

READING 1 REDUX

You are now ready to read this passage exactly as Cicero wrote it. For this reason, the words in parentheses, the underlined words, and the special fonts are no longer used. You have already seen notes in the first version of these lines and you may refer to those notes if you need to. Additional notes are given below the text.

CICERO, *PRŌ ARCHIĀ POĒTĀ*, SENTENCES 1–3

- 1 Nam, ut primum ex pueris excessit Archiās atque ab eīs artibus,
quibus aetās puerilis ad hūmānitātem infōrmārī solet, sē ad scribendī
studium contulit, primum Antiochiāe—nam ibi nātus est locō
nōbili—celebrī quondam urbe et cōpiōsā atque ērudītissimīs
5 hominibus liberālissimisque studiīs adfluentī, celeriter antecellere
omnibus ingenī glōriā coepit. Post in cēterīs Asiae partibus cūctāque
Graeciā sic ēius adventūs celebrābantur, ut fāmam ingenī exspectātiō
hominis, exspectātiōnem ipsius adventūs admirātiōque superāret.

NOTES AND VOCABULARY

- Line 2: **scribendī:** “of writing”; notice how the genitive *scribendī* is “nested” in the middle of the prepositional phrase *ad studium*. Note also the ALLITERATION in *solet, sē ad scribendī studium*.



STUDY TIP

Do not confuse the idiom *sē cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, conlātum ad* “to devote oneself to, apply oneself to” with the idiom *sē cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, conlātum* “to betake oneself,” i.e., “to go.”

- Line 5: Note the repetition of the sound *celer-* in the juxtaposed *celeriter antecellere*, which suggests that Cicero may have selected the infrequently used verb *antecellō* to achieve this effect.

- Line 6: **post:** notice how the adverb *post* at the beginning of the second sentence parallels *primum* in line 3 (“first at Antioch . . . afterwards in parts of Asia . . .”) indicating that Archias’s reputation is growing.

- Lines 7–8: **fāmam . . . hominis:** owing to the parallel structure of the two clauses, there is an ELLIPSIS of *superāret*. Compare the English sentence: “He went to his car, I to the library.” Note the ASYNDETON in both the English and the Latin sentence.



REMINDER

As noted in the Caesar chapter on p. 28 and later on p. 194 respectively, when the reader must understand one or more words in order to make the thought in one or more clauses complete, this is called ELLIPSIS; when conjunctions must be supplied, this is called ASYNDETON. Both ELLIPSIS and ASYNDETON can be seen in lines 7–8.