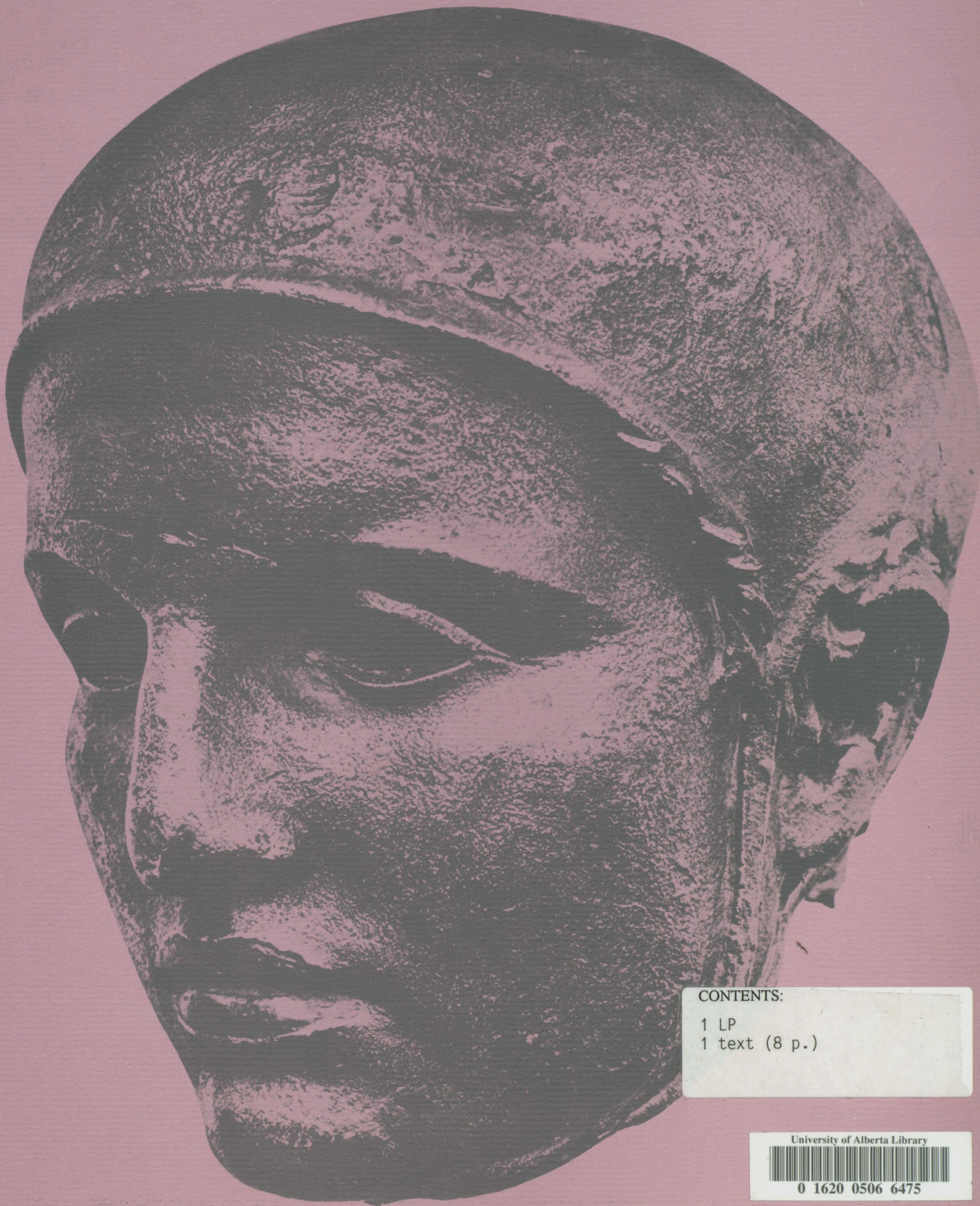


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Readings in Church Latin



# Readings in Church Latin

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## CAESAR AND CICERO read by Dr. Mario A. Pei

### SIDE I, Band 1: Introduction

#### CAESAR

Gaius Julius Caesar (102-44 B.C.) was one of the greatest Roman military commanders. He subdued Gaul and launched the first Roman occupation of Britain. He also overthrew the tottering Roman Republic and made himself the first of the Roman dictator-emperors, though he never assumed the imperial title. His conquest of Gaul lasted from 58 to 49 B.C.

His memoirs of the Gaulish campaign are masterpieces of direct, simple statement, and represent the best prose standards of his time. We have selected, from the First Book of his *De Bello Gallico*, the opening description of Gaul, its subdivisions and inhabitants, and the later description of his campaign against the Germans, led by Ariovistus, who had invaded Gaul from beyond the Rhine and were oppressing the local populations.

### CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

#### SIDE I, Band 2: Sections 1 & 2

1. GALLIA est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs, quārum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam, quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, institūtis, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquitānis Garumna flūmen, ā Belgis Matrona et Sēquana 5 dividit.

Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, propterea quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant, atque ea, quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent, important; 10 proximique sunt Germānis, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Helvētīi quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotidiānis proeliis cum Germānis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum finibus 15 bellum gerunt.

