The word *decorum* is used in Cicero's *De officiis* and Horace's *Ars Poetica* to express the seemly, fitting, or appropriate (Brink 2011, 228). Some scholars maintain that the conceptions of *decorum* found in *De officiis* and the *Ars Poetica* are fundamentally different (Brink 2011; Golden 1995, 34-6); others suggest various connections between the two conceptions (Oliensis 1991; Grant & Fiske 1924; Dyck 1996). However, this paper argues that the *decorum* of Cicero's *De officiis* and that of Horace's *Ars Poetica* are most closely related to each other by the concept of the *persona*.

The paper begins by investigating the two authors' conceptions of *decorum* and the potential links between them, based on the original Latin texts of *De officiis* and the *Ars Poetica* and drawing from commentators including Brink, de Jonge, and Trimpi. Cicero's *decorum* in *De officiis* is identified as the seemliness of behavior contingent upon one's *persona* as a moral agent within society (*De officiis* 1.96; Trimpi 1978, 62), while Horace's *decorum* is defined as the consistency between characters and their *persona*, or the artist and his *persona*, best calculated to please and benefit an audience (*Ars Poetica* 335; de Jonge 2019, 245; Brink 2011). When compared, the concept of *persona* emerges as what brings these two constructions together, uniting Horace's 'man as artist' with Cicero's 'man as a moral agent.' This paper then engages with the secondary literature dealing with the connection, or lack thereof, between Cicero and Horace's *decorums*, including the contributions of Oliensis, Grant & Fiske, Dyck, and Golden on the subject. Ultimately it concludes that, notwithstanding the objections of some scholars to the '*persona*-as-connection' thesis, the concept of *persona* remains the strongest link between the *decorum* of Cicero's *De officiis* and Horace's *Ars Poetica*.

Keywords: decorum, persona, conception, art, artist, seemliness, connection, link, moral agent

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