In Catilinam IV ⋆

Marcus Tullius Cicero [a], Julius Caesar [b], Publius Maro Vergilius [c]

[a] *Buckingham Palace, Paestum*

[b] *Senate House, Rome*

[c] *The White House, Baiae*

Abstract

Cum M. Cicero consul Nonis Decembribus senatum in aede Iovis Statoris consuleret, quid de iis coniurationis Catilinae sociis fieri placeret, qui in custodiam traditi essent, factum est, ut duae potissimum sententiae proponerentur, una D. Silani consulis designati, qui morte multandos illos censebat, altera C. Caesaris, qui illos publicatis bonis per municipia Italiae distribuendos ac vinculis sempiternis tenendos existimabat.

Key words: Cicero; Catiline; orations.

1 Introduction

Video, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, video vos non solunn de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi iucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, sed eam, per deos inmortales, deponite atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate. Mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnis acerbitates, onunis dolores cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam lubenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariatur.

1.1 A subsection

Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B.C. was a Roman statesman, orator, and philosopher. A major figure in the last years of the Republic, he is best known for his orations against Catiline [1] and for his mastery of Latin prose [5]. He was a contemporary of Julius Caesar (Fig. 1).

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[1] This footnote should be very brief.

Fig. 1. Gaius Julius Caesar, 100–44 B.C.

2 The argument

Some words might be appropriate describing equation (1), if we had but time and space enough.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}. \tag{1}$$

See [1], [2], [3] and [4]. This equation goes far beyond the celebrated theorem ascribed to the great Pythagoras by his followers.

Theorem 1 *The square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.*

3 Epilogue

A word or two to conclude, and this even includes some inline maths: $R(x,t) \sim t^{-\beta} g(x/t^\alpha) \exp(-|x|/t^\alpha)$.

Acknowledgements

References

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A   A summary of Latin grammar

B   Some Latin vocabulary