

Good and not
mention gentleness and pity, does

At this point, does anyone mention: gentleness and pity to me? Indeed we let slip the true names for things long ago.
sint sane, quoniam ita se mores habent, liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerari; ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiuntur et, dum paucis secleratis sparcunt, bonos omnis perditum cant.

Seeing that they have morals after this manner. They should reasonably certainly be liberal with the fortunes of our spars, parcere allies, they should be sympathetic (merciful) to the thieves of the treasury, but they should not be lavish with that our blood, and while sparing the a few criminals, they should not go about & ruining all good men.
52. 11  Quia bona aliena largior liberalitas,
malorum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur,
co res publica in extremo sita est.

Because

largior, -i, -iurus sum; to give generously, bestow freely, to lavish

liberalitas, -atis, s.
liberality, generosity

Because

generously giving away the goods of others is called generosity, recklessness; that courage (boldness)

Because squandering the goods of others is called generosity, recklessness in wrong doing is called courage; that the Republic is in an extreme position.
Where the goodVia Iter, _ineris, n._
journey, trip, route,
way, road.
divorsus, utinere _males a bonis locis_
tactae, inculta, _focis, atque formidolosa_
habere.

_insultus, -a, -um_
untended, rough, wilderness (pl.),
death (pl.).
tacter, -ra, -rum_
foul, revolting, offensive, shocking,
loathsome, ugly, hideous, disgraceful.
divorsus, -a, -um, different

(formidolosus, -a, -um)
dreadful, terrifying, terrible.
Belli Caesar C. "

52. 13 Bene et "Composite C. Caesar paulo-
ante un hoc ordine de vita et morte
disseruit credo falsa exstimum ads quae
de inferis memorantur:

adv.

thoroughly, well

adv.

in an orderly manner, well arranged, feigned, false

credo, -ere, -iidi, -itum
to lend, loan, entrust
consign; to believe, suppose

compositus, -a, -um

in a composite, well arranged, feigned, false

disserere, -ere;

-ere, -i, -itum

to arrange, examine
discuss, argue, treat

Well and
Thoroughly
did Hannus
Caesar, argue
before a little
while ago, before
this older, argue discuss
about life and death,
thinking, false, I suppose,
that which is said about
the Underworld.

memorare, -are

to mention, bring up,
relate; to name, call.

3rd pl. pres. pass. ind.
52.15 Quasi vero mali atque sceleri

tantum modo in urbe et non per
totam Italianum sint, aut non ibi

plus possit audacia, ubi ad defendendum

opera minus sunt.

As if indeed (were)

bad and wicked (criminal)

men just as would be (were)

the city and not

just in the city

and not throughout

the whole of Italy, or

not therein audacity

more able when the

power to defend is

less.
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Sallust
52.19 Atque censuit pecunias eorum publicandos, ipsos ser municipia in custodiis habendos, videlicet timens ne, si Romae sint, aut a popularibus coniurationis aut a multitudine conducta per vetem eripiantur.

Vis, 6 acc. sing force

Censeo, -ere, -ui, -um to assess, rate decree, resolve, propose.

Eripio, -ripere clearly, evidently naturally

Therefore he proposed confiscating their money, the same held in custody by the municipalities, fearing, evidently, if they should be in Rome, either by members of the conspiracy or by a leading a force they might be rescued by force.

Allen & Greenough 564 Verbs of fearing take the Subjunctive, with the Affirmative and the more or less negative...
Quare cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque
statuere, -pro certo habetote vos simul
de exercitu Catilinae et de omnibus
coniuratis decernere.

Wherefore:
when you
shall decide (determine the state, status, -us, -us, about (what to
do with) Publius
Lentulus and the others, keep in
mind you shall, at the same time
decided about the
army of Catiline
and all the conspirotors
decerno, -cernere,
crevi, -cretum
determine, decide
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

52.16 Quare vennum sequimur hoc consilium est, si periculum exillis (metuunt), sin abol in tante omnium metu solus non timet, eo

magis referat mihi atque nobis timere.

more all the

acc/abl.

or quare adv.

by what means,

how, why; whereby

Wherefore this
advise, as far as
I'm concerned.

pointless

potius, vae

dat/abl.

miserus, -ere, -e

to fear, be afraid

refero, referre

3 rd pres. act. ind.

to reckon

bring back, return,

echo, to present

again

for me, than for you

and
Don't think our forefathers made by arms made the Republic great from insignificance to greatness.
Bellum Catilinae

52.18 Quanto vos attentius ea agetis,
tanto illis animus infirmior erit, si
saululum modo vos languereviderintiam
omnia feroce aderunt.

Somewhat, a little, by how much, linguee, -ere
to be tired, weary, weak, feeble
infirmus m./f.
nom. sing.
comparative, weak

The more you shall give attention to this, by
so much the weaker shall he their
spirit; but if they should perceive you are only a little
weak, then surely they shall attack with all
ferocity.

addo, i.e., -id
attack
fut. ind. act
But here were other things which made them great, which are to us nothing, industry at home, just rule abroad, (free) spirit (mindful) in deliberation, subservient free from fault Neither to transgression nor passion.
Bellum Catilinae

52.20 Si ita res esset, multo pulcherumam eam nos nos haberemus quippe sociorum atque civium, praeterea armorum atque equorum maior copia nobis quam illis est.

