

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*.)

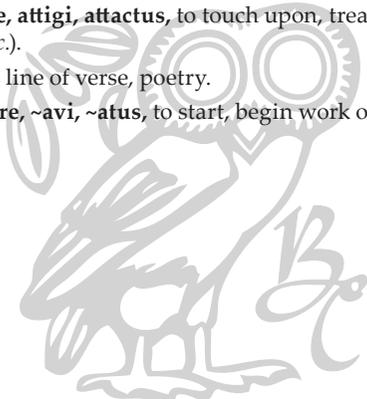
336–338. **Quare:** signals the conclusion, or summation, of the historical *exempla*.

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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, abhorrere, abhorruui**, 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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