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CICERO
PHILIPPICS



Translated by
WALTER C. A. KER

CICERO

PHILIPPICS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
WALTER C. A. KEE

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藏书章



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE text adopted for the present translation is chiefly that of the Teubner text of 1910. But readings of previous issues of that text, and of other texts, have been substituted, where these appear to conform more closely to the MSS.

These MSS. are seven in number,¹ of which the Vatican is the chief. It is of the eighth or ninth century. It ceases, however, to be available after the middle of the ninth chapter of the eleventh Philippic, with the exception of fragments of the twelfth and thirteenth, viz. xii. 5. 12 to 9. 23, and xiii. 1. 1. to 5. 10. There are also four MSS., known collectively as D. They are of different dates, two being of the thirteenth, and two of the eleventh century. They are all copied from the same older MS., but are independent of one another. Another Italian MS. of the fifteenth century was consulted by Halm, who also, with reference to the fourteenth Philippic, obtained the collation of an Italian MS., which he refers to as v. It is carelessly written, but is pronounced by Halm as one of the more ancient Italian MSS.

The only English commentaries on the Philippics as a whole are that by George Long in the *Bibliotheca Classica* (1858), and the edition by the Rev. J. R. King (Clar. Press, 2nd ed., 1878), a scholarly

¹ These details are taken from King's useful edition of the speeches.

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

work which has been of invaluable assistance in the preparation of this translation. Of the second Philippic Prof. Mayor's edition is well known. Another useful edition of the same speech is by A. G. Peskett (Camb. Univ. Press, 1913).

A translation of the Philippics by C. D. Yonge is contained in Bohn's Classical Library. A superior work is the translation by King (Thornton, Oxf., 1878). And the first and second speeches were translated (3rd ed., 1758; 5th ed., 1806) by William Guthrie.

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

B. C.

63. Cicero's consulship. He crushes the Catilinarian conspiracy, and puts the principal conspirators to death.
52. P. Clodius, the tribune, is slain by Milo (whom Cicero defends). Riots at the funeral between the partisans of Clodius and Milo. Burning of the Senate-house.
49. Jan.—The Senate declares the State to be in danger, and calls on Caesar to disband his army. M. Antonius and Q. Cassius, the tribunes, veto the decree, and then on the 6th fly to Caesar, who on the 15th crosses the Rubicon, and begins the civil war. Pompeius abandons Italy.
- April.—Caesar enters Rome on the 1st; and on the 5th leaves Ant. in charge of Italian affairs, and Lepidus as praefectus urbi, and proceeds to Spain. At Ilerda Afranius and Petreius, the Pompeian generals, surrender to him.

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

B. C.

48. Aug.—Caesar defeats Pompeius on the 9th at Pharsalia in Thessaly. Pomp. flies to Egypt, and is there assassinated. Caesar reduces Massilia.
46. Caesar defeats the Pompeian forces at Thapsus in Africa.
45. March.—Caesar on the 17th overthrows the remaining Pompeian forces at Munda in Spain. Death of Cn. Pompeius, and flight of Sextus.
44. Jan.—Consuls Caesar and M. Antonius, and (after Caesar's death) Cn. Dolabella.
 Feb.—On the 15th, Ant. at the Lupercalia offers Caesar a diadem.
 March.—Assassination of Caesar on the 15th. On the 17th the Senate meets in the Temple of Tellus. Cicero supports an amnesty. On the 18th, Caesar's "acts" are ratified. Caesar's funeral in the Forum is afterwards celebrated. Ant.'s oration is followed by riots.
 April.—The pseudo-Marius erects an altar and column in the Forum in honour of Caesar. Riots ensue, and the pseudo-Marius is put to death by Ant. Early in this month Caesar Octavianus lands in Italy.
 May.—Dolabella levels the site of the altar and column. Ant. proceeds to the south to enlist Caesar's veterans.
 June.—Ant. on the 1st summons the Senate to the Temple of Concord, which he surrounds with armed men, and carries out a number of fictitious "acts" of Caesar.
 July.—On the 6th, C. Antonius, as praetor, holds the Apollinarian Games in place of

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

B. C.

M. Brutus. In the same month Sext. Pompeius agrees to lay down his arms. On the 17th, Cicero sets out for Greece.

44. Aug.—On the 1st, Piso attacks Ant. in the Senate. Cicero abandons his voyage and reaches Rome on the 31st.

Sept.—Ant. attacks Cicero in the Senate on the 1st for his absence from the debate. On the 2nd, Cicero replies in the first Philippic. On the 19th, Ant. rejoins in violent terms, C. being absent.

