

CICERO

*Pro Archia Poeta Oratio*

A Tiered Latin Reader

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Anna C. Pisarello





**CICERO**  
**PRO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO**

A Tiered Latin Reader

by

Anna C. Pisarello

PIXELIA PUBLISHING

Cicero. Pro Archia Poeta Oratio. A Tiered Latin Reader.

First Edition

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This book is dedicated to Peter White and Charles Murgia.

## FOREWORD

The multifaceted discussions in Cicero's *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō* make it an engaging text for intermediate students and a lively introduction to Roman forensic practices and Ciceronian rhetoric. Cicero himself admits that *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō* departs from the traditional tone and content of a forensic speech (section 3):

[hōc] genere dīcendī, quod nōn modo ā cōnsuētūdine iūdiciorum, vērūm etiam ā forēnsī sermōne abhorreat... prope novō quōdam et inūsitatō genere dīcendī.

This style of speaking, which differs not only from the custom of trials, but also from forensic speech... a certain new and unusual style of speaking.

However, the speech does follow the traditional oratorical *dīvisiō* sequence of *exordium* (sections 1-4), *narrātiō* (4-7), *refūtātiō* (8-11), *argūmentātiō/cōnfirmātiō* (12-30), and *perōrātiō* (31-32),<sup>1</sup> and it contains an array of literary techniques that illustrate the artistry of persuasive rhetorical composition. Cicero discusses a variety of topics in this speech that give modern audiences a snapshot of late Republican concerns: Roman immigration administrative policy,

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<sup>1</sup> For further detail on the structure of *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō*, see Cerutti 1998 and 1999.

reflections on the value of literature and the study of the humanities, philosophical anxieties about death and our legacies in perpetuity.

This volume presents the Latin text of this innovative speech in a tiered format: each section of the original Latin is accompanied by three different simplified versions of progressive difficulty. This new method of textual presentation supports intermediate and advanced Latin readers by encouraging comprehension of each successive version as they build towards full engagement with the authentic, unadapted Latin text and the discussions therein. A detailed explanation of the format and presentation of this volume follows in the introductory sections below.



# INTRODUCTION

## TO *PRO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO*

In the year 62 BCE, Marcus Tullius Cicero took on the defense of Aulus Licinius Archias in a trial over alleged immigration fraud: Archias, a Greek poet originally from Antioch and now established at Rome under the patronage of the Lucullus family, is accused of claiming Roman citizenship without proper enrollment. At face value, the defense of this case seems like a straightforward presentation of evidence proving that Archias followed proper citizenship enrollment procedures based on the *Lēx Plauta Papīria dē Cīvitāte Sociīs Dandā* of 89 BCE (*Prō Archiā* section 7). As such, it provides valuable insight into immigration and citizenship practices in the late Roman Republic in the context of the Social War of 91-89 BCE and a political system contending with the legal and social consequences of the continuous expansion of Roman power.<sup>2</sup>

This case takes place a year after Cicero's 63 BCE consulship and controversial handling of the Catilinarian conspiracy, near the height of his career. It may have seemed puzzling that Cicero would take on the defense of a fairly minor legal issue, even considering its underlying connection to late Republican political conflict (the accusations against Archias are sometimes read as a political hit

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<sup>2</sup> See Beard 2015: 240-41.

against his patron's family, the Luculli<sup>3</sup>). This case, however, presents Cicero with an opportunity to highlight the importance within Roman culture of Archias' profession as a poet and literary scholar.

Cicero's defense speech soon branches beyond the particularities of immigration policy into discussions of the value of literature, history, and personal legacy. He frames this defense of Archias as a broader defense of poetry and literature itself; he highlights the inherent importance of humanistic studies both as a source of pleasure (16) and for disseminating the moral and ethical values of Roman society. He considers it a fundamental manifestation of Roman glory for Roman culture and art to be co-extensive with Roman military and administrative expansion.<sup>4</sup>

Beyond the sheer pleasure of reading poetry, Cicero grants a particular civic importance to the documentary function of historical literature. Through literature, he argues, he and contemporary Roman politicians can look back and learn the lessons from past heroes, and they can inform their own ethics in accordance with these historical values (14). Without literature as a documentary source, all of the accomplishments and moral examples of these historical figures would lie forgotten in the shadows of the past (*iacērent in tenebrīs omnia, nisi litterārum lūmen accēderet*, 14).

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<sup>3</sup> Cerutti 1998: xvii.

<sup>4</sup> *cupere debēmus, quō manuum nostrārum tēla pervēnerint, eōdem glōriam fāmamque penetrāre* ("we should want our glory and fame to reach the same place where the weapons of our troops have reached," 23).

According to *Prō Archiā*, literature, too, can secure the legacy of prominent figures into posterity and grant a kind of immortality through the celebration of their accomplishments in life (30). Cicero presents this conception of immortality in resistance to contemporary philosophers (*ipsī illī philosophī*, 26) who deny any consciousness after death (29). While Cicero does not mention any particular philosophical school by name, this evident critique of Epicureanism (as exemplified in the late Republican literary landscape by Lucretius's *Dē Rērum Nātūrā*) provides modern readers with additional context of some of the philosophical debates at the time.

Establishing an eternal legacy through literary commemoration is of particular personal concern to Cicero in light of his recent consulship and belief that he had saved the Republic by quelling the Catilinarian conspiracy. He was in search of a scholar to enshrine his actions in literary art (see *Ad Familiārēs* 5.12) and apparently considered Archias an excellent candidate for this work (28). Although we do not have evidence that Archias ever completed this work about Cicero, this philosophical preoccupation may provide an explanation for Cicero's decision to defend Archias in his immigration case.

# INTRODUCTION

## TO THIS VOLUME

The purpose of this reader is to increase the accessibility of Cicero's *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō* to a student of Latin who has completed elementary grammatical or reading coursework and is ready to start engaging with authentic Latin texts. This level typically corresponds to an intermediate undergraduate level and an advanced high-school level.

The past 10–20 years have brought significant developments in the pedagogy of ancient languages.<sup>5</sup> This edition aims to bring together a number of approaches to make ancient texts more comprehensible, with the ultimate goal of introducing authentic texts to intermediate-to-advanced students as quickly and effectively as possible. As such, the text of this book is focused purely on Latin language and vocabulary rather than on historical context, detailed explanatory grammatical terminology, or interpretive exercises. As a classroom resource, it is intended as an ancillary text in teaching *Prō Archiā*. A grammar-translation classroom environment may pair this reader with a more traditional grammatical commentary (such as Steven Cerutti's 1998 edition); a program grounded in comprehensible input instruction may focus classroom activities and discussions on Tiers 1 and 2 of this volume in order to build reading

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<sup>5</sup> See, for instance, Piantaggini 2019; Ramahlo 2019; Bracey 2020; Hendrickson 2021; Hunt 2022; Boyd 2023; Carlon 2023; Shelton 2023.

approaches to Tier 4 (the original Latin). Tiered (also known as “embedded” or “scaffolded”) readers were developed as a teaching practice for the modern languages by Laurie Clarcq and Michele Whaley in 2012, drawing on second-language acquisition theory.<sup>6</sup> Throughout the following decade, educators in ancient languages proposed adapting this style of teaching resource for Latin,<sup>7</sup> with particular focus on the “top-down” approach as articulated in a 2018 presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of New England (CANE) and a subsequent 2019 article for the *Journal of Classics Teaching*.<sup>8</sup> This method, which adapts an original work of Latin into several versions of progressively lesser difficulty, creates reading resources that operate as a transitional bridge between elementary language instruction and full engagement with Latin primary sources.

As of the early 2020s, the format and philosophy of tiered readers for Latin texts are in some degree of flux; different educators have framed the development of their tiered readers according to varying classroom needs and intellectual preferences, so that there is no one

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<sup>6</sup> Clarcq 2012. See also Clarcq and Whaley’s website, [embeddedreading.com](http://embeddedreading.com).

<sup>7</sup> For reflections on early adaptations of the embedded reading format, see Piantaggini 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Sears and Ballestrini 2019. For Lindsay Sears’s 2018 presentation at CANES conference, see <https://tinyurl.com/adaptingantiquity>. For discussion of the bottom-up approach to embedded readings, in which an educator composes an original, simple story (Tier 1) and then creates expanded tiers of higher complexity, see Slocum-Bailey 2016 and Piantaggini 2019b.

standard for this type of resource.<sup>9</sup> This reader synthesizes different approaches to scaffolded reading projects and reading acquisition methods, while taking the freedom to generate a format that does not follow one particular example; some of the formatting and presentation choices here will line up with prior models, while others will not. I articulate a number of the choices and approaches for this reader below.

## I. TIERED / SCAFFOLDED / EMBEDDED READINGS

Clarq and Whaley's (2012) original presentation of the methodology of tiered readers lays out three distinct adapted versions (Tiers 1-3) before culminating in the original text, often referred to as Tier 4. In practice, current Latin tiered readers do not adhere strictly to this ordering. For example, John Piazza's (2019) volume of *Seneca's Letters to Lucilius* has one adapted tier, Robert Amstutz's (2023) *Scalae Latinae* Cicero material has two tiers, Andrew Olimpi's (2019) volume of *Daedalus and Icarus* has all three adapted tiers, and Carla Hurt's (2023) volume of Vergil's *Aeneid* book 4 includes an additional sub-tier for targeted vocabulary acquisition.

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<sup>9</sup> As examples of idiosyncrasies in particular readers, Piazza 2019 presents one simplified version (*versio simplex*) along with the original Latin, instead of the expected three tiers; Olimpi 2019 includes on-page vocabulary glossing while many others do not; Hurt 2023b presents a number of artistic mini-illustrations instead of English glossing for vocabulary support; Amstutz 2023 includes discussion questions for classroom use as companion material to the Latin texts.

In developing this reader, I was committed to following the tripartite top-down layering as described by Ballestrini and Sears (2019), so that Tier 3 consists primarily of rearranging the language into more normative Latin word order, highlighting parallelisms by repeating syntax structures, and supplying elided or implied words to make each clause legible on its own.

Tier 2 largely retains the skeletal grammatical structure of the original and Tier 3, with the occasional syntactical rearrangement and vocabulary substitution (on approaches to vocabulary, see section IV below).

Tier 1 is intended as a summary of and introduction to the major ideas of the section: this tier allows intermediate Latin readers to gain a firm foothold in the text. The grammar and vocabulary are considerably simpler, but this tier still reproduces many elements of the original Cicero. Keeping in mind the comprehensible-input guideline to “shelter vocabulary, not grammar,”<sup>10</sup> I retain some subordination and a number of subjunctives and more complex grammatical constructions, but for the most part the language in this tier is single-clause and indicative.

When workshopping this material in the classroom over two years with my Advanced Latin classes, two approaches to using the reader emerged organically from student experience. Sometimes, students follow a bottom-upwards approach, starting with Tier 1 for a quick introduction to the section and working their way up the tiers in

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<sup>10</sup> On the history of this phrase, see Hurt 2023a.

order before reaching the original Cicero. At other times, especially for more confident students as they became more comfortable with Ciceronian syntax and rhythm, students dove into reading the original Latin tier and only consulted the lower tiers (particularly Tier 3) for clarification at tricky points of the text. All students reported that the tiered reader was a valuable resource in their reading comprehension, noting in particular the utility of the segmented formatting (see below, section II) and vocabulary lists (see below, section IV).

I furthermore found scaffolding useful in providing differentiated instruction strategies. If a student was feeling particularly behind with that day's reading, assigning Tier 1 to them allowed for substantive contribution to class discussion and kept them engaged in the class community.

## II. SEGMENTED FORMATTING

The lower tiers in this reader simplify Cicero's language to ease comprehension of his ideas. Additionally, this reader formats the presentation of the original Cicero and the tiered Latin material in a way that reflects clause syntactical structure and provides a visual roadmap for Cicero's hypotaxis. Main clauses are presented on the page with no indentation and every subordinate clause is on a new line indented by one tab with respect to its governing clause, so that a student may easily see sequences of nested clauses.

Presenting clauses this way helps students both grasp the overarching architecture and flow of the original Latin and more easily comprehend the contents of each clause individually. I have encountered segmentation in various forms across different types of contemporary intermediate readers of Cicero, including Robert Amstutz's (2023) tiered reader *Scalae Latinae* (with no indentation) and Geoffrey Steadman's (2016) non-tiered reader with grammatical commentary for Cicero's First Catilinarian (with some indentation). Segmentation and sentence diagramming had already been present in reader resources pre-dating the proliferation of tiered reading techniques, such as Steven Cerutti's (1999) structural analysis of *Prō Archiā* and Jean-Francois Macon's (2015) parsed reader of Caesar's *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, among others.<sup>11</sup> Indeed, I have always used this type of segmentation and indentation in classroom presentations of Cicero: written out on a blackboard in brick and mortar classes, and formatted on slides in online teaching environments.

To make this reader more usable for CI and active Latin classrooms, I avoid technical grammatical terminology and explanations (other than listing noun cases for idiomatic usage in the glossary<sup>12</sup>). Indeed, I found that in classroom reading practice the visual segmentation of the material can act as a *dē factō* labeling of syntax and the architecture of nested subclauses. A pedagogical approach that does highlight grammatical explanations can then expand on the visual markers by analyzing their syntactical features and identification, but grammar

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<sup>11</sup> Also worth noting are the Supplemental Diagram Appendices in the Caesar student reader editions from Pixelia Publishing *AVARICUM*, *GERGOVIA*, and *ALESIA* (Lanier et al. 2023, 2024, and 2025).

<sup>12</sup> E.g., *grātia*, *-ae f.*: favor, love; (+ gen) on account of

identification is not necessary to achieve comprehension of the text. During the development of this reader, students found this segmentation particularly helpful. For some advanced students, the segmentation of the authentic text alone was sufficient for nearly complete comprehension on initial read-through.

### III. VISUAL MARKERS OF FUNDAMENTAL SYNTAX

As this reader aims to use a multifaceted approach to support accessibility of the authentic text to readers of various levels, I sought to incorporate as many textual markers as possible to enhance readability. Every sentence of every tier in this reader marks the subject (when expressed) and verb of the main clause in bolded text as an immediate visual aide for the fundamental building blocks of the sentence. This technique proved to be especially helpful for Cicero, notorious among intermediate students for deferring the main verb.

I had initially marked only main verbs, following the approach used, e.g., by Geoffrey Steadman in his 2016 reader for the First Catilinarian (which includes visual aides such as segmentation and indentation of the text into sub-clauses). Then in a May 2024 roundtable for the RELICS research network on Latin teaching practices, Skye Shirley of LUPERCAL showcased a more expansive approach using color coding to highlight many different syntactical elements of a Latin sentence to support fluidity in reading. While this degree of textual coding would be overwhelming for the pages of this reader, Shirley's model led me to expand the bolded terms in this text to include the subject as well.

## IV. VOCABULARY

### A. Vocabulary Glossing

When I started this project I had not intended to supply a robust vocabulary list in order to encourage students to construct lexical meaning from context. Rather, the vocabulary list initially was only a handful of glossed idiomatic terms particular to *Prō Archiā* and the Latin oratorical genre. However, recent scholarly articles on Latin vocabulary acquisition and its effect on reading comprehension led me to reconsider the vocabulary approach for this volume.<sup>13</sup> My takeaway from these recent discussions, as applied to the aims of this reader, was that abundant vocabulary support, accessible closely at hand (rather than at the back of the book), and tailored to the specific semantic nuances of this text, would prevent the interruption of the reading “flow” promoted by the tiered and segmented approach.

Therefore, each section of this volume includes a substantial glossary with definitions pertinent to those particular lines: this vocabulary list does not necessarily supply the standard primary definitions a student may encounter in introductory Latin textbooks, if the meaning in the text is a specific secondary sense (e.g., *ratio* or *studium*).<sup>14</sup> The section vocabulary lists include words that have already appeared in the text,

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<sup>13</sup> See, e.g., Miller and Mulligan 2022; Keeline and Kirby 2023.

<sup>14</sup> To build these vocabulary lists, I started with a customized vocabulary list generated by Haverford Classics’s The Bridge web tool (<https://bridge.haverford.edu/>) and then refined lexical entries relying primarily on Gaffiot’s *Dictionnaire Latin-Français* and Lewis and Short’s *A Latin Dictionary* through Logeion (<https://logeion.uchicago.edu/>).

even if they have appeared multiple times, since not all students will be reading the book cover-to-cover. Different courses may cover different selections of *Prō Archiā* and the goal of this reader is to support students in comprehending the specific passage in front of them. There is a combined glossary in the back of the book in addition to the section lists as a further resource.

## B. Vocabulary Substitutions in Lower Tiers

Another consideration for this volume was the degree of vocabulary substitution in the lower tiers of the text. Early discussions about the methodology of tiered readers as truly “embedded” readers encouraged the use of repeated vocabulary across all tiers, though this approach applies most clearly to the bottom-up method, where an educator can reproduce the original Tier 1 in increasingly complex tiers.<sup>15</sup> In practice, however, top-down Latin tiered readers of classical texts use simplified vocabulary in the lower tiers.<sup>16</sup> While this reader strives to keep as much original vocabulary and grammar as possible, there are a number of vocabulary substitutions in Tier 1 and 2.

These substitutions are informed by two principles. First, I wished to avoid vocabulary overload. For this reason, I used terms likely familiar to an intermediate reader, drawn from Dickinson College Commentaries Latin Core Vocabulary List.<sup>17</sup> Secondly, I wished to familiarize students with Ciceronian phrasing, even in the lower tiers, in order to increase the accessibility of Cicero and other authentic

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<sup>15</sup> Clarcq 2012, Slocum-Bailey 2016.

<sup>16</sup> Sears and Ballestrini 2019.

<sup>17</sup> <https://dcc.dickinson.edu/latin-core-list1>

Latin texts. To that end, when making substitutions, I attempted to employ words and phrases that appear in the Ciceronian corpus whenever possible.<sup>18</sup>

## V. SECTION SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

This volume includes short section summaries in English, in alignment with the editorial convention of Pixelia Publishing Latin volumes. The substance of *Prō Archiā* is hardly simple or narratively straightforward; it occasionally includes convoluted argumentation. In my assessment, it is conducive to comprehension and accessibility to include a brief English distillation of the contents of each section as further support for a student gaining confidence in reading Latin. Piazza's 2019 Seneca volume was a useful model for incorporating brief section summaries.

## VI. MACRONS

I chose to note all macrons at all tiers of the Latin material in this volume; this too is an editorial convention for all Pixelia Publishing Latin volumes. This choice is guided by the assumption that the more information provided to students the better; it is one more way for a student to engage with the rhythm of the Latin language. Full macron notation can furthermore support a classroom environment that practices spoken Latin and recitation.

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<sup>18</sup> For this I relied amply on PHI searches: <https://latin.packhum.org/search>

Macron notation is primarily used in elementary Latin instruction resources (the first two or so years), but typically does not appear in advanced texts. Their use in intermediate texts varies. As with many other elements of this reader, prior examples of tiered readers have a mixed approach to marking macrons in the Latin text. For example, Carla Hurt is committed to full and accurate macron usage; John Piazza includes them only in particular endings to clarify potentially overlapping and confusing forms; many do not mark them at all.

The digital base text I used to build this reader, drawn from The Latin Library, did not include macron notations. For supplying macrons to this text I ran each section through Alatius's Macronizer web tool and then manually adjusted ambiguous forms in consultation with Lewis and Short's and Gaffiot's dictionary resources (available on Logeion). When these dictionaries presented a discrepancy, I favored Gaffiot's more accurate macron use.

## VII. THE TEXT

The *Prō Archiā* is by and large a stable text.<sup>19</sup> For ease of availability and cost, the public-domain base text I used to generate this reader was sourced online from The Latin Library; its version of *Prō Archiā* is credited as posted by Nicholas Koenig from J. B. Greenough, *Select Orations of Cicero* (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1896). However, because my classroom instruction of *Prō Archiā* uses Steven Cerutti's 1998 text and grammatical commentary, I adjusted a number of textual variants to conform to Cerutti's version, which itself was drawn from A. C.

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<sup>19</sup> See Cerutti 1998: x-xi.

Clark's 1911 OCT version. I accept practically all emendations by Cerutti, but often chose to keep punctuation from Greenough's text or supply my own when I found it to be helpful for readability. Below is a list of the major textual variants that may be of note to an intermediate student navigating this text (I do not include minor changes in orthography and punctuation):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Latin Library / Greenough</u>	<u>Cerutti / Pixelia edition</u>
4	contigit	coepit
5	sīc	dedit
5	[omitted]	lūmen
5	fuit	fāvit
8	hīs	hīc
11	quibus	quem
11	[omitted]	<Quaere argūmenta, sī quae potes; numquam enim hic neque suō neque amīcōrum iūdicīō revincētur.>
15	quod	quid
16	hīs	hic
16	adversīōnem	remissīōnem

18	et doct̄rīnā	ex doct̄rīnā
21	classis et	classis est
32	quae autem remōta ā meā iūdicīālīque cōnsuētūdine	quae ā forō aliēna iūdicīālīque cōnsuētūdine

# ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR GENERATING THIS READER

Alatius Macronizer web tool: <https://alatius.com/macronizer/>

Cicero *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō* base text (Greenough, 1869):  
<https://www.thelatinlibrary.com/cicero/arch.shtml>

Cicero *Prō Archiā Poētā Ōrātiō* base text (A. C. Clark, 1911):  
<https://archive.org/details/orationes0006cice/page/n113/mode/2up?view=theater>

Dickinson College Core Latin Vocabulary:  
<https://dcc.dickinson.edu/latin-core-list1>

Haverford Classics' The Bridge Vocabulary List web tool:  
<https://bridge.haverford.edu/>

Logeion dictionary sources: <https://logeion.uchicago.edu/>

Packard Humanities Institute. Classical Latin Texts Searchable Database: <https://latin.packhum.org/search>

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## ABBREVIATIONS

abl: ablative

acc: accusative

adv.: adverb

comp.: comparative

dat: dative

f.: feminine

gen: genitive

indic.: indicative

m.: masculine

n.: neuter

nom: nominative

pl.: plural

prep.: preposition

sg.: singular

subj.: subjunctive

superl.: superlative

# PRO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO



## Section 1

*Cicero introduces his defendant, the poet and literary scholar Aulus Licinius Archias. He claims that Archias was a major influence on his own rhetorical skills that have helped to keep the Roman Republic safe.*

---

**abhorreō, -ēre, abhoruī:** be averse to,  
differ from (+ ā/ab + abl)

**aetās, aetātis f.:** age, lifetime

**Archīās, Archiae Licinius, -ī m.:** Aulus  
Licinius Archias, 120-61 BCE, Greek  
poet with Roman citizenship; the  
subject of this trial

**cōnfiteor, cōnfiterī, cōnfessus:** confess

**disciplīna, -ae f.:** training, method

**exercitātiō dīcendī:** rhetorical training

**exiguus, -a, -um:** small, slight

**existō, -sistere, -stitī:** stand out

**frūctus, -ūs m.:** profit, reward

**īnfitor (1):** deny

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**ingredior, ingredī, ingressus:** begin

**perfectō (adv.):** surely, certainly

**proficīscor, -ī, -fectus:** set out, originate

**quoad:** as long as

**ratiō, -ōnis f.:** method, system

**repetō, -ere, -īvī, -tītus:** claim, get back

**rēs, rei f.:** matter; (in legal context) case

**studium, ī n.:** study of (+ gen)

**suō iūre (idiom):** on his own right

**suscipiō, -ere, suscipī, susceptus:** take  
up, undertake

**ūsque (adv.):** continuously

**versor (1):** be involved in

---

## Tier 1

Sī ingenium habeō,

id est propter Archiam Licinium.

**Archīās Licinius frūctum meī ingenī repetere dēbet.**

Nam quoad mēns mea respicit tempus praeteritum,

**videō**

hunc (A. Licinium) exstitisse.