If this was so, we should have a much more at
we should have one (eam) much more beautiful
since because of allies and citizens,
besides their arms
and horses are

besides that our arms and horses are in greater abundance than theirs.
52.23 Neque omen; ubi vosa separatis

sibi quisque consilium captis ubi domi
voluptatibus hic pecuniae aut gratiae
servitis co fit ut impetus fiat in
vacuum sem publicam

And no wonder when
each of you was
scheming for themselves
when at home

sensuality

when at home

you are slaves
to passion, here
to money or
prestige, for
account of that
that is how
an attack em

the vacant (defenseless)

Republic may be

made
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

52.22. Pro his nos habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam, publice aegstatem, privatim opulentiam. Laudamus divitias, sequeimus inertiain. Inter bonos et malos discrimen nullum, omnia virtutis praemia ambitio possidet.

Instead of these we have extravagance and greed, public want, private opulence; we praise riches, pursue laziness, discrimination between good men and bad is not, everything of worth (value) are occupied (possessed) by ambition (favoritism, popularity, flattery)
Bellum Catilinae

52.24 Sed ego haec omitto. Coniuraverunt
mobilissimi cives patriam incendere,
Hallerum gentem infestissimam hominibus
Romano ad bellum arcessunt.

But I pass over this. Citizens
the most
Noble citizens
have taken an oath,
to set fire
to the
fatherland,
sent for
the most
dangerous (hostile) to the Roman name
folk of the Gauls
terror for the
purpose of war.

Dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est.
The leader of the enemy with an army
Certainly, if they should take up arms, that gentleness and compassion of yours may change into unhappiness.
Misereamini censeo - delinguere hominibus
adulescentuli per ambitionem - atque etiam
armatos dimittatis.

dimitto, -mittere

censeo, -ere think

to propose, suggest

misereor, -ere, -ei, -etiam
misereor, -ere, -ei, -etus sum

to pity, 2nd pt. pres. pass.
subj.
delinguo, -lingueré

to fail, to be wanting

fall short, do wrong,

commit a fault or crime

I think

maybe you pitied

should be pitied

men & youth fell

short through

ambition fell

short - and

you should, by all

means abd dismiss

armed men.
sed inertia et mollitia animi
alium alium expectantes
Cunctamini, vel liberat div immortalibus Confisi, qui hanc rim publicam saepe in maxumis periculis servaver.

But laziness and effeminacy of spirit hesitating, waiting for one another, evidently trusting to the gods immortal, who have often saved this Republic & when in great peril.

Cunctar, -ari, -atus sum, hesitate, linger be in doubt.

Exspecto, -are to await, wait for, hope for long for.
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52.28 Scilicet res ipsa aspera est, 

sed vos non timetis eam. Immo 

vero maxime; sed inertia et mollitia 

animi alius alium expectante cunctaminis, 

videlicet dies immortalibus confici, qui 

hanc rem publicam saepè in maxumis 

periculis servare

Of course, evidently, naturally, that is to say, in other words.

asper,-era,-erum
rough, uneven, harsh, severe, stormy

temor,-ère,-erum
fear, terror, horror

Evidently, Naturally, the matter is itself harsh, savage.

a rough one, but you are not afraid fear it. No, on the contrary. No indeed, very much to the Contrary, least

Softness, tenderness, weakness, effeminacy
Among our forefathers Aulus Manlius Torquatus, in the war against Gaul, ordered his son killed, because, contrary to orders, he fought against the enemy.

And this exceptional young man, for excessive bravery, paid the penalty with death.
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52.29 Non votis necque suppliciiis multitudines
auxilia deorum parantur; vigilando, agendo,
bene consulendo prospera omnia cedunt.
Ubi secordiae te atque ignaviae tradideris,
requiquam deos implorare; irati infestique
sunt.

Not vows;
nor by womanish
supplications is
the help of the
gods. As hand; but by
they borne.
being vigilant,
active, and
deliberating well,
do all things prosper.
When you surrender
to lassiness, stupidity
and lassiness, pointlessly
you the gods implore; they are angry.
and hostile

ado, cedere,
cessi, cessum
pres. act. ind

traedo, tradere,
tradidi, traditum
surrender
3rd sing. perf. act. subj.
52.33 Verum parit dignitati Lentuli,
si ipse pudicitiae, si fames suae,
si dis aut hominibus hominibus
unquam ullis pepercit. Ignoscite
Cethegi adulescentiae, nisi iterum
patrice bellum fecit.

By all means, dignity,
spare the reputation
of Lentulus, if
he literally spared
his chastity, if
he spared his
reputation, if he
ever spared any
gods or men.

Forgive the
young men &
Cethegi, unless
he makes war upon the
fatherland a second time.

parco, parci, parsum
to spare, use sparingly,
economize, abstain from,
refrain from, refuse (help)

ignosco, nosce, nosce
-novi, -noment
-to pardon, forgive

again, second
time
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

52.32 Vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctaminis? Videlicet cetera vita eorum hue sceleri obstat.

You (hesitate)
are in doubt
what you should
inflict upon
the most cruel
murderers?

