

**THE SPEECHES OF M.
TULLIUS CICERO AGAINST
CATILINE AND ANTONY AND
FOR MURENA AND MILO**

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The Speeches of M. Tullius Cicero Against Catiline and Antony and for Murena and Milo by
Marcus Tullius Cicero & Herbert E. D. Blakiston

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MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO & HERBERT E. D. BLAKISTON

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M. TULLIUS CICERO
AGAINST
CATILINE AND ANTONY
AND FOR
MURENA AND MILO

TRANSLATED

(FROM THE TEXT OF KAYSER)

BY

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DEDICATED TO THE REV.
THEOPHILUS B. ROWE, M.A.
AS A MARK OF GRATITUDE
FOR HIS
JUDICIOUS KINDNESS
AND
STIMULATING TEACHING

P R E F A C E

THE Latin language, as employed by Cicero, is an almost perfect instrument for the expression of ideas oratorically (that is, not only in the exact order in which they are to be presented to the mind of the hearer, but also with the exact amount of emphasis which is to attach to each), by means of sentences which leave a harmonious impression of niceness of phrase combined with completeness of statement. To reproduce these qualities, together with the correct sense, in a language of widely different formation and genius, is really impossible; the three qualities of logical arrangement, distinct emphasis, and well-balanced rhythm, which make up a Ciceronian style, can only be preserved at great sacrifices of literalness in rendering. My aim has been, therefore, while avoiding on the one hand the conventional dialect of the class-room, which is rarely quite intelligible without the Latin, and on the other the slipshod slanginesses of most modern English, to

translate, so far as the difference between a synthetic and an analytic language admits, Cicero's Latin into Ciceronian English. In order to hit the mean between literalness and paraphrase while using the utmost care to ensure correctness of meaning, I have found myself obliged to study equivalence rather than identity of expression. Phrases and metaphors seldom coincide both in form and in meaning in the two languages; and my work is therefore to a great extent a literary experiment to determine the 'values' of Latin and English, illustrated by a version of some of Cicero's best known and most remarkable speeches.

The text of Kayser (Tauchnitz, Leipzig, 1862) has been followed throughout, even to the complete omission of nearly all the words or sentences bracketed out by him. For the interpretation I have consulted the ordinary aids to the study of Cicero, especially the notes to these speeches by Halm and his English followers: but I have not referred, except occasionally for comparison, to other translations. A few explanations to bring out the full force of special allusions are added in footnotes: but I have assumed some general knowledge of Roman names and institutions.

PREFACE

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I must acknowledge most gratefully the help of my friends, Mr. C. Cannan, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. F. W. Hall, M.A., lately Scholar of the same, and now Assistant Master at Westminster, who have read the proof-sheets of my versions of the Second Philippic and the other speeches respectively, and made many valuable suggestions.

HERBERT E. D. BLAKISTON.

OXFORD, *May* 1894.

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INTRODUCTION

THE speeches included in this volume are among the best-known examples of Cicero's oratory, and may be taken as fairly representative of the different methods and styles which he considered appropriate to different audiences and occasions. Of the Catilinarian Orations, the first and fourth are speeches delivered in the senate, the latter being a carefully meditated contribution to a debate on a difficult question of public policy. Cicero's masterpiece of invective, the Second Philippic, which is really a pamphlet and not a speech, professes to be an extempore reply, also in the senate, to a personal attack made upon him by another member of the house. The second and third Catilinarians were addressed to mass-meetings of the Roman populace, and are of a more popular and less reasoned character. The defence of Murena, which completes Cicero's own narrative of his conflict with Catiline, contains a series of irrelevantly humorous disquisitions blended with a skilful appeal to patriotism and political expediency; it is admirably adapted to divert the attention of a common jury. The pamphlet which professes to be