

Atque idem ego hoc contendo: cum ad naturam eximiam et inlustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescioquid praeclarum ac singulare solere existere. 16 Ex hoc esse hunc numero quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem, Africanum, ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem. Qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adiuventur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen,

193–196. **idem**: construe with *ego* (see note on 103–106 above). **hoc**: object of *contendo* and antecedent of the following indirect statement (cf. *illud*, 191 above). **cum... tum**: “when...then.” **accesserit**: “has been added (to).” **ratio...doctrinae**: “a certain system of training and education imparted by instruction.” **illud nescioquid**: subject of *solere*, intentionally vague despite the demonstrative, “that certain something or other.” **praeclarum ac singulare**: construe with *nescioquid*.

196–200. A list of historical *exempla* connected by the ANAPHORA of *ex hoc* (for the biographies of the individuals mentioned see APPENDIX I).

196–197. **Ex hoc...numero**: “from this number,” where we would say “in this number,” or “among these.” **esse hunc**: a continuation of the indirect statement dependent on *contendo* from the previous sentence. **divinum hominem, Africanum**: in APPPOSITION to *hunc*.

198–199. **ex hoc**: sc. *numero esse*. **moderatissimos...continentissimos**: plurals in APPPOSITION to the compound antecedent *C. Laelium, L. Furium*.

199–200. **fortissimum...doctissimum**: in APPPOSITION to *Catonem*, so also *illum senem*. **illis temporibus**: ablative of time during which (B 231.1), construe with *doctissimum*.

200–203. **Qui**: nominative plural, CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et ii*), referring to all the individuals just mentioned. **si...adiuventur...contulissent**: a contrary-to-fact condition referring to the past. The imperfect subjunctive of the PROTASIS refers to a continued act, the pluperfect subjunctive of the APODOSIS describes completed action, B 304.2. **nihil**: adverbial, “not at all.” **ad...virtutem**: “in their progress toward achieving and cultivating excellence.” **litteris**: ablative of means with *adiuventur*. **se...contulissent**: see note on 42–44 above. **earum**: the antecedent is *litteris*.

203–205. **Quod si...ostenderetur...peteretur**: “But if...” a contrary-to-fact condition with a BIPARTITE PROTASIS.

205. **opinor**, ~ari, ~atus, to hold as an opinion, believe.
remissio, **remissionis**, *f.*, the act of relaxing; (*w. animi*) the relaxation of the mind.
humanus, ~a, ~um, human, of man or mankind, civilized.
liberalis, ~e, gentlemanly, decent; characteristic of a liberal arts education.
206. * **iudico**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to judge, appraise.
207. ** **aetas**, **aetatis**, *f.*, the span of one's life or lifetime.
 ** **adulescentia**, ~ae, *f.*, youth, young manhood; adolescence.
208. **acuo**, **acuere**, **acui**, **acutus**, to stir up, arouse, incite; (*of the senses*) to sharpen, make keen.
 * **senectus**, **senectutis**, *f.*, the period of old age.
oblecto, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to delight, amuse, entertain.
secundus, ~a, ~um, favorable, advantageous.
209. **orno**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to adorn, decorate (*with honors, etc.*).
perfugium, ~i, *n.*, a place of refuge, shelter; a sanctuary.
solacium, ~i, *n.*, relief in sorrow, solace; a consolation.
praebeo, **praebere**, **praebui**, **praebitus**, to offer, supply.
 * **delecto**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to charm, delight, please.
210. **impedio**, **impedire**, **impedivi** (~ii), **impeditus**, to obstruct.
foris, (*adv.*) abroad; outside; away from home.
pernocto, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to spend the night.
peregrinor, ~ari, ~atus, to go or travel abroad.
211. **rusticor**, ~ari, ~atus, to live or stay in the country.
212. **atingo**, **atingere**, **attigi**, **attactus**, to touch, make contact (*with*).
sensus, ~us, *m.*, the faculties of perception; any of the five senses.
213. **gusto**, ~are, ~avi, ~atus, to taste.
 * **miror**, ~ari, ~atus, to wonder.
 ** **debeo**, **debere**, **debui**, **debitus**, (*w. inf.*) to be under obligation to do something.
214. **agrestis**, ~e, boorish, coarse, unrefined, unsophisticated.
215. **durus**, ~a, ~um, (*of people*) dull, slow, obtuse.
 * **mors**, **mortis**, *f.*, death.
nuper, (*adv.*) recently, lately; (*as adjective*) recent.
 * **commoveo**, **commovere**, **commovi**, **commotus**, to disturb.
216. * **senex**, **senis**, *m.*, an old man.
mori, **mori**, **mortuus**, to die, be killed.
 ** **propter**, (*prep. w. acc.*) because of, on account of.
 ** **excellens**, **excellētis**, outstanding, excellent.
217. **venustas**, **venustatis**, *f.*, the quality of being charming.

Optional Reading: On the Benefits of Reading and Cultivating a Reading Lifestyle
 (Appendix III, p. 116)

205 ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum; at haec studia adulescentiam acuunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

210 17 Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac
215 duro fuit ut Rosci morte nuper non commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse.

205–206. **ut opinor**: a parenthetical aside: “as I suppose.” **hanc...remissionem**: the use of the demonstrative pronoun (*hanc*) ANTICIPATES the contrast with *ceterae* in the next sentence. **humanissimam ac liberalissimam**: predicate adjectives of *remissionem*.

206–211. The structure of this sentence, whose two members are arranged in ASYNDETON, turns on the antithesis of *ceterae* :: *at haec*.

206–207. **ceterae**: (sc. *remissiones*) “other sources of relaxation of the mind,” i.e., those not derived *ex studiis*. **temporum...aetatum...locorum**: (sc. *omnium*) genitives of quality (B 203) as predicate adjectives of *ceterae*.

207–211. In contrast to the simple structure of the first member, the second member of the ANTITHESIS is made up of a series of nine short, independent clauses, of which **studia** is the subject, arranged PARATACTICALLY and organized in two TRICOLA. **adulescentiam...foris**: the first TRICOLON contains the first six clauses, arranged in three contrasting pairs (*adulescentiam* :: *senectutem*; *secundas* :: *adversis*; *domi* :: *foris*). **adversis**: (sc. *rebus*) ablative (here expressing attendant circumstance) with *praebent* (B 223). **domi**: locative, “at home.” **pernoctant...rusticantur**: the second TRICOLON, with three intransitive verbs, differs significantly from the first in structure and tempo.

212–214. **Quod si**: “But if...” **ipsi**: nominative plural (sc. *nos*), “we ourselves.” **haec** (with implied *studia*): neuter accusative plural referring again to *studia liberalia*, object of *attingere* and *gustare* (complementary infinitives of *possemus*), antecedent of **ea**: object of *mirari* (complementary infinitive of *deberemus*). **etiam cum**: “even when.”

214–217. **Quis nostrum**: “Who of us” (cf. *vestrum*, 22–23 above). **tam**: construe with *agresti ac duro*, ablatives of description. **ut**: result clause, ANTICIPATED by *tam*. **nuper**: the adverb used adjectivally with *morte*, “by the recent death.” **qui**: CONNECTING RELATIVE (= *et is*), the antecedent is *Rosci* (one of Rome’s most celebrated actors, see APPENDIX I). **morte**: ablative of cause (B 219) with *commoveretur*. **cum...tamen**: “although...nevertheless.” **senex**: “as an old man,” in APPOSITION to an understood *Roscius*. Take *mortuus* with *esset*, as pluperfect tense of the deponent. **videbatur...debuisset**: “it seemed that he ought not to have died at all.”