Eōrum una pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Oceanō, finibus Belgārum; attingit etiā ab Sēquanīs et Helvētīis flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentrionēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiōrem partem flūminis Rhēnī; spectant in septentrionem et orientem sōlem. Aquitānia ā

CHAP. I.—All Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which the Belgæ inhabit, the Aquitani another, those who in their own language are called Celts, in ours Gauls, the third. All these differ from each other in language, customs and laws. The river Garonne separates the Gauls from the Aquitani; the Marne and the Seine separate them from the Belgæ. Of all these, the Belgæ are the bravest, because they are farthest from the civilization and refinement of [our] Province, and merchants least frequently resort to them, and import those things which tend to effeminate the mind; and they are the nearest to the Germans, who dwell beyond the Rhine, with whom they are continually waging war; for which reason the Helvetii also surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor, as they contend with the Germans in almost daily battles, when they either repel them from their own territories, or themselves wage war on their frontiers. One part of these, which it has been said that the Gauls occupy, takes its beginning at the river Rhone: it is bounded by the river Garonne, the ocean, and the territories of the Belgæ: it borders, too, on the side of the Sequani and the Helvetii, upon the river Rhine, and stretches towards the north.<sup>2</sup> The Belgæ rise from the extreme frontier of Gaul, extend to the lower part of the river Rhine; and look towards the north and the rising sun.<sup>3</sup> Aquitania extends from the river Garonne to the Pyrenean mountains and to that part of the ocean which is near Spain: it looks between the setting of the sun and the north star.<sup>5</sup>

CHAP. II.—Among the Helvetii, Orgetorix was by far the most distinguished and wealthy. He, when Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso<sup>6</sup> were consuls, incited by lust of sovereignty, formed a conspiracy among the nobility, and persuaded the people to go forth from

5 Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et eam partem  
Ōceanī, quae est ad Hispāniam, pertinet; spectat inter  
occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit et ditissi-  
mus Orgetorīx. Is, M. Messālā, M. Pisōne cōsulibus,  
10 rēgnī cupiditāte inductus conjūratiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit,  
et civitātī persuāsit, ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus  
cōpiīs exirent; perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praē-  
stārent, tōtius Galliae imperiō potiri. Id hōc facilius eis  
persuāsit, quod undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī contiguntur:  
15 unā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō,  
quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex  
parte monte Jūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et  
Helvētiōs; tertiā, lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī  
prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. His rēbus  
20 frēbat, ut et minus lātē vagārentur et minus facile fini-  
tīmīs bellum inferre possent. Quā ex parte hominēs  
bellandī cupidī magnō dolōre afficiēbantur. Prō multi-  
tūdine autem hominum et prō glōriā bellī atque forti-  
tūdinis angustōs sē finēs habere arbitrābantur, quī in  
25 longitūdinem mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitudinem CLXXX  
patēbant.

## SIDE I, Band 3: Section 31

31. Eō conciliō dīmissō idem prīncipēs civitātum, quī  
20 ante fuerant, ad Caesarem revertērunt petiēruntque, ut  
sibi sēcrētō dē suā omniumque salūte cum eō agere licē-  
ret. Eā rē impetrātā sēsē omnēs flentēs Caesarī ad pedēs  
prōjēcērunt: Nōn minus sē id contendere et laborāre, nē  
ea, quae dīxissent, ēnūntiārentur, quam utī ea, quae vellent,  
25 impetrārent, propterea quod, si ēnūntiātum esset, summum  
in cruciātum sē ventūrōs vidērent.

Locūtus est prō his Dīviciācus Haedūus: Galliae tōtius  
factiōnēs esse duās; hārum alterius prīncipātum tenēre  
Haedūōs, alterius Arvernōs. Hī cum tantopere dē poten-  
tātū inter sē multōs annōs contenderent, factum esse,  
utī ab Arvernīs Sēquanisque Germānī mercēde arcesse-  
rentur. Hōrum prīmō circiter mīlia xv Rhēnum trānsisse;  
posteaquam agrōs et cultum et cōpiās Gallōrum hominēs  
ferī ac barbarī adamāssent, trāductōs plūrēs; nunc esse in  
Galliā ad centum et xx mīlium numerum. Cum hīs  
Haedūōs eōrumque clientēs semel atque iterum armīs  
10 contendisse; magnam calamitātem pulsōs accēpisse, omnem  
nōbilitātem, omnem senātum, omnem equitātum amīsisse.  
Quibus proeliīs calamitātibusque frāctōs, quī et suā  
virtūte et populī Rōmānī hospitiō atque amīcitiā plūri-  
mum ante in Galliā potuissent, coāctōs esse Sēquanīs  
15 obsidēs dare nōbilissimōs civitātis et jūre jūrāndō civitātem  
obstringere, sēsē neque obsidēs repetitūrōs neque auxiliū  
ā populō Rōmānō implōrātūrōs, neque recūsātūrōs, quō  
minus perpetuō sub illōrum diciōne atque imperiō essent.  
Ūnum sē esse ex omnī civitāte Haedūōrum, quī addūcī  
20 nōn potuerit, ut jūrāret aut liberōs suōs obsidēs daret. Ob

their territories with all their possessions,<sup>1</sup> [saying] that it would be very easy, since they excelled all in valor, to acquire the supremacy of the whole of Gaul. To this he the more easily persuaded them, because the Helvetii are confined on every side by the nature of their situation; on one side by the Rhine, a very broad and deep river, which separates the Helvetian territory from the Germans; on a second side by the Jura, a very high mountain, which is [situated] between the Sequāni and the Helvetii; on a third by the Lake of Geneva, and by the river Rhone, which separates our Province from the Helvetii. From these circumstances it resulted, that they could range less widely, and could less easily make war upon their neighbors; for which reason men fond of war [as they were] were affected with great regret. They thought, that considering the extent of their population, and their renown for warfare and bravery, they had but narrow limits, although they extended in length 240 and in breadth 180 [Roman]<sup>1</sup> miles.

