

WHO'S WHO IN SALLUST'S *BELLUM CATILINAE*

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This list includes only the names of persons who are mentioned in more than one section of the work, and it excludes such commonly recurring figures as Catiline and Cicero. Individuals introduced but once are discussed in the relevant section of the commentary. Names are arranged alphabetically under their most familiar element, usually the one employed by Sallust, either cognomen (e.g. "Cethegus", not "Cornelius") or nomen (e.g. "Cassius", not "Longinus"). Parentheses enclose parts of names not found in the *Bellum Catilinae*. For the components making up a typical Roman name and naming conventions, see Allen-Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* §108. Numbers within parentheses immediately after names refer to entries, under the gentile name, in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie*.

Annius (Chilo), Q. (18), a senator who joined Catiline's conspiracy and was active in trying to enlist the participation of the Allobroges from Gaul. He escaped arrest in early Dec. and was condemned to death in absentia by vote of the senate on 5 Dec. 63 (50.4, 52.36, 55.1). See 17.3n.

Antonius (Hybrida), C. (19), consul 63 as colleague of Cicero; in 64 he campaigned in consort with Catiline for the consulship (21.3), and Cicero had to purchase his cooperation in 63 by agreeing to exchange proconsular provinces (26.4). He was sent with an army to crush Catiline's rebel forces (36.3), but, on the day of the final battle in Jan. 62, he claimed to be indisposed and entrusted the command to his legate M. Petreius (59.4). See 21.3n.

Aurelia Orestilla (261), Catiline's wife at the time of the conspiracy. See 15.2n.

Autronius (Paetus), P. (7), consul-designate 65, succumbed to a prosecution for corrupt electioneering in 66 and so was barred from holding office and lost his seat in the senate. He joined Catiline's conspiracy (17.3) and is credited with participating in the so-called First Conspiracy, which aimed at murdering the consuls of 65 on 1 Jan. so that Autronius and Catiline could usurp their office (18.5). In Dec. 63, some suspected him of suborning the informer T. Tarquinius to implicate Crassus in the plot (48.7). In 62, he succumbed to prosecution for participation in the conspiracy and went into exile in Greece. See 17.3n.

Bestia, L. (Calpurnius) (24), tribune of the plebs 62. After taking office as tribune on 10 Dec. 63, he was to have delivered a speech attacking Cicero which would have been the signal for the conspirators to begin arson and slaughter in Rome (43.1). Bestia later joined his fellow tribune Metellus Nepos in criticizing Cicero for his conduct in suppressing the conspiracy. See 17.3n.

Caeparius, M. (1), from the town of Tarracina in Latium, south of Rome; a minor figure in the conspiracy who, with P. Gabinius, recruited T. Volturcius (47.1). He had already left Rome to stir up a slave revolt in Apulia in southern Italy prior to the arrest of the Allobroges and T. Volturcius on the Mulvian Bridge, on the night of 2/3 Dec. (46.4). He was captured, placed under house arrest on 3 Dec. (47.4), and put to death on 5 Dec. by vote of the senate (55.6). See 46.3n.

Caesar, C. (Iulius) (131), praetor 62, the future consul of 59, conqueror of Gaul (58-50 B.C.) and victor in the Civil War (49-44 B.C.). Quite possibly Caesar had backed Catiline for the consulship in 64, but the charge that Caesar joined Catiline in the so-called First Conspiracy to murder the consuls of 65 is unfounded. On 3 Dec. 63, one of the five conspirators placed under house arrest (L. Statilius) was given into his custody by vote of the senate on (47.4). On 5 Dec., as praetor-designate, he delivered a speech that caused the mood in the senate to swing temporarily away from pressing for the execution of the conspirators until M. Cato rallied support for the death penalty (51-52).

Cassius Longinus, L. (64), praetor 66, was a rival candidate of Cicero, Catiline, and C. Antonius for the consulship of 63. After his defeat, he joined the conspiracy in 63, was active in trying to recruit the cooperation of the Allobroges of Gaul, and took charge of the plans to set fire to Rome. He left Rome shortly before the departure of the Allobroges on the night of 2/3 Dec. (44.2) and was condemned to death in absentia by vote of the senate on 5 Dec. (50.4, 52.36, 55.1). See 17.3n.

Cato (Uticensis), M. Porcius (16), tribune of the plebs 62, was the great-grandson of the Elder Cato, the Censor (184 B.C.); despite being a junior senator, he played a key role in the senatorial debate on 5 Dec. 63 by countering the mood stirred by Julius Caesar's speech and rallying his wavering colleagues to vote to execute the conspirators under house arrest (52.2-53.1). Sallust singles out Cato and Julius Caesar as the two greatest figures of their generation, though they were polar opposites (53.6-54). In the 50's, Cato was a leading conservative voice in the senate, and he fought Caesar in the civil war, committing suicide at Utica in Africa (hence his agnomen "Uticensis") rather than accept pardon after Caesar defeated the republican forces in the campaign of 46. See 52.1n.