Evidently, the crimes
rest of their
lives stands
in the way of this.
Postremo, patres conscripti, si

me herculé passanto peccato locus esset
céle patres vos. ipsa de Corrige

quoniam verba contemnitis

Finally,

father, Father
of the Senate,
by, by Hercules,
there was room
for error, I
would willingly
put up with
you yourselves
being corrected
by the affair
seeing that you
think little
(delitio) words.

peccor, are
-to make a
-mistake, commit
-a fault, sin

Corrigo, -rigere,
resi, -rectum

petio, pati,
-patience, put up
-passus sum, allow
-experience, suffer

1st sing. imper. pass.
subj
Bellum Catilinae

52.34

Nam quid ego de Fabinio, Statilio, Caepario loquar? Quibus si quicquam

unquam pensi fuisse, non ea consilia
de re publica habuerissent.

Now what

should I say

about Fabinius,
Statilius, Caeparius?

By whom, if anything

was ever considered

anything, but they

would have not had
designs against

the Republic.
neque palari neque consuli quiquam
potest occulte; quo magis properandum est.

any preparations,
neither preparations
nor ulterior any plans
con be kept secret
wherefore speed is
best — haste is better

correfore to be hastening
is better
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

52.35 Sed undique circumventi sumus.
Catilina cum exercitu/favicon.ico fercibus urget;
alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis
sunt hostes;
urgeò, urgeò, ursi
to put pressure on

from all directions
on all sides, everywhere;
in all respects, completely

duces, -i, -ium, 6.
throat

But we are on
all sides, surrounded,
Catilina, with an
army, is grasping
at our throats;
other enemies are
within the walls
and in the heart
of the city.

necque parasi necque consulique quiescant, postest
intentia aliena se foeda atque crudelisa
facinora in civis patriamque paraviisse,
de Confessis, sicuti de manifestis serum
Capitalium, where maiorum supplicium sumendum
they have prepared
and other disgusting
and cruel crimes against
the citizens and the fatherland,
were prepared.

with respect to
those confessed,
just as those
caught in a
Capital offense,
by the customs
of our forefathers,
inflicting execution.

END Speech Cato Minor
Bellum Catilinae

52.36. Quare ego ita censeo: cum nefario
consilio sceleratorum civium des publica
in maxima pericula venerit,

Wherefore, I thus
recommend: with
the Republic having
come to the greatest
danger on account of
a nefarious conspiracy
of wicked citizens.

sue \ indicio T. Volturni et legatorum
Allobrogum Convicti Confessique sint Carolem

and by the testimony
of Titus Volturnius and
the ambassadors were
Convicted and Confessed
to Murder.
Alii alien increpantes timidos vocant.

Cato clarus atque magnus habetur;

senati decreta, sicut ille Censuerat

incipites, -are scold, rebuke voces, -are to call, named

scolding one another;
calling them cowards;
Cato was held to be
great and famous;
a decree of the Senate
was passed just as
he suggested.
Bellum Catilinae

53.1 Postquam Cato assedit, Consuleae
omnes itaque senatus magna pars
sententias eius laudant, vitium animi
ad caelum ferunt.

After Cato was seated, all
the ex-Consuls
and, and a great
part of the Senators
as well, praised
his opinion and
loving his courage
up to heaven.
53.3 Acribam saeppe munere parvis manum cum magnis legionibus hostium contendisse.

Cognaveram, parvis copiis bello gesto cum opulentia regibus, ad hoc saeppe fortunae violentiam toleravisse.

I understand, frequently with a small number of men fought, fought with great armies of foreigners.

I learned that with little resources they carried out bar wars against (with wealthy kings; and to this, often endured the violence of) Fortune.
Bellum Catilinae

53.2 Ade mihi multa legenti multa
audienti quae populus Romani doni militiaeque, mari atque terra, praecipue facinola fecit, forte lusivit attendere quae res maxime tanta negotia sustinuisset.

But the many things collected by me, (and) the many things reported to me, which the Roman people got home and in war, on land and sea; as it happens it is agreeable to take note what particular things would have sustained such business.
Ac mihi multa agitanti constabat paucaorum civium egregiam vertutem cuncta.

Patruisse, usque factum uti divitias paupertas, multitudinem paucitas superaret.

And many things were driving me to a standstill.

Consto, -stare, -stite, -statum stand together, to agree, to stand still.

Supero, -are would surpass.

After much hunting it was agreed with me, that the whole thing was brought about by a few outstanding citizens; and that by them it was done that poverty, that poverty, would surpass (prevail over) such, the few over the many.
Bellum Catilinae

53.3 facundia Graecos, gloria beli Gallo,
ante Romanos. fuisset

perf. inf. to have been

facundus, -a, -um, eloquent, fluent
facundia, -ae, f., eloquence

the Greeks have
been before the Romans.
in eloquence, the Gauls
thirst for war.
multis, tempertibus, non sive
quisquis Romanus virtute magna quiet.

for a long time,
certainly, no one
at all of great
virtue was to be
old in Rome.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

535 Sed postquam luxu atque desidia civitas
corrupta est, in urbe rea publica magnitudine
sua imperatorum atque magistratum vitia
sustentat ac, sicuti effecta parentium vi,
multis tempore tibibus hang sanc quisquam Romae
virtute magnus fact.

But after the State
was corrupted
by extravagance
and laziness,
the Republic in turn
was sustained by
the magnitude of
its power and
the defects of the
magistrates, and
just as a mother is overcome
yielded yield by force.