CHAP. XXXI.—When that assembly was dismissed, the same chiefs of states, who had before been to Caesar, returned, and asked that they might be allowed to treat with him privately (in secret)<sup>2</sup> concerning the safety of themselves and of all. That request having been obtained, they all threw themselves in tears at Caesar's feet, [saying] that they no less begged and earnestly desired that what they might say should not be disclosed, than that they might obtain those things which they wished for: inasmuch as they saw, that, if a disclosure were made, they should be put to the greatest tortures. For these Divitiācus the Aeduan spoke and to'd him:—"That there were two parties in the whole of Gaul: that the Aedui stood at the head of one of these, the Arverni of the other. After these had been violently struggling with one another for the superiority for many years, it came to pass that the Germans were called in for hire by the Arverni and the Sequāni. That about 15,000, of them [i. e. of the Germans] had at first crossed the Rhine: but after that these wild and savage men had become enamored of the lands and the reinement and the abundance of the Gauls, more were brought over, that there were now as many as 120,000 of them in Gaul: that with these the Aedui and their dependents had repeatedly struggled in arms,—that they had been routed, and had sustained a great calamity—had lost all their nobility, all their senate, all their cavalry. And that broken by such engagements and calamities, although they had formerly been very powerful in Gaul, both from their own valour and from the Roman people's hospitality<sup>1</sup> and friendship, they were now compelled to give the chief nobles of their state, as hostages to the Sequāni, and to bind their state by an oath, that they would neither demand hostages in return, nor supplicate aid from the Roman people, nor refuse to be for ever under their sway and empire. That he was the only one out of all the state of the Aedui, who could not be prevailed upon to take the oath or to give his children as hostages. On that account he had fled from his state and had gone to the senate at Rome<sup>2</sup> to beseech aid, as he alone was bound neither by oath nor hostages. But a worse thing had befallen the victorious Sequāni than the vanquished Aedui, for Ariovistus, the king of the Germans, had settled in their territories.



eam rem sē ex cīvitate profūgisse et Rōmam ad senātum  
vēnisse auxilium postulātum, quod sōlus neque jūre jūrando  
neque obsidibus tenērētur.

Sed pejus victōribus Sēquanīs quam Haeduīs victīs acci- 25  
disse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in  
eōrum finibus cōsēdisset tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī,  
quī esset optimus tōtius Galliae, occupāvisset, et nunc dē  
alterā parte tertiā Sēquanōs dēcēdere jubēret, propterea  
quod paucīs mēnsibus ante Harūdum mīlia hominum 30  
κχιιι ad eum vēnissent, quibus locus ac sēdēs parārentur.  
Futūrum esse paucīs annīs, utī omnēs ex Galliae finibus  
pellerentur atque omnēs Germānī Rhēnum trānsfrent;  
neque enim cōferendum esse Gallicum cum Germānō-  
rum agrō, neque hanc cōnsuetūdinem victūs cum illā  
comparandam.

5 Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallōrum cōpiās proeliō vi-  
cerit, quod proelium factum sit ad Magetobrigam, superbē  
et crudēliter imperāre, obsidēs nōbilissimī cūjusque libe-  
rōs poscere et in eōs omnia exempla cruciātūsque ēdere, sī  
qua rēs nōn ad nūtum aut ad voluntātem ejus facta sit.  
10 Hominem esse barbarum, irācundum, temerārium; nōn  
posse ejus imperia diūtius sustinēre. Nisi quid in Cae-  
sare populōque Rōmānō sit auxiliī, omnibus Gallīs idem  
esse faciendum, quod Helvētīi fēcērint, ut domō emigrent,  
aliud domicilium, aliās sēdēs, remōtās ā Germānīs, petant  
15 fortūnamque, quaecumque accidat, experiantur. Haec sī  
enūntiāta Ariovistō sint, nōn dubitāre, quīn dē omnibus  
obsidibus, quī apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium  
sūmat. Caesarem vel auctoritāte suā atque exercitūs vel  
recentī victōriā vel nōmine populī Rōmānī dētērrere  
20 posse, nē major multitudō Germānōrum Rhēnum trādū-  
cātur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovistī injūriā posse  
dēfendere.

#### SIDE I, Band 4: Sections 51-54

51. Postridiē ejus diēi Caesar praesidiō utrīusque castrīs,  
quod satis esse vīsum est, reliquit; omnēs ālāriōs in cōn- 5  
spectū hostium prō castrīs minōribus cōstituit, quod  
minus multitudīne militum legiōnāriōrum prō hostium  
numerō valēbat, ut ad speciem ālāriīs ūterētur; ipse tri-  
plicī instrūctā aciē ūsque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum  
dēmum necessāriō Germānī suās cōpiās castrīs ēdūxērunt 10  
generātimque cōstituērunt paribus intervāllīs, Harūdēs,  
Marcomannōs, Tribocōs, Vangionēs, Nemetēs, Sedusiōs,  
Suēbōs omnemque aciē suam raedīs et carrīs circumde-  
dērunt, nē qua spēs in fugā relinquerētur. Eō mulierēs  
imposuērunt, quae ad proelium proficiscentēs passīs manī- 15  
bus flentēs implōrābant, nē sē in servitūtem Rōmānīs  
trāderent.

52. Caesar singulīs legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs et quae-  
stōrem praefecit, utī eōs testēs suae quisque virtūtis ha-  
bēret; ipse ā dextrō cornū, quod eam partem minimē 20  
firmam hostium esse animadverterat, proelium commisit.  
Ita nostrī ācritē in hostēs signō datō impetum fēcērunt,  
itaque hostēs repente celeriterque prōcurrērunt, ut spa-  
tium pīla in hostēs coniciendī nōn darētur. Rejectīs