Sī mea vōx salūtem tulit,

huic (A. Liciniō) salūtem ferre **dēbēmus.**

## Tier 2

Sī (ali)quid ingenī est in mē, iūdicēs,  
aut sī ratiō, ab studiīs ac disciplīnā profecta (est in mē),

**A. Licinius** frūctum repetere **dēbet**.

Nam quoad mēns mea potest respicere tempus praeteritum,  
**videō**

hunc exstitisse ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam ratiōnem.

Quod sī haec vōx, hortātū Archiae cōnfōrmāta, alicui salūtī fuit,  
salūtem ferre **dēbēmus** huic Archiae,

ā quō accēpimus id  
quod aliōs servāre possit.

### Tier 3

Sī (ali)quid ingenī, iūdicēs, est in mē,  
aut sī (ali)qua exercitātiō dīcendī est in mē,  
aut sī (ali)qua ratiō huius reī, ab optimārum artium studiīs ac  
disciplinā profecta, est in mē,

**A. Licinius** frūctum eārum rērum omnium ā mē repetere **dēbet**.

Nam quoad mēns mea potest  
respicere tempus praeteritum,  
et recordārī pueritiam,

inde ūsque repetēns hunc **videō**  
ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam ratiōnem hōrum  
studiōrum exstitisse.

Quod sī haec vōx, hortātū praeceptisque huius cōnfōrmāta,  
alicui salūtī fuit,

huic ipsī,  
ā quō accēpimus id quō aliōs servāre possēmus,  
et opem et salūtem ferre **dēbēmus**.

## Verba Ipsa

Sī quid est in mē ingenī, iūdicēs,  
quod sentiō quam sit exiguum,  
aut sī qua exercitātiō dīcendī,  
in quā mē nōn īnfītor mediocriter esse versātum,  
aut sī huiusce reī ratiō aliqua ab optimārum artium studiīs ac  
disciplīnā profecta,  
ā quā ego nūllum cōnfīteor  
aetātis meae tempus abhorruisse,  
eārum rērum omnium vel in prīmīs hic **A. Licinius** frūctum ā mē  
repetere prope suō iūre **dēbet**.

Nam quoad longissimē potest mēns mea  
respicere spatium praeteritī temporis,  
et pueritiae memoriam recordārī ultimam,  
inde ūsque repetēns hunc **videō**  
mihi prīncipem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam  
ratiōnem hōrum studiōrum exstitisse.

Quod sī haec vōx, huius hortātū praeceptīsque cōnfōrmāta, nōn  
nūllīs aliquandō salūtī fuit,  
ā quō id accēpimus  
quō cēterīs opitulārī et aliōs servāre possēmus,  
huic profectō ipsī,  
quantum est situm in nōbīs,  
et opem et salūtem ferre **dēbēmus**.

## Section 2

*Cicero explains that despite their differences, the art of poetry (Archias' expertise) and the art of oratory (Cicero's expertise) are nonetheless interconnected.*

---

**ars dīcendī:** the art of public speaking;  
oratory

**cognātiō, -ōnis f.:** bond, fetter

**contineō, -ēre, continuī, contentus:**  
contain, hold together

**dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditus:** be devoted  
to, give up

**disciplīna, -ae f.:** training, method

**facultās, -tātis f.:** ability, skill

**forte (adv.):** by chance

**hūmānitās, -tātis f.:** human culture,  
civilization

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**nē...quidem (adv.):** not even

**penitus (adv.):** entirely

**pertineō, -ēre, pertinūī, pertentus:**  
pertain to

**ratiō, -ōnis f.:** method, system

**suscipiō, -ere, suscēpī, susceptus:** take  
up, undertake

**vinculum, -ī n.:** bond, fetter

---

## Tier 1

Nē (ali)quis mīrētur

nōs hoc dīcere,

**nōs nōn sōlum artem dīcendī suscēpimus.**

**Omnēs artēs hūmānitātis habent vinculum,**

**et continentur inter sē.**

## Tier 2

Ac nē (ali)quis mīrētur  
hoc ā nōbīs dīcī,  
quia alia facultās in Archiā sit,  
**nōs** nōn sōlum studiō artis dīcendī **dēditī fuimus.**

**Omnēs artēs** hūmānitātis **habent** commūne vinculum,  
et **continentur** cognātiōne inter sē.

---

## Tier 3

Ac nē (ali)quis mīrētur  
hoc ita ā nōbīs dīcī forte,  
quod alia quaedam facultās ingenī in hōc (Archiā) sit,  
neque haec ratiō dīcendī aut disciplīna (in hōc/Archiā sint),  
**nōs** ūnī studiō penitus umquam **dēditī fuimus.**

**Omnēs artēs,**  
quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent,  
**habent** quoddam commūne vinculum,  
et **continentur** quādā cognātiōne inter sē.

## Verba Ipsa

Ac nē quis

ā nōbīs hoc ita dīcī forte

mīrētur,

quod alia quaedam in hōc facultās sit ingenī,

neque haec dīcendī ratiō aut disciplīna,

nē **nōs** quidem huic ūnī studiō penitus umquam **dēditī fuimus**.

Etenim **omnēs artēs**,

quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent,

**habent** quoddam commūne vinculum,

et quasi cognātiōne quādam inter sē **continentur**.

### Section 3

*Cicero asks a favor from the judges: that they allow him to speak in a style unusual for a court case. He intends to speak about poetry and to use a more poetic form of discourse when doing so, as it is appropriate for the defense of the poet Archias.*

---

**abhorreō, -ēre, abhoruī:** be averse to;  
differ from (+ ā/ab + abl)

**accommodātus, -a, -um:** suitable for,  
appropriate to (+ dat)

**causa, -ae f.:** (in legal context) trial

**concursum, -ūs m.:** crowd

**cōnsuētūdō, -dinis f.:** habit, custom,  
norm

**conventus, -ūs m.:** gathering, assembly,  
court

**exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus:** lead,  
urge on; (here) preside over

**forēnsis, -e:** of the forum; oratorical

**frequentia, -ae f.:** crowd, throng

**genus dīcendī:** style of speech

**hūmānitās, -tātis f.:** culture, character

**inūsītātus, -a, -um:** unusual

**iūdicium, -ī n.:** judgment; (here) trial

**mīrus, -a, -um:** strange, wondrous

**ōtium, -ī n.:** leisure

**patior, patī, passus:** allow, permit

**persōna, -ae f.:** role, style

**quaestiō, -ōnis f.:** inquiry, trial

**quemadmodum:** to the extent that

**rēs, reī f.:** matter; (in legal context) case

**reus, reī m.:** defendant

**studia humanitātis:** liberal arts,  
humanities studies

**tractō (1):** handle, discuss, treat

**venia, -ae f.:** favor

---

### Tier 1

Sed **quaesō** ā vōbīs

ut mihi veniam dētis:

ut dē studiīs hūmānitātis loquar,

et inūsītātō genere dīcendī ūtar.

## Tier 2

Sed

nē vōbīs mīrum sit  
mē hōc genere dīcendī ūtī,  
quod abhorreat ā forēnsī sermōne;

**quaesō** ā vōbīs,  
ut in hāc causā mihi dētis hanc veniam,  
ut patiāminī mē  
dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum loquī,  
et novō et inūsitatō genere dīcendī ūtī.

### Tier 3

Sed

nē vōbīs mīrum esse videātur  
mē in quaestiōne lēgitimā et in iūdicīō pūblicō  
–cum rēs agātur–  
hōc genere dīcendī ūtī,  
quod abhorreat ā forēnsī sermōne;

**quaesō** ā vōbīs,

ut in hāc causā mihi dētis hanc veniam,  
accommodātam huic reō,  
et nōn molestam vōbīs,  
ut patiāminī  
mē,  
prō summō poētā (Archīā) dīcentem,  
dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum loquī,  
et in persōnā,  
quae minimē in iūdicīīs tractāta est,  
ūtī novō et inūsītātō genere dīcendī.

## Verba Ipsa

Sed

nē cui vestrum mīrum esse videātur  
mē in quaestiōne lēgitimā et in iūdicīō pūblicō-  
cum rēs agātur  
apud praetōrem popūlī Rōmānī, lēctissimum virūm,  
et apud sevērissimōs iūdicēs,  
tantō conventū hominum ac freqūentiā-  
hōc ūtī genere dīcendī,  
quod nōn modo ā cōnsuetūdine iūdicīōrum,  
vērum etiam ā forēnsī sermōne abhorreat;

**quaesō** ā vōbīs,

ut in hāc causā mihi dētis hanc veniam,  
accommodātam huic reō,  
vōbīs (quemadmodum spērō) nōn molestam,  
ut mē  
prō summō poētā atque ērudītissimō homine dīcentem,  
hōc concursū hominum līterātissimōrum,  
hāc vestrā hūmānitāte,  
hōc dēnique praetōre exercente iūdicium,  
patiāminī  
dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum paulō loquī līberius,  
et in eius modī persōnā,  
quae propter ōtium ac studium minīmē in iūdicīis  
perīculisque tractāta est,  
ūtī prope novō quōdam et inūsitatō genere dīcendī.

### Section 4

*Cicero intends to prove that Archias is already a citizen, but that even if he were not, his audience would want Archias to be one. Archias was born in Antioch, a wealthy and cultured city. He began his writing career at a young age and became famous in Asia and Greece.*

---

adfluens, -ntis: rich with (+ abl)  
adventus, -ūs m.: arrival  
antecellō, -ere: surpass  
asciscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus: adopt,  
enroll as citizen  
cōpiōsus, -a, -um: rich, abundant  
cūnctus, -a, -um: all, entire  
ērudītus, -a, -um: learned  
excēdō, -ere, excessī, excessus: to pass,  
go beyond  
expectātiō, -ōnis f.: expectation,  
awaiting  
hūmānitās, -tātis f.: culture, civilization

---

liberālis, -e: liberal, cultured  
nāscor, nāscī, nātus: be born  
perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus: bring  
about, accomplish, complete  
perfectō (adv.): surely, certainly  
puerī, -ōrum m.: (here) boyhood  
quondam (adv.): formerly, once  
sē contulit: dedicated himself  
sēgregō (1): exclude  
tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus: grant  
ut primum: as soon as

---

### Tier 1

Sī vōs hoc concēdātis,

putētis:

“Archīās Licinius dēbet esse cīvis.”

Nam Archīās diū ad scrībendum sē contulit.

Primum, Antiochīae (in illā urbe) cēterōs ingeniō Archīās superāvit.

Posteā, in Asiā et in Graeciā Archīās celebrābātur.

## Tier 2

Sī hoc ā vōbīs tribuātur et concēdātur,

**putētis**

Archiam Licinium nōn sēgregandum esse ā cīvibus.

Aut **putētis,**

sī nōn esset cīvis,

Archiam Licinium dēbēre esse cīvem.

Nam

ut primum Archiās excessit ex pueritiā et ab puerilibus artibus,  
ad scrībendum sē **contulit.**

Primum, Antiochiāe

–nam ibi nātus est–

cēterōs ingeniō **superāvit.**

Post, in Asiā et in Graeciā **adventūs** Archiae **celebrābantur.**

**Exspectātiō** Archiae **superāvit** fāmam Archiae,

et **adventūs** Archiae **superāvērunt** expectātiōnem Archiae.

### Tier 3

Sī sentiam

hoc mihi ā vōbīs tribuī et concēdī,

**perficiam**

ut nōn modo putētis

Archiam Licinium nōn sēgregandum esse ā numerō cīvium,  
quia Archiās sit cīvis,

vērūm etiam putētis

Archiam ascēscendum fuisse  
sī Archiās nōn esset cīvis.

Nam ut prīmum Archiās ex pueritiā excessit,  
atque ab eīs artibus

quae aetātem puerīlem īnfōrmant,

sē ad scrībendum **contulit**.

Prīmum Antiochiāe

–nam Archiās ibi nātus est–

quondam urbe celebrī, cōpiōsā, et adfluentī,

**Archiās** celeriter omnēs cēterōs ingenio **superāvit**.

Post in Asiā et Graeciā sic **adventūs** eius (Archiae) **celebrābantur**,  
ut exspectātiō hominis (Archiae) superāret fāmam ingenī,  
et adventūs superārent exspectātiōnem ipsius (Archiae).

## Verba Ipsa

Quod sī mihi ā vōbīs tribuī concēdīque sentiam,  
**perficiam** profectō

ut

hunc A. Licinium nōn modo nōn sēgregandum,  
cum sit cīvis,  
ā numerō cīvium,  
vērum etiam  
sī nōn esset,  
putētis  
ascīscendum fuisse.

Nam

ut prīmum ex puerīs excessit Archiās, atque ab eīs artibus  
quibus aetās puerīlis ad hūmānitātem īnfōrmārī solet  
sē ad scrībendī studium **contulit**.

Prīmum Antiochīae

–nam ibi nātus est locō nōbilī–  
celebrī quondam urbe et cōpiōsā,  
atque ērudītissimīs hominibus liberālissimīsque studiīs adfluentī,  
celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenī glōriā **coepit**.

Post in cēterīs Asiae partibus cūnctaeque Graeciae sīc eius **adventūs  
celebrābantur**,

ut fāmam ingenī exspectātiō hominis,  
exspectātiōnem ipsius adventūs admīrātiōque superāret.

## Section 5

*Cicero describes the early career of Archias. Italy and Rome had a growing interest in Greek literary studies; his arrival to the region was celebrated and he was offered citizenship and various awards. In particular, Archias obtained the support of the Lucullus family.*

---

**adhibeō, -ēre, adhibuī, adhibitus:** offer  
**celebritās, -tātis f.:** renown  
**cognitiō, -ōnis f.:** acquaintance  
**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** promote  
**dignus, -a, -um:** worthy of (+ abl)  
**disciplīna, -ae f.:** teaching, training  
**dōnō (1):** grant someone (acc) something (abl)  
**exīstimō (1):** value  
**familiāris, -e:** intimate friend  
**faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautus:** favor (+ dat)  
**hospitium, -ī n.:** hospitality  
**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent  
**Latium, -ī n.:** the region around Rome  
**Lūcullī, -ōrum m.:** Luculli, prominent Roman family, patrons of Archias

**nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus:** obtain  
**nōtus, -a, -um:** noted, well-known  
**praetextātus, -a, -um:** wearing the toga praetexta, i.e., young  
**rēs gestae f.:** accomplishments  
**studium, -ī n.:** study, instruction  
**Tarentīnī, Locrēnsēs, Rēgīnī, Neāpolītānī, -ōrum m.:** people of towns of Magna Graecia  
**tranquillitās, -tātis f.:** peace, stillness  
**vehementius (comp. adv.):** rather vigorously

---

## Tier 1

**Artēs Graecae** in Ītaliā, Latiō, et Rōmae **colēbantur.**

**Multī** in Ītaliā cīvitātem Archiae **dedērunt.**

**Archias** Rōmam **vēnit** et cōsulēs **invēnit.**

Statim **Lūcullī** Archiam **recēpērunt**, propter ingenium Archiae.

**Archias** semper **erat** et **est** familiāris Lūcullōrum.

Tier 2

Tum **Ītalia** erat plēna artium Graecārum,  
et **haec studia** in Latiō colēbantur  
et **Rōmae** nōn **neglegēbantur**.

Itaque **Tarentīnī et aliī** cīvitātem Archiae **dedērunt**;  
et **omnēs existimāvērunt**  
Archiam esse dignum hospitio.

Cum iam esset nōtus,  
**Archias** Rōmam **vēnit**.

Primum **Archias** cōsulēs **invēnit**;  
**Marius** rēs maximās ad scribendum adhibere **poterat**;  
**Catulus** rēs gestās et studium adhibere **poterat**.

Quamquam Archias adulēscēns erat,  
statim **Lūcullī** Archiam **recēpērunt**.

**Hoc est** nōn solum propter ingenium Archiae,  
vērūm etiam propter nātūrā atque virtūtem.

Nam **eadem domus erat** familiāris et **est** familiāris Archiae.

### Tier 3

Tum **Ītalia erat** plēna artium ac disciplinārum Graecārum,  
et **haec studia** in Latiō vehementer **colēbantur**  
sicut nunc in oppidīs coluntur,  
et Rōmae propter pācem rei pūblicaē nōn **neglegēbantur**.

Itaque **Tarentīnī et Rēgīnī et Neāpolitānī** civitātem et cētera praemia  
Archiae **dedērunt**;  
et **omnēs**  
quī ingenium iūdicāre poterant,  
**existimāvērunt**  
Archiam esse dignum hospitio.

Cum iam esset nōtus tantā celebritāte fāmae,  
**Archias** Rōmam **vēnit** Mariō cōnsule et Catulō cōnsule.  
**Nactus est** primum cōsulēs eōs,  
quōrum Marius rēs maximās ad scribendum adhibēre posset,  
Catulus nōn solum rēs gestās sed etiam studium atque aurēs  
adhibēre posset.

Quamquam Archias etiam tum praetextātus erat,  
statim **Lūcullī** Archiam domum suam **recēpērunt**.

**Hoc est** nōn solum lūmen ingenī ac litterārum,  
vērū etiam lūmen nātūrae atque virtūtis,  
ut eadem domus,  
quae adulēscētiaē huius fāvit,  
familiārissima esset senectūtī.

## Verba Ipsa

**Erat Italia** tum plēna Graecārum artium ac disciplinārum,  
**studiaque haec** et in Latiō vehementius tum **colēbantur**  
quam nunc īsdem in oppidīs,  
et hīc Rōmae propter tranquillitātem reī publicae nōn **neglegēbantur**.

Itaque hunc et **Tarentīnī et Rēgīnī et Neāpolitānī** cīvitāte cēterisque  
praemiīs **dōnā(vē)runt**;  
et **omnēs**,  
quī aliquid dē ingeniīs poterant iūdicāre,  
cognitiōne atque hospitiō dignum **exīstimā(vē)runt**.

Hāc tantā celebritāte fāmae cum esset iam absentibus nōtus,  
Rōmam **vēnit** Mariō cōsule et Catulō.  
**Nactus est** primum cōsulēs eōs,  
quōrum alter rēs ad scribendum maximās,  
alter cum rēs gestās tum etiam studium atque aurīs (=aurēs)  
adhibēre posset.

Statim **Lūcullī**,  
cum praetextātus etiam tum Archiās esset,  
eum domum suam **recēpērunt**.  
**Dedit** etiam **hoc** nōn solum lūmen ingeni ac litterārum,  
vērū etiam nātūrae atque virtūtis,  
ut domus,  
quae huius adulēscēntiae prīma fāvit,  
eadem esset familiārissima senectūtī.

## Section 6

*Cicero details the many powerful friends Archias made in Rome; and his eventual decision to enroll as a citizen in Heraclea.*

---

**adficiō, -ere, adfēcī, adfectus:** (here)

grace with, bestow upon

**aequus, -a, -um:** equal, equivalent

**ascrībō, -ere, ascrīpsī, ascrīptus:** enroll as citizen

**Catō, Catōnis, m.;** Drūsus, -ī, m.;

L. Crassus, ī, m.;

M. Aemilius, -ī, m.;

Q. Catulus, ī, m.;

Q. Metellus, -ī

(Numidicus, -ī and Pius, -ī) m.:

prominent Roman statesmen

befriended by Archias (see Cerutti

1998, Appendix I)

**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** promote,

cultivate; (here) honor

**cōnsuētūdō, -dinis f.:** habit, custom,

norm; (here) intimacy

**dēcēdō, -ere, dēcēssī, dēcēssus:** go away

**dēvinciō, -īre, -vinxī, -vinctus:** bind

**dignus, -a, -um:** worthy

**foedus, foederis n.:** treaty

**grātia, -ae f.:** favor, love; on account of (+ gen)

**Hēraclēa, -ae f.:** an Italian city

**Hortēnsiī, -ōrum m.:** prominent Roman family

**impetrō (1):** obtain

**intervāllum, -ī n.:** interval of time

**iūcundus, -a, -um:** pleasing to, friends with (+ dat)

**iūs, iūris n.:** law, right

**Lūcullus, -ī, M. m.:** M. Terentius Varro

Lucullus, 116–56 BCE, of the

prominent Roman Luculli family,

patrons of Archias

---

## Tier 1

**Archias** multōs amīcōs et summum honōrem **tenēbat**.

Postquam in Siciliā erat,

**Archias** vēnit Hēraclēam:

**Archias** voluit

sē ascrībī in Hēraclēam.

**Archias** ascrībere sē in Hēraclēam **potuit**.

## Tier 2

**Archias erat** iucundus Metellō et Piō;  
(Archias) **audiēbatur** ā M. Aemiliō;  
(Archias) **vivēbat** cum Q. Catulō;  
(Archias) **colēbatur** ā L. Crassō;  
(Archias) multōs amīcōs **tenēbat**;  
(Archias) **adficiēbatur** summō honōre;  
(Archiam) **colēbant**:  
nōn solum **ī**  
quī aliquid percipere studēbant,  
vērū etiam **ī**  
quī aliquid percipere simulābant.

Postquam in Siciliam profectus erat,  
et cum ex Sicilia dēcederet,

**Archias vēnit** Hēraclēam:

**Archias voluit**

sē ascribī in Hēraclēam, cīvitātem foederātam.

Quia Archias dignus erat,

**Archias id impetrāvit.**

### Tier 3

Temporibus illis, **Archias erat** iucundus Metellō illi Numidicō et eius Piō filiō;

**(Archias) audiēbatur** ā M. Aemiliō;

**(Archias) vīvēbat** cum Q. Catulō et patre et filiō;

**(Archias) colēbatur** ā L. Crassō;

cum Archias Lūcullōs vērō et Drūsum et Octāviōs et Catōnem et tōtam Hortēnsiōrum domum dēvīnctam tenēret,

**(Archias) adficiēbatur** summō honōre,

quia eum colēbant:

nōn solum iī quī aliquid percipere studēbant,

vērūm etiam iī quī aliquid percipere simulābant.

Interim,

postquam cum M. Lūcullō in Siciliam profectus erat,

et cum ex eā prōvinciā dēcēderet,

**Archias vēnit** Hēraclēam.

Quia Hēraclēa erat cīvitās foederāta,

**Archias voluit**

sē ascribī in eam cīvitātem.

Quia Archias dignus putābatur,

**Archias id grātiā Lūcullī ab Hēracliēnsibus impetrāvit.**

## Verba Ipsa

Erat temporibus illis iucundus Metellō illi Numidicō et eius Piō filiō;

**audiēbātur** ā M. Aemiliō;

**vivēbat** cum Q. Catulō et patre et filiō;

ā L. Crassō **colēbātur**;

Lūcullōs vērō et Drūsum et Octāviōs et Catōnem et tōtam

Hortēnsiōrum domum dēvīntam cōnsuētūdine cum tenēret,

**adficiēbātur** summō honōre,

quod eum nōn solum colēbant

quī aliquid percipere atque audire studēbant,

vērū etiam

sī quī forte simulābant.

Interim satis longō intervāllō,

cum esset cum M. Lūcullō in Siciliam profectus,

et cum ex eā prōvinciā cum eōdem Lūcullō dēcēderet,

**vēnit** Hēraclēam:

quae cum esset cīvitās aequissimō iūre ac foedere,

ascribī sē in eam cīvitātem

**voluit**;

idque,

cum ipse per sē dignus putārētur,

tum auctōritāte et grātiā Lūcullī ab Hēracliēnsibus **impetrāvit**.

## Section 7

*Cicero cites the specific law under which Archias obtained legal Roman citizenship.*

---

**ascrībō, -ere, ascrīpsī, ascrīptus:** enroll as citizen

**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship

**familiāris, -e:** intimate friend

**ferre lēgem:** propose a law

**foederātī cīvitātēs:** states in allegiance to Rome (in this case, neighboring Italian states)

**lēx, lēgis f.:** law

**Lēx Silvānī et Carbōnī:** a.k.a Lex Plautia Papiria (89 BCE), which grants citizenship to Italian allies of Rome

**profiteor, profitēri, professus:** declare publicly; (here) register, enroll as citizen

---

## Tier 1

**Lēx Silvānī et Carbōnis dīcit:**

**Data est cīvitās**

"Sī (ali)quī in cīvitātibus foederātīs in Ītaliā habitābant;  
et sī professī erant."