P. O. & Corrupsci:
to destroy completely
smash, ruin, corrupt.

vitium, is ori, vi, fault, vice.

back, backwards on the contrary, on
the other hand, in

sustain to, are to hold up, support.

Rolle is simply wrong here & op. cit.
The word generally doesn’t even appear here
and moreover atque = and also.
but in fact
I should reveal
the character and
morals of each,
each with as much
talent as I am able.
Bellum Catilinae

53 6 sed memoria mea ingenti virtute,
diversis moribus fure iuri duxerunt duo,
M. Cato et C. Caesar.

But in
my memory
there were two
men, though
diverse in character,
or great value,
Marcus Cato and
Lucius Caesar.

propter eam non fuit consilium
because,
seeing that
permanens
quos quoniam res obtulerat, silentio
praeterit, eire
Because, seeing that
my determination was not my intention
to pass over in silence.

offerat, offerat, obtuli, oblata
forward, present.
54.2 Caesar beneficium ac munificentiam

magnus habebatur, intergritatem vitae Cato.

Ille mansuetudine et misericordia
clarus factus, huiu severitas dignitatem

addiderat

Caesar was
thought great
on account of
kindness and
generosity, Cato
purity of life. (integrity of life)

That one (the father) was made famous
by his gentleness and
compassion, this one was raised to distinction on account of
(the latter) austerity (strictness).

raised to distinction
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

54.1 legitus *erat* genus, aetas, eloquentia

prope aequalia *fuerer*; magnitude animi par,

*item* gloria; *sed* alia alia.

Accordingly,

birth, age,

elegance

to those men

were nearly

equal; greatness

of the mind equal,

in glory the same;

glory the same, but
different.
54.4 Postremo Caesar in animum inducerat

la bore, vigilare, negotiis amicorum
intentia sua, neglegere, nihil denegare
quo doro, dignum esset, sibi nec
magnum imperium, exercitum, bellum novam
exceptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset.

Finally, Caesar trained himself
to work, work hard and sleep little
to work and remain awake.
remaining attentive to the affairs of friends,
neglected his own.
refused working in so far as it was a gift of worth.

"Suitable gift!"
Bellum Catilinae

54.3. Caesar *dando*, sublevando, ignoscendo;
Cato nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est.
In altero miseriae refugium est, in
altero malis perversis Illius faciliter,
haec Constantio laudatae.

Caesar giving,
supporting;

forgiving; Cato

was bribing

no one; won

name; the one was

a refuge for

the unfortunate;

the other a curse

on the bad; the

good nature of the

former was praised;

the latter steadfastness

of the latter
51.5 At Catoni studium in modestiae,

decoris, sed maxime severitate erat.

But Cato
had eagerness
for modesty,
grace, but
mostly for
austerity

54.6 Non divitii cum divitiæ neque factione
cum factione, cum modeste pudore, cum
innocenti abstinentia certabat.

did not contend
against the rich
with riches nor
by faction with
the factions, but
with the modest by
decency, by innocence
the innocent way.
self-control.
59.4  sibi magnum imperium, exercitum, bellum

novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset.

enitesco, -ere
to begin to shine, to begin
to brighten, become conspicuous

exopto, -are
to long for
desired

desired for himself
great power, an
army, a new war,
whereby he was able
to illuminate his
valor.
Postquam ut dixi, senatus in Cato[nia] sententiam discessit, consul optimum facti
votum noctem quae instabat antecapere.

After, as I have said, the Senate voted for Cato's proposal, the consul reckoning it was best to do at night which anticipated that which was impending.

antecapere, -capere, -ceptum, -ceptus
 anticipate

510. The supine in -er is used with a few adjectives and with names, e.g., natura, opus, to denote an action in reference to which the quality is asserted.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

54.6 esse quam videri bonus malebat;
ita quo minus petebat gloriem, eo
magis illum sequebatur.

to wish preferred to be rather than to seem (appear)

good; in this way the less he strived for fame, the more he was followed by it.
Est in carcere locus, quod Tullianum appellatur, ubi paululum ascendéris ad laevam, circum duodecim pedes humi depressus.

There is in the prison a place which is called Tullianum when you ascend a little to the left, about twelve feet below the ground.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

55.1 me guid do spectio novaretur, triumviro
gue ad supplicium postulabantur parare
inbet

"novo...are...to make new"

spatium, n.
interval, period;
time, opportunity

nothing new
would be by
the interval of time.
He ordered the triumvirs
to prepare; they were wanted
were demanded for execution.

(55.2) ipse praecedit disponent. Lentulus in
carcerem deduct, idem fit ceteris per praetores.
He himself posting guards, led Lentulus into the
prison; the same was done by the Praetores
to the others.
Later, in that place, Lentulus was humbled, the punishers of capital matters, who according as was instructed to them, crushed his throat with a noose.
Bellum Catilinae

55.4. Eum maniunctum undique partites atque insuper camera lapidesen forcibus iucta sed incultu, tenebris sordor foeda atque terribilis eius facies est.