and had seized upon a third of their land, which was  
the best in the whole of Gaul, and was now ordering  
them to depart from another third part, because a few  
months previously 24,000 men of the Harudes<sup>4</sup> had  
come to him, for whom room and settlements must be  
provided. The consequence would be, that in a few  
years they would all be driven from the territories of  
Gaul, and all the Germans would cross the Rhine; for  
neither must the land<sup>5</sup> of Gaul be compared with the  
land of the Germans, nor must the habit of living of the  
latter be put on a level with that of the former. More-  
over, [as for] Ariovistus, no sooner did he defeat the  
forces of the Gauls in a battle, which took place at  
Magetobria, than<sup>1</sup> [he began] to lord it haughtily and  
cruelly, to demand as hostages the children of all the  
principal nobles, and wreak on them every kind of  
cruelty, if everything was not done at his nod or pleas-  
ure; that he was a savage, passionate, and reckless  
man, and that his commands could no longer be borne.  
Unless there was some aid in Caesar and the Roman  
people, the Gauls must all do the same thing that the  
Helvetii have done, [viz.] emigrate from their coun-  
try, and seek another dwelling place, other settlements  
remote from the Germans, and try whatever fortune  
may fall to their lot. If these things were to be dis-  
closed to Ariovistus, [Divitiacus adds] that he doubts  
not that he would inflict the most severe punishment  
on all the hostages who are in his possession, [and  
says] that Caesar could, either by his own influence  
and by that of his army, or by his late victory, or by  
name of the Roman people, intimidate him, so as to  
prevent a greater number of Germans being brought  
over the Rhine, and could protect all Gaul from the  
outrages of Ariovistus."

CHAP. LI.—The day following, Caesar left what seemed  
sufficient as a guard for both camps; [and then] drew  
up all the auxiliaries in sight of the enemy, before the  
lesser camp, because he was not very powerful in the  
number of legionary soldiers, considering the number  
of the enemy; that [thereby] he might make use of his  
auxiliaries for appearance. He himself, having drawn  
up his army in three lines, advanced to the camp of the  
enemy. Then at last of necessity the Germans drew  
their forces out of camp, and disposed them cordon by  
canton, at equal distances, the Harudes, Marcomanni,  
Tribocci, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusii, Suevi; and sur-  
rounded their whole army with their chariots and wag-  
ons, that no hope might be left in flight. On these  
they placed their women, who, with disheveled hair  
and in tears, entreated the soldiers, as they went for-  
ward to battle, not to deliver them into slavery to the  
Romans.

CHAP. LII.—Caesar appointed over each legion a lieu-  
tenant and a questor, that every one might have them  
as witnesses of his valor. He himself began the battle  
at the head of the right wing, because he had observed  
that part of the enemy to be the least strong. Accord-  
ingly our men, upon the signal being given, vigorously  
made an attack upon the enemy, and the enemy so sud-  
denly and rapidly rushed forward, that there was no  
time for casting the javelins at them. Throwing aside  
[therefore] their javelins, they fought with swords  
hand to hand. But the Germans, according to their  
custom, rapidly forming a phalanx, sustained the at-  
tack of our swords. There were found very many of  
our soldiers who leaped upon the phalanx, and with

pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani 25  
celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus  
gladiatorum exciperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri,  
qui in phalangem insilirent et scuta manibus revellerent  
et desuper vulnerarent. Cum hostium acies a sinistro  
cornu pulsa atque in fugam coniecta esset, a dextro 30  
cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem  
premebant. Id cum animadvertisset Publius Crassus  
adulescens, qui equitatu praerat, quod expeditior erat  
quam ei, qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem labo-  
5 rantibus nostris subsidio misit.

53. Ita proelium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes  
terga vertērunt neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam  
ad flumen Rhenum, milia passuum ex eo loco circiter  
quindecim, pervenerunt. Ibi perpauci aut viribus confisi  
10 tranare contenderunt aut lintibus inventis sibi salutem  
reppererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui naviculam deli-  
gatam ad ripam nactus ea profugit; reliquos omnes con-  
secuti equites nostri interfecerunt.

Duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueba natione,  
15 quam domo secum duxerat, altera Norica, regis Voc-  
cionis soror, quam in Gallia duxerat, a fratre missam;  
utraque in ea fuga perit. Duae filiae harum altera  
occisa, altera capta est.

C. Valerius Procillus, cum a custodibus in fuga trinis  
20 catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Caesarem hostis equi-  
tatu insequentem incidit. Quae quidem res Caesari non  
minorem quam ipsa victoria voluptatem attulit, quod  
hominem honestissimum provinciae Galliae, suum fami-  
liarem et hospitem, ereptum a manibus hostium, sibi  
25 restitutum videbat, neque ejus calamitate de tanta  
voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat.  
Hic se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat,  
utrum igni statim neceretur an in aliud tempus reservar-  
retur; sortium beneficio se esse incolumem. Item M  
30 Metius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

54. Hoc proelio trans Rhenum nuntiato Suebi, qui ad  
ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti coeperunt; quos,  
Ubii qui proximi Rhenum incolunt, perterritos insecuti  
magnum ex his numerum occiderunt.

Caesar, una aestate duobus maximis bellis confectis,  
maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna  
in Sequanos exercitum deduxit; hibernis Labienum prae-  
posuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos  
profectus est.

their hands tore away the shields, and wounded the  
enemy from above. Although the army of the enemy  
was routed on the left wing and put to flight, they  
[still] pressed heavily on our men from the right wing,  
by the great number of their troops. On observing  
which, P. Crassus, a young man, who commanded the  
cavalry,—as he was more disengaged than those who  
were employed in the fight,—sent the third line as a  
relief to our men who were in distress.

