

Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus; nos animorum incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus? 18 Quotiens ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices—utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis—quotiens ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus quae tum agerentur dicere ex tempore, quotiens revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc

218–220. Another BIPARTITE sentence whose two members, joined in ASYNDETON, are set in contrast by the ANTITHESIS of *ille* :: *nos*.

Ergo: “therefore.” It introduces a statement that logically follows from what has preceded (B 344.1.b). **ille**: i.e., Roscius. **corporis motu**: i.e., by his acting. **conciliarat**: (= *conciliaerat*) “had won for himself (*sibi*) such great love (*tantum amorem*) from us all (*a nobis omnibus*). **nos**: corresponds antithetically to *ille* but picks up and emphasizes *a nobis omnibus* in the preceding sentence. **animorum...motus**: parallel to *corporis motu*; the point of the ANTITHESIS is the physical activity of the actor’s body vs. the intellectual activity of the poet’s mind. **incredibilis**: accusative plural (= *incredibiles*, see note on 62–63 above), modifying *motus*.

220–227. A complex sentence addressing Archias’ talent as a poet: an extended indirect statement with two accusative + infinitive predicate clauses interrupted first by a parenthetical aside (*utar...attenditis*), then by a *cum* clause, and then by a *quae* clause. The skeleton of the sentence is: *Quotiens ego hunc Archiam vidi... (cum litteram scripsisset) numerum... de...rebus (quae...agerentur) dicere* :: *quotiens* [sc. *ego hunc vidi*] *eandem rem dicere*...

Quotiens: exclamatory, “how often!” **hunc Archiam**: accusative subject of the indirect statement. **utar**: future, as explained by the following *quoniam* clause. **vestra benignitate**: ablative, object of *utar*. **cum**: concessive, “although.” **numerum**: object of *dicere*, the verb of the indirect statement dependent on *vidi*. **quae tum agerentur**: i.e., current events (the antecedent is *rebus*, indicated by the demonstrative *eis*). **dicere ex tempore**: i.e., he improvised. **revocatum**: (sc. *hunc*) “called back for an encore.” **eandem rem dicere**: “recite the same material.” **commutatis verbis...sententiis**: an ablative absolute expressing means: “with altered words and altered phrases.”

227–228. **Quae...scripsisset**: the relative clause precedes *ea*, its antecedent in the main clause, for emphasis. **sic**: construe with *probari*. **ut...perveniret**: result clause, ANTICIPATED by *sic*. **ad veterum scriptorum laudem**: *laudem* here has the sense “the level of renown.” **Hunc**: i.e., Archias.

229. **diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectus**, to hold dear, love, cherish.
admiror, ~ari, ~atus, to admire, hold in high esteem or regard.
230. *** **summus, ~a, ~um**, the highest, greatest, supreme.
231. ** **eruditus, ~a, ~um**, learned, accomplished.
 * **accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus**, to take, receive.
232. *** **doctrina, ~ae, f.**, formal teaching, instruction.
 ** **praeceptum, ~i, n.**, instruction, precept.
consto, ~are, ~iti, (*w. ex + abl.*) to consist (*of*).
 *** **natura, ~ae, f.**, inborn abilities; natural endowments.
233. * **valeo, valere, valui, valiturus**, to be strong; have influence.
 * **mens, mentis, f.**, the mind.
vis, vis, f., (*w. animus, mens*) intellectual ability.
excito, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to rouse, stir (*the senses*); to inspire.
 * **quasi**, (*adv.*) as it were, in a manner of speaking.
234. **spiritus, ~us, m.**, divine inspiration.
inflo, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to blow into, fill with breath; to inspire.
 * **quare** (*interrog. and rel. adv.*) for what reason, wherefore.
 * **sanctus, ~a, ~um**, scrupulous, upright, virtuous.
235. **appello, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to name, call.
donum, ~i, n., a gift, award.
236. **munus, muneris, n.**, duty; gift, tribute, offering; prize, reward
commendo, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to entrust, recommend.
237. *** **apud**, (*prep. w. acc.*), among, before.
 * **humanus, ~a, ~um**, human, of man or mankind, civilized.
239. **barbaria, ~ae, f.**, lack of civilization, brutality, barbarism.
violo, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to violate.
saxum, ~i, n., stone, rock, boulder.
solitudo, solitudinis, f., the state of being alone, solitude; (*of places*) a deserted place, uninhabited country.
240. * **respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus**, to answer.
bestia, ~ae, f., a beast, animal, creature (*distinct from man*).
 * **saepe**, (*adv.*) often, continuously.
immanis, ~e, huge, vast; monstrous, dreadful.
cantus, ~us, m., singing, a song.
flecto, flectere, flexi, flectus, to bend, turn, influence.
241. **consisto, consistere, constitui**, to come to a stop, stand still.
instituo, instituere, institui, institutus, to form, instruct, teach.
242. **moveo, movere, movi, motus**, to move, arouse, excite.
243. **vindico, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to lay claim to, assert one's title to.
 ** **repeto, repetere, repetivi (~ii), repetitus**, to demand.

230 ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione
 defendendum putem? Atque sic a summis hominibus
 eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia ex
 doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare, poetam natura ipsa
 valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam
 spiritu inflari. Quare suo iure noster ille Ennius “sanctos”
 235 appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque
 munere commendati nobis esse videantur.

19 Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, hu-
 manissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen quod nulla
 umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa atque solitudines voci
 240 respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque
 consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce
 moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt
 suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei

229–230. **non diligam...admirer...putem**: deliberative subjunctives (B 277), “should I not...?” **defendendum**: sc. *esse hunc*, an indirect statement dependent on *putem*.

230–234. **sic...accepimus**: the governing construction of the following four accusative + infinitive constructions, ANTICIPATED by *sic*, “thus we have learned from the greatest and most learned men that...” **studia**: neuter accusative plural, subject of *constare*. **ex doctrina et praeceptis et arte**: construe with *constare*, “consist of...” (B 218.4). **poetam**: subject of *valere*, *excitari*, and *inflari*. **natura ipsa**: ablative of means with *valere* (in contrast to *ex doctrina...etc.*), “derives his power from nature itself.” **viribus**: ablative plural (< *vis*); with *mentis*: “by means of the powers of his imagination.” **quasi...spiritu**: see note on 21–22 above (so also for **quasi...munere** below).

234–236. **suo iure**: i.e., because Ennius himself was a poet (for Ennius’ life and career see APPENDIX I). **quod...videantur**: a causal clause in indirect statement takes the subjunctive (B 314.1).

237–239. **Sit**: the independent “jussive” subjunctive (B 275). **sanctum**: predicate adjective of *nomen*, the subject of *sit*. **humanissimos homines**: in APPOSITION to *vos*. **hoc**: the pronoun ANTICIPATES the following relative *quod* clause. **barbaria**: note the ANTI-THESIS with *humanissimos*.

239–241. **Saxa...respondent**: i.e., echo the sound of his voice. **voci**: (sc. *poetae*) dative with *respondent*. **cantu**: ablative of means with *flectuntur*. **instituti**: nominative plural masculine, construe with *nos*.

242–243. For the *Colophonii*, *Chii*, *Salaminii*, and *Smyrnaei* see APPENDIX I. **Homerum...civem esse...suum**: an indirect statement, dependent on *dicunt*. **Chii suum vindicant**: sc. *Homerum civem esse*.