**Archias professus est.**

## Tier 2

**Lēx Silvānī et Carbōnis dīcit:**

**Data est cīvitās**

"Sī (ali)quī foederātīs cīvitātibus ascrīptī erant;  
sī domicilium in Ītaliā habuerant;  
et sī professī erant."

**Archias professus est apud praetōrem.**

---

## Tier 3

**Lēx Silvānī et Carbōnis dīcit:**

**Data est cīvitās**

"Sī (ali)quī foederātīs cīvitātibus ascrīptī erant;  
sī domicilium in Ītaliā habuerant eō tempore,  
quō lēx ferēbātur;  
et sī sexāgintā diēbus apud praetōrem professī erant."

Quia Archias domicilium Rōmae multōs annōs habēbat,  
**professus est apud praetōrem Q. Metellum.**

## Verba Ipsa

**Data est cīvitās** Silvānī lēge et Carbōnis:

"Sī quī foederātīs cīvitātibus ascrīptī fuissent;  
sī tum,  
    cum lēx ferēbātur,  
in Ītaliā domicilium habuissent;  
et sī sexāgintā diēbus apud praetōrem essent professī."

Cum hic domicilium Rōmae multōs iam annōs habēret,  
**professus est** apud praetōrem Q. Metellum familiārissimum suum.

## Section 8

*Cicero declares the case closed. He has witnesses to prove that Archias enrolled at Heraclea. He objects to his opponent Grattius's request for public records instead, as they were destroyed in the Social War.*

---

**ascrībō, -ere, ascrīpsī, ascrīptus:** enroll as citizen

**causa, -ae f.:** (in legal context) trial; for the sake of (+ gen)

**corrupō, -rumpere, -rūpī, ruptus:** spoil, contaminate, corrupt, falsify

**fidēs, -eī f.:** trustworthiness, confidence

**flāgitō (1):** demand

**incendō, -ere, incendī, incensus:** set fire, burn

**īnfirmō (1):** disprove, refute

**integer, -gra, -grum:** reliable, uninjured

**intereō, -ire, -iī, -itus:** perish, be ruined

**intersum, -esse, -fuī:** be present

**iūs iurandum n.:** sworath oath

**Lūcullus, -ī, M. m.:** Marcus Terentius Varro Lucullus, 116-56 BCE, of the prominent Roman Luculli family, patrons of Archias

**mandātum, -ī n.:** commission, order

**opīnor (1):** suppose

**religiō, -ōnis f.:** scrupulousness

**tabulārium, -ī n.:** public registry

**tabula, -ae f.:** (pl) records

**testimōnium, -ī n.:** evidence, testimony

---

## Tier 1

**Causa dicta est.**

**Nihil īnfirmārī potest.**

**Archīās Hēraclēae ascrīptus est.**

**M. Lūcullus et Hēracliēnsēs lēgātī dīcunt**

Archiam Hēraclēae ascrīptum esse.

**Tū dēsīderās tabulās Hēracliēnsium, sed tabulae interiērunt.**

**Est rīdiculum**

dēsīderāre tabulās corruptās.

Tier 2

Nihil **dīcō** amplius:

Causa **dicta est**.

**Quid** infirmārī **potest?**

**Archias** Hēraclēae **ascriptus est**.

**M. Lūcullus dicit**

sē scīre, vīdisse, et ēgisse.

**Hēracliēnsēs lēgātī vērunt et dīcunt**

Archiam Hēraclēae ascriptum esse.

**Tū dēsīderās tabulās Hēracliēnsium.**

Sed **omnēs scīmus**

eās tabulās interīsse.

**Est rīdiculum**

**dīcere nihil,**

**quaerere ea,**

**tacēre,**

**flāgitāre,**

**repudiāre,**

**et dēsīderāre tabulās corruptās.**

### Tier 3

Sī solum dē cīvitāte ac lēge dīcimus,  
nihil **dīcō** amplius:  
**causa dicta est.**

Ō Grattī: **Quid** infirmārī **potest?**

**Negābis** Archiam Hēraclēae ascrīptum esse?

**M. Lūcullus adest, vir** summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē,  
quī dīcit  
sē nōn opīnārī sed scīre  
sē nōn audīsse sed vīdisse,  
sē nōn interfuisse sed ēgisse.

**Hēracliēnsēs lēgātī adsunt**, nōbilissimī hominēs:  
propter hoc iūdicium cum testimōniō **vēnērunt**;  
quī dīcunt  
Archiam Hēraclēae ascrīptum esse.

Hīc **tū dēsīderās** tabulās pūblicās Hēracliēnsium:  
**omnēs scīmus**  
eās tabulās Italicō bellō propter incendium interīsse.

Est rīdiculum:  
**dīcere** nihil dē eīs  
quae habēmus,

**quaerere** ea

quae habēre nōn possumus;

**tacēre** dē memoriā hominum,

**flāgitāre** memoriā litterārum;

**repudiāre** ea

quae dēprāvārī nōn possunt;

quamquam habeās religiōnem et fidem,

**dēsīderāre** tabulās

quās tū dīcis

solēre corrumpī.

## Verba Ipsa

Sī nihil aliud nisi dē cīvitāte ac lēge dīcimus,  
nihil **dīcō** amplius:  
**causa dicta est.**

**Quid** enim hōrum īfirmārī, Grattī, **potest?**

Hēraclēaene esse tum ascrīptum **negābis?**

**Adest vir** summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē, **M. Lūcullus,**  
quī  
sē nōn opīnārī sed scīre  
nōn audīsse sed vīdisse,  
nōn interfuisse sed ēgisse  
dīcit.

**Adsunt Hēracliēnsēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs:**  
huius iūdicī causā cum mandātīs et cum pūblicō testimōniō  
**vēnērunt;**  
quī  
hunc ascrīptum Heracliēnsem  
dīcunt.

Hīc **tū** tabulās **dēsīderās** Hēracliēnsium pūblicās:  
quās  
ītalīcō bellō incēnsō tabulārīō interīsse  
scīmus omnīs (=omnēs).

**Est rīdiculum**

ad ea

quae habēmus

nihil **dīcere**,

**quaerere**

quae habēre nōn possumus;

et dē hominum memoriā **tacēre**,

litterārum memoriā **flāgitāre**;

et,

cum habeās amplissimī virī religiōnem, integerrimī mūnicipī  
iūs iūrandum fidemque,

ea

quae dēprāvārī nūllō modō possunt

**repudiāre**,

tabulās,

quās īdem dīcīs

solēre corrumpī,

**dēsīderāre**.

## Section 9

*Cicero shows that Archias has complied with the Lex Plautia Papiria by having a domicile in Rome and registering with the praetor Metellus. He notes that whereas the records of the praetors Appius and Gabinius were not trustworthy, Metellus' records are reliable.*

---

**adservō (1):** to keep, administer

**Appius, -ī m.:** Appius Claudius Pulcher,  
praetor in 89 BCE

**auctōritās, -tātis f.:** authority, prestige,  
legitimacy

**calamitās, -tātis f.:** misfortune, disaster

**collēgium, -ī n.:** guild, board

**collocō (1):** place, settle

**commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus:**  
excite, upset, move

**damnātiō, -ōnis f.:** condemnation

**Gabīnius, -ī m.:** Publius Gabinius Capito,  
praetor in 89 BCE, later convicted of  
extortion

**immō vērō:** surely on the contrary

**incolumis, -e:** safe, unprosecuted

**levitās, -tātis f.:** frivolity

**litūra, -ae f.:** erasure, smearing

**Metellus, -ī m.:** Quintus Caecilius  
Metellus Pius, praetor in 89 BCE.

**moderātus, -a, -um:** restrained

**neglegentius (adv.):** carelessly

**profiteor, profitēri, professus:** declare  
publicly; (here) register, enroll as  
citizen

**resignō (1) + fidem:** break confidence

**quam diū:** as long as

**sānctus, -a, -um:** pious, just

**sēdēs, -is f.:** seat, home, residence

**tabula, -ae f.:** (pl) records

---

## Tier 1

**Archias** domicilium Rōmae **habēbat**.

**Archias** **professus est** in bonīs tabulīs.

**Tabulae** Appī et Gabīnī **neglēctae sunt**.

**Metellus** in suīs tabulīs magnā dīligentiā **fuit**.

In hīs tabulīs, nūllam litūram **vidētis**.

## Tier 2

**Archias** domicilium Rōmae **habuit**,  
quia fortūnās suās Rōmae habēbat.

At **Archias** nōn **professus est**?

**Archias** **professus est** eīs tabulīs,  
quae auctōritātem ex praetōribus habent.

Nam,

quamquam tabulae Appī neglēctae **dīcēbantur**;  
et levitās (et calamitās) Gabīnī fidem tabulārum **resignāvit**,

**Metellus** tantā dīligentiā **fuit**,

ut dīxerit:

litūram ūnīus nōminis commovēre eum (Metellum).

In hīs tabulīs, nūllam litūram **vidētis**.

### Tier 3

An domicilium Rōmae nōn **habuit is (Archias)**,  
quī,  
antequam cīvitās data est,  
sēdem fortūnārum suārum Rōmae collocāvit?

At **Archias** nōn est **professus**?

Immō vērō **Archias** **professus est** eīs tabulīs,  
quae auctōritātem ex praetōribus habent.

Nam,  
quamquam tabulae Appī neglēctae dīcēbantur;  
et levitās Gabīnī  
(quam diū incolumis fuit)  
fidem tabulārum resignāverat  
et calamitās Gabīnī (post damnātiōnem) fidem tabulārum  
resignāvit,

**Metellus** tantā dīligentiā **fuit**,  
ut vēnerit ad L. Lentulum praetōrem,  
et dīxerit:  
sē commōtum esse litūrā ūnīus nōminis.

In hīs tabulīs, nūllam litūrā in nōmine A. Licinī **vidētis**.

## Verba Ipsa

An domicilium Rōmae nōn **habuit is**,  
quī tot annīs ante cīvitātem datam sēdem omnium rērum ac  
fortūnārum suārum Rōmae collocāvit?

At nōn **est professus**?

Immō vērō eīs tabulīs **professus**,  
quae sōlae ex illā professiōne collēgiōque praetōrum obtinent  
pūblicārum tabulārum auctōritātem.

Nam—

cum Appī tabulae negligentius adservātae dīcerentur;  
Gabīnī,  
quam diū incolumis fuit,  
levitās, post damnātiōnem calamitās omnem tabulārum  
fidem resignā(vi)sset—

**Metellus, homō sānctissimus modestissimusque** omnium, tantā  
dīligentiā **fuit**,

ut ad L. Lentulum praetōrem et ad iūdicēs vēnerit,  
et ūnūs nōminis litūrā sē commōtum esse dīxerit.

In hīs igitur tabulīs nūllam litūram in nōmine A. Licinī **vidētis**.

## Section 10

*There should be no doubt of Archias' citizenship at Heraclea, as he also enjoyed the legal citizenship of other notable communities. Due to his exceptional talent, Archias is a more worthy citizen than many others who achieved citizenship in desirable municipalities.*

---

**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship

**grātuitō** (adv.): for free

**humilis, -e:** humble

**impertiō, -īre:** bestow

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**irrēpō, -ere, irrēpsī:** creep in

**largior, -īrī, -ītus:** grant, bestow

**Lēx Pāpia:** a recent law prosecuting  
foreigners claiming false citizenship  
(not *Lex Plauti Papiria*; see section 7)

**mediocris, -e:** middling

**mūnicipium, -ī n.:** town

**nē...quidem** (adv.): not even

**praeditus, -a, -um:** endowed

**praesertim cum:** especially since

**Rēgīnī, Locrēnsēs, Neāpolitānī,**

**Tarentīnī:** other Italian municipalities

**reiciō, -ere, reiēcī, reiectus:** reject

**scaenicus artifex, scaenicī artificis m.:**  
actor

**tabula, -ae f.:** (pl.) records

---

## Tier 1

Quid dē cīvitāte Archiae **dubitētis?**

**Archias** in aliīs cīvitātibus **ascriptus est.**

In Graeciā, **hominēs** cīvitātem multīs mediocribus **dabant.**

Crēdere nōn **possum:**

Rēgīnōs nōluisse

cīvitātem Archiae dare.

**Alii** in tabulās **inrēpsērunt, sed Archias reiciētur?**

Tier 2

Quid dē cīvitāte Archiae **dubitētis?**

**Archias** in aliīs cīvitātibus **ascrīptus est.**

Eō tempore, in Graeciā, **hominēs** multīs mediocribus cīvitātem  
**dabant.**

Crēdere nōn **possum:**

Rēgīnōs aut aliōs nōluisse

largīrī Archiae id,

quod scēnicīs artificibus largīrī solēbant?

Quid?

**Aliī** in tabulās **inrēpsērunt,**

nōn modo post cīvitātem datam,

sed etiam post lēgem Pāpīam.

**Archias,**

quī nōn ūtitur illīs tabulīs

quia semper voluit

sē esse Heracliēnsem,

**reiciētur?**

### Tier 3

Quia ea ita sint,  
quid dē eius cīvitāte **dubitētis**,  
quoniam Archiās in aliīs cīvitātibus ascriptus fuit?

Eō tempore  
quō hominēs multīs mediocribus, et nullā arte praeditīs,  
grātuītam cīvitātem in Graeciā impertiēbant,

**crēdō:**

Rēgīnōs aut aliōs nōluisse  
largīrī huic (Archiae, praeditō summā glōriā ingenī) id,  
quod scēnicīs artificibus largīrī solēbant?

Quid?

cum cēterī aliī,  
nōn modo postquam cīvitās data est,  
sed etiam postquam Lēx Pāpia est,  
in tabulās Rēgīnās (et Neāpolītānās, et aliās) inrēpsērunt,  
**hic (Archiās),**

quī nōn ūtitur illīs tabulīs  
in quibus est scriptus,  
quia semper voluit  
sē esse Heracliēnsem,  
**reiciētur?**

## Verba Ipsa

Quae cum ita sint,

**quid est**

quod dē eius cīvitāte dubitētis,

praesertim cum aliīs quoque in cīvitātibus fuerit ascrīptus?

Etenim cum mediocribus multīs et aut nullā aut humilī aliquā  
arte praeditīs grātuītō cīvitātem in Graeciā hominēs  
impertiēbant,

Rēgīnōs

**crēdō**

aut Locrēnsīs (=Locrēnsēs) aut Neāpolitānōs aut Tarentīnōs,  
quod scēnicīs artificibus largīrī solēbant,  
id huic summā ingenī praeditō glōriā nōluisse!

Quid?

Cum cēterī nōn modo post cīvitātem datam,

sed etiam post lēgem Pāpīam,

aliquō modō in eōrum mūnicipiōrum tabulās inrēpsērunt,

**hic,**

quī nē ūtitur quidem illīs

in quibus est scrīptus,

quod semper sē Heracliēensem esse voluit,

**reiciētur?**

## Section 11

*Cicero dismisses census reports as incomplete evidence of citizenship and explains why Archias does not appear in them. Rather, he lists the ways in which Archias was conducting his affairs as a Roman citizen.*

---

**adeō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** take possession

**aerārium, -ī n.:** treasury

**argūmentum, -ī n.:** proof, argument

**beneficium, -ī n.:** privilege, benefit

**cēnsēō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus:** count, assess

**cēnsor, -ōris m.:** censor, a magistrate

**cēnsus, -ūs m.:** census

**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship

**Crassus, -ī m.:** P. Licinius Crassus, censor in 89 BCE

**crīminor (1):** charge, accuse

**dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, lātus:** offer

**gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus + sē:** behave

**hērēditās, -tātis f.:** inheritance

**iūdicium, -ī n.:** judgment, trial; (here) opinion

**Iūlius, -iī, m.:** L. Julius Caesar, censor in 89 BCE

**iūs, iūris n.:** law, right

**L. Lūcullus, -ī m.:** Lucius Licinius

Lucullus, 118–56 BCE, Roman general and statesman

**nē...quidem (adv.):** not even

**obscurus, -a, -um:** little-known

**prō cīve:** as a citizen

**proximus, -a, -um:** most recent, closest

**revincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victus:** convict, disprove

**scīlicet (adv.):** clearly

**superior, -ōris:** (here) prior

**tantum modo:** but only

**testāmentum, -ī n.:** will

**versor (1):** be involved in

---

## Tier 1

Cēnsūs nostrōs **requīris**.

Sed omnibus cēnsibus, **Archias** Rōmae nōn erat.

**Cēnsus** nōn iūs cīvitātis **cōnfirmat**.

**Tū dīcis:**

Archiam cīvem Rōmānum nōn esse,

sed **Archias** nostrīs lēgibus multa **fēcit**.

## Tier 2

Cēnsūs nostrōs **requīris**.

**Est** enim obscūrum:

proximīs cēnsibus, hunc (Archiam) apud exercitum fuisse;  
superiōribus cēnsibus, Archiam in Asiā fuisse;  
pīmīs cēnsibus, nūllam partem populī esse cēnsam.

**Cēnsus** nōn iūs cīvitātis **cōnfirmat**.

**Tū crīmināris**:

Archiam cīvem Rōmānum nōn esse,  
sed nostrīs lēgibus:  
testāmentum **fēcit**,  
**adiit** hērēditātēs,  
et in beneficiīs Rōmānīs **dēlātus est**.

Numquam **hic Archiās revincētur**.

### Tier 3

Cēnsūs nostrōs **requīris**.

Est enim obscūrum:

proximīs cēnsōribus, hunc (Archiam) apud exercitum fuisse;  
superiōribus cēnsōribus, Archiam in Asiā fuisse;  
p̄mīs cēnsōribus, nūllam partem populī esse cēnsam.

Sed,

quoniam cēnsus nōn iūs cīvitātis cōnfirmat,  
sed solum indicat

aliquem sē gessisse prō cīve,

eīs temporibus **Archias**,

quem tū crīmināris

in cīvium Rōmānōrum iūre nōn esse versātum,

et testāmentum **fēcit** nostrīs lēgibus,

et **adiit** hērēditātēs cīvium Rōmānōrum,

et in beneficiīs ad aerārium **dēlātus est** ā L. Lūcullō.

**Quaere** argūmenta,

sī potes;

numquam **hic (Archias) revincētur**, neque iūdicīō suō neque iūdicīō  
amīcōrum.

## Verba Ipsa

Cēnsūs nostrōs **requīris**. Scīlicet!

**Est** enim obscūrum

proximīs cēnsōribus hunc cum clārissimō imperātōre L. Lūcullō  
apud exercitum fuisse;  
superiōribus, cum eōdem quaestōre fuisse in Asiā;  
prīmīs Iūliō et Crassō nūllam populī partem esse cēnsam.

Sed,

quoniam cēnsus nōn iūs cīvitātis cōnfirmat,  
ac tantum modo indicat

eum

quī sit cēnsus

ita sē iam tum gessisse prō cīve,

eīs temporibus **is**

quem tū crīmināris

nē ipsīus quidem iūdicīō in cīvium Rōmānōrum iūre esse  
versātum,

et testāmentum saepe **fēcit** nostrīs lēgibus,

et **adiit** hērēditatēs cīvium Rōmānōrum,

et in beneficiīs ad aerārium **dēlātus est** ā L. Lūcullō prō cōnsule.

**Quaere** argūmenta,

sī quae potes;

numquam enim **hic** neque suō neque amīcōrum iūdicīō **revincētur**.

## Section 12

*Archias is admirable because he produces poetry, which in turn is admirable because it benefits oratory: poetry both increases the eloquence of the speaker and provides relief from the stress of the law court. Cicero has always been devoted to helping others through oratory and poetry.*

---

abdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: remove

abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractus: drag  
away

aspectus, -ūs m.: sight

āvocō (1): call away

commodum, -ī n.: benefit

contentiō, -ōnis f.: struggle

convīcium, -ī n.: clamor, abuse

cotīdiē (adv.): daily

dēfessus, -a, -um: tired

doctrīna, -ae f.: teaching, learning

excolō, -ere, -uī, -cultus: cultivate

forēnsis, -e: of the form, oratorical

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus: bring  
forward

pudeō, -ēre, puduī, puditus: shame

reficiō, -ere, refēcī, refectus: restore

relaxō (1): relax

retardō (1): hinder

strepitus, -ūs m.: noise, uproar

suppetitō (1): provide

suppetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus: be available

tantopere (adv.): so much

voluptās, -tātis f.: pleasure

---

## Tier 1

Cūr Archiam **amāmus**?

Quia **Archias dat** nōbīs litterās.

Sine doctrīnā et litterīs, **nostra verba** suppetere nōbīs nōn **possunt**  
et **animī nostrī** contentiōnem ferre nōn **possunt**.

**Ego** doctrīnae et litterīs **dēditus sum**.

Sed **aliī** litterīs nōn **dēditī sunt**; nihil commūnī fructuī **dant**.

**Ōtium** numquam mē **abstrāxit** ā commodō nullīus.

## Tier 2

**Quaerēs** ā nōbīs, ō Grattī,  
cūr hunc hominem amēmus.

Quia **dat** nōbīs doctṛīnam et litterās  
quibus animus reficiātur,  
et aurēs conquiēscant.

**An tū exīstimās**  
sine doctṛīnā et litterīs:  
aut nostra verba suppetere nōbīs posse  
aut animōs nostrōs contentiōnem ferre posse?

**Ego** hīs studiīs (doctṛīnae et litterīs) **dēditus sum.**

**Aliī** sē litterīs **abdidērunt**  
ut nihil ex litterīs ad commūnem frūctum adferant,  
neque in aspectum lūcemque prōferant.

**Ego** ita vīvō,  
ut numquam ōtium, voluptās, nec somnus mē abstrāxerint ā  
tempore aut commodō nullīus.

### Tier 3

Quaerēs ā nōbīs, Grattī,  
cūr hōc homine dēlectēmur.

Quia **suppeditat** nōbīs doctrīnam et litterās  
quibus noster animus reficiātur,  
et nostrae aurēs conquiēscent.

#### An tū exīstimās

aut nostra verba suppetere nōbīs posse  
nisi animōs nostrōs doctrīnā excōlāmus;  
aut animōs nostrōs tantam contentiōnem ferre posse,  
nisi animōs doctrīnā relaxēmus?

#### Ego hīs studiīs dēditus sum.

Cēterōs **pudeat**,  
sī illī sē litterīs abdidērunt  
ut nihil ex litterīs ad commūnem frūctum adferant,  
neque in aspectum lūcemque prōferant.

#### Quid **pudeat** mē,

quī tot annōs ita vīvō,  
ut ōtium meum numquam mē abstrāxerit ā tempore aut  
commodō nūllīus,  
aut voluptās numquam mē āvocāverit (ā tempore aut  
commodō nūllīus),  
aut dēnique somnus numquam mē retardāverit (ā tempore aut  
commodō nūllīus).

## Verba Ipsa

**Quaerēs** ā nōbīs, Grāttī,  
cūr tantopere hōc homine dēlectēmur.

Quia **suppeditat** nōbīs  
ubi et animus ex hōc forēnsī strepitū reficiātur,  
et aurēs convīciō dēfessae conquiēscent.

An **tū exīstimās**  
aut suppetere nōbīs posse  
quod cotīdiē dīcāmus in tantā varietāte rērum,  
nisi animōs nostrōs doctrīnā excōlāmus;  
aut ferre animōs tantam posse contentiōnem,  
nisi eōs doctrīnā eādem relaxēmus?

**Ego vērō fateor**  
mē hīs studiīs esse dēditum:  
cēterōs **pudeat**,  
sī quī sē ita litterīs abdidērunt  
ut nihil possint ex eīs neque ad commūnem adferre frūctum,  
neque in aspectum lūcemque prōferre:  
mē autem quid **pudeat**,  
quī tot annōs ita vīvō, iūdicēs,  
ut ā nūllīus umquam mē tempore aut commodō aut ōtium  
meum abstrāxerit,  
aut voluptās āvocā(ve)rit,  
aut dēnique somnus retardā(ve)rit?