CHAP. LIII.—Thereupon the engagement was renewed,  
and all the enemy turned their backs, nor did they  
cease to flee until they arrived at the river Rhine,  
about fifty miles from that place.<sup>1</sup> There some few,  
either relying on their strength, endeavoring to swim  
over, or, finding boats, procured their safety. Among  
the latter was Ariovistus, who meeting with a small  
vessel tied to the bank, escaped in it: our horse pursued  
and slew all the rest of them. Ariovistus had two  
wives, one a Suevan by nation, whom he had brought  
with him from home; the other a Norican, the sister  
of king Vocion, whom he had married in Gaul, she  
having been sent [thither for that purpose] by her  
brother. Both perished in that flight. Of their two  
daughters, one was slain, the other captured. C.  
Valerius Procillus, as he was being dragged by his  
guards in the flight, bound with a triple chain, fell  
into the hands of Caesar himself, as he was pursuing  
the enemy with his cavalry. This circumstance indeed  
afforded Caesar no less pleasure than the victory itself;  
because he saw a man of the first rank in the province  
of Gaul, his intimate acquaintance and friend, rescued  
from the hand of the enemy, and restored to him, and  
that fortune had not diminished aught of the joy and  
exultation [of that day] by his destruction. He  
[Procillus] said that, in his own presence, the lots had  
been thrice consulted<sup>1</sup> respecting him, whether he  
should immediately be put to death by fire, or be re-  
served for another time: that by the favor of the  
lots he was uninjured. M. Mettius, also, was found and  
brought back to him [Caesar].

CHAP. LIV.—This battle having been reported beyond  
the Rhine, the Suevi, who had come to the banks of  
that river, began to return home, when the Ubii,<sup>2</sup> who  
dwelt nearest to the Rhine, pursuing them, while much  
alarmed, slew a great number of them. Caesar having  
concluded two very important wars in one campaign,  
conducted his army into winter-quarters<sup>3</sup> among the  
Sequani, a little earlier than the season of the year re-  
quired. He appointed Labienus over the winter-quar-  
ters, and set out in person for hither Gaul to hold the  
assizes.<sup>4</sup>

## Cicero

### SIDE II, Band 1: Introduction

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) was one of  
Rome's greatest orators, statesmen and prose writers.  
In addition to his orations, which were stenographic-  
ally recorded at the time of their utterance and later  
transcribed, we also have his rhetorical and philosophi-  
cal works (his essays on Friendship and Old Age are  
particularly inspiring), letters addressed to various  
people, and even unsuccessful poetic attempts.

Cicero's Orations Against Catiline were pronounced in  
connection with a plot to overthrow the Roman state.  
Catiline, leader of the conspiracy, had remained in  
Rome even though his fellow conspirators had already  
taken the field. Cicero, who as Consul had summoned  
the Senate to an emergency meeting, was amazed at  
Catiline's brazen appearance at that meeting. The  
discussion he had prepared turned into a violent



invective directed at the chief conspirator. The beginning of this impassioned piece of oratory is offered here. It is followed by a fragment of his Third Oration Against Catiline, pronounced in the open Forum to the Roman citizenry, in which he presents the details of the latest occurrences. The passage is of particular interest because in it Cicero expresses his hope of immortality through the grateful remembrance of the people he has saved from the horrors of civil war.

The same hope of immortality in the memory of posterity is expressed toward the close of his Oration on Behalf of Archias the Poet. Archias, born in Antioch, had come to Rome many years before and had obtained Roman citizenship. When his citizenship was questioned, some twenty-seven years later,

Cicero rushed to his defense with an oration, pronounced before the court and jury, which is largely a glorification of the pursuit of letters and the art of poetry. In the passage we have selected, Cicero confesses to a selfish motive in undertaking Archias' defense. The poet has promised to immortalize Cicero in verse if the case is won, and Cicero frankly avows his longing to be thus consigned to posterity. It is ironical that were it not for Cicero's oration we would have no knowledge whatsoever of Archias, whereas Cicero's memory would have been transmitted to modern times by his many other works that have come down to us.

Cicero's oratory is forcible, brilliant, clear, logical, highly convincing, though at times verbose. He is a master of wit, pathos and invective.

## SIDE II, Band 2: First Oration Against Cataline (1-6)

I. 1. Quō ūsque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs elūdet? Quem ad finem sēsē effrēnāta jactābit audācia? Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palātī, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hīc mūnitissimū habendī senātus locus, nihil hōrum ōra vultūsque mōvērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? Cōnstrictam jam hōrum omnium scientiā tenēri conjūrātiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgerīs, ubi fuerīs, quōs convocāverīs, quid cōnsiliū cēperīs, quem nostrum ignōrāre arbitrāris? 2. Ō tempora, ō mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōnsul videt; hīc tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblici cōnsiliī particeps, notat et dēsīgnat oculis ad caedem ūnum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem, fortēs 15 virī, satis facere rei pūblicae vidēmur, sī istius furōrem ac tēla vītēmus. Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī jussū cōnsulis jam pridem oportēbat; in tē cōnferri pestem, quam tū in nōs māchināris.

3. An vērō vir amplissimus, P. Scipiō, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei pūblicae privātus interfecit; Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vāstare cupientem nōs cōnsulēs perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereō, quod C. Servilius Ahāla Sp. Maclium novīs rēbus studentem 5 manū suā occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblicā virtūs, ut virī fortēs acriōribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coērcerent. Habēmus senātus cōnsultum in tē, Catilīna, vehemēs et grave; nōn deest rei pūblicae cōnsilium neque auctōritās 10 hūjus ōrdinis; nōs, nōs, dicō apertē, cōnsulēs dēsūmus.

II. 4. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. Opimius cōnsul vīderet, nē quid rēs pūblica dētrimenti caperet; non nūlla intercessit; interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditionum suspiciōnēs C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, 15 majōribus; occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius cōnsulāris. Simili senātus cōnsultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōnsulibus est permissa rēs pūblica; num ūnum diem postea L. Sāturninum tribūnum plēbis et C. Serviliūm praetōrem mors ac rei pūblicae poena remorāta est?

