

vero [crebro] tota actione [excitandis mentibus iudicum], non
 88 prima denuntiatione efficere possumus. Iam vero narrationem
 quod iubent veri similem esse et apertam et brevem, recte nos
 admonent: quod haec narrationis magis putant esse propria quam
 totius orationis, valde mihi videntur errare; omninoque in hoc
 5 omnis est error, quod existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam
 non dissimile ceterorum, cuius modi de ipso iure civili hesterno
 die Crassus componi posse dicebat: ut genera rerum primum
 exponerentur, in quo vitium est, si genus ullum praetermittitur;
 deinde singulorum partes generum, in quo et deesse aliquam
 10 partem et superare mendosum est; tum verborum omnium
 definitiones, in quibus neque abesse quicquam decet neque
 20 redundare. Sed hoc si in iure civili, si etiam in parvis aut
 84 mediocribus rebus doctiores adsequi possunt, non idem sentio
 tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri; sin autem qui
 arbitrantur, deducendi sunt ad eos, qui haec docent; omnia iam
 explicata et perpolita adsequentur; sunt enim innumerabiles de
 his rebus libri neque abditi neque obscuri: sed videant quid
 velint; ad ludendumne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi;
 aliud enim pugna et acies, aliud ludus campusque noster de- 20

1. *crebro* edd.: *credo* ω. *excitandis mentibus iudicum* incl. K. 2. *efficere possumus*
 incl. K. 9. *praetermittitur* M PKS: *legebatur praetermittitur*.

1. *excitandis*, i.e. rousing from their inattention. If these words be rejected with Kayser and Cima, it is necessary also to reject *crebro*, which appears in all MSS. (with one doubtful exception) as *credo*, and may well have come from an adscript '*credo excitandis mentibus iudicum*.'

2. *denuntiatio*, 'promise,' not limited to a threat of evil, though much more common in this sense: strictly 'a formal notice'; see L. S. under *denuntio*.

Iam vero, 'then again.' Sorof's distinction that *iam* introduces a subdivision, *nunc* a main division, will not be found to hold good always. Cp. Phil. ii. 3. 19; de Off. ii. 3. 13.

3. *brevem*: cp. Ar. Rhet. iii. 16. 4 *νῦν δὲ γελοῖως τὴν διήγησιν φασὶ δειν εἶναι ταχέϊαν* δει γὰρ μὴ μακρῶς διηγέσθαι ὥσπερ οὐδὲ προοιμιάζεσθαι μακρῶς, οὐδὲ τὰς πίστει λέγειν.

7. *hesterno die*: i. 42. 190.

9. *exponerentur*, assimilated to '*dicebat*,' whereas '*est*' and '*praetermittitur*' are the direct speech of Antonius.

10. *partes*, 'species': cp. i. 42. 189 (note).

11. *superare* = *superesse*, chosen here to avoid assonance with '*deesse*': cp. Kritz on Sall. Cat. 20. 11; and de Fin. v. 15. 42 '*quod ipsis superat*.'

12. *abesse*, 'be lacking,' i. 11. 48 (note).

15. *qui*, from *quis*, indefinite.

17. *adsequentur*, 'find,' in a slightly different sense from '*adsequi*' = '*accomplish*,' just above. Cp. Mayor on de Nat. D. i. 5. 12 '*secutum—sequantur*.'

18. *neque abditi neque obscuri*, 'they are not difficult either to discover or to understand.'

19. *ad ludendum*: i. 18. 81 and below, § 89.

20. *campus Martius*: cp. § 253, 287.

Cp. de Off. i. 29. 104 '*suppeditent autem et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi*.' For the exercises of the Campus cp. Hor. Od. i. 8. 3; iii. 7. 25; Sat. ii. 1. 8; Ep. i. 18. 54. The favourite exercise was ball-playing (cp. Marquardt, Privatalt. ii. 421 ff.); but the reference is here perhaps rather to military exercises.

siderat; ac tamen ars ipsa ludicra armorum et gladiatori et militi
 prodest aliquid; sed animus acer et praesens et acutus idem
 atque versutus invictos viros efficit [non difficiliter arte coniuncta].
 Qua re ego tibi oratorem sic iam instituam, si potuero, ut quid 85
 5 efficere possit ante perspiciam: sit enim mihi tinctus litteris;
 audierit aliquid, legerit, ista ipsa praecepta acceperit; temptabo
 quid deceat, quid voce, quid viribus, quid spiritu, quid lingua
 efficere possit. Si intellegam posse ad summos pervenire, non
 solum hortabor, ut elaboret, sed etiam, si vir quoque bonus mihi
 10 videbitur esse, obsecrabo; tantum ego in excellenti oratore et

1. *ac tamen* SH cum AOP. *attamen* H KP.
AEH²OP: *si potero* K cum Lagg. optimis.