### Section 13

*Cicero claims to spend as much time devoted to the study of literature as others do to their leisure activities. For indeed, literature enhances his oratorical skill and provides the highest rewards.*

---

alveolus, -ī m.: game board

concedō, -ere, concessī, concessus:

allow, grant

convivium tempestivum: a banquet

dēsum, dēsse, dēfui: fail, neglect

facultās, -tātis f.: ability, skill

fēstus diēs, m.: holiday

fōns, fontis m.: source

hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustus: draw in

iūre: (here) rightfully

levis, -e: trivial, frivolous

lūdus, -ī m.: game

obeō, obīre, obiī/obivī, obitus: go to,  
attend

ōrātiō, -ōnis f.: (here) public speaking

pila, -ae f.: playing-ball

quantumcumque, -acumque,

-umcumque: of whatever size

quārē: therefore, on which account

recolō, -ere, -coluī, -cultus: cultivate

reprehendō, -ere, reprehendī,

reprehēsus: blame

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus: undertake

suscēnseō, -ēre, suscēnsuī: be angry

tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus: allot, grant

voluptās, -tātis f.: pleasure

---

### Tier 1

**Nēmō** mē reprehendere **potest**,

sī tantum temporum ego concedō ad studia et litterās,

quantum temporum aliī concedunt ad suās rēs.

Nam ex hīs studiīs, **mea** **ōrātiō** et **facultās** **crēscunt**.

**Sentiō**

mē ex illīs studiīs summa haurīre.

## Tier 2

**Quis mē reprehendat,**

sī tantum temporum ego sūmpserō ad haec studia,  
quantum temporum concēditur cēteris ad suās rēs, et  
quantum temporum aliī tribuunt tempestīvīs convīviīs?

**Atque hoc concēdendum est:**

ex hīs studiīs, **mea ōrātiō et facultās crēscunt;**  
quae numquam dēfuērunt.

Sī haec facultās levis vidētur,

**sentiō**

mē ex eō fonte summa haurīre.

### Tier 3

**Quis mē reprehendat,**  
aut **quis** mihi **suscēnseat,**  
sī,

quantum temporum concēditur cēterīs ad suās rēs obeundās,  
quantum temporum concēditur cēterīs ad fēstōs diēs lūdōrum  
celebrandōs,

quantum temporum concēditur cēterīs ad aliās voluptātēs et ad  
ipsam requiem animī et corporis,

quantum temporum aliī tribuunt tempestīvīs convīviīs,

quantum temporum aliī tribuunt alveolō,

quantum temporum aliī tribuunt pilae,

tantum temporum ego sūmpserō ad haec studia recolenda?

Atque **hoc concēdendum est** mihi:  
ex hīs studiīs, **haec ōrātiō et facultās crēscit;**  
quae numquam perīculīs amīcōrum dēfuit.

Sī haec facultās levior alicui vidētur,  
**sentiō**

ex quō fonte hauriam illa  
quae summa sunt.

## Verba Ipsa

Quārē **quis** tandem mē **reprehendat**,

aut **quis** mihi iūre **suscēnseat**,

sī,

quantum cēterīs ad suās rēs obeundās,

quantum ad fēstōs diēs lūdōrum celebrandōs,

quantum ad aliās voluptātēs et ad ipsam requiem animī et  
corporis concēditur temporum,

quantum aliī tribuunt tempestīvīs convīviīs,

quantum dēnique alveolō,

quantum pilae,

tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sūmpserō?

Atque **hoc** ideō mihi **concēdendum est** magis,

quod ex hīs studiīs haec quoque crēscit ōrātiō et facultās;

quae,

quantacumque in mē est,

numquam amīcōrum perīculīs dēfuit.

Quae sī cui levior **vidētur**,

illa quidem certē,

quae summa sunt,

ex quō fonte hauriam

**sentiō.**

## Section 14

*Cicero learned important moral lessons from Greek and Latin poets' descriptions of admirable historical figures. These lessons, which have guided Cicero's work for the Republic, would be lost to time if they were not preserved in literature.*

---

accēdō, -ere, accessī, accessus: approach,  
reach, be added

cōnfōrmō (1): conform, shape

cotīdiānus, -a, -um: daily

cruciātus, -ūs m.: torture

dīmicātiō, -ōnis f.: struggle:

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus: (here) consider,  
believe

exemplum, -ī n.: example, lesson

expetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus: seek out

imāgō, -inis f.: likeness; death mask

intueor, intuērī, intuitus: look at

laus, laudis f.: praise

lūmen, lūminis n.: light

magnope (adv.): greatly

obicīō, -ere, obicēcī, obiectus: throw

persequor, persequī, persecūtus: pursue

praeceptum, -ī n.: teaching, lesson

prōflīgātus, -a, -um: corrupt, dissolute

suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsus: persuade (+  
dat)

---

## Tier 1

**Litterae mihi suāsērunt,**

mē laudem petere dēbēre.

Ergō, in dīmicātiōnēs atque impetūs mē **obicēcī**.

**Omnēs librī sunt plēnī exemplōrum,**

quae in tenebrīs nōn iacent,

quia lūmen litterārum accēdit.

**Scrīptōrēs nōbīs multās imāginēs reliquērunt.**

**Ego mentem meam illīs imāginibus cōnfōrmābam.**

## Tier 2

Nam

nisi praeceptīs et litterīs mihi suāsissem,

laudem expetī dēbēre,

et perīcula mortis parva esse,

numquam mē in tantās dīmīcātīōnēs atque impetūs **obiēcissem.**

Sed **omnēs librī sunt** plēnī exemplōrum,

quae iacērent in tenebrīs,

nisi lūmen litterārum accēderet.

**Scrīptōrēs reliquērunt** nōbīs multās imāginēs

ad intuendum et imitandum.

**Ego,**

prōpōnēns illās imāginēs,

mentem meam cōgitātīōne **cōnfōrmābam.**

### Tier 3

Nam

nisi praeceptīs et litterīs mihi suāsissem,  
nihil expetendum esse in vītā  
magis quam laudem atque honestātem,  
et in laude persequendā, omnēs cruciātūs corporis, omnia  
perīcula mortis dūcenda esse parvī,

numquam mē prō salūte vestrā in dīmīcātīōnēs atque in impetūs  
**obiēcissem.**

Sed **omnēs librī sunt** plēnī exemplōrum,  
**vōcēs** sapientium **sunt** plēnae exemplōrum,  
**vetustās est** plēna exemplōrum:

quae omnia iacērent in tenebrīs,  
nisi lūmen litterārum accēderet.

**Scrīptōrēs et Graecī et Latīnī reliquērunt** nōbīs multās imāginēs  
expressās fortissimōrum virōrum,  
nōn solum ad intuendum,  
vērū etiam ad imitandum.

**Ego,**

semper prōpōnēns mihi illās imāginēs in administrandā rē  
pūblicā,

animū et mentem meam cōgitātīōne hominum excellentium  
**cōnfōrmābam.**

## Verba Ipsa

Nam

nisi multōrum praeceptīs multisque litterīs mihi ab adulēscientiā  
suāsissem,

nihil esse in vītā magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque  
honestātem,

in eā autem persequendā omnīs (=omnēs) cruciātūs corporis,  
omnia perīcula mortis atque exsilī parvī esse dūcenda,

numquam mē prō salutē vestrā in tot ac tantās dīmiciatiōnēs atque in  
hōs prōfligātōrum hominum cotīdiānōs impetūs **obiēcissem.**

Sed plēnī **omnēs sunt librī,**

plēnae sapientium **vōcēs,**

plēna exemplōrum **vetustās:**

quae iacērent in tenebrīs omnia,

nisi litterārum lūmen accēderet.

Quam multās nōbīs imāginēs

–nōn solum ad intuendum,

vērū etiam ad imitandum–

fortissimōrum virōrum expressās **scrīptōrēs et Graecī et Latīnī**  
**reliquerunt?**

Quās **ego**

mihi semper in administrandā rē pūblicā prōpōnēns

animum et mentem meam ipsā cōgitatiōne hominum excellentium  
**cōnfōrmābam.**

## Section 15

*Cicero acknowledges that many admirable figures throughout history with great innate talent did not have the benefit of a literary education. However, the best outcome arises from the combination of innate talent and disciplined learning.*

---

**accēdō, -ere, accessī, accessus:** approach,  
reach, be added

**adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, adiūnctus:** add  
**cōnfōrmātiō, -ōnis f.:** formation through  
education

**contendō, -ere, contendī, contentus:**  
assert

**doctrīna, -ae f.:** teaching, learning  
**effērō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus:** raise, lift up

**ērudīō, -īre, ērudīī, ērudītus:** instruct

**eximius, -a, -um:** exceptional

**existō, -sistere, -stītī:** emerge, arise

**exstō, exstāre, exstītī:** stand out

**gravis, -e:** distinguished

**habitus, -ūs m.:** character

**illūstris, -e:** brilliant, distinguished

**laus, laudis f.:** praise

**moderātus, -a, -um:** restrained

**nātūra, -ae f.:** innate nature

**nesciōquid:** “something indescribable”

**prōdō, -ere -didī, -ditus:** bring forth,  
publish

**quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam:**  
anyone/thing

**ratiō, -ōnis f.:** method, system

**valeō, -ēre, valuī:** be worthy, strong

---

## Tier 1

**Summīne virī ērudītī sunt** istā doctrīnā?

**Difficile est cōnfirmāre, sed respondēbō:**

**multī hominēs excellentēs fuērunt** sine doctrīnā.

Saepius **nātūra** sine doctrīnā **valuit**  
quam doctrīna sine nātūrā valuit.

**Hoc valdē praeclārum est:** ratiō doctrīnae cum nātūrā eximiā.

## Tier 2

**Quispiam quaeret:**

"Quid?

**Illīne ipsī summī virī ērudītī fuērunt istā doctrīnā?"**

Difficile est cōfirmāre.

Sed quid respondeam?

**Est certum**

quid respondeam.

**Ego fateor:**

multōs hominēs excellentī animō fuisse,

et multōs hominēs sine doctrīnā fuisse moderātōs et gravēs,

propter habitum nātūrae.

**Etiam adiungō:**

saepius nātūram sine doctrīnā valuisse

quam doctrīnam sine nātūrā.

**Atque ego contendō:**

sī ratiō doctrīnae cum nātūrā eximiā est,

tum aliquid praeclārum esse.

### Tier 3

Quaeret quispiam: "Quid?

**Virtūtēs** summōrum virōrum litterīs **prōditae sunt.**

**Illīne ipsī summī virī ērudītī fuērunt** istā doctrīnā,  
quam tū effers?"

Difficile est

**cōfirmāre** hoc dē omnibus summīs virīs,  
sed **est** certum  
quid respondeam.

**Ego fateor:**

multōs hominēs excellentī animō ac virtūte fuisse,  
et multōs hominēs sine doctrīnā existisse per sē ipsōs et  
moderātōs et gravēs, habitū prope dīvinō nātūrae ipsiūs.

Etiam illud **adiungō,**

saepius nātūram sine doctrīnā valuisse ad laudem atque virtūtem  
quam doctrīnam sine nātūrā valuisse ad laudem atque virtūtem.

Atque īdem **ego contendō,**

cum ratiō cōnfōrmātiōque doctrīnae accesserint ad nātūram  
eximiam,  
tum quiddam praeclārum ac singulāre solēre existere.

## Verba Ipsa

Quaeret quispiam:

"Quid? **Illī ipsī summī virī,**  
quōrum virtūtēs litterīs prōditae sunt,  
istāne doctrīnā,  
quam tū effers laudibus,  
**ērudītī fuērunt?"**

Difficile est

hoc dē omnibus **cōnfirmāre,**  
sed tamen **est certē**  
quid respondeam.

Ego

multōs hominēs excellentī animō ac virtūte fuisse,  
et sine doctrīnā nātūrae ipsius habitū prope dīvīnō per sē ipsōs et  
moderātōs et gravīs (=gravēs) exstitisse,  
**fateor.**

Etiam illud **adiungō,**

saepius ad laudem atque virtūtem nātūram sine doctrīnā  
quam sine nātūrā valuisse doctrīnam.

Atque īdem **ego contendō,**

cum ad nātūram eximiam atque illūstrem accesserit ratiō  
quaedam cōnfōrmātiōque doctrīnae,  
tum illud nesciōquid praecīlarum ac singulāre solēre existere.

## Section 16

*Cicero names some historical figures who exemplify the ideal combination of innate talent and formal literary education. He argues, however, that literature also provides sheer pleasure beyond any utility. In fact, literature has benefits for all ages, all times, and all places.*

---

**Āfricānus:** Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Numantinus, who destroyed Carthage in 146 and Numantia in 133.

**acuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus:** sharpen  
**adiuvō, -āre, adiūvī, adiūtus:** help, be profitable

**Catō, Catōnis, M. m.:** Marcus Porcius Cato (Maior), 234–149 BCE; Roman statesman and orator, notably during the Second Punic War

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** promote, cultivate

**cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, cōllātus:** dedicate, direct

**continēns, -ntis:** self-restrained

**dēlectātiō, -ōnis f.:** pleasure, delight

**doctus, -a, -um:** learned

**forīs (adv.):** abroad

**frūctus, -ūs m.:** profit, reward

**Fūrius Philus, Lūcius:** Roman politician and cultural patron in the 2nd c. BCE; a contemporary of C. Laelius

**hūmānus, -a, -um:** civilized, refined  
**impediō, -īre, -īvī, impeditus:** hinder

**Laelius, -ī m.:** Gaius Laelius 190–129 BCE; Roman orator admired by Cicero who had distinguished himself in the Third Punic War; a contemporary of L. Furius

**liberālis, -e:** noble, gracious

**moderātus, -a, -um:** restrained, temperate

**oblectō (1):** amuse, delight

**ōrnō (1):** honor, extol, embellish

**percipiō, -ere, percēpī, perceptus:** take in, grasp

**peregrīnor (1):** travel abroad

**perfugium, -ī n.:** shelter

**pernoctō (1):** spend the night

**profectō (adv.):** surely, certainly

**remissiō, -ōnis f.:** relaxation

**rūsticor (1):** be in the countryside

**secundus, -a, -um:** favorable

**sōlācium, -ī n.:** comfort

---

### Tier 1

**Multī virī fortēs et doctī studuērunt** litterīs  
ut virtūtem perciperent.

**Studia** litterārum frūctum **dant**  
et hūmānissima **sunt**.

**Cētera studia nōn sunt** bona in omnibus temporibus neque locīs;  
**haec studia sunt** bona in multīs temporibus et locīs.

---

### Tier 2

**Ego hoc contendō:**  
ex hōc numerō esse Scīpiōnem Āfricānum, C. Laelium, L.  
Fūrium, M. Catōnem: hominēs moderātissimōs et fortissimōs.

**Illī virī** sē ad studium litterārum **contulērunt**,  
quia litterae illōs virōs adiūvērunt  
ut illī virī virtūtem perciperent.

Quamquam litterae frūctum ostendunt,  
**studia** litterārum tamen hūmānissima ac liberālissima **sunt**.

**Cētera studia nōn sunt** bona in omnibus temporibus, aetātibus, et locīs;  
**haec studia sunt** bona in multīs temporibus, aetātibus, et locīs.

### Tier 3

Ego hoc **contendō**:

ex hōc numerō esse Scīpiōnem Āfricānum,  
quem patrēs nostrī vīdērunt;  
ex hōc numerō esse C. Laelium et L. Fūrium, moderātissimōs;  
ex hōc numerō esse fortissimum et doctissimum senem, M.  
Catōnem.

**Illī virī** numquam sē ad studium litterārum **contulissent**,  
nisi litterae eōs adiuvārent ad percipiendam virtūtem.

Sed nisi litterae frūctum ostenderent,  
tamen **iūdicārētis**  
studia litterārum esse hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam  
remissiōnem animī.

Nam cēterae **remissiōnēs** animī nōn **sunt** omnium temporum neque  
omnium aetātum neque omnium locōrum:

**haec studia** adulēscēntiam **alunt**,  
senectūtem **oblectant**,  
secundās rēs **ōrnant**,  
perfugium ac sōlācium adversīs **praebent**,  
**dēlectant** domī,  
nōn **impediunt** forīs,  
**pernoctant** nōbīscum,  
**peregrīnantur**,  
**rūsticantur**.

## Verba Ipsa

[ego hoc contendō:]

Ex hōc esse hunc numerō,  
quem patrēs nostrī vīdērunt,  
dīvīnum hominem Āfricānum;  
ex hōc C. Laelium, L. Fūrium, moderātissimōs hominēs et  
continentissimōs;  
ex hōc fortissimum virum et illīs temporibus doctissimum,  
M. Catōnem illum senem:  
quī profectō  
sī nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtūtem litterīs  
adiuvārentur,  
numquam sē ad eārum studium contulissent.

Quod sī nōn hic tantus frūctus ostenderētur,  
et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur,  
tamen  
–ut opīnor–  
hanc animī remissiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam  
iūdicārētis.

Nam cēterae neque temporum **sunt** neque aetātum omnium neque  
locōrum:

**haec studia** adulescēntiam **alunt**,  
senectūtem **oblectant**,  
secundās rēs **ōrnant**,

adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium **praebent**,  
**dēlectant** domī,  
nōn **impediunt** forīs,  
**pernoctant** nōbīscum,  
**peregrīnantur**,  
**rūsticantur**.

## Section 17

*Cicero suggests that everyone must appreciate the art of literature and poetry, as it represents movement and activity of the mind. He points out that everyone appreciated the recently deceased actor Roscius for his artistic talent of movement of the body.*

---

**agrestis, -e:** rustic, unsophisticated

**animus, -ī m.:** soul, mind

**atingō, -ere, attigī, attāctus:** touch on,  
reach

**celeritās, -tātis f.:** quickness

**commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus:**  
excite, upset, move

**conciliō (1):** win over, obtain

**dūrus, -a, -um:** harsh, hard

**gustō (1):** taste

**incrēdibilis, -e:** incredible

**ingenium, -ī n.:** talent, ability

**mīror (1):** wonder/marvel at

**mōtus, -ūs m.:** movement

**nūper (adv.):** recently

**omnīnō (adv.):** entirely

**Rōscius, -īī m.:** Q. Roscius Gallus,  
126–62 BCE, a famous actor and friend  
of Cicero

**sēnsus, -ūs m.:** perception, sense

**venustās, -tātis f.:** charm, grace

---

## Tier 1

**Nōs ea studia mīrārī dēbēmus.**

**Mors Rōscī multōs commōvit:**

**Rōscius propter artem suam morī nōn dēbēbat.**

**Nōs Rōscium propter mōtum corporis amāverāmus:**

**nōs mōtūs ingeniōrum negligere nōn dēbēmus.**

## Tier 2

Quamquam nōs haec studia tangere nōn possumus,  
tamen **nōs** ea studia mīrārī **dēbēmus**.

**Quis** tam dūrus **fuit**,  
ut mors Rōscī eum nōn commovēret?

### Rōscius

quamquam senex erat,  
tamen propter suam artem **vidēbātur**  
nōn dēbuisse morī.

**Nōs omnēs** amōrem Rōscī propter mōtum corporis **habuerāmus**:  
**nōs** mōtūs animōrum et ingeniōrum negligere nōn **dēbēmus**.

### Tier 3

Sed sī nōs haec studia  
neque tangere possēmus  
neque gustāre possēmus,  
tamen **nōs** ea studia mīrārī **dēbērēmus**,  
etiam cum in aliīs hominibus vidērēmus.

**Quis** nostrum tam dūrus **fuit**,  
ut morte Rōscī nōn commovērētur?

#### Rōscius

quamquam mortuus est eō tempore  
quō senex esset,  
tamen, propter suam excellentem artem, **vidēbātur**  
nōn dēbuisse morī.

Ergō **ille Rōscius** magnum amōrem ā nōbīs omnibus propter mōtum  
corporis **conciliāverat**:

**nōs** incrēdibilēs mōtūs animōrum et celeritātem ingeniōrum  
**neglegēmus?**

## Verba Ipsa

Quod sī ipsī haec  
neque attingere  
neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre  
possēmus,  
tamen ea mīrārī **dēbērēmus**,  
etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus.

**Quis** nostrum tam animō agrestī ac dūrō **fuit**,  
ut Rōscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur?

**Quī**  
cum esset senex mortuus,  
tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem **vidēbātur**  
omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse.

Ergō **ille** corporis mōtū tantum amōrem sibi **conciliā(ve)rat** ā nōbīs  
omnibus:

**nōs** animōrum incredibilīs (=incredibilēs) mōtūs celeritātemque  
ingeniōrum **neglegēmus**?

## Section 18

*Cicero marvels at Archias's poetic production, whether composed spontaneously without prior preparation, or carefully crafted beforehand. He is compelled to admire and defend Archias; for poets, according to wise men, possess divine inspiration.*

---

**accūrātē** (adv.): carefully, elaborately

**admīror** (1): admire, respect

**appellō** (1): call, address

**attendō, -ere, attendī, attentus**: pay attention to

**benignitās, -tātis f.**: kindness

**commendō** (1): entrust with

**commūtō** (1): change, alter

**cōnstō, cōnstāre, cōnstī, constātus**: be based on, consist of

**dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfēsus**: defend, protect

**dīlīgenter** (adv.): diligently, carefully

**dīlīgō, -ere, dīlēxī, dīlēctus**: love

**doctrīna, -ae f.**: learning, teaching

**Ennius, -ī m.**: Quintus Ennius, 239–169 BCE, Roman epic poet

**ērūdītus, -a, -um**: clever, educated

**ex tempore** (idiom): spontaneously, improvised

---

**genus, generis (n.) dīcendī**: way of speaking

**īnflō** (1): swell, inspire

**mūnus, mūneris n.**: gift, duty

**pervenīō, -īre, pervēnī, perventus**: reach, arrive at

**praeceptum, -ī n.**: lesson, teaching

**probō** (1): approve, commend

**quasi** (adv.): as if

**quoniam**: since, because

**quotiēns** (adv.): how often!

**revocō** (1): call back

**sānctus, -a, -um**: sacred, divine

**spīritus, -ūs m.**: spirit, inspiration

**suō iūre** (idiom): by his own account

**valeō, -ēre, valuī**: be worthy, strong

**versus, -ūs m.**: verse, line of poetry

**Tier 1**

**Archias** multōs versūs **dixit** dē multīs rēbus,  
quamquam nūllam litteram scrīpserat.

**Archias** eandem rem **dixit** commūtātīs verbīs,  
postquam revocātus erat.

**Archias laudātus est** propter ea verba  
quae scrīpserat.

**Ego dēbeō** Archiam admīrārī et dēfendere.  
Nam **poetae** dīvinum spīritum et dōnum deōrum **habent**, et sānctōs  
**sunt**.

## Tier 2

Iūdicēs, mē diligenter **attenditis**.

**Ego vīdī**

hunc Archiam multōs versūs dīcere dē multīs rēbus  
quamquam Archiās nūllam litteram scrīpsisset.

**Ego vīdī**

Archiam dīcere eandem rem, commūtātīs verbīs  
postquam revocātus esset.

**Ego vīdī**

ea verba  
quae Archiās scrīpsisset,  
probārī,  
et Archiam laudārī.

**Ego dēbeō**

Archiam diligere, admīrārī, et putāre  
eum dēfendendum esse.

**Summī hominēs dīcunt** sīc:

studia cētera ex doctrīnā cōnstāre:  
sed poētam propter suam nātūram valēre,  
et dīvīnum spīritum habēre.

**Noster Ennius dīxit**

poētās esse sāctōs  
quia poētae videntur  
dōnum deōrum habēre.

### Tier 3

Ūtar vestrā benignitāte, iūdicēs,  
quoniam mē diligenter attenditis.

Quotiēns **ego vīdī**,  
quamquam Archiās nūllam litteram scrīpsisset,  
hunc Archiam magnum numerum versuum dīcere dē eīs rēbus  
quae tum agerentur!

