

defuit. Quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe quae summa sunt ex quo fonte hauriam sentio. 14 Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia
 170 suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum
 175 cotidianos impetus obiecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri,

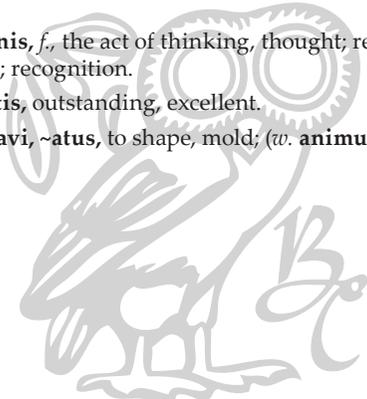
167–168. **Quae...sentio**: “And if this (capacity) seems to anyone somewhat trivial, I certainly am aware from what source I derive those things (of it) that are of the highest importance.” **Quae**: the CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et ea*), subject of *videtur*, singular because its compound antecedent (*oratio et facultas*) expresses a single idea through HENDIADYS (cf. *laudem atque honestatem, in ea*, note 169–173 below). **cui**: = *alicui* (see note on 1 above). **levior**: when not used to make a comparison, a comparative adjective can describe a quality of considerable (“rather,” “somewhat”) or excessive (“too”) degree, *B* 240.1. **illa**: neuter accusative plural, object of *hauriam* (cf. *quod sentio quam sit exiguum* [1–2 above]). **quae**: the antecedent is *illa*. **summa**: contrast with *levior*. **ex quo...hauriam**: an indirect question governed by **sentio**: the main verb of the APODOSIS of the condition.

168–175. An extended past contrary-to-fact condition (*B* 304.1), whose PROTASIS (*nisi...mihi...suasissem*) and APODOSIS (*numquam me...obiecissem*) BRACKET two indirect statements (*nihil esse...expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem :: omnis cruciatus...omnia pericula...parvi esse ducenda*) arranged in ASYNDETON.

169–173. **praeceptis multisque litteris**: ablatives of means. **mihi**: dative object of *suasissem*. **magno opere**: “greatly,” an adverbial phrase (often written as one word). **nisi...honestatem**: (sc. *expetendam esse*) not another PROTASIS, but a modifying clause introducing an exception to *nihil*. **in ea...persequenda**: introduces the second indirect statement with *suasissem*, “in the pursuit of which” (*ea* is singular because the compound antecedent, *laudem atque honestatem*, while not strictly an instance of HENDIADYS, still conveys a single idea [cf. *oratio et facultas...quae*, note 165–167 above]). **omnis cruciatus...omnia pericula**: accusative plural subjects of the second indirect statement (*omnis* = *omnes*, see note on 62–63 above). Note the ANTITHESIS of *omnis...omnia* and *nihil* (subject of the first indirect statement). **parvi esse ducenda**: “ought to be considered of little importance” (*parvi* = genitive of indefinite value, *B* 203.1).

173–175. **numquam...obiecissem**: the APODOSIS of the condition. **me**: direct object of *obiecissem*. **vestra**: i.e., that of the *iudices*, but Cicero includes his entire audience. **in...dimicationes atque in hos...impetus**: the repetition of *in* balances the two prepositional phrases, but the addition of the demonstrative *hos* marks a shift from a general statement (*tot ac tantas*) to something more specific, perhaps an allusion to Cicero’s suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, and its consequences, during his consulship in 63 B.C.

176. **sapiens, sapientis**, wise, educated; (*as subst.*) a wise man.
exemplum, ~i, n., model, example; (*leg.*) a precedent.
vetustas, vetustatis, f., tradition; the people, customs, or institutions of the distant past; antiquity.
177. **iaceo, iacere, iacui, iaciturus**, to lie, lie dead; be situated.
tenebrae, ~arum, f., (*usu. pl.*) darkness, shadows; obscurity.
 * **lumen, luminis, n.**, light, light of day; any source of illumination; brilliance, excellence.
accedo, accedere, accessi, accessurus, to draw near, approach; be added.
178. **imago, imaginis, f.**, the death-masks of their ancestors that Romans displayed in the *atria* of their houses and carried in funeral processions.
intueor, intueri, intuitus, to watch, gaze at; to examine, consider, reflect upon (*as an example*).
179. **imitor, ~ari, ~atus**, to copy the conduct of, imitate.
fortis, ~e, brave, fearless.
 *** **vir, viri, m.**, a man; hero; husband.
180. **exprimo, exprimere, expressi, expressus**, to make, produce; to express, portray (*in painting, sculpture, etc.*).
scriptor, scriptoris, m., a writer, author.
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus, to leave, leave behind.
181. **administro, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to manage, perform the duties of, administer.
propono, proponere, proposui, propositus, (refl. w. dat.) to hold up to oneself (*as a model*).
182. **cogitatio, cogitationis, f.**, the act of thinking, thought; reflection; acknowledgment; recognition.
183. **excellens, excellentis**, outstanding, excellent.
 * **conformo, ~are, ~avi, ~atus**, to shape, mold; (*w. animus, mens, etc.*) to educate oneself.



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plena sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas;
 quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen ac-
 cederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intu-
 endum verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum
 180 expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas
 ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens
 animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excel-
 lentium conformabam.

175–177. **pleni** (p. 41)...**plena**...**plena**: the three clauses, arranged in ASYNDETON, mark a dramatic shift in tempo from the lengthy PERIODICITY of the previous sentence. **sapientium**: genitive plural, with *voces*, “the voices of wise men.” **exemplorum**: partitive genitive, construe with all three forms of *plenus*. **quae**: the CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et ea*), neuter nominative plural (antecedent = *exemplorum*). **iacerent...accederet**: imperfect subjunctives in a present contrary-to-fact condition, B 304.1. **omnia**: modifies *quae*, its emphatic postponement until the end of the clause is an example of HYPERBATON.

178–180. **Quam**: the adverb, construe with *multas*: “How many...” **nobis**: the dative has two possibilities: (1) agent with the gerunds (*intuendum...imitandum*); (2) indirect object of *reliquerunt*. **imagines...expressas**: an artistic metaphor from sculpture (cf. 368–369); the separation of the participle from its subject BRACKETS the two gerunds, set in symmetry by *non solum...verum etiam*, expressing purpose (B 338.3), and modifying the participle: “created not only to be viewed, but also to be imitated.” **fortissimorum virorum**: genitive plural with *imagines*. **et Graeci et Latini**: nominative plural, modifying *scriptores*, “writers, both Greek and Latin.”

180–183. **Quas**: the CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et eas*), direct object of *proponens* (the antecedent is *imagines*). **mihi**: dative of reference with *proponens*, B 188.1: “And holding these always before me,” i.e., as examples. **in administranda re publica**: an allusion to his consulship in the preceding year. **ipsa...excellentium**: “by the very contemplation of outstanding men,” construe with *conformabam*.

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