

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

- 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 tione 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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 This document will expire May 31, 2017.

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 325 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*.