Quotiēns **ego vīdī**  
Archiam,  
postquam revocātus esset,  
dīcere eandem rem, commūtātis verbīs!

**Ego vīdī**  
ea verba  
quae Archiās accūrātē scrīpsisset,  
sīc probārī,  
ut Archiam habēret laudem veterum scrīptōrum.

**Ego** hunc Archiam nōn **dīligam**, nōn **admīrer**, nōn **putem**  
omnī ratiōne dēfendendum esse?

Atque ā summīs hominibus **accēpimus** sīc:  
studia ceterārum rērum ex doctrīnā et praeceptīs et arte cōnstāre:  
sed poētam nātūrā ipsā valēre,  
et mentis vīribus excitārī,  
et quasi dīvīnō spīritū īnflārī.

**Noster ille Ennius** sānctōs **appellat** poētās,  
quia poētae videntur  
commendātī esse nōbīs quasi dōnō deōrum.

## Verba Ipsa

Quotiēns **ego** hunc Archiam **vīdī**, iūdicēs,  
–**ūtar** enim vestrā benignitāte,  
    quoniam mē in hōc novō genere dīcendī tam dīligenter  
    attenditis–

quotiēns **ego** hunc **vīdī**,  
    cum litteram scrīpsisset nūllam,  
magnum numerum optimōrum versuum dē eīs ipsīs rēbus  
    quae tum agerentur  
dīcere ex tempore!

Quotiēns (**vīdī**)  
(Archiam) revocātum eandem rem dīcere, commūtātīs verbīs atque  
sententiīs!

Quae vērō accūrātē cōgitātēque scrīpsisset,  
ea sīc **vīdī** probārī,  
    ut ad veterum scrīptōrum laudem pervenīret.

Hunc **ego** nōn **dīligam**, nōn **admīrer**, nōn  
    omnī ratiōne dēfendendum (esse)

**putem?**

Atque sīc ā summīs hominibus ērudītissimīsque **accēpimus**,  
    cēterārum rērum studia ex doctrīnā et praeceptīs et arte cōnstāre:  
    poētam nātūrā ipsā valēre,  
    et mentis vīribus excitārī,  
    et quasi dīvīnō quōdam spīritū īnflārī.

Quārē suō iūre **noster ille Ennius** sānctōs **appellat** poētās,  
    quod quasi deōrum aliquō dōnō atque mūnere  
    commendātī nōbīs esse  
videantur.

## Section 19

*Cicero describes the voice of a poet as sacred. Many cities in Greece claim the poet Homer posthumously as a citizen due to his poetic talent; Cicero urges that Romans ought to claim Archias as a citizen, especially since he has written about Roman military matters and celebrates the glory of Rome.*

---

**aliēnus, -a, -um:** foreigner

**attingō, attingere, attingī, attāctus:**  
mention, touch on

**barbaria, -ae f.:** brutality

**bestia, -ae f.:** wild beast

**C. Marius, Marii, m.:** Roman general and consul

**cantus, -ūs m.:** singing, poem

**Cimbricae rēs, f.:** military campaign led by C. Marius

**Colophonii, Chii, Salamini, Smyrnaei, m.:** men from the Greek cities of Colophon, Chios, Salamis, and Smyrna.

**cōnferō, cōnferre, cōntulī, cōllātus:**  
collect, bring together

**cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstī, cōnstitus:**  
stand still

**contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus:** compete, dispute

**dēlūbrum, -ī n.:** shrine, temple

**dūrus, -a, -um:** hard, harsh

**expetō, expetire, expetivī, expetitus:**  
desire, seek out

**flectō, flectere, flēxī, flexus:** bow

**hūmānus, -a, -um:** civilized, refined

**immānis, -e:** huge, monstrous

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**īnstituō, īnstituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtus:**  
educate, set up

**iūcundus, -a, -um:** pleasant, delightful

**permultus, -a, -um:** very many

**repetō, -ere, repetivī, repetitus:** demand, claim

**repudiō (1):** refuse, reject

**sānctus, -a, -um:** sacred, holy

**sōlitūdō, -inis f.:** desert, wasteland

**studium, -ī n.:** study, zeal

**vindicō (1):** claim

**violō (1):** dishonor

**voluntās, -tātis f.:** will, desire

---

## Tier 1

**Nōmen** poētae est s̄anctum.

**Bēstiae** vōcī poētārum **respondent**:  
**nōs** vōcī poētārum nōn **respondēmus**?

**Multī** hominēs dīcunt

Homērum esse suum cīvem  
quamquam Homērus mortuus est.

**Nōs** nōn **cupimus** hunc Archiam,  
quī vīvus est?

Nam **Archias** glōriam populī Rōmānī **celebrat**  
et dē rēbus Rōmānīs **scrībit**.

## Tier 2

**Hoc nōmen** poētae **dēbet** esse sānctum apud vōs, iūdicēs.

**Saxa, sōlitūdinēs, et bēstiae** vōcī poētārum **respondent:**  
**nōs** nōn vōce poētārum **movēmur?**

**Colophōniī, Chū, Salamīniī, Smyrnaei, et multī aliī dīcunt**  
Homērum esse suum cīvem,  
et templum Homēri **dēdicāvērunt.**

**Illī hominēs** Homērum post mortem etiam **cupiunt,**  
**nōs** hunc Archiam,  
quī vīvus est,  
**nōn cupimus?**

Nam **Archias dīcit**

glōriam populī Rōmānī celebrandam esse.

Nam **Archias** adulēscēns dē Cimbricīs rēbus **scrīpsit,**  
et **amātus** est ab C. Mariō.

### Tier 3

**Hoc nōmen** poētae,

quod barbaria numquam violāvit,

**sit** sānctum apud vōs, iūdicēs et hūmānissimōs hominēs.

**Saxa et sōlitūdinēs** vōcī poētārum **respondent**,

saepe **bēstiae immānēs** propter cantum poētārum **cōnsistunt**:

**nōs**

quī rēbus optimīs īnstitūtī sumus,

nōn vōce poētārum **moveāmur**?

**Colophōniī dīcunt**

Homērum esse suum cīvem,

**Chī vindicant** (Homērum esse suum cīvem)

**Salamīniī** Homērum **repetunt**,

**Smyrnaei cōfirmant** (Homērum esse suum cīvem),

itaque dēlūbrum Homērī in oppidō **dēdicāvērunt**:

**multī aliī pugnant** inter sē atque **contendunt**.

**Illī hominēs** Homērum post mortem etiam **expetunt**

quia poēta fuit:

**nōs** hunc Archiam,

quī vīvus et noster est,

**repudiāmus**,

praesertim cum Archiās suō studiō atque ingeniō dīcit

glōriam laudemque populī Rōmānī celebrandam esse?

Nam **Archiās** Cimbricās rēs attigit,

et iūcundus **fuit** C. Mariō, hominī dūrō.

## Verba Ipsa

Sit igitur, iudicēs, sānctum apud vōs, hūmānissimōs hominēs, **hoc** poētae  
**nōmen**,  
quod nūlla umquam barbaria violāvit.

Saxa et sōlitūdinēs vōcī **respondent**,  
**bēstiae** saepe **immānēs** cantū **flectuntur** atque **cōsistunt**:  
**nōs**, īnstitūtī rēbus optimīs, nōn poētārum vōce **moveāmur**?

Homērum **Colophōniī** cīvem esse **dīcunt** suum,  
**Chī** suum **vindicant**, **Salamīniī** **repetunt**,  
**Smyrnaei** vērō suum esse **cōfirmant**,  
itaque etiam dēlūbrum eius in oppidō **dēdicāvērunt**:  
**permultī aliī** praetereā **pugnant** inter sē atque **contendunt**.

Ergō **illī** aliēnum,  
quia poēta fuit,  
post mortem etiam **expetunt**:  
**nōs** hunc vīvum,  
quī et voluntāte et lēgibus noster est,  
**repudiāmus**,  
praesertim cum omne ōlim studium atque omne ingenium  
contulerit Archiās ad populī Rōmānī glōriam laudemque  
celebrandam?  
Nam et Cimbricās rēs **adulēscēns attigit**,  
et ipsī illī C. Mariō,  
quī dūrior ad haec studia vidēbātur,  
iūcundus **fuit**.

## Section 20

*Cicero indicates that anyone would enjoy having their life work commemorated by poets; he cites Themistocles and Marius as examples.*

---

**acroāma, -atis n.:** musical or recitation  
entertainment

**āversus, -a, -um:** opposed to

**celebrō (1):** celebrate, honor

**diligō, diligere, dīlēxī, dīlēctus:** love,  
esteem

**eximiē (adv.):** exceptionally

**gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus:** (here)  
accomplish

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**item (adv.):** similarly

**L. Plōtius, ī m.:** a Roman poet

**labor, labōris m.:** work, accomplishment

**libentissimē (superl. adv.):** most gladly

**mandō (1):** commit, entrust

**Marius, -ī m.:** Roman general and consul

**Mūsa, -ae f.:** Muses; fig., poetry

**praecōnium, -ī n.:** publication,  
commendation

**praedicō (1):** proclaim

**Themistoclēs, -is m.:** Athenian historical  
figure

**versus, -ūs m.:** line of poetry

---

## Tier 1

**Multī virī** Mūsās et poētās **amant,**  
nam poētae labōrēs versibus **celebrant.**

**Quaerent** Themistoclem, summum virum:

“Quam vōcem audīre **cupis?**”

**Themistoclēs dīxit:**

**"Ego vōcem poētae audīre cupiō,**  
quia vōx poētae virtūtem meam celebrat."

Itaque **Marius** poētam L. Plōtium **amāvit,**  
quia Plōtius labōrēs Mariī celebrāre poterat.

## Tier 2

**Nēmō est** āversus ā Mūsīs,  
nam **multī hominēs patiuntur**  
suōs labōrēs versibus celebrārī.

**Quaesivērunt** Themistoclem, summum virum in urbem Athēnārum:  
“Quae verba audīre **cupis?**”  
“Cuius vōcem audīre **cupis?**”

**Themistoclēs dīxit:**

"**Ego** audīre **cupiō** vōcem eius,  
quī virtūtem meam celebrāre potest."

Itaque **Marius** poētam L. Plōtium **amāvit**,  
quia Marius putābat  
Plōtium labōrēs Mariī suō ingeniō celebrāre posse.

### Tier 3

**Nēmō est** tam āversus ā Mūsīs,  
ut is nōn facile patiātur  
praecōnium aeternum suōrum labōrum mandārī versibus.

Cum quaerent Themistoclem illum, summum virum Athēnīs:  
quod ācroāma libentissimē audīret aut  
cuius vōcem libentissimē audīret,

**aiunt**

Themistoclem dīxisse:

"**Ego** libentissimē **audiam** vōcem eius,  
quī virtūtem meam optimē praedicāre potest."

Itaque **ille Marius** item poētam, L. Plōtium, **dīlēxit**,  
quia Marius putābat  
ea  
quae gesserat  
posse celebrārī ingeniō Plōtiī.

## Verba Ipsa

Neque enim **quisquam est** tam āversus ā Mūsīs,  
quī nōn  
mandārī versibus aeternum suōrum labōrum facile praecōnium  
patiātur.

Themistoclem illum, summum Athēnīs virum, dīxisse  
**aiunt,**

cum ex eō quaererētur,  
quod ācroāma aut  
cuius vōcem libentissimē audīret:  
eius,  
ā quō sua virtūs optimē praedicārētur.

Itaque **ille Marius** item eximiē L. Plōtium **dīlēxit,**  
cuius ingeniō putābat  
ea  
quae gesserat  
posse celebrārī.

## Section 21

*Archias has written a poem about the Mithridatic war, praising the commander L. Lucullus and the Roman people for a number of commendable actions. Cicero cites this as an example of poets using their talents to celebrate the fame and reputation of Rome.*

---

**aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus:** uncover, recount

**Armenius, -a, -um:** Armenian

**celebrō (1):** celebrate

**cōpiae, -ārum f.:** pl., troops

**Cyzicēnus, -a, -um:** of or from Cyzicus, an Ancient Greek town in Anatolia

**dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus:** suppress

**dīmicō (1):** fight, struggle

**effērō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus:** lift up, exalt

**exprimō, exprimere, expressī, expressus:** to express

**faux, faucis f.:** pl., jaws

**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:** (here) report

**fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus:** vanquish, overthrow

**imperō (1):** command, rule

**impetus, -ūs m.:** attack

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**illūstrō (1):** bring to light, illuminate

**innumerābilis, -e:** countless

**L. Lucūllus, ī m.:** Lucius Licinius

Lucullus, 118–56 BCE, Roman general and statesman

**Mithridāticum bellum:** Mithridatic

Wars, 88–63 BCE, against Mithridates, King of Pontus

**monumentum, -ī n.:** monument, memorial

**ops, opis f.:** power; (pl.) wealth

**Pontus, -ī m.:** Pontus, a kingdom in Asia Minor

**praedicō (1):** proclaim

**pugna, -ae f.:** battle

**rēgius, -a, -um:** royal

**Tenedos, -ī f.:** Tenedos, an island in the Aegean sea and site of a naval battle

**triumphus, -ī m.:** triumph

**tropaeum, -ī n.:** trophy

**vāllō (1):** surround

**versor (1):** be involved in; (here) be waged

---

**Tier 1**

**Archias** magnum et difficile Mithridaticum bellum **expressit**.  
**Libri illustrant** L. Lūcillum et nōmen populī Rōmānī.

**Populus Rōmānus** cum Lūcillō duce Pontum **aperuit**  
et cōpiās Armeniōrum **fūdit**.

**Urbs amīcissima** cōsiliō Lūcillī **servāta est**.

**Pugna nāvālis** apud Tenedum semper **praedicābitur** nostra.

**Poētae celebrant:**

pugnam nāvālem nostram, fāmam populī Rōmānī, nostra tropaea,  
monumenta, et triumphōs.

**Tier 2**

**Magnum et difficile Mithridāticum bellum,**  
quod in terrā et marī versātum est,  
ab Archiā expressum est.

**Illī librī illūstrant** L. Lūcillum et nōmen populī Rōmānī.

**Populus Rōmānus** cum Lūcullō duce **aperuit** Pontum;  
exercitus populī Rōmānī cum Lūcullō duce cōpiās Armeniōrum  
**fūdit.**

**Laus** populī Rōmānī est  
quia urbs amīcissima cōsiliō Lūcullī servāta est;  
**pugna nāvālis** apud Tenedum semper **praedicābitur** nostra,  
postquam ducēs hostium interfectī sunt.

**Nostra tropaea, nostra monumenta, et nostrī triumphī** ingeniīs  
poētīs **effferuntur.**  
**Poētae** fāmam populī Rōmānī **celebrant.**

### Tier 3

#### **Mithridāticum bellum,**

quod magnum atque difficile fuit  
et in multā varietāte terrā marīque versātum est,  
ab hōc (Archia) **expressum est;**

**illī librī illūstrant:** nōn modo L. Lūcullum, fortissimum et  
clārissimum virum,  
vērum etiam nōmen populī Rōmānī.

Lūcullō imperante, **populus Rōmānus aperuit** Pontum,  
quī rēgiīs opibus et ipsā nātūrā et regiōne vāllātus est;  
eōdem duce (Lūcullō), **exercitus** populī Rōmānī innumerābilēs cōpiās  
Armeniōrum **fūdit**,  
quamquam Rōmānī nōn maximās manūs habēbant.

#### **Laus populī Rōmānī est:**

urbem amīcissimam cōnsiliō Lūcullī servātam esse;  
urbem amīcissimam ex impetū rēgiō atque ex ore et faucibus bellī ēreptam  
esse.

**Pugna incredibilis nāvālis** apud Tenedum semper **praedicābitur** nostra,  
cum ducēs hostium interfectī sunt et classis hostium dēpressa est:

nostra **sunt tropaea**,  
nostra **sunt monumenta**,  
nostrī **sunt triumphī**.

**Fāma** populī Rōmānī **celebrātur** ab eīs poētīs

quōrum ingeniīs illa (tropaea, monumenta, et triumphōs)  
efferruntur.

## Verba Ipsa

**Mithridāticum** vērō **bellum**, **magnum** atque **difficile** et in multā varietāte terrā marīque **versātum**, tōtum ab hōc **expressum est**;

**quī librī** nōn modo L. Lūcullum, fortissimum et clārissimum virum,  
vērū etiam populī Rōmānī nōmen  
**illūstrant.**

**Populus** enim **Rōmānus aperuit** Lūcullō imperante Pontum, et rēgiīs quondam opibus et ipsā nātūrā et regiōne vāllātum, populī Rōmānī **exercitus**, eōdem duce, nōn maximā manū innumerābilis (=innumerābilēs) Armeniōrum cōpiās **fūdit**;

populī Rōmānī **laus est**

urbem amīcissimam Cŷzicēnōrum eiusdem cōnsiliō ex omnī impetū rēgiō atque tōtius bellī ōre ac faucibus ēreptam esse atque servātam.

Nostra semper **ferētur** et **praedicābitur** L. Lūcullō dīmicante,

cum interfectīs ducibus dēpressa hostium classis est,

**incrēdibilis** apud Tenedum **pugna illa nāvālis**:

nostra **sunt tropaea**,

nostra **monumenta**,

nōstrī **triumphī**.

Quae quōrum ingenīs efferuntur,  
ab eīs populī Rōmānī **fāma celebrātur**.

## Section 22

*Cicero contends that when a poet, such as Ennius, celebrates a famous Roman individual, all Roman people are likewise celebrated. Ennius was honored and granted Roman citizenship; therefore Archias should be too.*

---

**adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, adiūncus:** add

**Āfricānus, -ī, superior, -is m.:** Publius

Cornelius Scipio Africanus, 235-183

BCE, Roman general in the Second

Punic War (*superior* as distinct from  
later figures with this name).

**cārus, -a, -um:** dear to (+ dat)

**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship

**cōstituō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtus:** set up,  
establish

**decorō (1):** honor, decorate

**ēiciō, ēicere, ēicēī, ēiectus:** throw out

**Ennius, -ī m.:** Quintus Ennius, 239-169

BCE, Roman epic poet

**expetō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus:** desire, seek out

**Hēracliēnsis, -e:** from Heraclea

**honōs, honōris m.:** honor

**laudō (1):** praise

**laus, laudis f.:** praise

**maiōrēs, maiōrum m.pl.:** ancestors

**marmor, -oris n.:** marble

**Maximī, Mārcellī, Fulvī m.:** Roman  
families honored by Ennius

**ōrnō (1):** honor

**proavus, -ī m.:** ancestor

**Rudīnus, -a, -um:** from Rudiae

**sepulcrum, -ī n.:** tomb

**tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus:** lift up

---

## Tier 1

**Laudēs poētārum ōrnant**

nōn solum magnōs hominēs

sed etiam nōmen populī Rōmānī.

**Noster Ennius poēta multōs hominēs laudāvit.**

Itaque **Ennius** magnum honōrem populī Rōmānī **fēcit**

et omnēs nōs **decorāvīt.**

**Maiōrēs nostrī** Ennium in cīvitātem **recēpērunt;**

**nōs** Archiam dē nostrā cīvitāte ēicere nōn **dēbēmus.**



### Tier 3

**Noster Ennius poēta fuit** cārus Scīpiōnī Āfricānō superiōrī,  
itaque etiam **Ennius** in sepulcrō Scīpiōnum ex marmore **cōstitutus**  
**est.**

Nōn solum **ipse**  
quī laudātur,  
sed etiam **nōmen** populī Rōmānī laudibus poētārum **ōrnātur.**

**Catō Maior, proavus** huius, ab Enniō in caelum **tollitur;**  
**magnus honōs** rēbus populī Rōmānī **adiungitur.**

**Omnēs illī Maximī, Mārcellī, Fulviī** ab Enniō **decorantur** cum  
commūnī laude omnium nostrum.

Ergō **maiōrēs nostrī recēpērunt** in cīvitātem illum Ennium,  
quī haec fēcerat,  
quamquam homō Rudīnus erat;  
**nōs** dē nostrā cīvitāte **ēiciāmus** hunc (Archiam)  
quī Hēracliēnsis est, et  
quī multīs cīvitātibus expetītus est, et  
quī in hāc cīvitāte lēgibus cōstitutus est?

## Verba Ipsa

Cārus fuit Āfricānō superiōrī **noster Ennius**,  
itaque etiam in sepulcrō Scīpiōnum **putātur is** esse cōstitūtus ex  
marmore.

At eīs laudibus certē nōn solum **ipse**  
quī laudātur,  
sed etiam populī Rōmānī **nōmen ōrnātur**.

In caelum huius **proavus Catō tollitur**;  
**magnus honōs** populī Rōmānī rēbus **adiungitur**.

**Omnēs** dēnique **illī Maximī, Mārcellī, Fulviī**, nōn sine commūnī  
omnium nostrum laude **decorantur**.

Ergō illum,  
quī haec fēcerat,  
Rudīnum hominem, **maiōrēs nostrī** in cīvitātem **recēpērunt**;  
**nōs** hunc Hēracliēnsem, multīs cīvitātibus expetītum, in hāc autem  
lēgibus cōstitūtum, dē nostrā cīvitāte **ēiciāmus**?

### Section 23

*Cicero deems Greek literature more productive because it is read more widely than Latin literature, which he argues should be as widespread as Roman conquest. Literature about great Roman deeds can be a motivating factor for those who are fighting for the glory of Rome.*

---

**amplus, -a, -um:** important, honorable

**contineō, -ēre, continuī, contentus:**  
retain, confine

**dēfiniō, -īre, dēfinīvī, dēfinītus:** set  
bounds, define

**dīmīcō (1):** struggle, fight

**eōdem (adv.):** to the same place

**exiguus, -a, -um:** small

**ferē (adv.):** almost, nearly

**fīnis, fīnis m.:** border, boundary

**frūctus, -ūs m.:** benefit

**gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus:** with *rēs*,  
accomplish

**incitāmentum, -ī n.:** incentive,  
inducement

**orbis terrārum:** the world

**percipiō, -ere, percēpī, perceptus:** grasp

**perveniō, -īre, pervēnī, perventus:** reach,  
arrive

**propterea quod:** especially since

**quārē:** therefore, on which account

**quō:** (here) to where

**sānē (adv.):** truly, certainly

**vehementer (adv.):** vehemently

**versus, -ūs m.:** verse, line of poetry

---

### Tier 1

**Graeca verba** minōrem frūctum nōn **habent** quam Latīna verba.  
Nam **verba Graeca leguntur** in omnibus locīs,  
sed **Latīna verba leguntur** in Latīnīs locīs.

**Nostra fāma dēbet** penetrāre  
ubi nostrae rēs sunt: in tōtā terrā.

Nam **hoc est** maximum incitāmentum periculōrum et glōriae.

## Tier 2

### Aliquis errat

sī putat

Graeca verba minōrem frūctum habēre  
quam Latīna verba.

Nam **verba Graeca leguntur** in omnibus locīs,  
sed **Latīna verba** in suīs fīnibus **leguntur**.

Sī nostrae rēs in tōtā terrā sunt,  
cupere **dēbēmus**  
nostram fāmam penetrāre eōdem.

Nam **hoc est** maximum incitāmentum periculōrum eīs  
quī dē glōriā dīmicant.

### Tier 3

Sī (ali)quis putat  
minōrem frūctum percipī ex Graecīs versibus  
quam ex Latīnīs,  
**is vehementer errat.**

Nam **verba Graeca leguntur** in omnibus gentibus,  
sed **Latīna verba** suīs exiguīs finibus **continentur.**

Sī nostrae rēs gestae regiōnibus tōtae terrae dēfīniuntur,  
cupere **dēbēmus**  
nostram fāmam penetrāre eōdem  
quō nostra tēla pervēnerint.

Nam cum haec ampla sunt ipsīs populīs  
quōrum rēs gestae in versibus sunt,  
tum **hoc est** maximum incitāmentum periculōrum et labōrum eīs,  
quī dē vitā et glōriā dīmicant.

