

confirmaro, tradam eum Crasso et vestiendum et ornandum.
 124 Tum Crassus, 'tu vero,' inquit 'Antoni, perge, ut instituisti;
 neque enim est boni neque liberalis parentis, quem procrearis
 et eduxeris, eum non et vestire et ornare, praesertim cum te
 locupletem esse negare non possis. Quod enim ornamentum,
 quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, qui in causa
 peroranda non dubitavit excitare reum consularem et eius dilo-
 ricare tunicam et iudicibus cicatrices adversas senis imperatoris
 ostendere? Qui idem, hoc accusante Sulpicio, cum hominem
 seditiosum furiosumque defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones
 ipsas ornare ac demonstrare gravissimis verbis multos saepe
 impetus populi non iniustos esse, quos praestare nemo posset;
 multas etiam e re publica seditiones saepe esse factas, ut cum
 reges essent exacti, ut cum tribunicia potestas constituta; illam
 Norbani seditionem ex luctu civium et ex Caepionis odio, qui
 exercitum amiserat, neque reprimi potuisse et iure esse con-
 125 flatam? Potuit hic locus tam anceps, tam inauditus, tam lubricus,
 tam novus sine quadam incredibili vi ac facultate dicendi tractari?

possess, what knowledge he must acquire, and how he is to develop his powers by practice.

4. eduxeris, 'reared:' cp. Ter. Ad. 23 'hunc eduxi a parvulo.' So often in Plaut. and Ter. Cp. Spengel on Andr. 274. Similarly in Verg. Aen. viii. 413 and Livy xxi. 44. 15 (Fabri), etc. *Educere*, when used of children, is more commonly though not always (e.g. Trin. 512) applied to bodily nurture, *educare*, to mental training. Cp. Krebs-Schmalz, *Antibarbarus*, i. p. 444.

7. reum consularem, i. e. M'. Aquilius: cp. § 194, and in Verr. v. 1. 3 'venit mihi in mentem, in iudicio M'. Aquilii quantum auctoritatis, quantum momenti oratio M. Antonii habuisse existimata sit: qui, ut erat in dicendo non solum sapiens, sed etiam fortis, causa prope perorata ipse arripuit M'. Aquilius constituitque in conspectu omnium, tunicamque eius a pectore abscedit, ut cicatrices populi Romanus iudicesque adspicerent adverso corpore exceptas; simul et de illo vulnere quod ille in capite ab hostium duce acciperat, multa dixit, eoque adduxit eos qui erant iudicaturi, vehementer ut vererentur ne, quem virum fortuna ex hostium telis eripisset, cum sibi ipse non perperisset, hic non ad populi Romani laudem, sed ad iudicum crudelitatem vide-

retur esse servatus.' Introduction, p. 14. Quintil. ii. 15. 7, also refers to this famous defence.

diloricare, only found here in good Latin.

9. hominem seditiosum, Norbanum: Introd. p. 14.

12. praestare, 'be answerable for:' 'praestare periculum alicuius rei' is a common technical term for 'to take upon oneself the risk of a thing.' Then the usage is extended as in Caes. B.C. iii. 17. 5 'illi neque legatos Caesaris recipere, neque periculum praestare eorum.' Cp. Tusc. iii. 16. 34 'culpam autem nullam esse, cum id quod ab homine non potuerit praestari, evenit.'

13. e re publica, 'in the interests of the state.'

14. essent exacti; pluperfects because the expulsion of the kings is spoken of as preceding the speech of Antonius, which was itself to Crassus an event in past time.

15. ex luctu, etc., an adjectival expression: 'arising as it did from the mourning,' etc.

16. exercitum amiserat, at the battle of Arausio: Mommsen, iii. 183-187.

17. anceps, 'dangerous,' nearly synonymous with 'lubricus,' as 'inauditus' with 'novus.'

