

nullam lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis. **10** Quae cum
120 ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua
125 arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse! Quid? Cum

119. **nullam lituram:** i.e., no evidence of erasure or forgery.

119–120. **Quae cum ita sint:** (= *et cum ea ita sint*) “and since these things are so...” While *cum* governs the clause, and therefore should come first, conventional rules of syntax require that the CONNECTING RELATIVE PRONOUN (*quae*) begin the sentence, B 251.6. **quid est quod:** “what is that which...” **dubitetis:** subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic (B 283.2) with the previous *quod* (neuter singular accusative) as its direct object.

120–121. **praesertim cum:** “especially since.” **aliis:** separated from its noun *civitatibus* in order to BRACKET *quoque*. **fuerit ascriptus:** perfect subjunctive emphasizes the sequence of events: Archias was already a citizen of other cities before the *Lex Plautia Papiria* was even passed.

121–124. **Etenim:** used when stating the obvious, it sets an ironic tone, picked up by *credo* (see 124–126 below). **cum:** temporal (with its indicative verb, *impertiebant*) “at a time when.” **mediocribus...praeditis:** dative, indirect object of *impertiebant*. The word order BRACKETS the ablative phrase *aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte*, which modifies (means or instrument) *praeditis*, and explains the critical *mediocribus*. **et:** connects *mediocribus* and *praeditis*. **in Graecia:** i.e., Magna Graecia. **impertiebant:** imperfect for repeated action in the past, B 260.2.

124–126. **credo:** verb of the main clause, it continues the sarcastic tone of *etenim* (cf. note on 121–124). **Reginos...Locrensis...Neapolitanos...Tarentinos:** accusative subjects of *noluisse*, an indirect statement dependent on *credo* (*Locrensis* = *Locrenses*, see note on 62–63 above). These are various peoples of Magna Graecia mentioned earlier in section 5. **quod:** direct object of *largiri*, antecedent of **id:** (= *civitatem*) direct object of an understood *largiri*, which must be supplied from the preceding *quod* clause as the complementary infinitive of *noluisse*. **scaenicis artificibus:** i.e., actors, dative indirect object of *largiri*.

huic...praedito: i.e., Archias, dative indirect object of *largiri noluisse*. Note how *huic...praedito* BRACKETS *summa ingeni*, the ANTI-THESIS of *mediocribus...praeditis* of the preceding *cum* clause (observe how Cicero places *gloria*, an ablative of means with *praedito*, and modified by *summa*, outside the BRACKET to avoid strict PARALLELISM with the *cum* clause); the point of contrast is between the undistinguished multitude (*mediocribus multis...praeditis*) and the exceptional individual (*huic...praedito*).

126. **Quid?:** “Well, what about...” a transition that sustains the ironic tone of the previous sentence while anticipating the following question. **cum:** temporal (cf. the *cum* clause at 121–124 above).

127. * **ceterus**, ~a, ~um, other, the rest or remaining.
 ** **lex, legis**, *f.*, the law; legal reasoning or argument.
128. * **municipium**, ~i, *n.*, a community with the rights of Roman citizenship without the right to vote (**civitas sine suffragio**).
 *** **tabula**, ~ae, *f.*, (*sing.*) a document; (*pl.*) public records.
129. **inrepto, inrepere, inrepsi**, to slip in; to insinuate oneself (*into a position, etc.*).
 * **utor, uti, usus**, (*w. abl.*) to use, employ, exploit.
 * **quidem**, (*particle*) indeed, certainly, to be sure (*emphasizes the word it immediately follows*); **ne...quidem**, not even (*emphasizes the word or phrase it brackets*).
130. ** **scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus**, to write.
semper, (*adv.*) always.
 * **volo, velle, volui**, to want, wish, desire (*w. inf.*).
131. **reicio, reicere, reieci, reiectus**, to refuse to admit, reject.
census, ~us, *m.*, registration of Roman citizens and their property (*usu. every five years*); written records of the census.
requiro, requirere, requisivi (~ii), requisitus, to ask for, inquire about; to try to obtain; to demand.
scilicet, (*exclamatory particle affirming an obvious fact and often w. sarcastic overtones*) to be sure! obviously! of course!
132. **obscurus**, ~a, ~um, not clear, uncertain, doubtful; obscure.
proximus, ~a, ~um, (*of place*) nearest, next; (*of periods of time*) immediately preceding, last.
ensor, censoris, *m.*, one of two magistrates whose duties included the taking of the **census** (*i.e., registering citizens according to their property*).
clarissimus, ~a, ~um, (*superl. adj.* < **clarus**) most distinguished.
133. **imperator, imperatoris**, *m.*, a commanding officer, general.
 ** **apud**, (*prep. w. acc.*) at (*the house of*); in (*the army of*); before, in the presence of (*a magistrate, etc.*).
exercitus, ~us, *m.*, a military force, an army.
superior, superioris, (*comp. adj.* < **superus**) earlier, previous.
134. **quaestor, quaestoris**, *m.*, the lowest-ranking elected magistrate, often assigned as a deputy to a higher magistrate.
primus, ~a, ~um, first; (*w. gen.*) the first part (*of something*).
135. * **populus, populi**, *m.*, people (*usu. the Roman people*).
censeo, censere, censui, census, to conduct a census; (*pass.*) to be registered in a census.