It is defended (enclosed) on all sides by walls, and overhead is built a roof with arched stone, but because neglect, darkness and stench made it unseemly.
56.1. While this was being carried out in Rome, Catiline had drawn together those (whom) out of all the troops, both his own and those Manlius had made two legions.
Bellum Catilinae

55.6 Hic ille patricius ex gente clarissima
Corneliorum, qui consulem imperium Romae
habuerat, dignum inordinis factisque suis
exitium vitae invent. De Cethego, Statilio,
Habnio, Caepario, eodem modo supplicium

Thus that
patrician of
the illustrious
stock of the
Corellii, who had held
most the consular
authority at Rome,
came to an end
of life worthy of
his character and
his deeds, Cethego,
Statiliius, Habniius,
Caeparius assumed the
same punishment.
cum initio non amplius duebus milebus

labruisset.

playas act subj

When at the beginning
she would have had
no more than

two thousand soldiers.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

56.2 Cohortis pro numero militum
complet; deinde, ut quasque voluntarius
aut ex sociis in castra venerat, aequaliter
distribuerat, ac brevi spatio legiones
numero hominum expleverat.

expleo, -ere, -evi, -etum

He emancipated
the Cohorts
according to the
number of soldiers

He completed the
army of the Cohorts
according to their
number, next, equally distributing
each one with volunteers or
accomplices that came to the camp, and
in a short time completed the legions
from the number of men.
56.4 Sed postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventaverat, Catilina per montis iter facere, modo ad urbem modo Galliam

Vosces  Casta movere

But when Antonius approached with an army, Catiline made his way through the mountains, first towards the city; then towards Gaul, kept moving his camp.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

5.6.3 sed ex omni copia curiter passa quarta erat militibus armis instructis, ceteri, ut quietque caseus armaverat, spatios aut lanceas, alii praecitus sibi portabant.

But out of all

the troops about

one quarter part

were equipped with

military arms, the

others were armed

with opportunity armed

with whatever, spares or lanceas, some carried

spares or lances, others

sharpened stakes.
565. *Interea servitia repudiabant*,
cuius initio ad eum magisque copiace

*concurrebant, opibus curiosissime fretus*,
simul aliénum suis rationibus existimans

*_videi causam librum cum servis fugitivis_*

*communicavisse*,

*concurrer, curriere*  
*flocked together*

Meanwhile, she  
scared the slaves,  
who, at the beginning,  
flocked to him in  
great abundance,  
confident in the  
strength of the conspiracy,  
at the same time, because  
it appeared alien to the rational.  
Hence, this reasoning (thinking)  
to have shared the  
cause of a citizen with  
runtaway slaves.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

56.9 hostibus occasiorem pugnandi non
date; sperabat prope Dimum magnas
copias esse habiurum, si Rome soci
incepta patrovissent.

did not give
the enemy the
opportunity for
battle to the enemy;

he accomplished
his undertaking;
he would have
a great force.

patro, -are
to bring about;
effect, achieve;
accomplish,
perform.
illiciō, -licere, -lexi, -lectum

to allure, attract

plerique, quos ad bellum usus,
rapinarum aut novorum rerum studiam

illecerat, dilabuntur, deliquere Catilina per
mortis aspersos magnis itineribus in agrum

Pistoriensem abduxit ex consilio, uti per tramites

occulte perfugaret in Galliam Transalpianam

dilabor, -labor, -labere, disperrse

a great many

who were attracted eagerly

attracted to the

war by hope for

plunder and cruel affairs,

were beginning to desert,

Catiline led the remainder

by forced marches through

rugged mountains near

in the region of Pistoria,

according to his plan, is

such a way by trails to

secretly flee to Transalpine

Gaul.
But when news that the Conspiracy in Rome had been discovered reached the Camp, about Lentulus and Cethegus and the others, who I have mentioned above, had been executed.

* Polyasndeton
573 aliquæ abit iter eius ex per fugia

Cognovit castre prope montem ac sub 
sub vipsa radicibus montium Consoliit
qua illi descendens erat in Telliam

Accordingly, when he learned his route from desertus,
he quickly moved his Camp
and took up position
at the base of the same
mountain which he
had to descend in
threatening to Saul.
Bellum Catilinae

57.2. At Q. Metellus Celer cum tribus legionibus in agro Piceno praesidebat, ex difficultate rerum eadem eis existimans quae supra diximus Catilinam agitare.

But Quintus Metellus Celer with three legions was guarding the in the Picene district of Picene him thinking. That on account of the difficulty of the matter.

praesidebat, -sidere
- sede 3 s to guard
- protect defend
- to be encharge

prae", =sider

praecede, -sider
- sede 3 s to guard
- protect defend
- to be encharge

on account of the difficulty considering the difficulty of that matter thinking Catiline pursued Catiline

this way, as I said before
neque fugae neque praesidi ullam
spem, optimum facta statua in tali
re fortuna bellis tempore, statuit
cum Antonio quam primum confugere,

neither flight
nor hope for
any reinforcements
he reckoned the
closet thing thing
was the doing of
such circumstances a matter
resolved to attempt
to test fortune to
do battle with Antonius
as soon as possible

tempus, to
test, attempt

Atque Contiones advocate hanc huiusremodi
orationem habuit.

Accordingly, Summoning
a meeting (rally)
gave an oration of
such a kind.
Yet, nevertheless, still

Bellum Catilinae

57.4 Neque tamen Antonio proxim adisset, ut poterit magno exercitu locis sequi

Still

Neither was Antonio retired far off, because he was following with in haste with a large army, unencumbered army.

at a distance

far.

