

dicam and answering it by *immo*. According to Madvig. (§ 454) *immo* corrects a former statement as being quite inaccurate, or too weak, though true as far as it goes.—*immo vero*: “nay, indeed.”

²*in senatum venit*: as *vir praetorius* Catiline had a right to enter the Senate.

³*notat et designat*: a metaphor from the marking of the animals appointed for sacrifice. Cicero often uses synonymous words to impress the idea more strongly: “he marks and stamps each one of us for slaughter:” cp. Leg. Man. 3, 7. *Cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit*.

⁴*virī fortes*: ironical.

⁵*videmur, scil. nobis*: “we fancy that we are doing our duty to the state.”

⁶*si—vitemus*: for the subj. in *protasis*, and indic. in *apodosis*, see H. 511.

⁷*ad mortem—opportebat*: “to death long ago, O Catiline, ought you to have been dragged by the order of the consul?” Note the emphatic position of *ad mortem*.—*duci*: for the present inf: see H., 537, I.—*jussu consulis*: the Senate had entrusted the safety of the State by the *decretum ultimum* (*videant consules, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*). By the power vested in the consuls in consequence of this decree they had the power to put Catiline to death.

⁸*in te—machinaris*: “On you should that ruin long since have been hurled which you for a long time have been plotting against us all.” Join *jampridem* from the previous clause with *conferri*. The present tense in Latin with *jamdiu* includes past tense: cf. *πάσαι λέγω, jamdiu dico*: “I have long ago told you and do so still.”—*machinari*; *μηχανᾶσθαι*, to plan by artful and secret means: *moliri*, to plan by strong effort.

§ 3. ¹*An vero*: the original force of *an* is “or,” and when used interrogatively the sentence is elliptical. Here we may supply: “Am I right in my conjecture, or, in fact, did that illustrious man, P. Scipio, chief pontiff, though filling no magistracy, slay Tiberius Gracchus when slightly disturbing the settled order of the State.” We may conveniently translate here *an vero* by: “while, in fact.” The argument here is a *minore ad majus*. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica consul with D. Junius Brutus 138 B.C. Cicero probably adds *pontifex maximus* to remind his hearers of the high dignity and prudence which a man gifted with this office would possess. He also uses *privatus* because in contrast to *consules*, the office of *pontifex maximus* not being a *magistratus*. *Tiberium Grac-*