20 At nōs vicēsimum jam diem patimur hebēscere aciem

I. WHEN, O Catiline, do you mean to cease abusing our patience? How long is that madness of yours still to mock us? When is there to be an end of that unbridled audacity of yours, swaggering about as it does now? Do not the nightly guards placed on the Palatine Hill; do not the watches posted throughout the city; does not the alarm of the people, and the union of all good men; does not the precaution taken of assembling the senate in this most defensible place; do not the looks and countenances of this venerable body here present,—have any effect upon you? Do you not feel that your plans are detected? Do you not see that your conspiracy is already arrested and rendered powerless by the knowledge which every one here possesses of it? What is there that you did last night, what the night before; where is it that you were; who was there that you summoned to meet you; what design was there which was adopted by you, with which you think that any one of us is unacquainted?

Shame on the age and on its principles! The senate is aware of these things; the consul sees them; and yet this man lives. Lives! aye, he comes even into the senate. He takes a part in the public deliberations; he is watching and marking down and checking off for slaughter every individual among us. And we, gallant men that we are, think that we are doing our duty to the republic if we keep out of the way of his frenzied attacks.

You ought, O Catiline, long ago to have been led to execution by command of the consul. That destruction which you have been long plotting against us ought to have already fallen on your own head.

What? Did not that most illustrious man, Publius Scipio, the Pontifex Maximus, in his capacity of a private citizen, put to death Tiberius Gracchus, though but slightly undermining the constitution? And shall we, who are the consuls, tolerate Catiline, openly desirous to destroy the whole world with fire and slaughter? For I pass over older instances, such as how Caius Servilius Ahala with his own hand slew Spurius Maelius when plotting a revolution in the state. There was—there was once such virtue in this republic that brave men would repress mischievous citizens with severer chastisement than the most bitter enemy. For we have a resolution of the senate, a formidable and authoritative decree against you, O Catiline; the wisdom of the republic is not at fault, nor the

hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim hūjusee modi senātūs cōnsultum, vērūm inclūsum in tabulīs tamquam in vāginā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōnsultō cōnfestim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convēnit. Vivis, et vivis nōn 25 ad dēpōnendam, sed ad cōnfirmādam audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs cōnscripti, mē esse clēmentem, cupiō in tantis rei pūblicae periculis mē nōn dissolūtum vidēri, sed jam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō. 5. Castra sunt in Italiā contrā populū Rōmānuū in Etrūriae faucibus collocāta; crēscit in diēs singulōs hostiū numerus, eōrum autem castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostiū intrā moenia atque adeō in senātū vidēmus īntestīnam aliquam cottidiē perniciem rei pūblicae mōlientēm. Sī tē jam, Catilīna, comprehendī, sī interfici jusserō, crēdō, 5 erit verendum mihi, nē nōn potius hōc omnēs bonī sērius ā mē quam quisquam crūdēlius factum esse dicat.

Vērūm ego hōc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certā dē causā nōndum addūcor ut faciam. Tum dēnique interficiēre, cum jam nēmō tam improbus, tam 16 perditus, tam tuī similis inveniri poterit, quī id nōn jure factum esse fateātur.

6. Quamdiū quisquam erit, quī tē dēfendere audeat, vivēs, et vivēs ita ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis obsessus, nē commovēre tē contrā rem pūblicam possis. 15 Multōrum tē etiam oculi et aurēs nōn sentientem, sicut adhuc fēcērunt, speculābuntur atque cūstōdient.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilīna, quod jam amplius expectēs, sī neque nox tenebris obscurāre coetūs nefariōs nec privāta domus parietibus continēre vōcēs conjūrā- 20 tiōnis tuae potest, sī illūstrantur, sī ērumpunt omnia? Mūtā jam istam mentem; mihi crēde, obliviscere caedis atque incendiōrum. Tenēris undique; luce sunt clāriōra nōbis tua cōnsilia omnia; quae jam mēcum licet recognōscās.

dignity of this senatorial body. We, we alone, — I say it openly, — we, the consuls, are wanting in our duty.

II. The senate once passed a decree that Lucius Opimius, the consul, should take care that the republic suffered no injury. Not one night elapsed. There was put to death, on some mere suspicion of disaffection, Caius Gracchus, a man whose family had borne the most unblemished reputation for generations. There was slain Marcus Fulvius, a man of consular rank, and all his children. By a like decree of the senate the safety of the republic was entrusted to Caius Marius and Lucius Valerius, the consuls. Did not the vengeance of the republic, did not execution overtake Lucius Saturninus, a tribune of the people, and Caius Servilius, the praetor, without the delay of one single day? But we, for these twenty days, have been allowing the edge of the senate's authority to grow blunt, as it were. For we are in possession of a similar decree of the senate, but we keep it locked up in its parchment—buried, I may say, in the sheath; and according to this decree you ought, O Catiline, to be put to death this instant. You live, — and you live, not to lay aside, but to persist in your audacity.

I wish, O conscript fathers, to be merciful; I wish not to appear negligent amid such danger to the state; but I do now accuse myself of remissness and culpable inactivity. A camp is pitched in Italy, at the entrance of Etruria, in hostility to the republic; the number of the enemy increases every day; and yet the general of that camp, the leader of those enemies, we see within the walls—aye, and even in the senate—planning every day some internal injury to the republic. If, O Catiline, I should now order you to be arrested, to be put to death, I should, I suppose, have to fear lest all good men should say that I had acted tardily, rather than that any one should affirm that I acted cruelly. But yet this, which ought to have been done long since, I have good reason for not doing as yet; I will put you to death, then, when there shall be not one person possible to be found so wicked, so abandoned, so like yourself, as not to allow that it has been rightly done. As long as one person exists who can dare to defend you, you shall live; but you shall live as you do now, surrounded by my many and trusty guards, so that you shall not be able to stir one finger against the republic: many eyes and ears shall still observe and watch you, as they have hitherto done, though you shall not perceive them.