57.5 Sed Catilina, postquam videt montibus atque copias hostium se seca, clausum

in urbe res adversas.

But by when Catiline saw himself enclosed by mountains and the soldiers of the enemy, that affairs in the city were adverse.
Quanto quaeque animo audacia

aut moribus inget, tantae

in bello patere solet. Quem neque

gloria neque pericula excitant,

nequequam hostem: coniunxit animi auribus

Officit.

There is no
in anyone's soul.

Boldness by nature
or habit, so great.
it is usually revealed
in war, whom
neither by glory
nor by danger
are enlivened,

for nothing are
they encouraged;

and fear in the soul

closes their ears.
Final Speech of Catiline

Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

88.1 "Compertum ego habeo, milites, verba
virtutem non addere, neque ex ignavo
strenuum neque fortum ex timido exercitum
oratione imperatoris fieri.

addo, dare
to add, increase
impart, bestow

I have ascertained
I know for certain

I am well aware,
soldiers, words do
not add to valor, neither Sallust's speech

nor Commanders by a
speech make active men
out of the timid

active men from the
dead, nor brave men
out of the timid

nor Commanders by a
speech make active men
from the listless, nor
brave men out of the
timid"
Indeed, Soldiers, you know—how much, the stupidity, and Cowardice of Lentulus brought disaster upon us and himself. Also how, while I waited for reinforcements from the city, I have been unable to depart to Gaul.

* Deapogoty, enable.
Bellum Catilinae

Sed ego vos, quo paucis monerem, advocavi, simul uti causam mei consiliaperirem.

But I have called you together, in order that I may advise you a little, at the same time so as to reveal the motive (reason) for my decision.

*Underline*
Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe alter a Tellia obstant. Dicitur in his locis esse, si maxime animae feriali frumenti atque aliiorum rerum egestas prohibit.

Two armies of the enemy stand in the way, one from the city the other from Gaul, being longer in this place, if it were most desired, for want of grain and other things prohibited.
Bellum Catilinae

53.5 Nunc vero quo loco res nostrae sint, in lexme mecum omnes, omane
acc.pl
dat/abl
pres. subj

Now certainly you realize what our situation is just as well as I do.

Now indeed everyone with me just the same understands what would be our situation in this place.

Now everyone to be sure understands, along with me just the same, what our situation in this place would be.
58.8 Qua propter vos amoneo uti fortiter atque parato animo sitis et, cum proelium inhibitis, memoriae vos divitiias, decus, gloriam, praeterea libertatem atque patriam in dextris vostris portate.

What
Therefore, salute,
I advise you
to thirst for
bravery and
with a ready heart
and when you
enter battle,
you shall have
remembered, in
your right hand
you carried riches,
honor, glory, and
besides that liberty,
and the fatherland.
Bellum Catilinae

58.7

Quocumque urae placeat ferro iter

aperieendum est.

Whatever

placea, -ère, -ui, -itum

to please, satisfy

be acceptable

Whatever act

aperie, -ire, -ui, -itum

be opened

to whatever place

it is acceptable

to go
58.10 si metu cesserimus, raddem illa adversa fient, neque locus neque amicus quisquam teget quem arma non tesserint.

If we shall have yielded to fear, the same things shall be those reversed, neither place nor friend shall shelter or defend anyone whom arms shall not have protected
Bellum Catilinae

58.7 οἱ vincimus, omnia nobis tuta erunt, commetatus abunde, municipia atque coloniae patellunt

If we are victorious, everything of yours shall be safe, supplies abound, towns and colonies shall open.
58.12 quæ audaces in aggrediemini,

memores = pristinæ virtutis = manhood

pristinus = a, um = former, earlier

pristinæ, -ae, -um = original

aggrediere = gradu, -gressus sum = to approach, attack, undertake, begin

2nd pl. pres. pass. subj. self

Whether you should
attack, mindful
of pristinæ manhood.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

58.11

Protera, milites, non solum nobis et illis necessitate impendet, nos pro patria, pro libertate, pro vita certamina, illis supervacuaneum est pro potestia paucorum pignare.

Besides that, soldiers,
the distress looming over us and to them are not the same things.
We fight. Our struggle is pro-patria, pro-freedom, and pro-life; for them to fight is a superfluous thing for the power of a few men.
Si haec relinquere voltis, audacia opus est; sed non memini nisi victor pace bellum mutavit.

If this you have wish to relinquish (forsake, abandon) you need

If you want to abandon that, you need boldness; no one except the victor exchanges war for peace.
It would be all right for you to pass through life in the greatest disgrace, in exile, you have demanded something of Rome, longing for lost goods, because those things appeared repulsive.

*Litotes

and intolerable to men, you decided to follow this (these things)
Semper in paciis maxiumum est periculum qui maxime timent,
audacia pro uno dedit.