Oct.—C. retires to Puteoli, and composes the second Philippic. On the 9th, Ant. sets out for Brundisium to take command of four legions from Macedonia. He butchers Roman citizens and soldiers at Suessa and Brundisium.

Nov.—Ant. returns to Rome in battle array, and summons the Senate for the 24th and 28th, with a view to the impeachment of Caesar Oct. On hearing of the defection of the Martian and Fourth legions, he hurriedly departs for Alba. Being refused admission, he proceeds to Tibur, where he placates the troops by a donation. He then sets out for Cisalpine Gaul to encounter D. Brutus. C. about this time publishes the second Philippic.

Dec.—C. returns to Rome on the 9th. The tribunes summon the Senate on the 20th to provide for the public safety. C. delivers the third Philippic, and on the same day in the Forum the fourth.

43. Jan.—Consuls A. Hirtius and C. Pansa. On the 1st, C. in the fifth Philippic opposes a

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

B.C.

suggested embassy to Ant., but is overruled. On the 4th he delivers the sixth Philippic in the Forum; and some time in the same month the seventh. At the end of the month the surviving ambassadors (Sulpicius having died) return, bringing Ant.'s counter-proposals.

43. Feb.—The Senate declares “a tumult,” and decrees military garb. The proposal of a second embassy to Ant. is defeated. The next day C. in the eighth Philippic deprecates any peace with Ant. The day after the Senate awards a public funeral and a statue to Sulpicius. C. delivers the ninth Philippic.

March (?).—C. Antonius is besieged in Apollonia by M. Brutus, the rival Governor of Macedonia. In the Senate, C. in the tenth Philippic carries a proposal that M. Brutus should be confirmed in his command.

Dolabella treacherously murders Trebonius at Smyrna. The Senate proclaims him a public enemy. The next day C. in the eleventh Philippic proposes that command in Syria should be conferred on C. Cassius. But the commission is given to the two consuls after the relief of D. Brutus.

Pansa proposes a second embassy to A., to include C. himself, who opposes in the twelfth Philippic, and the proposal is abandoned. At the end of the month Pansa joins Hirtius before Mutina.

L. Plancus, Governor of Transalpine Gaul, and M. Lepidus, Governor of Hither Spain, write advocating peace. Votes of thanks

SYNOPSIS OF DATES

B. C.

to both are passed. C. in the thirteenth Philippic deprecates peace. He criticises a letter from A. to the consuls.

43. April.—News arrives on the 20th of the first battle of Mutina, fought on the 15th, in which the Consul Pansa is mortally wounded. On the 21st C. in the fourteenth Philippic delivers a funeral tribute to the fallen soldiers. A public thanksgiving of fifty days is decreed. On the 27th in the second battle of Mutina A. is defeated and the Consul Hirtius slain.

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SHOWING ARRANGEMENT
IN THIS EDITION

RHETORICAL TREATISES. 5 VOLUMES

VOLUME

- I. [Cicero], *Rhetorica ad Herennium*
- II. *De Inventione. De Optimo Genere Oratorum. Topica*
- III. *De Oratore*, Books I–II
- IV. *De Oratore*, Book III. *De Fato. Paradoxa Stoicorum. De Partitione Oratoria*
- V. *Brutus. Orator*

ORATIONS. 10 VOLUMES

- VI. *Pro Quinctio. Pro Roscio Amerino. Pro Roscio Comoedo. De Lege Agraria Contra Rullum*
- VII. *The Verrine Orations I: In Q. Caecilium. In C. Verrem Actio I. In C. Verrem Actio II, Books I–II*
- VIII. *The Verrine Orations II: In C. Verrem Actio II, Books III–V*