Quid ego de Cn. Manlii, quid de Q. Regis commiseratione dicam?
 Quid de aliis innumerabilibus? In quibus hoc non maxime enituit
 quod tibi omnes dant, acumen quoddam singulare, sed haec ipsa,
 quae nunc ad me delegare vis, ea semper in te eximia et prae-
 stantia fuerunt.' Tum Catulus 'ego vero' inquit 'in vobis hoc
 5 maxime admirari soleo, quod, cum inter vos in dicendo dissimil-
 limi sitis, ita tamen uterque vestrum dicat, ut ei nihil neque a
 natura denegatum neque a doctrina non delatum esse videatur;
 qua re, Crasse, neque tu tua suavitate nos privabis, ut, si quid ab
 10 Antonio aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, non explices; neque
 te, Antoni, si quid non dixeris, existimabimus non potuisse potius
 quam a Crasso dici maluisse.' Hic Crassus 'quin tu,' inquit 'An-
 127 toni, omittis ista, quae proposuisti, quae nemo horum desiderat:
 quibus ex locis ea, quae dicenda sunt in causis, reperiantur; quae
 15 quamquam a te novo quodam modo praeclareque dicuntur, sunt
 tamen et re faciliora et praeceptis pervagata; illa deprome nobis
 unde adferas, quae saepissime tractas semperque divinitus.'

'Depromam equidem,' inquit 'et quo facilius id a te exigam, 128
 quod peto, nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo. Meae totius
 20 rationis in dicendo et istius ipsius facultatis, quam modo
 Crassus in caelum verbis extulit, tres sunt res, ut ante dixi:
 una conciliandorum hominum, altera docendorum, tertia con-

1. Manlii AEH: Mallii M².

14. dicenda sunt: MKS.: dicenda sint P.

meae totius in dicendo rationis et istius ipsius facultatis MHFr.

vulg. moderationis Madv. Adv. iii. 90.

4. ea semper ω KPH: quae semper Bak. S.

19. petam EK peto A peto HPS.

20. orationis

21. res FrH. rationes ω.

1. Cn. Manlius or Mallius was one of the consuls of the year of the defeat at Arausio (B.C. 105). It is quite conceivable that Antonius in his defence of Norbanus, while painting in the strongest colours the indignation of the people at the disaster, digressed into a warm expression of pity for the fate of Mallius, whose misfortune was due to the insubordination of Caepio. C. F. W. Müller adopts the form *Mallius* in pro Mur. 36. Planc. 12; but good MSS. there give *Manlius*; and also in Sall. Jug. 114.

Q. Marcius Rex had been consul in B.C. 118, and founded Narbo Martius: hence he is very likely to have been one of the 'numerous men of note,' who were condemned by the commission of Norbanus. Sorsol is in error in representing him as consul along with Mallius.

6. admirari soleo, quod, ... uterque dicat, 'I often express my astonish-

ment ... that, as I say, each speaks: the conj. is that of alleged reason.

10. praetermissum, accidentally; relictum, intentionally.

11. dixeris, perf. subj. like 'relictum sit': but in independent clauses, both would have been fut. perf. ind.

12. quin tu omittis, etc. Crassus means: No! don't trust to me to fill up any gaps you may leave in your sketch of the ordinary rules about *ῥήτοι*; but rather omit them altogether. None of the present company requires them. Tell us rather whence you derive your own very admirable method of dealing with a case.

16. illa, governed by *adferas*.

21. res, 'objects.' 'In all my speaking, and in the exercise of that oratorical power ... I have three objects in view: first to win over my audience, secondly to instruct them, thirdly to arouse them.' Cp. § 115.