4. *si potuero* PS cum

1. *ac tamen*: i. 32. 148 (note).

ars ludicra: i. 32. 147 (note); de Fin. i. 69.

2. *aliquid* is somewhat emphatic here: 'is of some service.' Cp. Kühner's exx. ii. 464. Pid. quotes Val. Max. ii. 3. 2 '*armorum tractandorum meditatio a P. Rutilio consule militibus est tradita: virtutemque arti et rursus artem virtuti miscuit, ut illa impetu huius fortior, haec illius scientia cautior fieret*.' For the training of soldiers cp. Marquardt, v. 547-8.

3. [*non difficiliter arte coniuncta*] is evidently a feeble addition of a copyist, rejected by Ell. Sor. etc. 'It is the bold, ready and quick-sighted spirit, which is at the same time well-practised that makes men invincible.' Madvig's conjecture '*non difficili usu arte (adverb) coniuncta*' I cannot understand. Dr. Reid most ingeniously conjectures '*non desidia arte coniuncta*,' which gives excellent sense, and is based upon very common corruptions.

§§ 85-89. *Antonius lays down as the first requisite for the pursuit of oratory, certain natural endowments and capacity, illustrating his remarks by the case of Sulpicius.*

4. *sic . . . ut*: for this restrictive '*sic*,' for which '*ita*' is more common, cp. Kühner, ii. 822; Roby, § 1704.

si potuero, 'if I find I am able,' fut. perf. because the *posse* must necessarily precede the *instituere*. Cp. Brut. 5. 21 '*ego vero, inquam, si potuero, faciam vobis satis*.'

5. *tinctus litteris*, 'with some knowledge of literature,' as Ell. rightly says '*nec levissime nec accuratissime litteris imbutus*': a thorough knowledge of literature '*Graecos et umbraticos decebat*.' Antonius is here repeating the precept of § 72. So in Brut. 58. 211 '*illam [Laeliam] patris elegantia tinctam vidimus*' =

'not without some share of his father's elegance of language.' The word is not quite synonymous with '*imbutus*.' See note on § 162.

mihi, Roby, § 1151.

6. *ista ipsa praecepta*, i.e. of the ordinary rhetoric of the schools.

7. *quid deceat*, sc. eum, i.e. how far he possesses the grace (*decorum*) which is laid down in i. 29. 132 as the first requisite of *ars*. *spiritu*, § 73 (note).

9. *elaboret*: i. 5. 18 (note).

vir bonus. Kühner, ii. 1070 (after Beier, ad de Off. i. 7. 20) lays down the rule that *vir bonus* is a worthy man, a good honest fellow, one who discharges the ordinary duties of life aright (de Off. i. 10. 31; 14. 41), while *bonus vir* is a really good man (ib. ii. 17. 58; 20. 69, etc.), though it falls back into the ordinary meaning if another adjective is coupled with it (de Off. ii. 12. 42 '*ab uno iusto et bono viro*'). Cp. *un brave homme* and *un homme brave*, etc. But I am by no means sure that this canon will always hold good. We cannot say more than that the position of the adjective before the substantive gives it more emphasis. '*Bonus vir*' is used ironically in de Off. ii. 1. 2; iii. 9. 39, and often elsewhere. Perhaps Antonius had in his mind here especially the political meaning of the expression, 'of sound political principles,' but we need not so limit its force. Cp. Cato's definition of an orator '*vir bonus dicendi peritus*,' in his treatise '*De Oratore*;' and Ar. Rhet. i. 2. 4; ii. 1. 5.

10. *excellenti*: MSS. '*excellente*;' but see note on i. 61. 259. It must be admitted however that this is not the only place where all MS. evidence is against the rule generally laid down. Cp.