## Verba Ipsa

Nam sī quis  
minōrem glōriae frūctum  
putat  
ex Graecīs versibus percipī  
quam ex Latīnīs,

vehementer **errat**:

propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus ferē gentibus,  
Latīna suis finibus, exiguis sanē, continentur.

Quārē

sī rēs eae  
quās gessimus  
orbis terrae regiōnibus dēfīniuntur,

cupere **dēbēmus**,

quō manuum nostrārum tēla pervēnerint,  
eōdem glōriam fāmamque penetrāre,

quod

cum ipsīs populīs  
dē quōrum rēbus scrībitur,

haec ampla sunt,

tum eīs certē,

quī dē vitā glōriae causā dīmīcant,

hoc maximum et periculōrum incitāmentum est et labōrum.

## Section 24

*Cicero draws on mythical, historical, and contemporary examples to argue that poets are pivotal in immortalizing military figures and accomplishments. He cites precedent of rewarding poets with citizenship.*

---

**Achillēs, -is m.:** Achilles, ancient Greek

hero of the Trojan War

**adaequō (1):** make equal with

**Alexander, -drī m.:** Alexander the Great

**approbō (1):** express approval, commend

**astō, astāre, astitī:** stand at

**clāmor, -ōris m.:** shout, noise

**commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus:**

excite, upset, move

**contegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus:** cover

**cōntiō, -ōnis f.:** public assembly

**dulcēdō, -inis f.:** sweetness, delight

**exsistō, -sistere, -stītī:** exist, appear

**īlias, īliadis f.:** The Iliad

**inveniō, -īre, invēnī, inventus:** find

**laus, laudis f.:** praise

**obruō, -ere, obruī, obrutus:** cover

**particeps, participis:** participant

**praecō, -ōnis m.:** herald

**rūsticus, -a, -um:** rural, simple

**scrīptor, -ōris m.:** writer

**Sigēum, -ī n.:** promontory near Troy,

location of the presumed tomb of

Achilles

**Theophanēs -is, Mytilēnaeus, -ī m.:** a

historian

**tumulus, -ī m.:** burial mound

---

## Tier 1

**Magnus Alexander** multōs scrīptōrēs sēcum **habuit**,

sed **dixit**:

"**Achillēs** summum scrīptōrem **habuit**: Homērum!"

Sine litterīs dē bellō Trōiānō, **nōmen** Achillis nōn **scīvissēmus**.

**Magnus Pompēius** cīvitātem **dedit** scrīptōrī.

**Fortēs rūsticī mīlitēs** **approbāvērunt**

quia glōriā **commōtī** sunt.

## Tier 2

**Magnus Alexander** multōs scrīptōrēs rērum suārum sēcum **habuit!**

Atque **Alexander** tamen ad tumulum Achillis **vēnit** et **dīxit**:

"Ō fortunāte adulēscēns, summum scrīptōrem **invēnistī**: Homērum!"

Nam sine litterīs dē bellō Trōiānō,

**īdem tumulus contēxisset** et corpus et nōmen Achillis.

**Magnus Pompēius,**

quī bonam fortunam et virtūtem habuit,

cīvitātem **dedit** scrīptōrī rērum suārum.

Et **fortēs rūsticī mīlitēs** illud **approbāvērunt**

quia glōriā commōtī sunt

et laudem cupīvērunt.

### Tier 3

**Magnus ille Alexander dicitur**

sēcum habuisse multōs scrīptōrēs rērum suārum!

Atque **Alexander** tamen,

cum ad tumulum Achillis vēnisset:

**inquit:** "Ō fortunāte adulēscēns, tū

quī Homērum **invēneris** praecōnem tuae virtūtis!"

Et vērē, id **dixit.**

Nam nisi Īlias (litterae dē bellō Trōiānō) exstitisset,

**īdem tumulus,**

quī corpus Achillis contēxerat,

nōmen Achillis etiam **obruisset.**

Quid? **Noster Magnus Pompēius,**

quī bonam fortunam et virtūtem habuit,

nōnne cīvitatē **dedit** Theophanī Mytilēnaeō, scrīptōrī rērum  
suārum?

Et **nostrī fortēs virī,**

quamquam rūsticī ac mīlītēs erant,

dulcēdine glōriae **commōtī,**

quasi participēs laudis,

illud cum magnō clāmōre **approbāvērunt?**

## Verba Ipsa

Quam multōs scrīptōrēs rērum suārum  
**magnus ille Alexander**  
sēcum habuisse  
**dīcitur!**

Atque **is** tamen,  
cum in Sīgēō ad Achillis tumulum astitisset:  
"Ō fortunāte" **inquit** "adulēscēns,  
**quī** tuae virtūtis Homērum praecōnem **invēneris!**"

Et vērē.  
Nam nisi Īlias illa exstitisset,  
**īdem tumulus,**  
quī corpus eius contēxerat,  
nōmen etiam **obruisset.**

Quid? **Noster hic Magnus,**  
quī cum virtūte fortunam adaequāvit,  
nōnne Theophanem Mytilēnaeum, scrīptōrem rērum suārum, in  
contiōne mīlitum cīvitate **dōnāvit;**

et **nostrī illī fortēs virī, sed rūsticī ac mīlitēs,**  
dulcēdine quādam glōriae **commōtī,**  
quasi participēs eiusdem laudis,  
magnō illud clāmōre **approbāvērunt?**

## Section 25

*Cicero argues sarcastically that if Archias were not already a Roman citizen by law, he easily could have obtained it from some general. Sulla, e.g., would have given Archias citizenship, as he rewarded even bad poets for their efforts.*

---

**alternus, -a, -um:** alternating  
**cīvitās, -tātis f.:** state, citizenship  
**condiciō, -ōnis f.:** condition, agreement  
**cōntiō, -ōnis f.:** assembly  
**cōpia, -ae f.:** abundance  
**dignus, -a, -um:** worthy of (+ abl)  
**dōnō (1):** award someone (acc) with something (abl)  
**dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus:** (here) believe  
**epigramma, -atis n.:** epigram, short poem  
**expetō, -īre, expetīvī, expetītus:** desire, seek out  
**Gallus, -a, -um:** from Gaul  
**Hispanus, -a, -um:** Spanish  
**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**in scribendō:** in writing  
**libellus, -ī m.:** little book  
**longiusculus, -a, -um:** rather long  
**perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus:** bring about, accomplish, complete  
**repudiō (1):** refuse  
**sēdulitas, -tātis f.:** diligence, earnestness  
**subiciō, -ere, subiēcī, subiectus:** hand to, submit  
**Sulla, -ae m.:** Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, 138-78 BCE, Roman general and statesman  
**tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus:** bestow  
**vendō, -ere, vendidī, venditus:** sell  
**versus, -ūs m.:** verse, line of poetry

---

## Tier 1

Sī Archiās nōn est cīvis Rōmānus,  
**imperātor** Archiam cīvitāte dōnāre **poterat.**

**Sulla** Archiam nōn **repudiāvisset.**  
**Sulla** praemium poētae malō **dedit;**  
itaque **Sulla** ingenium Archiae **expetīvisset.**

## Tier 2

Sī Archiās nōn esset cīvis Rōmānus,  
**aliquis imperātor** Archiam cīvitāte **dōnāret**.

**Sulla** Hispānōs et Gallōs cīvitāte **dōnāvit**;  
itaque Archiam nōn **repudiāvisset**.

Cum malus poēta libellum Sullae dedit,  
**Sulla** statim **iussit**  
praemium poētae malō tribuī,  
sed **dixit**  
malum poētam postea scribere nōn dēbēre.

**Sulla** ingenium Archiae et virtūtem et cōpiam **expetīvisset**.

### Tier 3

Sī Archiās nōn esset cīvis Rōmānus lēgibus,  
**potuisset** perficere  
ut **is (Archiās)** cīvitāte ab aliquō imperātōre **dōnārētur**.

#### Sulla

quī Hispānōs et Gallōs cīvitāte dōnāvit,  
Archiam nōn **repudiāvisset**  
sī Archiās cīvitātem petīvisset.

Cum malus poēta libellum Sullae subiēcisset,  
quod epigramma in eum fēcisset,  
**vīdimus**

Sullam statim iubēre  
praemium poētae malō tribuī ex eīs rēbus  
quās Sulla tunc vendēbat,  
sed eā condiciōne,  
nē malus poēta aliquid posteā scrīberet.

#### Sulla dūxerit

sēdulitātem malī poētae dignam esse aliquō praemiō;  
ingenium Archiae et virtūtem in scrībendō et cōpiam nōn  
**expetīvisset?**

## Verba Ipsa

Itaque –crēdō–

sī cīvis Rōmānus Archiās lēgibus nōn esset,  
ut ab aliquō imperātōre cīvitāte dōnārētur  
perficere nōn **potuit**.

### Sulla

cum Hispānōs dōnāret et Gallōs,  
–crēdō– hunc petentem **repudiā(vi)sset**.

Quem nōs in contiōne **vīdimus**,

cum ē libellum malus poēta dē populō subiēcisset,  
quod epigramma in eum fēcisset, tantum modo alternīs  
versibus longiusculīs,

statim ex eīs rēbus  
quās tunc vendēbat

iubēre

eī praemium tribuī,  
sed eā condiōne,  
nē quid posteā scriberet.

Quī

sēdulitātem malī poētae  
dūxerit

aliquō tamen praemiō dignam,  
huius ingenium et virtūtem in scribendō et cōpiam nōn  
**expetī(vi)sset?**

## Section 26

*Metellus would have granted citizenship to Archias, as Metellus desperately wanted a poet to glorify his accomplishments. Indeed, everyone wants glory and fame, even philosophers who claim otherwise.*

---

contemnō, -ere, contempsi,

contemptus: look down on

Corduba, -ae f.: a town in Hispania

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditus: devote

dēspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: despise

dissimulō (1): disguise, ignore

familiāris, -e: intimate friend

impetrō (1): obtain

īnscrībō, -ere, īnscrīpsī, īnscrīptus:

write in/on

laus, laudis f.: praise

Lūcullī, -ōrum m.: prominent Roman  
family, patrons of Archias

Metellus, -ī m.: Quintus Caecilius

Metellus Pius, praetor in 89 BCE.

nāscor, nāscī, nātus: be born

nōminō (1): name

obscurō (1): conceal

peregrīnus, -a, -um: foreign, strange

pinguis, pingue: dull, stupid

praedicātiō, -ōnis f.: announcement

praedicō (1): proclaim

praesertim (adv.): especially

sonō, sonāre, sonuī, sonitum: make a  
sound

studium, -ī n.: study; enthusiasm

trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus: draw, drag

ūsque eō: to such an extent

---

## Tier 1

Archias cīvitātem ā Q. Metellō Piō accipere poterat.

Metellus cupiēbat poētam dē suis rēbus scrībere.

Metellus etiam poētās peregrinōs audiēbat.

Nam glōria et laus nōs omnēs dūcunt.

Philosophī in suis libellis nōmen suum īnscrībere volunt,

quamquam in eīs libellis scrībunt

glōriam nōn esse bonam.

## Tier 2

**Archias** civitatem a Q. Metello Pio accipere **poterat**, aut per se aut per Lucullum,  
quia Metellus civitatem multis hominibus donavit.

Nam **Metellus cupiebat**  
poetam de suis rebus scribere.

**Metellus audiebat** etiam poetas ex Corduba,  
quamquam peregrini erant.

**Hoc** obscurari non **potest**,  
nec **hoc dissimulandum est**  
sed **hoc** prae nobis **ferendum est**:

**Nos** omnēs laude **ducimur**,  
et **ille**

qui optimus est  
maximē gloriā **ducitur**.

**Philosophi** etiam in suis libellis nomen suum **inscribunt**  
quamquam in eis libellis scribunt  
gloriam contemnendam esse.

Quamquam philosophi praedicatōnem nobilitatemque  
despiciunt,  
in eō ipsō librō **volunt**  
se praedicare ac nominare.

### Tier 3

Quid?

**Archias** civitatem non **impetravisset**, neque per se neque per  
Lucullōs, a Q. Metellō Piō,  
quī civitatem multis hominibus donavit?

**Metellus** sic cupiebat

aliquem poetam de suis rebus scribere,  
ut aures suas dederet etiam poetis natis Cordubae,  
quamquam pingue atque peregrinum sonarent.

Neque enim **hoc**,  
quod obscurari non potest,  
**dissimulandum est**  
sed prae nobis **ferendum est**:

**trahimur omnēs** studiō laudis,  
et **ille**  
quī optimus sit  
maximē gloriā **dūcitur**.

**Ipsi illi philosophi** nomen suum **inscribunt** etiam in eis libellis  
quos de contemnenda gloriā scribunt;  
praedicare ac nominare se  
**volunt** in eō ipso librō,  
in quō praedicatōnem nobilitatemque despiciunt.

## Verba Ipsa

Quid? Ā Q. Metellō Piō, familiārissimō suō,  
quī cīvitāte multōs dōnāvit,  
neque per sē neque per Lūcullōs **impetrāvisset?**

**Quī** praesertim ūsque eō dē suīs rēbus scrībī **cuperet**,  
ut etiam Cordubae nātis poētīs, pingue quiddam sonantibus  
atque peregrīnum, tamen aurīs (=aurēs) suās dēderet.

Neque enim **est hoc dissimulandum**  
quod obscurārī nōn potest  
sed prae nōbīs **ferendum:**

**trahimur omnēs** studiō laudis,  
et **optimus quisque** maximē glōriā **dūcitur.**

**Ipsī illī philosophī**, etiam in eīs libellis  
quōs dē contemnendā glōriā scrībunt,  
nōmen suum **īscrībunt:**  
in eō ipsō,  
in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque dēspiciunt,  
praedicārī dē sē ac nōminārī  
**volunt.**

### Section 27

*Cicero gives historical examples of successful Roman military generals magnifying their glory with poetry and honoring the Muses. Therefore, he urges the judges likewise to honor poets and their craft.*

---

**abhorreō, -ēre abhoruī:** be averse to, differ from (+ ā/ab + abl)

**Accius, -ī m.:** Lucius Accius, 170–86 BCE, Roman tragedian and poet

**aditus, -ūs m.:** entry-way

**Aetōlus, -a, -um:** from Aetolia, a region in Greece

**bellō (1):** wage war

**carmen, carminis n.:** poem, song

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** promote, cultivate; (here) foster, honor

**comes, comitis m.:** comrade, companion

**cōnsecrō (1):** consecrate

**Decimus Brūtus, -ī m.:** Decimus Iunius Brutus Callaicus 180–113 BCE, Roman commander and consul

**dēlūbrum, -ī n.:** shrine, temple

**Ennius, -ī m.:** Quintus Ennius, 239–169 BCE, Roman epic poet

**exōrnō (1):** furnish, embellish

**Fulvius, -ī m.:** M. Fulvius Nobilior, Roman consul and patron of Ennius

**imperātor, imperātōris m.:** commander, general

**manubiae, -ārum f.:** booty, spoils

**monumentum, -ī n.:** monument, memorial

**quārē:** therefore, on which account

**salūs, salūtis f.:** safety

---

### Tier 1

**Summī virī Rōmānī** sua monumenta carminibus poētārum  
**exōrnāvērunt,**  
et poētās atque Mūsās **coluērunt.**

Itaque nunc in hāc urbe **iūdicēs dēbent**  
poētās et Mūsās amāre.

## Tier 2

**Decimus Brūtus** sua templa et monumenta carminibus poëtae  
**exōrnāvit.**

**Fulvius** manubiās Mūsīs **cōnsecrāvit.**

In hāc urbe **imperātōrēs armātī** nōmen poētārum et dēlūbra  
Mūsārum **coluērunt,**

Itaque nunc in hāc urbe **iūdicēs** nōn dēbent  
ab Mūsīs et poētīs abhorrēre.

---

## Tier 3

**Decimus Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor,** templa et monumenta  
sua carminibus poëtae Accī, amīcissimī suī, **exōrnāvit.**

Iam vērō **Fulvius,**

quī cum Aetōlīs bellāvit

et cuius comes erat Ennius poëta,

nōn **dubitāvit**

manubiās Mārtis Mūsīs cōnsecrāre.

Quārē, in eā urbe

in quā imperātōrēs armātī nōmen poētārum et dēlūbra Mūsārum  
coluērunt,

**togātī iūdicēs** nōn **dēbent**

ab honōre Mūsārum et ā salūte poētārum abhorrēre.

## Verba Ipsa

**Decimus** quidem **Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor**, Accī,  
amīcissimī suī, carminibus templōrum ac monumentōrum aditūs  
**exōrnāvit** suōrum.

Iam vērō **ille**,  
quī cum Aetōlīs Enniō comite bellāvit,  
**Fulvius, nōn dubitāvit**  
Mārtis manubiās Mūsīs cōnsecrāre.

Quārē  
in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope armātī poētārum nōmen et  
Mūsārum dēlūbra coluērunt,  
in eā nōn dēbent **togātī iūdicēs**  
ā Mūsārum honōre et ā poētārum salūte **abhorrēre**.

## Section 28

*Cicero admits that his own love of glory leads him to support Archias, since Archias has started writing verses of epic poetry about Cicero's consulship. Glory and praise, after all, are the motivations to work hard.*

---

**adōrnō** (1): equip, support

**attingō, -ere, attingī, attāctus**: touch on,  
reach; (here) address

**cōnfiteor, cōnfitērī, cōnfessus**: confess

**cōnsulātus, -ūs m.**: consulship

**curriculum, -ī n.**: course

**dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus**: take away  
from

**exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus**: lead,  
urge on; (here) hurry, whip

**fortasse...verum tamen**: perhaps... but  
nevertheless

**gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus**: with *rēs*,  
accomplish

**honestus, -a, -um**: honorable

**incohō/inchoō** (1): begin

**indicō** (1): expose

**iūcundus, -a, -um**: pleasing

**libentius** (comp. adv.): more freely

**mercēs, mercēdis f.**: pay, wages

**perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus**: bring  
about, accomplish, complete

**praeter**: (here) except (+ acc)

**salūs, salūtis f.**: safety

**ūniversus, -a, -um**: entire, all

**versus, -ūs m.**: verse, line of poetry

---

## Tier 1

**Cōnfitēbor**: “magnum amōrem glōriae habeō.”

**Archias** versūs **scripsit** dē meīs rēbus gestīs.

**Cupiō**

Archiam versūs suōs, magnōs et iūcundōs, perficere.

**Virtūs dēsīderat** ūnam mercēdem labōrum: laudem et glōriam.

Sine hāc mercēde, cūr **nōs exerceāmus** in vītā et labōribus?

## Tier 2

Nunc dē meō amōre glōriae **cōnfitēbor**.

**Hic amor est** ācer, sed honestus.

Nam **hic (Archias)** versūs **scrīpsit** dē eīs rēbus  
quās nōs in cōsulātū nostrō gessimus.

Versūs Archiae **audīvī**,  
et **cupīvī**

Archiam versūs suōs perficere,  
quia putō  
versūs esse magnōs et iūcundōs.

**Virtūs dēsīderat** ūnam mercēdem labōrum periculōrumque:  
mercēdem laudis et glōriae.

Sine hāc mercēde, cūr **nōs exerceāmus** in hōc brevī curriculō vītae et  
in tantīs labōribus?

### Tier 3

Atque

ut id libentius faciātis,

nunc mē vōbīs **indicābō**,

et dē meō amōre glōriae **cōnfītēbor**.

**Hic amor** fortasse **est** nimis ācer, sed tamen honestus **est**.

Nam **hic (Archias) attigit** versibus eās rēs

quās nōs in cōsulātū nostrō gessimus

prō salūte huius imperī

et prō vītā cīvium

et prō ūniversā rē pūblicā,

atque **inchoāvit**.

Eō tempore

quō versūs Archiae audīvī,

Archiam ad perficiendum **adōrnāvī**

quia magna et iūcunda rēs vīsa est mihi.

**Virtūs dēsīderat** nūllam aliam mercēdem labōrum periculōrumque  
praeter mercēdem laudis et glōriae.

Sine hāc mercēde, cūr **nōs exerceāmus** in hōc exiguō et brevī  
curriculō vītae et in tantīs labōribus?

## Verba Ipsa

Atque

ut id libentius faciātis,

iam mē vōbīs, iūdicēs, **indicābō**,

et dē meō quōdam amōre glōriae, nimis ācrī fortasse vērūm tamen  
honestō vōbīs, **cōnfitēbor**.

Nam

quās rēs nōs in cōsulātū nostrō vōbīscum

simul prō salūte huiusce imperī

et prō vītā cīvium

prōque ūniversā rē pūblicā

gessimus,

**attigit hic** versibus atque **inchoavit**:

quibus audītis,

quod mihi magna rēs et iūcunda vīsa est,

hunc ad perficiendum **adōrnāvī**.

Nūllam enim **virtūs** aliam mercēdem labōrum periculōrumque  
**dēsīderat**, praeter hanc laudis et glōriae:

quā quidem dētractā,

iūdicēs, **quid est**

quod in hōc tam exiguō vītāe curriculō et tam brevī tantis nōs in  
labōribus exerceāmus?

## Section 29

*Cicero argues against the philosophical notion that there is no consciousness before or after one's lifespan. Virtue's drive for everlasting glory after death motivates labor and sacrifice during life.*

---

adaequō (1): make equal

admoneō, -ēre, admonuī, admonitus:  
prompt, suggest

angō, -ere, anxī, ānctus: vex, cause  
anguish

circumscrībō, -scrībēre, -scrīpsī  
-scrīptus: limit, circumscribe

cōgitātiō, -ōnis f.: thought

commemorātiō, -ōnis f.: remembrance

concitō (1): incite, arouse

dīmicō (1): struggle, fight

dīmīttō, -ere, dīmīsī, dīmīssus: dismiss

frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus: break

īnsīdeō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus: reside, sit in

posteritās, -tātis f.: posterity

praesentiō, -īre, praesēnsī, praesēnsus:  
feel beforehand

spatium, -ī n.: length

stimulus, -ī m.: spur, incentive

terminō (1): limit, bound

vigilia, -ae f.: sleepless night

---

## Tier 1

Sī animus ante vītā et post vītā sentīret nihil,  
**animus** labōrēs et cūrās nōn **paterētur**.

**Quaedam virtūs** animum **concitat**:

**Memoria** nōminis nostrī in posteritātem esse **dēbet**.

## Tier 2

Certē

sī animus sentīret nihil in posterum,  
et sī animus cōgitatiōnēs termināret eō tempore  
quō vīta terminārētur,

**animus** labōribus sē nōn **frangeret**.

Nunc **quaedam virtūs** in optimīs hominibus **īnsidet**,  
quae animum concitat.

Nam **memoria** nōminis nostrī cum vītā nōn **dīmittenda est**,  
sed cum posteritāte **adaequanda est**.

### Tier 3

Certē

sī animus praesentiret nihil in posterum,  
et sī animus omnēs suās cōgitatiōnēs termināret eīsdem  
regiōnibus

quibus spatium vītae circumsc̄riptum est,  
**animus** nec tantīs labōribus sē **frangeret**,  
neque tot cūrīs **angeretur**,  
nec totiēns **dīmīcāret**.

Nunc **quaedam virtūs** in quōque optimō homine **īnsidet**,  
quae animum noctēs ac diēs concitat,  
atque admonet  
commemorātiōnem nōminis nostrī cum vītae tempore nōn  
dīmīttendam esse,  
sed cum omnī posteritāte adaequandam esse.

## Verba Ipsa

Certē

sī nihil animus praesentiret in posterum,

et sī

quibus regiōnibus vītae spatium circumscriptum est,

eīsdem omnīs (=omnēs) cōgitatiōnēs termināret suās;

nec tantīs sē labōribus **frangeret**,

neque tot cūrīs vigiliisque **angerētur**,

nec totiēns dē ipsā vītā **dīmicāret**.

Nunc **īnsidet quaedam** in optimō quōque **virtūs**

quae noctēs ac diēs animum glōriae stimulīs concitat,

atque admonet

nōn cum vītae tempore esse dīmittendam commemorātiōnem

nōminis nostrī,

sed cum omnī posteritāte adaequandam.

