

si qui ita se litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre; me autem quid pudeat qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit? **13 Quare quis tandem me**

152–154. **si qui**: “if anyone.” **qui...abdiderunt**: the antecedent is *ceteros* (*qui* = *aliqui*, see note on 1 above). **ut...proferre**: ANTICIPATED by *ita*. **nihil**: direct object of both *adferre* and *proferre*. **ex eis**: the antecedent is *litteris*. **ad communem...fructum**: “for the common benefit,” i.e., in the service of the state. **in aspectum lucemque**: HENDIADYS for *in aspectum lucis*.

154–157. **me...quid pudeat qui...ita...ut**: although the interrogative pronoun *quid* (“why”) should begin the clause, Cicero postpones it in order to mirror the structure of the preceding sentence, thereby emphasizing the ANTITHESIS between *ceteros* and *me*. **qui...vivo**: a conditional relative clause (B 312.2) that can be loosely understood as the subject of *pudeat*: “I who have lived my life” = “if I have lived my life” (cf. note on *Ceteros pudeat* above). **ut**: a result clause, ANTICIPATED by *ita*.

**a nullius...commodo**: “from the time (of need) or interest of no one,” i.e., from being ready to help anyone. **me**: direct object of *abstraxerit*, *avocarit* (= *avocaverit*), and *retardarit* (= *retardaverit*). **aut...aut...aut...aut**: the first connects *tempore* and *commodo*, the last three set in symmetry the three verbs of the *ut* clause and their subjects. **otium**: not simply “leisure,” but the commitment of one’s leisure time to cultural pursuits, study, etc. **voluptas**: i.e., the pursuit of social activities, idle entertainment. **somnus**: i.e., sloth.



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158. **reprehendo, reprehendere, reprehensi, reprehensus**, to find fault with, rebuke; to mark with disapproval.  
**iure**, (*adv.* < **ius**) according to the law; with good reason, rightly.  
**suscenseo, suscensere, suscensui**, to be angry (*with*).  
 \*\*\***ceterus, ~a, ~um**, other, the rest or remaining.
159. **obeo, obire, obivi (~ii), obitus**, to take on, deal with, carry out.  
**festus, ~a, ~um**, festal; on or suitable for festivals (*i.e.*, *public holidays*).  
 \* **dies, diei, m. or f.**, day.  
**ludus, ~i, m., (pl.)** public games, festivals, holidays.
160. \* **celebro, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to throng, attend in large numbers, honor with ceremonies.  
**requies, requietis, f.**, rest, repose, relaxation.
161. **corpus, corporis, n.**, the body.  
 \* **concedo, concedere, concessi, concessus**, to concede, grant.
162. \* **tribuo, tribuere, tribui, tributus**, to grant, bestow.  
**tempestivus, ~a, ~um**, timely, occurring at the right time; (*w. convivium*), a dinner party starting at an early hour (*i.e.*, *an elaborate banquet*).  
**convivium, ~i, n.**, a dinner party, banquet, feast.  
**alveolus, ~i, m.**, a gaming board.
163. **pila, ~ae, f.**, a ball (*for play or exercise, etc.*).  
**-met**, (*encl. particle*) attached for emphasis to pronouns.  
**recolo, recolare, recolui, recultus**, to resume a practice, pursuit, etc.
164. **sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptus**, to undertake (*an activity, etc.*); to take on, assume (*a duty, responsibility, etc.*).  
**magis, (adv.)** more (*w. quam or abl. of comp.*).
165. \* **quoque, (adv. emphasizes the word it follows)**, also, even, too.  
**cresco, crescere, crevi, cretus**, to grow; (*w. ab or de*), to arise from.  
**facultas, facultatis, f.**, ability, skill.
166. **quantuscumque, ~acumque, ~umcumque, (rel. adj.)** of whatever size; however great (*or small*).  
 \* **periculum, ~i, n.**, danger, hazard; (*leg. usu. pl.*) legal liabilities; the risks or hazards of litigation.

reprehendat, aut quis mihi iure suscenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque id eo mihi concedendum est magis quod

165 ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas quae, quantacumque est in me, numquam amicorum periculis

157–164. **reprehendat...suscenseat**: potential subjunctives in the APODOSIS of a present general (“should-would”) condition, B 280.2. **si...sumpsero**: the PROTASIS of the condition BRACKETS an extended *quantum...tantum* correlative construction continuing the ANTITHESIS of *ceteros* :: *me*. The *quantum...tantum* correlative construction contains two TRICOLA whose six members are introduced by the ANAPHORA of *quantum*.

⇒ **First TRICOLON** (158–161): “as much time as is devoted by others for...” In each clause **quantum** is the subject. **ceteris**: dative of agent with *conceditur*, B 189. **ad...obeundas**: “for the purpose of attending to their own affairs.” **ad...celebrandos**: “for the purpose of attending festivals.” **ad...voluptates et...corporis**: “to other idle distractions and the relaxation of mind and body” (note the shift in construction from *ad* + gerundive, expressing purpose, to *ad* + accusative, a simple prepositional phrase). **requiem**: (= *quietem*). **conceditur**: must be supplied in the first two *quantum* clauses. **temporum**: partitive genitive, construe also with each preceding *quantum* (note: its placement at the end of the first TRICOLON and the beginning of the second indicates that it also modifies each *quantum* of the second TRICOLON).

⇒ **Second TRICOLON** (161–163): “as much time as some give to...” Cicero shifts to an active construction where each **quantum** functions as the direct object of its clause. **alii tribuunt**: the subject and verb of all three *quantum* clauses. **conviviis...alveolo...pilae**: dative indirect objects of *tribuunt*.

163–164. **tantum...sumpsero**: the resolution of the correlative construction, “that much (time) I myself apply to the cultivation of these pursuits.” **mihi egomet**: Cicero uses both the dative (indirect object) and nominative of the personal pronoun (with the *-met* enclitic for emphasis) to correspond to *ceteris* and *alii* above. **id**: the antecedent is the preceding *tantum* clause. **eo...magis**: “by so much the more” (*eo* = ablative of degree of difference with the comparative adverb *magis*), B 223. **quod**: causal, ANTICIPATED by *eo...magis*.

165–166. **haec**: the singular pronoun introduces a compound subject (*oratio et facultas*) and ANTICIPATES the following *quae* clause. **oratio et facultas**: HENDIADYS for *orationis facultas*, “capacity for public speaking.” **periculis**: ablative with *defuit*; *periculis* refers here to legal entanglements (or in that sense, “hazards” in which his friends became involved—see note on 34–36 above).