

### Latin text 13.1: Caelius Rufus fears the outbreak of civil war

de re publica saepe tibi scripsi me ad annum pacem non videre, et, quod ea contentio propius appropinquat, clarius id periculum est. propositum hoc est: Cn. Pompeius constituit necesse esse Caesari exercitum et provincias tradere; aliter consul non fiet. Caesar autem credit se tutum esse non posse, si ab exercitu recesserit. fert illam tamen condicionem: necesse ambobus exercitus tradere.

<i>ad annum</i>	'to the end of the year', i.e. peace will not last for another year
contentio, contentionis, f	disagreement
propositus, proposita, propositum	(having been) put in front of
provincia, provinciae, f	province
aliter	adverb from <i>alius</i>
<i>fiet</i>	'will become'
<i>recesserit</i>	'steps back'
ambo (dative = <i>ambobus</i> )	both

**line 1 - *scripsi*** + accusative + infinitive: the indirect statement is very common in Latin; remember to convert this into a subordinate clause introduced by the word 'that'.

**line 2 - *propositum ... est*** - notice that the perfect passive has been separated in order to emphasise *propositum*: 'the following has been proposed'. *hoc* refers forwards (as is often the case) and Caelius Rufus goes on to explain what Pompey's terms are.

**line 3 - *Caesari*** is dative here after *necesse* - 'it is necessary for Caesar'

**line 5 - *recesserit*** - this is a verb form you have not met yet. It is the future perfect tense, but best translated here as a present tense (see Advanced Syntax p209 for more details).

**line 5 - *exercitus*** - remember that this noun is 4th declension and so you need to think carefully about the -us ending. Here it is accusative plural and the object of *tradere*.

**line 5 - *condicionem ... necesse ...*** - notice that, as above, Caelius Rufus goes on to explain what the condition is. The Latin is very concise; English will need more words to introduce the indirect statement that follows: supply *esse* with *necesse*: '[he says that] it is necessary ...'



sic illi amores et invidiosa coniunctio ad bellum se erumpit. neque mearum rerum consilium invenio - puto quidem te quoque hac deliberatione esse perturbatum. nam mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo; tum causam illam, non homines odi.

invidiosus, invidiosa, invidiosum coniunctio, coniunctionis, f erumpo, erumpere, erupi, eruptum consilium, consilii, n quidem deliberatio, deliberationis, f perturbatus -a -um gratia, gratiae, f necessitudo, necessitudinis, f causa, causae, f odi	distasteful union, partnership break out, burst open plan indeed deliberation worried influence, friendship connection, association cause 'I hate'
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**line 1** - notice the vocabulary used for the friendship between Pompey and Caesar: *amores* and *coniunctio* suggest a love affair, and *invidiosa* tells us this is distasteful. The contrast between love and war is striking: *bellum* and *erumpit* denote violence.

**line 1 - *se erumpit*** - 'breaks out' can be an intransitive verb in English and so does not need an object. The Latin here, however, is transitive - 'breaks itself out into...'. Since the idiom is different, there is no need to include *se* in the English translation.

**line 1 - *mearum rerum consilium*** - the genitive case is used to link two nouns; the best preposition to join them in English is *for* - 'a plan for my own affairs'

**line 3 - *mihi*** - supply *est*; *mihi* is a possessive dative - 'there is for me...', i.e. 'I have...'. Cicero focuses on the personal ties he has with both Caesar and Pompey; these make it difficult to decide whom to support.

**line 3 - *tum*** here introduces a further thought, rather than referring to a point in time (compare with the English idiom, 'then again', i.e. 'what's more...')

in hac discordia video Cn. Pompeium secum habere senatum eosque qui res iudicant; ad Caesarem adibunt omnes, qui cum timore aut mala spe vivunt. video magnas impendere discordias, quas ferrum et vis iudicabit; uterque et animo et copiis est paratus. magnum tibi Fortuna spectaculum parat; nec tamen sine suo periculo.

discordia, discordiae, f iudico, iudicare impendo, impendere ferrum, ferri, n vis, f  uterque, utraque, utrumque	disagreement judge, act as a judge in a law court hang over iron force, violence (this noun is highly irregular in form; <i>vis</i> is its nominative sg) each of two, both
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**line 1 - *ad Caesarem adibunt omnes, qui...*** - reading in the Latin word order is important here to make sure that you translate *qui* smoothly: 'to Caesar will go all those who...' . Notice that Caesar's name has been promoted for emphasis.

**line 2 - *cum timore aut mala spe*** - notice that Cicero opens this pair with the preposition *cum*, which is more naturally used with people than things, hence personifying these abstract nouns slightly and giving them more weight.

**line 3 - *magnas*** - notice that this adjective has been promoted for emphasis.

**line 3 - *ferrum* and *vis*** are both the subjects of *iudicabit*; the verb is singular despite the double subject, but it is not unusual for a verb to take the person of its nearest subject.

**line 4 - *magnum*** - notice again that this adjective is promoted for emphasis.

**line 4 - *nec tamen sine suo periculo*** - supply a main verb - 'est' - 'but it is not without....'

### Thinking about literary analysis

- 1. Short sentences can be dramatic:** choose and translate a short sentence or phrase from this letter, and explain why it is effective.
- 2. The choice of nouns shapes what we focus on:** choose and translate 3 Latin nouns, or pairs of nouns, and explain what they add to the text.
- 3. Comparison and contrast:** Caelius deals with both Pompey and Caesar; they are opposing figures but both equally immovable. Choose and translate a phrase which contrasts the two men and a phrase which makes them seem the same. How do these phrases shape the way Caesar and Pompey are characterised?