### Section 30

*Those who work hard and face dangers should not think that their accomplishments die when they do. Cicero takes pleasure in the thought that his deeds will be remembered after his death, whether he is conscious of it or not. Just as statues represent and perpetuate physical appearance, literature can represent and perpetuate accomplishments and virtues.*

---

**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus:** be away

**arbitror (1):** judge, think

**cōgitātiō, -ōnis f.:** reflection

**cōnsilium, -ī n.:** judgment

**dēlectō (1):** delight

**dissēminō (1):** spread

**effigiēs, -eī f.:** portrait, image

**exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:** express

**extrēmus, -a, -um:** final, at end

**imāgō, imāginis f.:** likeness, image

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**labor, labōris m.:** effort, hardship

**memoria, -ae f.:** memory

**morior, morī, mortuus:** die

**orbis terrae:** the world

**ōtiōsus, -a, -um:** leisurely

**perīculum, -ī n.:** danger

**pertineō, -ēre, pertinūī, pertentus:** relate to, pertain

**poliō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** polish

**sapientissimus, -a, -um:** wisest

**sempiternus, -a, -um:** eternal

**sēnsus, -ūs m.:** perception

**simulācrum, -ī n.:** likeness

**sīve...sīve:** either...or

**spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsus:** scatter

**spatium, -ī n.:** length (of life)

**spīritum dūcere (idiom):** draw a breath

**statua, -ae f.:** statue

**studiōsē (adv.):** zealously

**tranquillus, -a, -um:** calm

**versor (1):** be involved in

---

**Tier 1**

**Nōs omnēs** parvum animum nōn **habēmus**.

Perīcula et labōrēs **patimur**;

nam nōn **putāmus**

omnia nōbīscum morī.

**Multī summī hominēs** imāginēs corporum **reliquērunt**;

imāginēs virtūtum relinquere **dēbēmus**.

**Cupiō**

dissēmināre meās rēs gestās in memoriam sempiternam.

**Haec memoria** post mortem mēcum **erit**?

Nōn **sciō**,

sed nunc spē **dēlector**.

## Tier 2

**Nōs omnēs,**

quī perīcula et labōrēs patimur,  
parvum animum nōn **habēmus.**

Nam nōn **putāmus**

nōbīscum simul omnia moritūra esse,  
et numquam tranquillum spīritum **habēmus.**

**Multī summī hominēs** imāginēs corporum **reliquērunt.**

**Mālle dēbēmus**

relinquere imāginēs virtūtum.

**Ego putābam**

mē spargere meās rēs gestās et dissēmināre meās rēs gestās  
in memoriam sempiternam orbis terrae.

Sīve haec memoria post mortem mēcum nōn erit,

sīve haec memoria post mortem mēcum erit,

nunc cōgitātiōne et spē **dēlector.**

### Tier 3

**Nōs omnēs,**

quī in hīs perīculīs vītae labōribusque versāmur,

**videāmur**

esse tam parvī animī,

ut arbitrēmur

nōbīscum simul omnia moritūra esse,

quamquam ūsque ad extrēmum spatium vītae nūllum

tranquillum spīritum dūxerimus?

**Multī summī hominēs** statuās et imāginēs corporum (nōn simulācra animōrum) **reliquērunt.**

**Multō mālle dēbēmus**

relinquere effigiem cōnsiliōrum ac virtūtum nostrārum,

quae summīs ingeniīs expressae et polītae sint.

**Ego arbitrābar**

mē spargere et dissēmināre meās rēs gestās in memoriā  
sempiternā orbis terrae,

eō tempore

quō omnia gerēbam.

Sīve haec memoria ā meō sēnsū post mortem āfutūra est,  
sīve haec memoria ad aliquā partem meī pertinēbit,  
nunc certē cōgitātiōne et spē **dēlector.**

## Verba Ipsa

An vērō tam parvī animī **videāmur** esse omnēs,  
quī in rē pūblicā atque in hīs vītae perīculīs labōribusque  
versāmur,

ut,

cum ūsque ad extrēmum spatium nūllum tranquillum atque  
ōtiōsum spīritum dūxerimus,  
nōbīscum simul moritūra omnia  
arbitrēmur?

An statuās et imāginēs, nōn animōrum simulācra sed corporum,  
studiōsē **multī summī hominēs reliquērunt**;  
cōnsiliōrum relinquere ac virtūtum nostrārum effigiem nōne multō  
mālle **dēbēmus**, summīs ingeniīs expressam et polītam?

**Ego** vērō

omnia

quae gerēbam,

iam tum in gerendō spargere mē ac dissēmināre

**arbitrābar**

in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam.

Haec vērō sīve ā meō sēnsū post mortem āfutūra est  
sīve

–ut sapientissimī hominēs putāvērunt–

ad aliquam meī partem pertinēbit,

nunc quidem certē cōgitātiōne quādam spēque **dēlector**.

### Section 31

*Cicero concludes that the judges should save Archias because of his solid case and his great poetic talent that will honor the accomplishments of all Romans. Poets are nearly divine: Archias ought to be lifted up rather than dishonored in this lawsuit.*

---

**acerbitās, -tātis f.:** harshness

**auctoritās, -tātis f.:** influence, authority

**beneficium, -ī n.:** favor, benefit

**causa, -ae f.:** (in legal context) trial

**commendātiō, -ōnis f.:**

recommendation, praise

**comprobō (1):** confirm, approve

**cōnservō (1):** spare, save

**conveniō, -īre, convēnī, conventus:** be

appropriate

**dignitās, -tātis f.:** excellence

**exīstimō (1):** value, esteem

**expetō, -ere, expetīvī, expetītus:** desire,

seek out

**fidēs, fideī f.:** trust, confidence

**hūmānitās, -ātis f.:** kindness

**ingenium, -ī n.:** talent, ability

**laus, laudis f.:** praise

**levō (1):** raise up, support

**Lūcullus, -ī, M. m.:** Marcus Terentius

Varro Lucullus, 116–56 BCE, of the

prominent Roman Luculli family,  
patrons of Archias

**Metellus, -ī m.:** Quintus Caecilius

Metellus Pius, praetor in 89 BCE.

**mūnicipium, -ī n.:** township

**ōrnō (1):** honor, embellish

**perīculum domesticum n.:** domestic  
danger (i.e., the Catilinarian conspiracy  
during Cicero's consulship)

**profiteor, profitēri, professus:** declare  
publicly; (here) promise

**pudor, pudōris m.:** decency, honor

**quārē:** therefore, on which account

**recēns, -ntis:** recent

**rēs gestae, f.:** accomplishments

**sānctus, -a, -um:** sacred, holy

**tabula, -ae f.:** (pl) public records

**testimōnium, -ī n.:** evidence, testimony

**vetustās, -tātis f.:** age, length

**violō (1):** dishonor, outrage

---

## Tier 1

Iūdicēs, cōservāte Archiam!

Nam **Archias** bonum pudōrem, bonum ingenium, et bonam causam **habet**.

Archiam in vestram fidem accipere **dēbētis**.

Nam **Archias** vōs et Rōmam semper **ōrnāvit**,  
et testimōnium dē nostrīs perīculīs domesticīs **scribet**.

**Poētae sānctī sunt:**

**hūmānitās vestra** Archiam servāre **dēbet**.

## Tier 2

**Cōservāte**, iūdicēs, Archiam.

Nam **Archias** est homo

pudōre,

quem dignitāte et vetustāte suōrum amīcōrum comprobātur;

ingeniō,

quod ab summīs hominibus cupitur;

et causā,

quae lēgibus, auctōritāte, et testimōniō comprobātur.

Quia tantum ingenium commendātiōnem hūmānam et dīvinam  
habēre dēbet,

**petimus** ā vōbīs, iūdicēs,

ut in vestram fidem accipiātis Archiam.

Nam Archias vōs, vestrōs imperātōrēs, et rēs gestās populī Rōmānī  
semper **ōrnāvit**.

Archias **dīcit**

sē aeternum testimōnium dē nostrīs recentibus perīculīs  
domesticīs datūrum esse.

Nam Archias poēta **est**,

et poētae semper sāctī **dīcuntur**.

Hūmānitās vestra Archiam levāre **dēbet**;

acerbitās Archiam violāre nōn **dēbet**.





### Section 32

*Cicero hopes that what he has said today will be well received: both his brief comments about the legal case and his broader, less typically forensic statements about the value of poetry and Archias' talent.*

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**aliēnus, -a, -um:** foreign, unrelated

**causa, -ae f.:** (in legal context) trial

**commūniter** (adv.): all together

**cōnfīdō, -ere, cōnfīsus:** trust

**cōnsuētūdō, -dinis f.:** habit, custom,  
norm

**exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus:** lead,  
urge on; (here) preside over

---

**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent

**iūdiālis, -e:** relating to the law courts,  
judicial

**iūdicium, -ī n.:** judgment; (here) trial

**probō (1):** approve

### Tier 1

Multa dē causā et dē ingeniō Archiae dīxī.

### Spērō

ea probāta esse omnibus

et ea accepta esse ā vōbīs.

**Tier 2**

Multa dē causā dīxī.

**Cōnfidō**

ea probāta esse omnibus.

Multa dē ingeniō Archiae **locūtus sum.**

**Ea remōta sunt** ā meā iūdicīālīque cōnsuētūdine.

Iūdicēs, **spērō**

ea accepta esse ā vōbīs.

**Sciō**

ea accepta esse ab eō

quī iūdicium exercet.

### Tier 3

#### Cōnfidō

ea

quae dē causā prō meā cōnsuētūdine breviter dīxī,  
probāta esse omnibus.

#### Iūdicēs, ā vōbīs spērō

ea

quae ā forō et ā cōnsuētūdine iūdicīālī aliēna sunt,  
et dē ingeniō Archiae et commūniter dē studiō Archiae locūtus  
sum,  
accepta esse in bonam partem.

#### Certō sciō

ea accepta esse ab eō

quī iūdicium exercet.

## Verba Ipsa

Quae dē causā prō meā cōnsuētūdine breviter simpliciterque  
dīxī, iūdicēs,

ea

**cōnfidō**

probāta esse omnibus.

Quae ā forō aliēna iūdicīalīque cōnsuētūdine,  
et dē hominis ingeniō et commūniter dē ipsō studiō locūtus  
sum,

ea,

iūdicēs, ā vōbīs **spērō**

esse in bonam partem accepta;

ab eō

quī iūdicium exercet,

certō **sciō**.



## GLOSSARY

**-ne:** (added to the first word of a question); whether

**-que:** and; both...and

**ā/ab** (prep. + abl): away from; by

**abdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** remove

**abhorreō, -ēre, abhoruī:** be averse to; differ from (+ ā + ābl)

**abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractus:** drag away

**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus:** be away

**ac:** and, as well even; in comparison: as, than

**accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** approach, reach, be added

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** receive; accept; hear (of), learn (of)

**accommodātus, -a, -um:** suitable for, appropriate to (+ dat)

**accūrātē** (adv.): carefully, elaborately

**accūrātus, -a, -um:** carefully wrought, elaborate, finished, exact

**ācer, ācris, ācre:** sharp, keen; fierce

**acerbitās, -tātis f.:** harshness

**acroāma, -atis n.:** musical or recitation entertainment

**acuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus:** sharpen

**ad** (prep. + acc): toward, to; for the purpose or benefit of

**adaequō (1):** make equal (with)

adeō, -īre, -iī, -itus: take possession; approach  
 adficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: (here) grace with, bestow upon  
 adfluens, -ntis: rich (with) (+ abl)  
 adfluō, -ere, -flūxī, -flūxus: flow together; gather, assemble  
 adhibeō, -ēre, -hibuī, -hibitus: offer  
 aditus, -ūs m.: entry-way; approach  
 adiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus: add, apply to  
 adiuvo, -āre, adiuvī, adiūtus: help, be profitable  
 administrō (1): to administer, manage, direct; assist; conduct  
 admīrātiō, -iōnis f.: admiration  
 admīror (1): admire, respect  
 admoneō, -ēre, -monuī, -monitus: prompt, suggest  
 adōrnō (1): equip, support  
 adscīscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus: call to one's aid; ally; adopt (> adsciō)  
 adservō (1): to keep, administer  
 adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to be near or by; to be present, at hand  
 adulēscēns, -centis m.: youth; young person  
 adulēscētia, -ae f.: youth  
 adventus, -ūs m.: arrival; approach  
 adversus, -a, -um: facing, opposite; opposed, adverse to; unfavorable  
 aequus, -a, -um: equal, equivalent  
 aerārium, -ī n.: treasury

aetās, aetātis f.: age, lifetime

aeternus, -a, -um: everlasting, eternal

afferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus: bring to; report; cause

afficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus: affect; move, influence; cause, afflict

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus: drive, lead; do; act

agrestis, -e: rustic, unsophisticated

āiō, ais, ait, āiunt (defective): say, assert; affirm; prescribe (law)

aliēnus, -a, -um: foreign, unrelated

aliquandō: sometime (or other), at any time, ever; finally; at length

aliquis, aliquid (indef. pron.): someone, something; anyone

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod: some, any

alius, alia, aliud: other, another

alter, altera, alterum: the other

alternus, -a, -um: one after the other, in turn

alveolus, -ī m.: game board

amīcus, -a, -um: friendly (+ dat)

amor, amōris m.: love

amplus, -a, -um: important, honorable; great, spacious

an: (conj. in a double question) or, whether, if

angō, -ere, ānxī, ānctus: vex, cause anguish

animus, -ī m.: soul, mind

annus, annī m.: year

**ante:** before, earlier, previously; in front of (+ acc)

**antecellō, -ere:** surpass; distinguish oneself

**aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus:** uncover, recount

**appellō (1):** call, address

**approbō (1):** express approval, commend

**apud** (prep. + acc): at, near; at the house of, in the presence of, among

**arbitror (1):** judge, think

**Archias, Archiae Licinius, -ī m.:** Aulus Licinius Archias, 120-61

BCE, Greek poet with Roman citizenship; the subject of this trial

**argūmentum, -ī n.:** proof, argument

**armātus, -a, -um:** armed

**Armenius, -a, -um:** Armenian

**ars, artis f.:** skill, art; talent; guile, trick

**ars dīcendī:** the art of public speaking; oratory

**artifex, artificis m.:** craftsman; *scaenicus artifex* actor

**asciscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus:** adopt, enroll as citizen

**ascribō, -ere, ascripsī, ascriptus:** enroll as citizen

**aspectus, -ūs m.:** sight

**astō, astāre, astitī:** stand at (+ ad + acc)

**at:** but, but indeed

**atque/ac:** and; (after comparatives) than

**attendō, -ere, attendī, attentus:** pay attention to

**attingō, -ere, attigī, attāctus:** touch on, reach; (here) address

**auctōritās, -tātis f.:** influence, authority, prestige, legitimacy

**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus:** to hear, listen to

**auris, auris f.:** ear

**aut:** or

**autem:** however; moreover

**āversus, -a, -um:** opposed to, turned away

**āvocō (1):** call away

**barbaria, -ae f.:** brutality

**bellō (1):** wage war

**bellum, bellī n.:** war

**beneficium, -ī n.:** favor, benefit, privilege

**benignitās, -tātis f.:** kindness

**bestia, -ae f.:** wild beast, creature

**bonus, -a, -um:** good

**brevis, breve:** short, brief

**caelum, -ī n.:** sky, heaven; weather, climate

**calamitās, -tātis f.:** misfortune, disaster

**cantus, -ūs m.:** singing, poem

**carmen, carminis n.:** poem, song

**cārus, -a, -um:** dear to (+ dat)

**causa, -ae f.:** (in legal context) trial; for the sake of (+ gen)  
**celeber, celebris, celebre:** famous; distinguished; notorious  
**celebritās, -tātis f.:** renown  
**celebrō (1):** celebrate, honor  
**celeritās, -tātis f.:** quickness  
**celeriter, celeries, celerrime (adv.):** swiftly  
**cēnsēō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus:** count, assess  
**cēnsor, -ōris m.:** censor, a magistrate  
**cēnsus, -ūs m.:** census  
**certus, -a, -um:** sure, certain, reliable; determined; particular  
**cēterus, -a, -um:** the other, remainder, rest (of), remaining part (of)  
**circumscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī -scrīptus:** limit, circumscribe  
**cīvis, cīvis m./f.:** citizen  
**cīvitās, -tātis, f.:** state, citizenship  
**clāmor, -ōris m.:** shout, noise  
**clārus, -a, -um:** bright, clear; famous, distinguished  
**classis, classis f.:** class/division of Romans; fleet; group  
**coepī, coepisse, coeptus (defective):** begin  
**cōgitātiō, -ōnis f.:** reflection, thought, opinion  
**cōgitō (1):** to think; ponder  
**cognātiō, -ōnis f.:** bond, fetter  
**cognitiō, -ōnis f.:** acquaintance

**collēgium, -ī n.:** guild, board

**collocō (1):** place, settle

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** promote, cultivate; foster, honor

**comes, comitis m.:** comrade, companion

**commemorātiō, -ōnis f.:** remembrance

**commendātiō, -ōnis f.:** recommendation, praise

**commendō (1):** entrust with

**commodum, -ī n.:** benefit

**commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus:** excite, upset, move

**commūnis, -e:** common, joint, public; universal; ordinary

**commūniter (adv.):** all together

**commūtō (1):** change, alter

**comprobō (1):** confirm, approve

**concedō, -ere, concessī, concessus:** allow, grant

**conciliō (1):** win over, obtain

**concitō (1):** incite, arouse

**concursum, -ūs m.:** crowd

**condiciō, -ōnis f.:** condition, agreement

**cōnferō, cōnferre, cōntulī, cōllātus:** collect, bring together;

dedicate, direct

**cōnfidō, -ere, cōnfishus:** trust

**cōnfirmō (1):** to strengthen, develop; reassure; secure

**cōnfiteor, cōnfitērī, cōnfessus:** confess

**cōnfōrmātiō, -ōnis f.:** formation through education

**cōnfōrmō (1):** conform, shape

**conquiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī, -quiētus:** rest, repose, be idle

**cōnsecrō (1):** to consecrate, deify

**cōnservō (1):** spare, save

**cōnsilium, -ī n.:** judgment; deliberation; plan, advice

**cōnsistō, -ere, cōnstitī, cōnstitus:** stand still, halt; take position

**cōnstituō, -ere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus:** set up, establish

**cōnstō, cōnstāre, cōnstitī, constātus:** be based on, consist of

**cōnsuētūdō, -inis f.:** habit, custom, norm; intimacy

**cōnsulātus, -ūs m.:** consulship

**contegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus:** cover

**contemnō, -ere, contempsi, contemptus:** look down on; despise

**contendō, -ere, contendī, contentus:** assert; compete, dispute

**contentiō, -ōnis f.:** struggle

**continēns, -ntis:** self-restrained, limiting

**contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus:** hold together; retain, confine

**cōntiō, -ōnis f.:** public assembly

**conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus:** be appropriate; come together; meet

**conventus, -ūs m.:** gathering, assembly, court

**convīcium, -ī n.:** clamor, abuse

**convīvium tempestīvum, -ī n.:** a banquet  
**cōpia, -ae f.:** abundance; (in pl.) troops, forces  
**cōpiōsus, -a, -um:** rich, abundant  
**corpus, corporis n.:** body  
**corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** spoil, ruin, corrupt; falsify  
**cotīdiānus, -a, -um:** daily  
**cotīdiē (adv.):** daily  
**crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditus:** trust, believe, entrust to (+ dat)  
**crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētus:** arise; grow (up); thrive, increase  
**crīminor (1):** charge, accuse  
**cruciātus, -ūs m.:** torture  
**cum:** with (prep. + abl); when, since, although (conjunction + subj.)  
**cūnctus, -a, -um:** all, entire  
**cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītus:** want, wish, desire  
**cūr:** why  
**cūra, -ae f.:** care, concern, anxiety  
**curriculum, -ī n.:** course  
  
**damnātiō, -ōnis f.:** condemnation  
**dē (prep. + abl):** about; concerning; down from  
**dēcēdō, -ere, dēcēssī, dēcēssus:** go away  
**decorō (1):** honor, decorate

dēdicō (1): declare, dedicate

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditus: devote, be devoted to; give up

dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus: defend, protect

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus: offer

dēfessus, -a, -um: tired

dēfiniō, -īre, dēfinīvī, dēfinītus: set bounds, define

dēlectātiō, -ōnis f.: pleasure, delight

dēlectō (1): delight

dēlūbrum, -ī n.: shrine, temple

dēnique (adv.): finally, in the end

dēprāvō (1): pervert, seduce, corrupt

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus: suppress

dēsīderō (1): desire, want

dēspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: look down on, despise; disparage

dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī: fail, neglect

dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus: take away from

deus, deī m.: god

dēvinciō, -īre, -vinoxī, -vinctus: bind

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus: say, name, designate

diēs, diēī m./f.: day

difficilis, -e: difficult

dignitās, -tātis f.: excellence

**dignus, -a, -um:** worthy of (+ abl)  
**diligēns, -ntis:** diligent, careful  
**diligenter** (adv.): diligently, carefully  
**diligentia, -ae f.:** carefulness, attentiveness  
**diligō, diligere, dilēxī, dilēctus:** love, esteem  
**dīmicātiō, -ōnis f.:** a struggle  
**dīmicō** (1): struggle, fight  
**dīmittō, -ere, dīmīsī, dimīssus:** dismiss  
**disciplīna, -ae f.:** training, method  
**dissēminō** (1): spread  
**dissimulō** (1): disguise, ignore  
**dīvīnus, -a, -um:** divine  
**dō, dare, dedī, datus:** give  
**doctrīna, -ae f.:** teaching, learning  
**doctus, -a, -um:** learned  
**domesticus, -a, -um:** local, pertaining to the house  
**domicilium, -ī n.:** residence  
**domus, domī/domūs f.:** house, home  
**dōnō** (1): award/grant someone (acc) with something (abl)  
**donum, -ī n.:** gift  
**dubitō** (1): doubt, hesitate  
**dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus:** lead; consider, believe

**dulcēdō, -inis f.:** sweetness, delight

**dūrus, -a, -um:** harsh, hard

**dux, ducis m.:** leader, general

**ē/ex** (prep. + abl): out of, from

**effērō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus:** raise, lift up, exalt

**effigiēs, -eī f.:** portrait, image

**ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectus:** throw out

**ēiusmodī:** of this sort, of such a kind

**enim:** in fact, for, indeed

**eō** (adv.): there, to that place

**eōdem** (adv.): to the same place

**epigramma, -atis n.:** epigram, a short poem

**ergō:** therefore; well, then

**ēripiō, -ere, ēripuī, ēreptus:** tear away, snatch

**errō** (1): wander, err, make a mistake

**ērudīō, -īre, ērudīī, ērudītus:** instruct

**ērudītus, -a, -um:** learned, clever, educated

**etenim:** and indeed, for in fact

**etiam:** also; even

**ex tempore** (idiom): spontaneously, improvised

**excēdō, -ere, excessī, excessus:** pass, go beyond, go out of

**excellēns, -entis:** surpassing, excellent

excitō (1): wake up, incite, arouse  
excolō, -ere, -uī, -cultus: cultivate  
exemplum, -ī n.: example, lesson  
exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus: lead, urge on; practice  
exercitātiō, -ōnis f.: training, exercise  
exercitātiō dīcendī: rhetorical training  
exercitus, exercitūs m.: army  
exiguus, -a, -um: small, slight  
exilium, -ī n.: exile, banishment  
eximiē (adv.): exceptionally  
eximius, -a, -um: exceptional  
exīstimō (1): value, esteem  
exōrnō (1): furnish, embellish  
expetō, -ere, expetīvī, expetītus: desire, seek out  
exprimō, -ere, expressī, expressus: form, represent; express  
existō, -sistere, -stītī: emerge, arise, stand out; exist, appear  
expectātiō, -ōnis f.: expectation, awaiting  
exstō, exstāre, exstītī: stand out  
exter, externa, exterum: outer, external; foreign, strange  
extrēmus, -a, -um: final, at end