ceteri non modo post civitatem datam sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inreperunt, hic qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus
 130 est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur? 11 Census nostros requiris. Scilicet! Est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis
 135 Iulio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse censam.

127–130. The antithetical structure of this sentence (*ceteri... inreperunt :: hic... reicietur?*) mirrors the preceding (*multis...praeditis :: huic... praedito*). **ceteri:** i.e., those who acquired Roman citizenship by questionable means. **non modo...sed etiam:** see note on 26–28 above. **post civitatem datam:** even after receiving Roman citizenship they still sought the citizenship of those cities of Magna Graecia, which Archias already enjoyed. **post legem Papiam:** the *Lex Papia de Peregrinis*, passed in 65 B.C. by the TRIBUNE C. Papius, was the basis for the prosecution of Archias; it challenged false claims to citizenship and called for the expulsion from Rome of all foreigners. **aliquo modo:** “by any means necessary.” **eorum municipiorum:** Rhegium, Locri, Neapolis, and Tarentum. **hic:** i.e., Archias, subject of *reicietur*. **ne...quidem:** see note on 18–19 above. **utitur:** an “historical present,” B 359.3, 268.3. **illis:** ablative object of *utitur* (antecedent = *tabulas*). **quod:** “because.”

131. **reicietur?:** in the final position to emphasize the irony, as if to say, “This is the thanks Archias gets for going through proper channels to obtain his citizenship?” **Census nostros:** the fourth issue: the absence of Archias’ name from the last three census reports taken at Rome between 89 B.C., when he was enrolled at Heraclea, and 62 B.C., the date of the trial (see note on 131–135 below). Citizen lists were collected and made official for taxation purposes by censors (who were appointed every five years). **requisis:** 2nd person singular (subject is Grattius, the prosecutor).

131–135. **Scilicet!:** “To be sure!” sets up the sarcastic tone of **est obscurum:** predicate of the subjective infinitives *fuisse...fuisse...esse censam*. **proximis censoribus...superioribus...primis:** a TRICOLON of ablatives: “under the last censors” (70 B.C.), “under the previous ones” (86 B.C.), “under the first ones” (89 B.C.), i.e., the census taken after the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*. Note how each of these ablatives introduces an accusative + infinitive clause (*hunc...fuisse :: [hunc]...fuisse :: nullam...partem esse censam*) that serve as the subjects of *est obscurum*. Cicero maintains PARALLELISM between the first two members of the TRICOLON with the repetition of *hunc...fuisse*, and the reference to Lucullus (*cum...imperatore :: cum eodem quaestore*), but alters the construction in the third with a change of subject (*partem*) and the voice of the infinitive (*esse censam*).

Iulio et Crasso: L. Iulius Caesar and P. Licinius Crassus, censors of 89 B.C. (see APPENDIX I). **imperatore:** as PROCONSUL in Asia, Cilicia, Bithynia, and Pontus; having led an army in the Third Mithridatic War (74–63 B.C.), he was relieved of his command in 66 B.C. **quaestore:** as proquaestor under Sulla in the First Mithridatic War (88–84 B.C.).