

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*.

244. ** **confirmo**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to establish, confirm.
 * **itaque**, (*adv.*) accordingly.
delubrum, ~i, *n.*, a shrine, temple.
245. * **oppidum**, ~i, *n.*, a town.
dedico, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to dedicate.
permultus, ~a, ~um, a great many, very many.
praeterea, (*adv.*) moreover; besides; after that.
pugno, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to fight, contend.
246. * **contendo**, **contendere**, **contendi**, **contentus**, to assert, argue (*a point, an issue, etc.*); to take issue (*over something*).
alienus, ~a, ~um, a stranger, non-citizen; of another race, etc.
247. ** **mors**, **mortis**, *f.*, death.
 * **expeto**, **expetere**, **expetivi** (~ii), **expetitus**, to seek after, desire; to try to obtain.
vivus, ~a, ~um, alive, living.
voluntas, **voluntatis**, *f.*, free will, choice; personal inclination.
248. * **praesertim**, (*adv.*) especially; (*w. cum*) especially since.
 * **repudio**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to refuse, reject, disregard as false.
olim, (*adv.*) for a long time past, since long ago, formerly.
249. ** **confero**, **conferre**, **contuli**, **collatus**, to devote, bring, apply.
250. *** **laus**, **laudis**, *f.*, praise, glory, renown, distinction.
 ** **celebro**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to praise, extol, celebrate (*in speech, song, poetry, etc.*).
251. **adulescens**, **adulescentis**, young, youthful.
 * **atingo**, **atingere**, **attigi**, **attactus**, to touch upon, treat, address, deal with (*a subject, issue, etc.*).
 * **durus**, ~a, ~um, insensitive, unresponsive.
252. * **iucundus**, ~a, ~um, (*w. dat.*) congenial, agreeable (*to*).

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245 vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt, permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum qui et voluntate et legibus noster est repudiamus, praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi
 250 Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario qui durior ad haec studia videbatur iucundus fuit. 20 Neque

244–246. **suum esse**: sc. *Homerum civem*, an indirect statement dependent on *confirmant*. **itaque**: see note on *ergo*, 217–220 above. **delubrum eius**: a shrine to Homer. **dedicaverunt**: subject = *Smyrnaei*. **pugnant...contendunt**: i.e., for the right to claim Homer's citizenship.

246–250. The point of this BIPARTITE sentence, containing two independent clauses, is the ANTI-THESIS between those ancient Greeks (*illi*) who in rivalry with each other sought (*expetunt*) Homer's citizenship—albeit posthumously (*post mortem*), and even though he was a foreigner (*alienum*)—and present-day Romans (*nos*), who would refuse (*repudiamus*) citizenship to Archias who unlike Homer is neither dead nor a foreigner (*vivus...noster est*).

illi: i.e., the *Colophonii*, *Chii*, *Salaminii*, and the *Smyrnaei*. **hunc**: i.e., Archias. **praesertim cum**: see note on 120–121 above. **contulerit**: perfect subjunctive. **populi Romani**: genitive; construe with both *gloriam* and *laudem* (note how the phrase is BRACKETED by *ad...celebrandam*).

250–252. **Cimbricas res**: object of *attigit*; the reference is to the military campaign conducted by Marius and Q. Lutatius Catulus against the Cimbri in 101 B.C. (cf. note on 62–63 above). **adulescens attigit**: (sc. *versibus*) “though still a youth he took up in his poetry...” **ipsi illi C. Mario...iucundus fuit**: an important point for Cicero to bring out is Marius' approval of Archias' poem about his Cimbrian campaign; by using two demonstrative pronouns to introduce his name, Cicero reminds his audience of the weight Marius' opinion carried. **durior**: “rather insensitive” (for this use of the comparative see note on *levior*, 167–168). **haec studia**: i.e., poetry.

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