III. For what is there, O Catiline, that you can still expect, if night is not able to veil your nefarious meetings in darkness, and if private houses cannot conceal the voice of your conspiracy within their walls,—if everything is seen and displayed? Change your mind; trust me; forget the slaughter and conflagration you are meditating. You are hemmed in on all sides; all your plans are clearer than the day to us; let me remind you of them.

## SIDE II, Band 3: Third Oration Against Cataline (26)

XI. 26. Quibus prō tantis rēbus, Quiritēs, nullum ego ā vōbis praemium virtūtis, nullum insigne honōris, nullum monumentum laudis postulō praeterquam hūjus diēi memoriā sempiternā. In animīs ego vestrīs

XI. And for these exploits, important as they are, O Romans, I asked from you no reward of virtue, no badge of honour, no monument of my glory, beyond the everlasting recollection of this day. In your minds I wish all my triumphs, all my decorations of honour, the monuments of my



omnēs triumphōs meōs, omnia ōrnāmenta hōnōris, monu-  
 menta glōriae, laudis insignia condī et collocārī volō.  
 Nihil mē mūtum potest dēlectāre, nihil tacitum, nihil 5  
 dēnique ejus modī, quod etiam minus dignī assequī pos-  
 sint. Memoriā vestrā, Quiritēs, nostrae rēs alentur, ser-  
 mōnibus crēscent, litterārum monumentis inveterāscunt  
 et corrōborābuntur; eandemque diem intellegō, quam  
 spērō aeternam fore, prōpāgātā esse et ad salutē urbis 10  
 et ad memoriā cōsulātūs mei, ūnōque tempore in hāc  
 rē publicā duōs civīs exstitisse, quōrum alter finis vestri  
 imperī nōn terrae, sed caeli regiōnibus termināret, alter  
 ejusdem imperī domicilium sēdēsque servāret.

glory, the badges of my renown, to be stored  
 and laid up. Nothing voiceless can delight me,  
 nothing silent,—nothing, in short, such as even  
 those who are less worthy can obtain. In your  
 memory, O Romans, my name shall be cherished,  
 in your discourses it shall grow, in the monuments  
 of your letters it shall grow old and strengthen;  
 and I feel assured that the same day which I  
 hope will be for everlasting, will be remembered  
 for ever, so as to tend both to the safety of the city  
 and the recollection of my consulship; and that  
 it will be remembered that there existed in this  
 city at the same time two citizens, one of whom  
 limited the boundaries of your empire only by  
 the regions of heaven, not by those of the earth,  
 while the other preserved the abode and home  
 of that same empire.

## SIDE II, Band 4: Oration on Behalf of Archias the Poet (XI)

XI. Neque enim est hōc dissimulandum, quod obscurārī  
 nōn potest, sed prae nōbis ferendum: Trahimur omnēs 20  
 studiō laudis, et optimus quisque maximē glōriā dūcitur.  
 Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in eis libellis, quōs dē con-  
 temndā glōriā scribunt, nōmen suum inscribunt; in eō  
 ipsō, in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque dēspiciunt,  
 praedicārī dē sē ac nōminārī volunt. 27. Decimus 25  
 quidem Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor, Acci, amicitissimi  
 sui, carminibus templōrum ac monumentōrum aditūs ex-  
 ōrnāvit suōrum. Jam vērō ille, qui cum Aetōlis, Enniō  
 comite, bellāvit, Fulvius nōn dubitāvit Mārtis manubiās  
 Mūsīs cōsecrāre. Quārē, in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope  
 armātī poētārum nōmen et Mūsārum delūbra coluērunt,  
 in eā nōn dēbent togātī iudicēs ā Mūsārum honōre et ā  
 poētārum salutē abhorrere.

XI. For this should not be concealed, which  
 cannot possibly be kept in the dark, but it might  
 be avowed openly: we are all influenced by a  
 desire of praise, and the best men are the most  
 especially attracted by glory. Those very philo-  
 sophers even in the books which they write  
 about despising glory, put their own names on  
 the title-page. In the very act of recording  
 their contempt for renown and notoriety, they  
 desire to have their own names known and talked  
 of. Decimus Brutus, that most excellent citizen  
 and consummate general, adorned the approaches  
 to his temples and monuments with the verses of  
 Attius. And lately that great man Fulvius,  
 who fought with the Aetolians, having Ennius  
 for his companion, did not hesitate to devote the  
 spoils of Mars to the Muses. Wherefore, in a  
 city in which generals, almost in arms, have paid  
 respect to the name of poets and to the temples  
 of the Muses, these judges in the garb of peace  
 ought not to act in a manner inconsistent with  
 the honour of the Muses and the safety of poets.

And that you may do that the more willingly,  
 I will now reveal my own feelings to you, O  
 judges, and I will make a confession to you of  
 my own love of glory, — too eager perhaps, but  
 still honourable. For this man has in his verses  
 touched upon and begun the celebration of the  
 deeds which we in our consulship did in union  
 with you, for the safety of this city and empire,  
 and in defence of the life of the citizens and of  
 the whole republic. And when I had heard of his  
 commencement, because it appeared to me to be  
 a great subject and at the same time an agree-  
 able one, I encouraged him to complete his work.  
 For virtue seeks no other reward for its labours  
 and its dangers beyond that of praise and renown;  
 and if that be denied to it, what reason is there,  
 O judges, why in so small and brief a course of  
 life as is allotted to us, we should impose such  
 labours on ourselves? Certainly, if the mind  
 had no anticipations of posterity, and if it were  
 to confine all its thoughts within the same limits  
 as those by which the space of our lives is  
 bounded, it would neither break itself with such  
 severe labours, nor would it be tormented with  
 such cares and sleepless anxiety, nor would it so  
 often have to fight for its very life. At present  
 there is a certain virtue in every good man,  
 which night and day stirs up the mind with the  
 stimulus of glory, and reminds it that all men-  
 tion of our name will not cease at the same time  
 with our lives, but that our fame will endure to  
 all posterity.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciātis, jam mē vōbis, iū-  
 dicēs, indicābō et dē meō quōdam amōre glōriae, nimis  
 ācri fortasse, vērū tamen honestō, vōbis cōfitēbor.  
 Nam, quās rēs nōs in cōsulātū nostrō vōbiscum simul  
 prō salutē hūjus urbis atque imperī et prō vitā civium  
 10 prōque ūniversā rē publicā gessimus, attigit hīc versibus  
 atque incohāvit. Quibus auditis, quod mihi magna rēs  
 et iūcunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adhortātus  
 sum.

