

humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius, et in eius  
 35 modi persona quae propter otium ac studium minime in  
 iudicii periculisque tractata est uti prope novo quodam  
 et inusitato genere dicendi. **4** Quod si mihi a vobis tri-  
 bui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A.  
 Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a  
 40 numero civium verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscen-  
 dum fuisse.

34. **paulo loqui liberius:** “to speak a little more freely.” *paulo* (< *paulus*) is an ablative of degree of difference with the comparative adverb *liberius*. **loqui:** objective infinitive of *patiamini* (see 33 above), B 328. **et:** connects *loqui* and *uti* (36).

34–36. **in eius modi persona quae...:** “assuming a persona (“role”) of the sort which...” i.e., by using a different style of speaking (*novum genus dicendi*) suited more to poets and scholars (*otium ac studium*) than lawyers and law courts (*iudicii periculisque*). **minime...tractata est:** “is infrequently introduced...” **in iudiciis periculisque:** HENDIADYS for *in iudiciorum periculis*, “...into the legal hazards of the courts.”

36–37. **uti...novo...et inusitato genere dicendi:** *genere* is the ablative object of *uti* (“to use”). Cicero repeats the claim he made at the beginning of the sentence, that in his defense he will employ a style of speaking not usually heard in a court of law.

37–41. **Quod si...sentiam:** “and if I (shall) perceive that this...” *si* begins the PRO-TASIS of a future more vivid (uses the indicative) condition, which is introduced by **Quod:** a CONNECTING (or linking) RELATIVE PRONOUN. Read *Id* (= it, B 251.6). *Quod* in turn serves as the accusative subject of **tribui concedique:** present passive infinitives of the indirect statement governed by *sentiam*.

**perficiam...ut:** the APODOSIS of the condition: “I shall bring it about that...” The main verb of the sentence, *perficiam* takes an *ut* clause of result (B 297.1), whose verb, *putetis*, in turn governs an extended accusative + infinitive indirect statement: *hunc... non modo non segregandum* (sc. *esse*)...*verum etiam...asciscendum fuisse* (for the passive periphrastic expressing necessity/obligation, cf. B 337.8). **cum sit civis...si non esset:** two circumstantial clauses; the first qualifies *non segregandum* (*esse*), the second *asciscendum fuisse*.

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## NARRATIO

(42–89)

Cicero begins the NARRATIO at the point in Archias' life when Roman boys traditionally assumed the "toga of manhood" (toga virilis), usually age 16 or 17. From his birthplace at Antioch, Cicero gives a brief account of Archias' travels through Asia and Greece during his early career as a poet, before arriving in Rome in 102 B.C. For a poet of his conspicuous celebrity it was not long before he secured the patronage of both consuls and other influential men from some of the leading families in Rome.

42. **excedo, excedere, excessi, excessus**, to depart from, grow out of.
43. \*\* **ars, artis, f.**, art, skill; (*pl.*) cultural pursuits, liberal studies.  
 \* **aetas, aetatis, f.**, the span of one's life; a lifetime.  
 \*\* **humanitas, humanitatis, f.**, civilization, formal society.  
**informo, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to mold, shape.
44. **soleo, solere, solui, solitus**, (*w. inf.*) to be accustomed.  
**scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus**, to write.  
**confero, conferre, contuli, collatus**, (*refl. w. se*) to apply oneself.
45. **nascor, nati, natus**, to be born.  
**celeber, ~bris, ~bre**, busy, frequented, populous.
46. **copiosus, ~a, ~um**, rich, well-supplied.  
 \* **eruditus, ~a, ~um**, learned, accomplished.  
**liberalis, ~e**, (*w. studium*) of the liberal arts.
47. **adfluo, adfluere, adfluxi, adfluctus**, to abound, be rich.  
**antecello, antecellere**, (*w. dat.*) to excel, surpass.  
 \*\* **ingenium, ~i, n.**, natural talent, ability.
48. **coepi, coepisse, coeptus**, (*w. inf.*) to begin.  
**cunctus, ~a, ~um**, the whole of, all.  
**sic**, (*adv.*) so, to such an extent.
49. **adventus, ~us, m.**, an arrival, visit, appearance.  
**celebro, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to throng, attend in large numbers, honor with ceremonies.  
**fama, ~ae, f.**, reputation, public opinion.  
 \*\*\* **ingenium, ~i, n.**, natural talent, ability.  
**expectatio, expectationis, f.**, expectation
50. **admiratio, admirationis, f.**, admiration, veneration.
51. **supero, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to excel, surpass, outdo.

Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab  
 eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari  
 solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit. Primum Antiochiae  
 45 —nam ibi natus est loco nobili—celebri quondam urbe et  
 copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque  
 studiis adfluente, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria  
 coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic  
 eius adventus celebrabantur ut famam ingeni exspectatio  
 50 hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque  
 superaret.

42–44. **ut primum ex pueris excessit**: “as soon as he left boyhood,” i.e., grew up, reached adolescence. **ab eis artibus quibus**: “from those studies by which...” Note how the demonstrative pronoun *eis* ANTICIPATES the relative clause *quibus...solet* (the antecedent is *artibus*), B 247.1. **aetas puerilis**: “period of boyhood.” **se...contulit**: “he applied himself to the study of writing.” **Primum Antiochae**: locative, “first at Antioch,” (for this city, see APPENDIX I). The sequence begun by *primum* is picked up by *post* in the following sentence (see on 48 below).

45–47. **loco nobili**: i.e., Antioch; an ablative of source with *natus est* (B 215). **celebri...urbe...copiosa...adfluente**: ablatives in APPOSITION to the locative *Antiochiae*, B 169.4. **celebri quondam urbe**: “once a bustling city.” **hominibus...studiis**: ablatives of means modifying *adfluente* (note: “means” may be a person as well as a thing, B 218.10). **omnibus**: dative with the compound verb *antecellere* (B 187.3). **gloria**: ablative of respect, B 226.

48–51. **Post**: sequential to *primum* (line 44 above): “And next.” **sic...celebrabantur ut...superaret**: note how the adverb *sic* ANTICIPATES the result clause: “his visits were so attended that...” **ingeni**: genitive, construe with *famam*. **exspectatio...adventus admiratioque**: three nominative subjects with the singular verb *superaret*. **ipsius**: genitive, construe with *adventus* and *admiratio*. (A genitive, or other oblique case, generally follows the noun it modifies, as *hominis* [w. *exspectatio*], but in order to avoid perfect symmetry, and perhaps to emphasize *ipsius*, Cicero here, as elsewhere, uses the rhetorical device VARIATIO, reversing the word order in the second and third members).

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