

ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione
 230 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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quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam
 in eis libellis quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt nomen
 330 suum inscribunt; in eo ipso in quo praedicationem no-
 bilitatemque despiciunt praedicari de se ac nominari
 volunt. 27 Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et im-
 perator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac
 monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui
 335 cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit
 Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe

328–332. **Ipsi illi philosophi:** probably either the Stoics or the Epicureans (see APPENDIX I); while Cicero does not specify which group he means, the emphatic replication of demonstrative pronouns suggests that his audience knew whom he meant. **in eis libellis:** construe with *inscribunt*. **quos...scribunt...inscribunt:** note how Cicero plays on the two verbs to mock the philosophers for their pretense of virtue (so also with *praedicationem... praedicari* below). **in eo ipso in quo:** “in that very place where...” **praedicari...nominari:** (an example of HYSTERON PROTERON) impersonal passive infinitives, complementary with *volunt* (cf. *scribi*, 322–325 above), “they seek commendation and recommendation for themselves.”

332–334. **Decimus...suorum:** Cicero uses Decimus Iunius Brutus Callaicus, consul in 138 B.C. (see APPENDIX I), as another example of individual aspiration for glory. **quidem:** the particle links this sentence to the previous one, its placement between *praenomen* and *nomen* creating a minor HYPERBATON that draws attention to the name. **summus vir et imperator:** in APPPOSITION to *Brutus*. **Acci:** possessive genitive with **carminibus:** ablative of means, construe with *exornavit* (for Lucius Accius, a Roman tragedian and contemporary of Brutus, see APPENDIX I). **amicissimi sui:** genitive, in APPPOSITION to *Acci*. **aditus:** accusative plural, object of *exornavit*. **suorum:** construe with *templorum ac monumentorum*, suspended until last for emphasis.

334–336. **Iam vero:** “furthermore,” an animated form of transition introduces the last of the historical *exempla*. **ille...Fulvius:** the HYPERBATON produced by the insertion of the relative clause (*qui...bellavit*) between the demonstrative adjective and its noun creates a dramatic suspense (for M. Fulvius Nobilior, consul 189 B.C., see note on 282–284 and APPENDIX I). **cum:** the preposition (for the Aetolians see APPENDIX I). **Ennio comite:** ablative absolute (for Ennius see on 284–285 and APPENDIX I). **Martis:** genitive, construe with **Musis:** dative indirect object of **consecrare:** complementary infinitive of *dubitavit*. (Note the ALLITERATION of *Martis manubias Musis*.)

336–338. **Quare:** signals the conclusion, or summation, of the historical *exempla*.

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337. *** **imperator, imperatoris, m.**, a commanding officer, general.
 *** **prope**, (*adv.*) almost, nearly, all but.
armatus, ~a, ~um, armed; (*as subst.*) an armed man, a soldier.
338. * **delubrum, ~i, n.**, a shrine, temple.
 *** **colo, colere, colui, cultus**, to cultivate, develop, foster.
togatus, ~a, ~um, wearing a toga; living as a citizen (*i.e.*, *Roman*).
339. ** **honus, honoris, m.**, respect, esteem, honor, glory.
 * **salus, salutis, f.**, a means of deliverance (*usu. judicial*); security.
 ** **abhorreo, abhorre, abhorru**, to be adverse to (*w. a + abl.*).
340. **libentius**, (*comp. adv. < libenter*) more freely, rather willingly.
341. * **indico, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to make known, show, point out.
 * **amor, amoris, m.**, love, affection; the object of love or desire.
nimis, (*adv.*) very much, too much, exceedingly.
acer, acris, acre, sharp, harsh, keen.
342. **fortasse**, (*adv.*) perhaps.
honestas, honestatis, f., moral rectitude, decency; honor or honorableness.
 * **confiteor, confiteri, confessus**, to confess, admit.
343. **consulatus, ~us, m.**, consulship, the office of consul.
simul, (*adv.*) at the same time, at once.
344. **imperium, ~i, n.**, dominion, the power of government; military command.
universus, ~a, ~um, whole, altogether.
345. ** **attingo, attingere, attingi, attactus**, to touch upon, treat, address, deal with
 (*a subject, issue, etc.*).
 ** **versus, ~us, m.**, a line of verse, poetry.
inchoo (inchoo), ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to start, begin work on (*a task, topic, etc.*).

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imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.

340 28 Atque ut id libentius faciatis, iam me vobis, iudices, indicabo et de meo quodam amore gloriae nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute huius urbis atque imperi et pro vita civium proque universa
345 re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit.

336–339. **in qua urbe** (p. 73)...**in ea**: “in which city...in this (city).” *Urbe*, technically the antecedent of *qua*, has been attracted into the relative clause. The symmetrical structure of the sentence revolves around the parallel arrangement of contrasting elements in the two clauses. **prope armati**: “all but still in armor,” i.e., fresh from battle. **Musarum delubra**: i.e., the Temple of Hercules Musarum on the Circus Flaminius next to the Porticus Metelli in Rome, built by M. Fulvius Nobilior in 187 B.C. with the spoils of his campaign against the Aetolians and Cephallenians (see APPENDIX I).

togati iudices: using the series of historical *exempla* illustrating the respect paid to poets by Rome’s most distinguished military men, Cicero tries to impress upon the *iudices* the action they should take toward Archias. Cicero avoids strict parallelism between the two clauses by reversing the word order of the contrasting phrases (*imperatores...armati :: togati iudices; Musarum...poetarum :: poetarum...Musarum*).

340–342. **ut...faciatis**: a purpose clause through which Cicero directly addresses the *iudices*. **id**: the pronoun stands for what Cicero said in the preceding sentence (i.e., *non a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere*). **me vobis...indicabo**: “I shall reveal myself (i.e., my own feelings) to you.” **quodam**: as a qualifying term the adjective helps to tone down the notion of an *amor gloriae*. **nimis acri fortasse**: “perhaps too keen” (*acri* = ablative masculine, singular, construe with *amore*). **honesto**: ablative masculine, singular, referring back to *amore* (in contrast to *acri*).

342–345. **quas...gessimus**: the relative clause functions as the direct object of both *attigit* and *inchoavit*. **res...in consulatu nostro**: i.e., Cicero’s suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy during his consulship in 63 B.C. **hic**: i.e., Archias. **attigit...versibus atque inchoavit**: Cicero had hopes that Archias would compose an epic poem about his consulship, but if Archias did begin the work, as *inchoavit* certainly implies, he never saw it through.

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