Catulus, Q. (Lutatius) (8), consul 78, a leading conservative and a senior senator who had old ties of friendship with Catiline (35.1). Catiline in a letter addressed to Catulus in Nov. 63 commended his wife Aurelia Orestilla to Catulus' care when he abandoned Rome on the pretext that he was going into voluntary exile (35.6). Catulus tried to implicate Caesar in Catiline's plot in retaliation for being defeated by Caesar in the election to the post of chief priest (49.1, 2). See 34.3n.

Cethegus, C. (Cornelius) (89), a young patrician senator who was a leading figure in Catiline's plot. Noted for his impetuous and head-strong nature, he was assigned the task of leading the attack on Cicero's house on the night of the planned uprising in Dec. 63 (43.2). He was placed under house arrest on 3 Dec. (47.4), from which he tried to effect his escape by having armed followers come to his rescue (50.2). He was executed on 5 Dec. by vote of the senate (55.6). See 17.3n.

Cornelius, C. (19), an *eques*, was one of the two conspirators who volunteered to murder Cicero in Nov. 63 by a surprise attack at his home during the morning *salutatio* (28.1). See 17.4n.

Crassus, M. Licinius (68), consul 70, 55, a political rival of Pompey and a senior member of the senate; his wealth gave him great influence. He appears to have backed the consular candidacy of Catiline in 64, but in 63 drew away from him when Catiline turned to desperate means, especially after his defeat at the consular elections. By vote of the senate on 3 Dec., one of the five conspirators placed under house arrest (P. Gabinius) was given into his custody (47.4), and at the meeting of the senate on 4 Dec. the informer T. Tarquinius tried to implicate Crassus in the plot (48.4-9). Three years later, shortly before Caesar's consulship in 59, Crassus entered into a political alliance with Pompey and Caesar that played a pivotal role in Roman politics until the three-way partnership was dissolved by Crassus' death on his ill-fated campaign in the Middle East against the Parthian Empire in June 53. See 17.7n.

Curius, Q. (7), an *ex-quaestor* who lost his seat in the senate in the census of 70 (23.1). He joined Catiline's plot but through his mistress Fulvia was persuaded to keep Cicero informed of his confederates' plans (26.3). He saved Cicero from assassination by sending word via Fulvia that the conspirators C. Cornelius and L. Vargunteius were going to try to murder him in his home in early Nov. (28.2). See 17.3n.

Fulvia (112), mistress of Q. Curius. Cicero used her to persuade Curius to betray the plans of his confederates (26.3). See 23.3n.

Gabinius Capito, P. (15), an *eques* and member of the conspiracy who was active in trying to recruit the Gallic Allobroges as allies (40.6, 44.1). He and Statilius were to have overseen acts of arson on the night of the planned uprising in Dec. 63 (43.2). He and Caeparius recruited T. Volturcius (47.1), whom P. Lentulus sent on the journey northward with the Allobroges so that they could meet and pledge faith with Catiline en route home to Gaul (47.1). Gabinius was one of the five conspirators placed under house arrest on 3 Dec. (47.4) and was executed on 5 Dec. by vote of the senate (55.6). See 17.4n.

Laeca, M. Porcius (18), a senator and conspirator; Catiline convened a late-night meeting at his house in early Nov. 63 at which it was resolved to send two assassins to call upon Cicero in the early morning hours (27.3). See 17.3n.

Lentulus Sura, P. (Cornelius) (240), consul 71, praetor II 63, a proud patrician, who had been expelled from the senate by the censors in the year after his consulship. He repeated the praetorship in 63 and was the most senior leader in the conspiracy after Catiline. When Catiline departed from Rome in early Nov. 63 to take charge of the troops raised by Manlius in Etruria, Lentulus began directing the operations of the conspirators in the capital (32.2, 39.6). Relying upon a Sibylline oracle, he hoped that he might be the third Cornelius (after Cinna and Sulla) to exercise tyranny at Rome (47.2). On Dec. 3 Dec., after he acknowledged the written evidence against him, he resigned his praetorship and was placed under house arrest (47.3), from which he tried to affect

an escape by having his followers recruit thugs to help him break out (50.1). One 5 Dec. he was the first of the five conspirators to be executed in the Tullianum (55.2, 6). See 17.3n.

Licinius Crassus, M., see Crassus.

Manlius, C. (18), an ex-soldier from Sulla's army. He assembled a military force at Faesulae in Etruria, north of Rome (24.2), where he raised the standard of revolt on 27 Oct. 63 (30.1). In Jan. 62, Manlius commanded Catiline's right wing at the Battle of Pistoria, where the revolution was crushed (59.3). See 24.2n.

Marcus Rex, Q. (92), consul 68 and proconsul 67 in Cilicia, where he was replaced as governor by Pompey in 66 and waited outside Rome in the hope of being granted permission to celebrate a triumph (30.4). He was dispatched by the senate c. 1/2 Nov. to deal with the troops raised by C. Manlius at Faesulae (30.3) and was met by ambassadors sent by Manlius sent to plead their case (32.3-34.1). See 30.3n.