Always, in battle,
to them greatest
is the danger
for those who are most
afraid, having audacity
is the same as a wall.
Bellum Catilinae

58.16 Nam in fuga salutem sperare, cum arma, quibus corpus tegitur, ab hostibus avertiis ea vero dementio est.

for to hope for safety, safety in flight, with arms, with
by which to defend your body, which you shall have turned away from the enemy, this indeed is madness.
Animus, actas, virtus vostra—me hortantur, praeterea necessitudo, quae etiam timidos fortis facit.

hortor, -ari, 
-atus sum

Your spirit, 
age, bravery 
encourages me, 
moreover necessity 
which likewise 
makes the timid 
brave.
Bellum Catilinae

58.18 Cum vos considero, milites, et cum facta vostra aestumo, magna me spes victoriae tenet.

When

Soldiers, when I consider and judge when I evaluate your deeds, great hope for victory takes hold of me.
58.21 Quad si virtutis nostrae fortuna
inviderit, cavete, inultus animam
rather amittas, nee capti potius sicuti pecora
trucidemini quam virorum mere pugnantes
Cuentam atque tuos victoriam
hostibus relinquatis.

But if fortune looks
askance upon your valor,
beware of letting your soul slip away
unavenged, do not be captured
and be slaughtered
like cattle, but
rather fighting
like men giving
leaving the enemy
a bloody and
tearful victory.

"End Catilinae final Speech"
Bellum Catilinae

58.20 Nam multitudine hostium me

Circumvenire | guest | prohibit | angustiae

loci.

to encircle
surround

queo, -ire, -ivi, itum

preteract. subj.

to hold back,
check, hinder,
prevent, avert,
keep off, prohibit

For a great
number of the
enemy cannot
surround us;
the narrowness
of the place
prevents it.
59.2 Nam uti planitia erat inter sinistros montis et abe dextra rupe aspera, octo cohortis in fronte constituit; reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collacat.

Now, whereas the plain was between mountains on the left and jagged cliff on the right, he arranged eight cohorts in front and the cohorts of the remainder he loosely arranged in close reserve.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

59.1 Dei non remotis omnium equis, quo militibus exaequato periculo animas amplior esset, ipsae spedes exercitum pro loco atque copiis instruct.

Therefore, by removing all the horses, which, instead of making the danger equal, would spirit would be enhanced, himself on foot, deployed the army according to the place and the means.
Bellum Catilinae

59.1 Haec ubi dixit, paululum commoratus
signa canere iubet atque instructos
ordines in locum aequum deducit.

When he said these things, lingering a little, he ordered the signal to be sounded, and led the arranged orders onto the level plain.

Cries, canere to sing, to speak in a singsong tone, sigma canere to sound the signal for battle.

Dies in remotis omnium equis, quo militibus
C. Manlium in dextra, Faesulanum quendam in sinistra, quae curaie inibet. Apsae cum liberta et colonibus propter agilum adsistit. quam bello Cimbrico C. Marius in exercitu labuisse dicelitur.

He ordered charge to Gaius Manlius on the left, a certain man from Faesulae on the right, himself, with the Libertines and Servants, stood near to the Eagle, which was said to have been in the army of Gaius Marius in the war with the Cimbri.
from these
Centurions,
all elite
and veterans,
thereafter from
the Common soldiers;
whomever was best
armed, he drew up
into the front line.
He placed the veterans of the Cohorts, who had enlisted for reason of the rebellion, in front, after them the others with the army in reserve.
59.4 At ex aliter parte C. Antonius pedibus aeger, quod proelio adesse nequebat M. Petreius legato exercitium mittit.

sick

but

nequeo, -ire, -ire, -itum to be unable.

But for this part

Caius Antonius

was sick with

and, on account of that,

was unable to participate

in the battle, permitted

Marcus Petreius with

the leadership of the army.
A military man, because he was in the army with great reputation for more than thirty years with great fame either as tribune, prefect, lieutenant, or praetor, knew a great many of the men themselves and their exploits, brave exploits, recalling these things excited the spirits of the soldiers.
Bellum Catilinae

6.5 ipse egro circum viens unum quemque
nominae appellat, hostatus, logat ut
meminerint se contra latrones inermis
pro patria, pro libera, pro aesis atque
foci suas custas, certare.

lberi = children

Circumeci, -i, -i, -itum, to
go around, visit
make the rounds

fut. perf.

The same was
going around by
horse addressing
each one day

Calls out naming

each one, encouraging

him, asking that

he should remember

he would be fighting, he would be fighting against
unarmed mercenaries, his children

for the fatherland, for freedom, for
for the altars, and for his death.
Post quem eo ventum est unde a ferentariis sopelium committit possess maximo clamore cum infestis signis concurrent, spila carnem emitunt, gladiis res geritur.

ferentarius, -i, -m. light-armed soldier

venio, venire, in pers. Veni, ventum to come, to come into

Comitello, -mittere. -misi, -missum to connect, unite, to start, commence

When that place that was reached whence by ferentarii were attendedjoining the battle by ferentarii was possible

* The ferentarii were light-armed infantry stationed on the wings, who hurled their javelins and then retired behind the battle line.
Bellum Catilinae

60.1 Aed ubi, omnibus rebus exploratis, Petreius tuba signum dat, cohortis paulatin immedere iubet. *pres. act. ind.

trumpet

exploratus, -a, -um
sure, certain
*explores, -are; to explore, investigate

little by little,
by degrees,
gradually.

But when (after)
becoming certain of everything, Petreius gave the signal by trumpet, he orders to advance little by little.

*NB Catiline did not give the signal for troops to advance by means of a trumpet, but signa canere, or signal by means of a *Singsong voice*
60.3 Veterani, pristinae virtutis memoriae,

Commixus acriter instare, illi hand

Timidi resistent: maxime vi certatiae.