Nūllam enim virtūs aliam mercēdem labōrum peri-  
 15 culōrumque dēsiderat praeter hanc laudis et glōriae; quā  
 quidem dētrāctā, iūdicēs, quid est, quod in hōc tam exi-  
 guō vitae curriculō et tam brevī tantis nōs in labōribus  
 exerceāmus? 29. Certē, sī nihil animus praesentiret  
 in posterum, et sī, quibus regiōnibus vitae spatium cir-  
 20 cumscriptum est, eisdem omnēs cōgitātiōnēs termināret  
 suās, nec tantis sē labōribus frangeret neque tot cūris  
 vigilis que angerētur nec totiēns dē ipsā vitā dīmīcāret.  
 Nunc insidet quaedam in optimō quōque virtūs, quae  
 noctēs ac diēs animum glōriae stimulis concitat atque  
 25 admonet nōn cum vitae tempore esse dīmīttendam com-  
 memorātiōnem nōminis nostrī, sed cum omnī posteritāte  
 adaequandam. XII. 30. An vērō tam parvī animi vide-  
 āmur esse omnēs, qui in rē publicā atque in hīs vitae  
 periculis labōribusque versāmur, ut, cum ūsque ad extrē-



num spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuās et imaginēs, nōn animōrum simulācra, sed corporum, studiōsē multī summī hominēs reliquerunt; cōnsiliōrum relinquere ac virtūtum nostrārum effigiem nōne multō malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vērō omnia, quae gerēbam, jam tum in gerendō spargere mē ac dissēmināre arbitrābar in orbis 10 terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vērō sive ā meō sēnsū post mortem āfutūra est, sive, ut sapientissimī hominēs putāvērunt, ad aliquam animī meī partem pertinēbit, nunc quidem certē cōgitatiōne quādā spēque delector.

31. Quārē cōservāte, iudicēs, hominem pudore eō, 15 quem amicōrum vidētis comprobārī cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate, ingeniō autem tantō, quantum id convenit existimārī, quod summōrum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videātis, causā vērō ejus modī, quae beneficiō lēgis, auctoritate mūnicipī, testimoniō Lūcullī, 20 tabulis Metellī comprobētur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus ā vōbis, iudicēs, si qua nōn modo hūmāna, vērū etiam dīvina in tantis ingeniis commendatiō debet esse, ut eum, quī vōs, quī vestrōs imperātōrēs, quī populi Rōmānī rēs gestās semper ornāvit, quī etiam his recentibus nostris 25 vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum sē testimoniū laudis datūrum esse profitētur estque ex eō numerō, quī semper apud omnēs sancti sunt habitū itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiātis fidem, ut hūmānitāte vestrā levātus potius quam acerbitate violātus esse videatur.

32. Quae de causā prō meā cōsuētudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudicēs, ea cōfido probāta esse omnibus; 5 quae ā forēnsi aliēna iudiciālique cōsuētudine et de hominis ingeniō et commūniter de ipsō studiō locūtus sum, ea, iudicēs, ā vōbis spērō esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eō, quī iudiciū exercet, certō sciō.

XII. Do we all who are occupied in the affairs of the state, and who are surrounded by such perils and dangers in life, appear to be so narrow-minded as, though to the last moment of our lives we have never passed one tranquil or easy moment, to think that everything will perish at the same time as ourselves? Ought we not, when many most illustrious men have with great care collected and left behind them statues and images, representations not of their minds but of their bodies, much more to desire to leave behind us a copy of our counsels and of our virtues, wrought and elaborated by the greatest genius? I thought, at the very moment of performing them, that I was scattering and disseminating all the deeds which I was performing all over the world for the eternal recollection of nations. And whether that delight is to be denied to my soul after death, or whether, as the wisest men have thought, it will affect some portion of my spirit, at all events, I am at present delighted with some such idea and hope.

Preserve, then, O judges, a man of such virtue as that of Archias, which you see testified to you not only by the worth of his friends, but by the length of time during which they have been such to him; and of such genius as you ought to think is his, when you see that it has been sought by most illustrious men. And his cause is one which is approved of by the benevolence of the law, by the authority of his municipality, by the testimony of Lucullus, and by the documentary evidence of Metullus. And, as this is the case, we do entreat you, O judges, if there may be any weight attached, I will not say to human, but even to divine recommendation, in such important matters, to receive under your protection that man who has at all times done honour to your generals and to the exploits of the Roman people; who, even in these recent perils of our own, and in your domestic dangers, promises to give an eternal testimony of praise in our favour, and who forms one of that band of poets who have at all times and in all nations been considered and called holy, so that he may seem relieved by your humanity rather than overwhelmed by your severity.

The things which, according to my custom, I have said briefly and simply, O judges, I trust have been approved by all of you. Those things which I have spoken, without regarding the habits of the forum or judicial usage, both concerning the genius of the man and my own zeal in his behalf, I trust have been received by you in good part. That they have been so by him who presides at this trial, I am quite certain.

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