Metellus Celer, Q. (Caecilius) (86, Suppl. I), praetor 63, later proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul in north of Italy in 62 and consul 60. In 63, he was sent to Picenum on the NE Adriatic coast of Italy, where he raised an army (30.5), stamped out incipient movements of revolution (42.3), and with three legions blocked Catiline from leading his ragtag army northward into Cisalpine Gaul (57.2). See 30.5n.

Petreius, M. (3), an ex-praetor and legate in the consular army of C. Antonius. He assumed command from Antonius at the Battle of Pistoria and defeated Catiline's army in Jan. 62. See 59.4n.

Piso, Cn. (Calpurnius) (69, Suppl. I), quaestor 65, an avowed political enemy of Pompey. He was sent by the senate, through the influence of Crassus, with propraetorian *imperium* to govern Hither Spain (19.1), where he was murdered by some Spanish cavalry while making a journey (19.3). In June 64, Catiline claimed (anachronistically, it seems) that Piso was still alive (21.3). Allegedly, Piso was to have played a role in the so-called First Catilinarian Conspiracy of 66/65 by seizing control of both Spains (18.5). See 18.4n.

Pompeius (Magnus), Cn. (31) consul 70, 55, 52 and Rome's foremost military commander in this period; in 63, Pompey was nearing the successful conclusion of a long war against King Mithridates VI Eupator in Asia Minor. His political supporters agitated in Dec. 63 and Jan. 62 to have him recalled to rescue the state from the danger posed by Catiline and his rebel army, but the issue was settled before the end of Jan. by the defeat and death of Catiline at the Battle of Pistoria. Pompey returned to Italy with his army in Dec. 62, and approximately two years later, shortly before Caesar's consulship in 59, he entered into a political alliance with Crassus and Caesar that played a pivotal role in Roman politics until the three-way partnership was dissolved by Crassus' death in June 53. Pompey fought Caesar when civil war broke out in 49 and was

defeated at the Battle of Pharsalia in Aug. 48. Shortly afterwards, Pompey lost his life by assassination in Egypt, where he had fled to regroup his forces.

Porcius Cato (Uticensis), M., see Cato.

Sempronia (103) is introduced among the conspirators whom Catiline recruited after his defeat at the consular election in the summer of 64 (25). She is said to have possessed considerable intellectual talents, as well as beauty, and was descended from a prominent noble family. In the autumn of 63, her home served as the meeting place to which Umbrenus conducted the ambassadors of the Allobroges so that they could be won over by the conspirator P. Gabinius (40.5). See 25.1n.

Silanus, D. Iunius (163), consul 62. When was the first to be asked his view at the meeting of the senate on 5 Dec. 63 because he was one of the two consuls-designate, he recommended that the conspirators under arrest be executed (50.4).

Statilius, L. (6), an *eques*, was, with P. Gabinius, to have overseen acts of arson on the night of the planned uprising in Dec. 63 (43.2). He gave the Allobroges a written pledge of allegiance to the conspiracy (44.1) and was one of the five conspirators placed under arrest on 3 Dec. 63 (47.4). He was executed on 5 Dec. by vote of the senate (55.6).

Sulla, L. (Cornelius) (392), consul 88, 80, dictator 82-81. In 83 he returned to Italy, after bringing to a conclusion the war against King Mithridates VI Eupator in Asia Minor (87-84), and waged a successful civil war to overthrow the government in Rome, which had fallen into the hands of his political enemies during his absence. Many of Sulla's reforms of the courts, senate and magistracies continued to provide the framework of the Roman government during the last three decades of the Republic. Veterans from his discharged army and displaced landowners who had been forced off their land to provide settlements for Sulla's veterans made up the core of Catiline's army.

Sulla, Ser. (Cornelius) Ser. filius (389), a junior senator who joined Catiline's conspiracy. He was possibly a distant relative of the dictator L. Sulla (q.v.). See 17.3n.

Umbrenus, P. (2), a freedman who had business dealings in Transalpine Gaul (40.2). He was the first to approach the ambassadors of the Allobroges in an attempt to recruit that Gallic nation as allies of the conspiracy (40.2-4). He arranged for them to meet with the conspirator P. Gabinius at the house of Sempronia in Nov. 63 (40.5). He escaped arrest in early Dec. (50.4) and was condemned to death in absentia by vote of the senate on 5 Dec. (50.4, 52.36, 55.1). See 40.1n.

Vargunteius, L. (3), had most likely lost his seat in the senate by 63. He was one of the two conspirators who volunteered to murder Cicero in Nov. 63 by a surprise attack at his home during the morning *salutatio* (28.1). See 17.3n.

Volturcius, T. (1), a native of Croton (a town on the sole of the Italian boot), but cf. Forsythe (1992) for the suggestion that Volturcius was instead from Cortona in Etruria. He was sent by the conspirator P. Lentulus to accompany the Allobroges on their journey northward on the night of 2/3 Dec. (44.3) and was entrusted by Lentulus with a letter written to Catiline (44.4). He was seized in the ambush arranged by Cicero on the Mulvian Bridge (45.4) and gave evidence against the conspirators in the senate on 3 Dec., after having been promised immunity (47.1). His testimony earned a reward by vote of the senate on 4 Dec. (50.1).

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