The veterans;
The Romans

Mindful of their
former valor (gallant deeds)

Sharply approached to

Close quarters; the saw

The others not

Being cowards

Resist, there is

A most violent

Struggle

It is a struggle

With the greatest

Violence

Insto, -stare,

- stiti; to follow,

Pursue; to work hard

At, to menace,

Threaten

Certo, -are, -is; to

Fight, contend, do

Battle, struggle,

Pres. pass. and
Bellum Catilinae

60.2 \textit{V}maxumo clamore cum \textit{infestis signis} \textit{concurrent}e; pile omittunt gladius res geritur.

in

with the greatest clamor, with

Concurre = \textit{currère}.

- \textit{currère} run together, clash, engage in combat

3rd pl. pres. act. ind.

with the greatest uproar, with hostile banners, they clash; abandoning spikes the matter is carried out by swords.

*NB this is 

anacoluthon

(cum)
máxumo clamore \textit{Draconem}, 'with the greatest shout',

\textit{cum infestis signis concurrent}, 'they clash with hostile banners'.
60.5 Petreius ubi vidit Catilinam, contra ac ratus erat, magna vi tendere, cohortem praetorianam in medios hostis inducit, proque perturbatis atque alios alibi resistentia interficit. Deinde utrimque ex lateribus ceteros agredientur.

Petreius, when he saw Catilina exerted greater force than he had reckoned, he led the Praetorian Cohort into the middle of the enemy and threw them into confusion, and also killed others resisting elsewhere, then attacked the rest from both sides.
Belli Catiniae

60.4 Interea Catilinae cum expeditis in
prima acie versari, laborantibus succurrere;
integres pro saecois arcessere, omnia
 providere, multum ipse pugnare, sepe hostem ferire; strenui militiae et boni
imperatoris officia simul essequebatur.

Meanwhile, Catiline,
with the light troops
was engaged in the
front line, running
to help those
being in danger,
summoned fresh
troops for the wounded,
looked after everything,
ought to much
himself, often struck
was struck down the enemy,
was at the same time performing
the duties of and active
soldier and a good leader

Saucius, -a, -um
wounded.
memor genus atque pristinae suae
dignitatis in confertissimae hostis incurrir
ubiique pugnam confeditis.

mindful of
his lineage
and his former
rank into the
thickest of the
enemy he ran
and there fighting
was stabbed.
Bellum Catilinae

60.6 Manlius et Faesulanus in primis

pugnantibus cadunt.

Manlius and the
man from Faesulae
are killed in the
first fighting.

60.7 Catiline postquam suas copias sequit

cum paucis reliquit videt

Catiline, when
he saw his
troops were defeated
being routed and
he was left with
a few men.
61.2 Nam fere quem quisque vivos
puerando locum separatis sum amissa
anima corpore tegebat.

For nearly each one occupied the place which

each one was when letting loose covering and

with his body the place which

For nearly each one that letting loose
this soul slip away

was covering that with his body that place which when fighting the occupied alive.
But when the battle was over you were indeed able to see in Catiline's army how great the boldness and how great the spirit of the attack had been. How great indeed must have been the boldness, and how great in Catiline's army the strength of spirit must have been.
Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera receptus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi quam habuerat vives, in volutu rectinens.

Indeed, Catiline was found far out from them among the bodies of the enemy, still breathing a little and in his face holding the ferocity of his soul, which he had in life.
Bellum Catilinae  
Sallust

61.3 Pauci autem, quae medios cohors praetoria disiecerat, paulo diversius sed omnes ita tenen adversus vulneribus conciderant.

A few in the wet
on the escheat
other hand whom
the praetorian
cohort had scattered
were a little
apart but
all the same
were killed by
wounds in the front.
Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani lactam aut incruentam victoriam aeditus erat. Pp. q. adipissaque obtained rejoicing cheerful bloodless.

Still neither had the army of the Romans people obtained a happy or bloodless victory.
Bellum Catilinae

Sallust

61.5 Postremo ex omni copia neque in spatio neque in fuga quisquam civis ingeniosus captus est; ita cuncta suis hostiumque vitae iuxta sapere cerant.

Finally out of the whole army, neither in battle nor in flight was anyone free-born or the citizens captured. (6) in such a way, they spared their own lives just the same on the whole they had spared the lives of theirs and the enemy just the same.
61.8  Multi autem, qui in Castris

visiundi aut spoliandi gratia processerant,
volventes hostilia cadaveram amicum
aliis pars hostium aut cognatum
reperiebant; quae ita qui enim ipsis suas

cognocecerent

Impf. act. subj.

Yet, many however, who had
come out from
the camp, for reason (gratia)
to see or to pillage, turning over the bodies

dead of the enemies, found a friend
others, another part a guest or a relative;
some would have recognized
also have recognized those who were
their personal enemies.
Bellum Catilinae

61.7 Nam strenuissimus quisque aut occiderat
in proelio aut graviter vulneratus discesserat.

for each one of
here the most
vigorous battle
in flight battle

had fallen either
fallen in battle
or had come
away severely
wounded
61.9  
sta varie per omnem exercitum
    melior luctus atque,
    laetitia,  consors,  inquit  gaudia
    agitalantur

In this manner everyone
throughout the whole
army was variously
affected with rejoicing and mourning, with
sorrow, and happiness.