

120 nullam lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis. **10** Quae cum  
 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 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). **requiris:** 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.).

nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quaedam gloriae commoti quasi participes eiusdem laudis magno illud clamore approbaverunt?

310 **25** Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset. Quem nos in con-  
 315 **15** ditione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus, quas tum vendebat, iubere ei praemium tribui—sed ea condicione

307–309. **nostri illi fortes viri:** i.e., Pompey's soldiers. **sed:** sets *rustici ac milites* in ANTITHESIS to *fortes viri*, translate concessively: “although,” “even though.” **quadam...quasi:** see note on 21–22 above. **gloriae commoti...participes...laudis:** (note the CHIASMUS) i.e., they would also benefit from the renown that Pompey would enjoy as a result of Theophanes' history. **illud:** i.e., the granting of Theophanes' citizenship.

310–312. **credo:** inserted as a parenthetical aside, with no effect on the syntax of the sentence, the verb casts an ironic tone over the sentence (so also at 313 below). **si...non esset:** the PROTASIS of a past contrary-to-fact condition (B 304.1). **ut...donaretur:** result clause dependent on *perficere*. **ab aliquo imperatore:** “from some general or other.” **civitate:** see note on 57–59 above. **perficere non potuit:** the APODOSIS of the condition (for the indicative mood, cf. B 304.2–3).

312–313. **Sulla:** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix (see APPENDIX I). **cum...donaret:** (sc. *civitate*) a concessive clause. **credo:** see note on 310–312 above. **hunc:** i.e., Archias. **petentem:** the conditional use of the participle (= *si petivisset*), B 337.2.b.

313–318. **Quem:** (sc. *Sullam*) the CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et eum*), it is the accusative subject of the infinitive *iubere*, an indirect statement dependent on *vidimus*. **cum...subiecisset:** a temporal clause, B 288.1.B. **ei:** i.e., Sulla; dative indirect object with *subiecisset*. **libellum:** note the contempt of the diminutive. **de populo:** construe with *malus poeta*, “some bad poet from the crowd.” **quod...fecisset:** a causal clause, “because he had written an epigram about him.” An epigram was usually a short poem composed in elegiac couplets (alternating lines of hexameter and pentameter verse [cf. *alternis versibus longiusculis*]). **ex eis rebus:** construe with *tribui*: present passive (objective) infinitive of *iubere*. **quas tum vendebat:** the antecedent is *rebus*. As dictator in 82 B.C., Sulla sold at public auction the possessions of the political enemies whom he had proscribed (see APPENDIX I). **ei:** dative (i.e., the *malus poeta*), indirect object of *tribui*. **praemium:** accusative, subject of *tribui*. **sed...scriberet** (p. 70): “but on one condition: that he not write anything else.” **ea condicione:** an ablative of manner specifying the condition(s) under which *praemium tribui* (B 220.3), here taking the form of a negative indirect command *ne...scriberet*.

318. **postea**, (*adv.*) later on, thereafter.  
**sedulitas, sedulitatis**, *f.*, assiduity, attention to detail; earnestness, diligence.
319. \*\* **dignus**, ~a, ~um, (*w. abl.*) worthy, deserving (*of*).
320. \* **copia**, ~ae, *f.*, (*sing.*) abundance, plenty.  
 \*\* **expeto, expetere, expetivi (~ii), expetitus**, to seek after, desire; to try to obtain.
321. \* **familiaris**, ~e, intimate, closely associated or attached (*by bonds of kinship or friendship, etc.*).
322. \*\* **dono**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to award, (*w. acc. of recipient, abl. of gift*).  
 \* **impetro**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to obtain by request or application.
323. \*\* **praesertim**, (*adv.*) especially.  
**cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus**, (*w. inf.*) to desire, want.
324. \* **nascor, nati, natus**, to be born.  
**pinguis**, ~e, slow-witted, dull, obtuse; (*of literary works, style, etc.*) clumsy, unrefined, coarse.  
**sono**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to give out a sound, utterance (*usu. of a particular nature or quality*).
325. **peregrinus**, ~a, ~um, foreign, alien.  
 \*\* **auris, auris**, *f.*, the ear.  
**dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum**, to devote oneself to.
326. **dissimulo**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to hide, conceal.  
**obscuro**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to cover up, conceal; to obscure, make unclear.  
**prae**, (*prep. w. abl.*) before, in front of.
327. **fero, ferre, tuli, latus**, to convey, bestow; to bear, endure.  
**traho, trahere, traxi, tractus**, to drag, draw, pull.

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ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26 Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet ut etiam Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum tamen auris suas dederet. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis, et optimus

318–320. **quid:** = *aliquid* (see note on 1 above). **Qui...dignam:** a conditional relative clause (= *si is...*) serving as the PROTASIS of a past contrary-to-fact condition, B 312.2 (note how the HYPERBATON of *sedulitatem...dignam* BRACKETS the entire clause). **duxerit:** here the verb means “to consider” and governs two accusatives: (1) the direct object *sedulitatem* and, (2) *dignam*, a predicate adjective serving as the object complement (B 177.2). **aliquo...praemio:** ablative, construe with *dignam*, “worthy of some sort of reward.” **huius...expetisset:** the APODOSIS, or main clause, of the condition. **huius:** i.e., Archias. **copiam:** “abundance,” referring perhaps to the prolific literary output of Archias.

320–322. a **Q. Metello Pio:** a prepositional phrase denoting source or agency, construe with *impetravisset*. **familiarissimo suo:** in APPPOSITION to *Metello Pio*. **qui...donavit:** for the construction see note on 57–59 above. **impetravisset:** (sc. *civitatem*) the subject is Archias.

322–325. **qui praesertim:** (= *cum praesertim is*) “especially since he.” **usque eo...ut:** “to such an extent...that.” **scribi:** an impersonal passive infinitive, complementary with *cuperet*. **Cordubae:** the locative; construe with *natis*: “born at Cordova.” **poetis:** dative plural, indirect object of *dederet*. **pingue...peregrinum:** the two adjectives are used here as internal accusatives of the participle *sonantibus* (B 176.4), “sounding a certain thick and foreign (sound).” **auris:** = *aures* (see note on 62–63 above).

325–328. **hoc:** neuter nominative; the pronoun serves as the antecedent of the following *quod* clause. **ferendum:** (sc. *hoc est*) contrasts with *dissimulandum*. **trahimur...ducitur** (p. 73): a direct statement in APPPOSITION to *hoc*, consisting of two independent clauses BRACKETED by the “bookend” arrangement of the two passive verbs in first and last position. **optimus quisque maxime** (p. 73): the indefinite pronoun *quisque* with two superlatives implies a proportion, “the more patriotic the man, the greater the influence that glory will have over him.” B 252.5.c. **laudis:** objective genitive with *studio*, an ablative of means with the passive *trahimur*.