LIST OF CICERO'S WORKS

- IX. De Imperio Cn. Pompei (Pro Lege Manilia).
Pro Caecina. Pro Cluentio. Pro Rabirio
Perduellionis Reo
- X. In Catilinam. Pro Murena. Pro Sulla. Pro
Flacco
- XI. Pro Archia. Post Reditum in Senatu. Post
Reditum ad Quirites. De Domo Sua. De
Haruspicum Responsis. Pro Cn. Plancio
- XII. Pro Sestio. In Vatinius
- XIII. Pro Caelio. De Provinciis Consularibus.
Pro Balbo
- XIV. Pro Milone. In Pisonem. Pro Scauro. Pro
Fonteio. Pro Rabirio Postumo. Pro
Marcello. Pro Ligario. Pro Rege Deiotaro
- XV. Philippics

PHILOSOPHICAL TREATISES. 6 VOLUMES

- XVI. De Re Publica. De Legibus
- XVII. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
- XVIII. Tusculan Disputations
- XIX. De Natura Deorum. Academica
- XX. Cato Maior de Senectute. Laelius de
Amicitia. De Divinatione
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LIST OF CICERO'S WORKS

LETTERS. 8 VOLUMES

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Handbook of Electioneering

THE PHILIPPICS OF CICERO

INTRODUCTION TO PHILIPPIC I

I

THE name "Philippics" given to these orations was borrowed from those delivered by the Athenian Demosthenes in the fourth century B.C. against the Macedonian King Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. If the "Epistles to Brutus" be genuine, the name seems to have been playfully given to the speeches against Antonius by Cicero himself. Thus he writes to Brutus (*ad Brut.* 2. 4): "I see you are pleased with my Philippics"; and Brutus, referring to the 5th and 10th orations, writes (2. 5): "I have read your two speeches. . . . I now acknowledge that they may even be called Philippics, as you jestingly wrote of them in some letter." But, however this may be, the name was adopted as early at least as the time of Juvenal, though Aulus Gellius uniformly calls them "Antonian orations," a more appropriate name.

Marcus Antonius, the future triumvir, and the "Mark Antony" of Shakespeare and of history, was the grandson of M. Antonius, a celebrated orator in his day, whom Cicero had known and courted in his youth. His son Marcus, the triumvir's father, was a man of no capacity or reputation. He was given in 74 the command of the fleet, and authority on the coasts of the Mediterranean, with the view to the suppression of piracy, a task which he failed to accomplish. After attacking the Cretans without

INTRODUCTION TO PHILIPPIC I

cause, he was defeated, and died in Crete, receiving in derision the surname of Creticus.

His brother Caius, surnamed Hybrida, the younger M. Antonius' uncle, was impeached by J. Caesar in 76 for extortion in his province of Achaia, and in 70 was expelled from the Senate. He was nevertheless Cicero's colleague in the consulship in 63. His sympathies were with the Catilinarian conspirators, from whom he was detached by a promise on the part of Cicero to resign to him the province of Macedonia. This province he disgracefully plundered, and was prosecuted, being defended by Cicero, and on conviction he was banished to the island of Cephallenia. He was afterwards restored by Caesar about 45. Cicero charges Antonius with his discrimination against his uncle when he might have used his influence in 49 with Caesar to recall him (*Phil.* 2. 23 and 38). Juvenal (8. 105) couples the name of Antonius with Dolabella and Verres as a notorious instance of provincial spoliation.

The Marcus Antonius whom Cicero attacks in the Philippics was brought up from a very early age in the household of P. Lentulus, his mother Julia's second husband. This man was implicated in the conspiracy of Catiline, and was put to death by Cicero in the consulship of the latter, a fact which, according to Plutarch (*Ant.* 2), was the cause of Antonius' bitter hostility to the orator. In his youth Antonius attached himself to the profligate C. Curio, an association which was, even in the Rome of those days, a scandal (*Phil.* 2. 18); and in 58 he allied himself with P. Clodius, the turbulent tribune of the commons. But a breach occurred between them, as Cicero hints, because of an intrigue