**facilis, -e:** easy

**faciō, facere, fēcī, factus:** do, make, accomplish

**facultās, -tātis f.:** ability, skill

**fāma, -ae f.:** reputation, fame; rumor

**familiāris, -e:** intimate friend

**fateor, fatērī, fassus:** confess, admit

**faux, faucis f.:** pl., jaws

**faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautus:** favor (+ dat)

**ferē (adv.):** almost, nearly

**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:** carry, bring; report

**ferre lēgem:** propose a law

**fēstus diēs, m.:** holiday

**fidēs, -eī f.:** trust, trustworthiness, confidence

**filius, filiī m.:** son

**fīnis, fīnis m.:** border, boundary

**flāgitō (1):** demand

**flectō, flectere, flēxī, flexus:** bow

**foederātus, -a, -um:** confederated; allied (**foederātī cīvitatēs**, states in allegiance to Rome)

**foedus, foederis n.:** treaty

**fōns, fontis m.:** source

**forēnsis, -e:** of the forum; oratorical

**forīs** (adv.): abroad

**fortasse** (adv.): perhaps

**fortasse...verum tamen**: perhaps... but nevertheless

**forte** (adv.): by chance

**fortis, forte**: brave, strong

**fortūna, -ae f.**: fortune, fate

**fortūnātus, -a, -um**: lucky, fortunate, successful

**forum, forī n.**: public square, marketplace, court

**frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus**: break

**frequentia, -ae f.**: crowd, throng

**frūctus, -ūs m.**: profit, reward, benefit

**fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus**: vanquish, overthrow

**gēns, gentis f.**: family, clan

**genus, generis n.**: kind, sort; type

**gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus**: (here) accomplish (esp. with *rēs*)

**glōria, glōriae f.**: glory, renown

**Graecia, -ae f.**: Greece

**Graecus, -a, -um**: Greek

**grātia, -ae f.**: favor, love; (+ gen) on account of

**grātuitō** (adv.): for free

**gravis, -e**: distinguished; grave

**gustō (1):** taste

**habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus:** have, hold; consider

**habitus, -ūs m.:** character

**hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustus:** draw in

**Hēraclēa, -ae f.:** the Italian city of Heraclea

**Hēracliēnsis, -e:** from Heraclea

**hērēditās, -tātis f.:** inheritance

**hīc (adv.):** here

**hic, haec, hoc:** this, these

**Hispānus, -a, -um:** Spanish

**homō, hominis m.:** human being, man

**honestās, -ātis f.:** honor, reputation, character, respectability

**honestus, -a, -um:** honorable

**honōs, honōris m.:** honor

**hortātus, -ūs m.:** encouragement, exhortation

**hospitium, -ī n.:** hospitality

**hostis, hostis m./f.:** (public) enemy

**hūmānitās, -tātis f.:** human culture, civilization; character; kindness

**hūmānus, -a, -um:** civilized, refined

**humilis, -e:** humble

**iaceō, iacēre, iacuī:** lie, lie down  
**iam** (adv.): now; already  
**ibi** (adv.): there, then  
**īdem, eadem, idem:** same  
**igitur:** therefore  
**ille, illa, illud:** that, those  
**illūstris, -e:** brilliant, distinguished  
**illūstrō (1):** bring to light, illuminate  
**imāgō, -inis f.:** likeness, image; death mask  
**imitor (1):** imitate  
**immānis, -e:** huge, monstrous  
**immō vērō:** surely on the contrary  
**impediō, -īre, -īvī, impedītus:** hinder  
**imperātor, imperātōris m.:** commander, general  
**imperium, -ī n.:** command, power  
**imperō (1):** command, rule  
**impertiō, -īre:** bestow  
**impetrō (1):** obtain  
**impetus, -ūs m.:** attack  
**imprīmīs** (adv.): especially, chiefly  
**in** (prep.): in, on (+ abl); into, onto (+ acc)  
**incendō, -ere, incendī, incensus:** set fire, burn

**incitāmentum, -ī n.:** incentive, inducement  
**incohō/inchoō (1):** begin  
**incolumis, -e:** safe, unprosecuted  
**incrēdibilis, -e:** incredible  
**inde (adv.):** from that place, from there, from that time  
**indicō (1):** expose  
**īnfirmō (1):** disprove, refute  
**īnfitior (1):** deny  
**īnflō (1):** swell, inspire  
**īnfōrmō (1):** forge, mold, shape  
**ingenium, -ī n.:** ability, talent  
**ingredior, ingredī, ingressus:** begin  
**innumerābilis, -e:** countless  
**inquam, inquis, inquit, inquit (defective):** say  
**īnscrībō, -ere, inscrīpsī, inscrīptus:** write in/on  
**īnsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus:** reside, sit in  
**īnstituō, instituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtus:** educate, set up  
**integer, -gra, -grum:** reliable, uninjured  
**inter (prep. + acc):** between, among; during  
**intereō, -īre, -īī, -itus:** perish, be ruined  
**interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus:** kill  
**interim (adv.):** meanwhile, at the same time, however, nevertheless

**intersum, -esse, -fuī:** be present; differ; be of interest  
**intervāllum, -ī n.:** interval of time  
**intueor, intuērī, intuitus:** look at  
**inūsitātus, -a, -um:** unusual  
**inveniō, -īre, invēnī, inventus:** find  
**ipse, ipsa, ipsum:** himself, herself, itself (intensive)  
**irrēpō, -ere, irrēpsī:** creep in  
**is, ea, id:** he, she, it; that  
**iste, ista, istud:** this (often pejorative)  
**ita:** in this way, so, thus, so  
**Ītalia, -ae f.:** Italy  
**Ītalus (Ītalicus), -a, -um:** from Italy  
**itaque:** and so, therefore  
**item (adv.):** similarly  
**iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus:** order, command  
**iūcundus, -a, -um:** pleasing to, friends with; delightful (+ dat)  
**iūdex, iūdicis m.:** judge  
**iūdicābilis, -e:** judicial, befitting a judge  
**iūdiciālis, -e:** relating to the law courts, judicial  
**iūdicium, -ī n.:** judgment, opinion; trial  
**iūdicō (1):** judge, conclude, decide, declare  
**iūre:** (here) rightfully

**iūs iurandum:** sworth oath

**iūs, iūris n.:** law, right

**labor, labōris m.:** effort, hardship; work, accomplishment

**largior, -īrī, -ītus:** grant, bestow

**Latīnus, -a, -um:** from Latium; Latin

**Latium, -ī n.:** the region around Rome

**laudō (1):** praise

**laus, laudis f.:** praise

**lēctus, -a, -um:** chosen, gathered, collected

**lēgātus, lēgātī m.:** lieutenant; envoy

**legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus:** choose, read, collect

**levis, -e:** light; trivial, frivolous

**levitās, -tātis f.:** frivolity

**levō (1):** raise up, support

**lēx, lēgis f.:** law

**libellus, -ī m.:** little book

**libenter (adv.):** willingly, gladly, with pleasure

**libentissimē (superl. adv.):** most gladly

**libentius (comp. adv.):** more freely

**liber, librī m.:** book

**liberālis, -e:** liberal, cultured; noble, gracious

**liberē** (adv.): freely

**littera, -ae f.:** letter; literature

**litterātus, -a, -um:** cultured, versed in literature

**litūra, -ae f.:** erasure, smearing

**locus, locī m.** (loca, locōrum, n. pl.): place, region

**longiusculus, -a, -um:** rather long

**longus, longa, longum:** long, far

**loquor, loquī, locūtus:** speak

**lūdus, -ī m.:** game

**lūmen, lūminis n:** light

**lūx, lūcis f.:** light; daylight

**magis** (adv.): more

**magnopere** (adv.): greatly

**magnus, -a, -um:** great

**maiōrēs, maiōrum m.pl.:** ancestors

**mālō, mālle, māluī:** prefer

**malus, -a, -um:** bad, evil

**mandātum, -ī n.:** commission, order

**mandō (1):** commit, entrust

**manubiae, -ārum f.:** booty, spoils

**manus, manūs f.:** hand; band of men

**mare, maris n.:** sea

**marmor, -oris n.:** marble

**mediocris, -e:** middling

**mediocriter (adv.):** moderately

**memoria, -ae f.:** memory

**mēns, mentis f.:** mind

**mercēs, mercēdis f.:** pay, wages

**mīles, mīlitis m.:** soldier

**mīror (1):** wonder/marvel at

**mīrus, -a, -um:** strange, wondrous

**moderātus, -a, -um:** restrained, temperate

**modestus, -a, -um:** restrained, modest

**modo:** even; only, just now, just

**modus, -ī m.:** manner, way, measure, style

**molestus, -a, -um:** annoying, troublesome

**monumentum, -ī n.:** monument, memorial

**morior, morī, mortuus:** die

**mors, mortis f.:** death

**mōtus, -ūs m.:** movement

**moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus:** move

**multus, multa, multum:** much, many; *multō*, by far

**mūnicipium, -ī n.:** town

**mūnus, mūneris n.:** gift, duty

**Mūsa, -ae f.:** Muses; poetry

**nam:** for, indeed, really

**nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus:** obtain

**nāscor, nāscī, nātus:** be born

**nātūra, -ae f.:** innate nature

**nāvālis, -e:** naval, pertaining to ships

**nē:** not; that ... not; that, lest, that not;

**nē...quidem (adv.):** not even

**nec:** nor; and not; *nec...nec:* neither...nor

**neglegentius (adv.):** carelessly

**neglegō, -ere, neglēxī, neglectus:** disregard, ignore, neglect

**negō (1):** deny, refuse

**neque:** and not, nor; *neque...neque:* neither...nor

**nesciōquid:** “something indescribable”

**nihil, n. (indecl.):** nothing; not at all

**nimis:** very much, exceedingly

**nisi:** if not; unless

**nōbilis, -e:** well-known, illustrious

**nōbilitās, -tātis f.:** fame, nobility

**nōlō, nōlle, nōluī:** be unwilling, not want to

**nōmen, nōminis n.:** name

**nōminō (1):** name

**nōn:** not

**nōnne:** introduces a direct question expecting “yes”

**noster, nostra, nostrum:** our, ours

**nōtus, -a, -um:** noted, well-known

**novus, -a, -um:** new

**nox, noctis f.:** night

**nūllus, nūlla, nūllum:** not any, no one

**numerus, -ī m.:** number, amount

**numquam (adv.):** never

**nunc (adv.):** now

**nūper (adv.):** recently

**obeō, obīre, obiī/obīvī, obitus:** go to, attend

**obicīō, -ere, obiēcī, obiectus:** throw

**oblectō (1):** amuse, delight

**obruō, -ere, obruī, obrutus:** cover

**obscūrō (1):** conceal

**obscūrus, -a, -um:** little-known

**obtimeō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus:** possess, occupy; acquire, bring to pass

**olim (adv.):** once, formerly

**omnīnō** (adv.): entirely

**omnis, omne**: all, every

**opīnor** (1): suppose

**opitūlor** (1): help, bring aid

**oppidum, -ī n.**: town

**ops, opis f.**: power; (pl.) wealth

**ōrātiō, -ōnis f.**: speech; (here) public speaking

**orbis, orbis m. + terrārum**: the world

**ōrnō** (1): honor, extol, embellish

**ōs, ōris n.**: mouth, face

**ostendō, -ere, ostendī**: show, reveal, point out

**ōtiōsus, -a, -um**: leisurely

**ōtium, -ī n.**: leisure

**pars, partis f.**: part, portion

**particeps, participis**: participant

**parvus, parva, parvum**: small

**pater, patris m.**: father, ancestor

**patior, patī, passus**: allow, permit; endure

**paulō** (adv.): slightly, a little

**penetrō** (1): go into, penetrate

**penitus** (adv.): entirely

per (prep. + acc): through

percipiō, -ere, percēpī, perceptus: take in, grasp

peregrīnor (1): travel abroad

peregrīnus, -a, -um: foreign, strange

perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus: bring about, accomplish, complete

perfugium, -ī n.: shelter

perīculum, -ī n.: danger

permultus, -a, -um: very many

pernoctō (1): spend the night

persequor, persequī, persecūtus: pursue

persōna, -ae f.: role, style

pertineō, -ēre, pertinūi, pertentus: relate to, pertain to

pervenīō, -īre, pervēnī, perventus: reach, arrive at

petō, petere, petīvī, petītus: seek, go towards, aim at

philosophus, -ī m.: philosopher

pila, -ae f.: playing-ball

pinguis, pingue: dull, stupid

plēnus, -a, -um: full

poēta, -ae m.: poet

poliō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: polish

populus, -ī m.: people, nation

possum, posse, potuī: be able

**post** (adv. and prep. + acc): after  
**posteā** (adv.): afterwards  
**posteritās, -tātis, f**: posterity  
**posterus, postera, posterum**: next  
**potius**: rather, more  
**prae** (adv. and prep. + acc): before, in front of  
**praebeō, -ēre, praebuī, praebitus**: present, offer, allow  
**praeceptum, -ī n**: teaching, lesson  
**praeclārus, -a, -um**: splendid, famous, clear  
**praecō, -ōnis m.**: herald  
**praecōnium, -ī n.**: publication, commendation  
**praedicātiō, -ōnis f.**: announcement  
**praedicō (1)**: proclaim  
**praeditus, -a, -um**: endowed  
**praemium, -ī n.**: reward  
**praesentiō, -īre, praesēnsī, praesēnsus**: feel beforehand  
**praesertim** (adv.): especially  
**praeter** (prep. + acc): beyond; except  
**praetereā**: besides, thereafter, in addition  
**praeteritus, -a, -um**: past, prior  
**praetextātus, -a, -um**: wearing the toga praetexta, i.e., young  
**praetor, praetōris m.**: a Roman elected official; judge

**prīmus, prīma, prīmum:** first

**prīnceps, prīncipis:** foremost, leading; (as substantive) chief

**prō** (prep. + abl): on behalf of, instead of, in accordance with, in proportion to

**proavus, -ī m.:** ancestor

**probō** (1): approve, commend

**prōconsul, -is m.:** proconsul; governor

**prōdō, -ere -didī, -ditus:** bring forth, publish

**profectō** (adv.): surely, certainly

**prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus:** bring forward

**proffiō, -ōnis f.:** declaration, expression

**proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus:** set out, originate

**profiteor, profitēri, professus:** declare publicly; promise; register, enroll as citizen

**prōfligātus, -a, -um:** corrupt, dissolute

**prope:** nearly, almost, about (adv.); near to, next to (prep. + acc)

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** announce, display; propose

**propter** (prep. + acc): because of

**propterea quod:** especially since

**prōvincia, -ae f.:** province

**proximus, -a, -um:** most recent, closest

**pūblicus, -a, -um:** public

**pudeō, -ēre, puduī, puditus:** shame

**pudor, pudōris m.:** decency, honor

**puerī, -ōrum m.:** (here) boyhood

**puerīlis, -e:** boyish

**pueritia, -ae f.:** boyhood, childhood

**pugna, -ae f.:** battle

**pugnō (1):** fight

**putō (1):** think, suppose

**quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus:** seek, require

**quaesō quaesere:** beg, ask; “please” (idiom)

**quaestiō, -ōnis f.:** inquiry, trial

**quaestor, quaestōris m.:** elected Roman clerical official

**quam:** how?; (after comparative) that; as

**quam diū:** as long as

**quantus, quanta, quantum:** how much, how great

**quantuscumque, -acumque, -umcumque:** of whatever size

**quārē:** therefore, on which account

**quasi (adv.):** as if

**quemadmodum:** to the extent that

**quī, quae, quod:** who, which, what

**quia:** because

**quīdam, quaedam, quoddam:** a certain, a particular, someone

**quidem** (adv.): indeed, certainly, at least

**quis, quid:** who? what? which?

**quis, quid** (after *sī nisi num nē*): anyone/thing, someone/thing

**quispiam, quaepiam, quidpiam:** anyone/thing

**quisquam, quicquam:** someone, anyone, each one, everyone

**quisque, quidque:** each, every

**quō:** (here) to where

**quoad:** as long as

**quod:** because

**quondam** (adv.): formerly, once

**quoniam:** since, because

**quoque:** also, too

**quotiēns** (adv.): how often!

**ratiō, -ōnis f.:** method, system

**recēns, -ntis:** recent

**recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** take back, recover; retreat

**recolō, -ere, -coluī, -cultus:** cultivate

**recordor** (1): remember

**reficiō, -ere, refēcī, refectus:** restore

**regiō, regiōnis f.:** region; line; direction

rēgius, -a, -um: royal

reiciō, -ere, reiēcī, reiectus: throw back, repel; reject

relaxō (1): relax

religiō, -ōnis f.: scrupulousness

relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictus: leave, leave behind, abandon

remissiō, -ōnis f.: relaxation

repetō, -ere, repetīvī, repetītus: demand, claim, get back

reprehendō, -ere, reprehendī, reprehēsus: blame

repudiō (1): refuse, reject

requiēs, -ētis/-eī f.: rest, repose, comfort

requirō, -ere, -quīsivī, -quīsītus: seek out, inquire; need, lack; miss

rēs gestae, rērum gestārum f.: accomplishments

rēs publica, reī publicae f.: the Republic

rēs, reī f.: matter; (in legal context) case

resignō (1) + fidem: break confidence

respiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus: look back, regard, pay attention to

respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus: respond, answer

retardō (1): hinder

reus, reī m.: defendant

revincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victus: convict, disprove

revocō (1): call back

rīdiculus, -a, -um: absurd, ridiculous

rūstīcor (1): be in the countryside

rūstīcus, -a, -um: rural, simple

saepe (adv.): often

salūs, salūtis f.: safety

sānctus, -a, -um: sacred, holy; pious, just

sānē (adv.): truly, certainly

sapiēns -ntis: wise, knowledgeable

sapientissimus, -a, -um: wisest

satis: enough, sufficient

saxum, -ī n.: rock

scaenicus artifex, scaenicī artificis m.: actor

scīlicet (adv.): clearly

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus: know

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus: write

scrīptor, -ōris m.: writer

secundus, -a, -um: favorable

sed: but

sēdēs, sēdis f.: seat, home, residence

sēdulitas, -tātis f.: diligence, earnestness

sēgregō (1): exclude

semper (adv.): always

**sempiternus, -a, -um:** eternal

**senectūs, -tūtis f.:** old age

**senex, senis m.:** old man

**sēnsus, -ūs m.:** perception, sense

**sententia, -ae f.:** thought, feeling, opinion, verdict

**sentiō, sentiōre, sēnsī, sēnsus:** feel, perceive

**sepulcrum, -ī n.:** tomb

**sermō, sermōnis m.:** speech, talk; conversation; rumor

**servō (1):** save, preserve

**sevērus, -a, -um:** stern, strict, plain

**sexāgintā:** 60

**sī:** if

**sīc:** so, in this way, in this manner, thus

**simplex, simplicis:** artless, simple, naive

**simul:** at the same time

**simulācrum, -ī n.:** likeness

**simulō (1):** imitate, copy

**sine (prep. + abl):** without

**singulāris, singulāre:** alone, solitary; unique, extraordinary

**situs, -a, -um:** situated, located

**sīve...sīve:** either...or

**sōlācium, -ī n.:** comfort

**soleō, solēre, solitus:** be accustomed; tend to  
**sōlitūdō, -inis f.:** desert, wasteland  
**sōlum** (adv.): only  
**sōlus, sōla, solum:** only, alone  
**somnus, somnī m.:** sleep  
**sonō, sonāre, sonuī, sonitus:** make a sound  
**spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsus:** scatter  
**spatium, -ī n.:** length; length of life  
**spērō** (1): hope  
**spēs, speī f.:** hope  
**spīritus, -ūs m.:** spirit, inspiration  
**statim** (adv.): immediately  
**statua, -ae f.:** statue  
**stimulus, -ī m.:** spur, incentive  
**strepitus, -ūs m.:** noise, uproar  
**studeō, studēre, studuī:** be eager for, strive, busy oneself with  
**studia humanitātis:** liberal arts, humanities studies  
**studiōsē** (adv.): zealously  
**studium, -ī n.:** study, instruction; enthusiasm, zeal  
**suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsus:** persuade (+ dat)  
**subiciō, -ere, subiēcī, subiectus:** hand to, submit  
**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus:** be, exist

**sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus:** undertake

**suō iūre** (idiom): by his own account; by his own right

**superior, -ōris:** higher; prior; stronger, greater

**superō (1):** overcome, surpass, conquer

**superus, supera, superum:** above, situated above, upper

**suppeditō (1):** provide

**suppetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus:** be available

**suscēnsēō, -ēre, suscēnsuī:** be angry

**suscipiō, -ere, suscēpī, susceptus:** take up, undertake

**suus, sua, suum:** his own, her own, its own

**tabula, -ae f.:** (pl.) records

**tabulārium, -ī n.:** public registry

**taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitus:** be silent, leave unmentioned

**tam:** so, so much

**tamen:** nevertheless, however, still

**tandem** (adv.): finally, at last

**tantopere** (adv.): so much

**tantum** (adv.): only

**tantum modo:** but only

**tantus, tanta, tantum:** so great, so much

**tēlum, -ī n.:** weapon

**tempestīvus, -a, -um:** timely, suitable, (of an extended banquet)

**templum, -ī n.:** temple

**tempus, temporis n.:** time

**tenebrae, -ārum f.:** shadows, gloom

**teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus:** hold, keep

**terminō (1):** limit, bound

**terra, terrae f.:** land

**testāmentum, -ī n.:** will

**testimōnium, -ī n.:** evidence, testimony

**togātus, -a, -um:** wearing the toga; of the toga

**tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus:** lift up

**tot:** so many

**totiēns:** so often, so many times

**tōtus, tōta, tōtum:** whole, entire

**tractō (1):** handle, discuss, treat

**trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus:** draw, drag

**tranquillitās, -tātis f.:** peace, stillness

**tranquillus, -a, -um:** calm

**tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus:** allot, grant, bestow

**triumphus, -ī m.:** triumph

**tropaeum, -ī n.:** trophy

**tum (adv.):** then, at that time

**tunc** (adv.): then, at that time

**tumulus, -ī m.:** burial mound

**tuus, -a, -um:** your, yours

**ubi:** where, when

**ultimus, -a, -um:** farthest; extreme, highest

**umquam** (adv.): ever

**ūniversus, -a, -um:** entire, all

**ūnus, -a, -um:** one

**urbs, urbis f.:** city

**ūsque eō:** to such an extent

**ūsque** (adv.): continuously

**ut** or **utī:** as (+ indic.); so that, with the result that (+ subj.)

**ut p̄imum:** as soon as

**ūtor, ūtī, ūsus:** use (+ abl)

**valeō, -ēre, valuī:** be worthy, strong

**vāllō (1):** surround

**varietās, -tātis f.:** variety

**vehementer** (adv.): vehemently

**vehementius** (comp. adv.): rather vigorously

**vel:** or else, or; even

vendō, -ere, vendidī, venditus: sell  
venia, -ae f.: favor  
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus: come, arrive  
venustās, -tātis f.: charm, grace  
verbum, -ī n.: word  
vērē (adv.): truly  
vērō (adv.): in truth  
versor (1): be involved in; be waged  
versus, -ūs m.: verse, line of poetry  
vērum: but indeed, but yet  
vester, vestra, vestrum: your (pl.)  
vetus, veteris: old  
vetustās, -tātis f.: age, length  
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus: see  
vigilia, -ae f.: sleepless night  
vinculum, -ī n.: bond, fetter  
vindicō (1): claim  
violō (1): dishonor, outrage  
vir, virī m.: man  
virtūs, -tūtis f.: virtue, courage, valor  
vīs, vīs f.: force, violence; (in pl.) physical strength  
vīta, -ae f.: life

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctus: live

vīvus, -a, -um: living, alive

volō, velle, voluī: wish, want, be willing

voluntās, -tātis f.: will, desire

voluptās, -tātis f.: pleasure

vōx, vōcis f.: voice