129 citandorum. Harum trium partium prima lenitatem orationis, secunda acumen, tertia vim desiderat, nam hoc necesse est, ut is, qui nobis causam adiudicaturus sit, aut inclinatione voluntatis propendeat in nos aut defensionis argumentis adducatur aut animi permotione cogatur. Sed quoniam illa pars, in qua rerum ipsarum explicatio ac defensio posita est, videtur omnem huius generis quasi doctrinam continere, de ea primum loquemur et pauca dicemus: pauca enim sunt, quae usu iam tractata et 30 animo quasi notata habere videamur. Ac tibi sapienter monenti, 130 Crasse, libenter adsentimur, ut singularum causarum defensiones quas solent magistri pueris tradere, relinquamus, aperiamus autem capita ea, unde omnis ad omnem et causam et orationem disputatio ducitur. Neque enim quotiens verbum aliquod est scribendum nobis, totiens eius verbi litterae sunt cogitatione conquirendae; nec quotiens causa dicenda est, totiens ad eius 15 causae seposita argumenta revolvī nos oportet, sed habere certos locos, qui, ut litterae ad verbum scribendum, sic illi ad causam 131 explicandam statim occurrant. Sed hi loci ei demum oratori prodesse possunt, qui est versatus in rerum vel usu, quem aetas denique adferet, vel auditione et cogitatione, quae studio et diligentia praecurrit actatē. Nam si tu mihi quamvis eruditum hominem adduxeris, quamvis acrem et acutum in cogitando,

8. *usu iam*: *vis . . . viam* AEH.
HSA: *rebus* KP. *rebus* KP.

1. *prima . . . desiderat*: cp. Or. 21. 69 'sed quot officia oratoris, tot sunt genera dicendi: subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, vehemens in flectendo, in quo uno vis omnis orationis est.'

5. *animi permotione*: cp. i. 10. 42: *commotio* is also used (§ 216), but much more rarely.

illa pars, i.e. docendi, the establishment of the facts and arguments advanced by the orator.

7. *huius generis*, i.e. persuadendi, which includes all three, conciliare, docere, and movere: the general rules for the first will include those for the other two.

quasi doctrinam. Antonius will not admit any 'doctrine' strictly so called.

9. *videamur*: Cic. is very fond of this use of *videri* to qualify an assertion which might appear somewhat presumptuous. See exx. in Seyffert's *Laelius*, p. 87. Translate 'which, if I am not mistaken, I have.'

12. *omnis ad omnem*, frequently thus

19. *rerum sed usu* AE: *rerum vel usu*
20. *adferet* M. 21. *praecurrit* M.

attracted together. *capita* 'sources' § 117. *disputatio* = substance of the speech, or argument.

13. *Neque enim . . . neo*, 'for just as . . . not, so,' the so-called *simile per negationem*.

16. *seposita*, 'stored up separately,' in the theoretical treatises.

17. *sic illi*, redundant after *qui*: cp. Tusc. iv. 14. 32 'ingeniosi, ut aes Corinthium in aeruginem, sic illi in morbum et incidunt tardius et recreantur ocus'; ib. 30. 64 'est enim metus, ut aegritudo praesentis, sic ille futuri mali'; cp. Madvig on de Fin. v. 24. 71, Reid on Acad. ii. 13, and below, §§ 257, 310.

18. *occurrent*: cp. i. 38. 151.

19. *aetas denique*, 'nothing but years.'

20. *adferet*: with Friedrich I now follow the reading of M for *adfert* and *praecurrit*, which however would be legitimate enough in themselves, the propositions being general.

quamvis ad pronuntiandum expeditum, si erit idem in consuetudine civitatis, in exemplis, in institutis, in moribus ac voluntatibus civium suorum hospes, non multum ei loci proderunt illi, ex quibus argumenta promuntur: subacto mihi 5 ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato, sed [novato et] iterato, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere; subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae. Ac primum naturam 132 causae videat, quae numquam latet, factumne sit quaeratur, an quale sit, an quod nomen habeat; quo perspecto statim occurrit naturali quadam prudentia, non his subductionibus, quas isti docent, quid faciat causam, id est, quo sublato controversia stare non possit; deinde quid veniat in iudicium: quod isti sic iubent quaerere: interfecit Opimius Gracchum. Quid facit causam?

5. *sed [novato et]*: incl. KC: *sed novato* om. M¹. *novato et* om. Lg. 4, 13, 32, 36. *sed novato iterato* Lg. 2. 11. *id est . . . causam?* om. AH.

1. *pronuntiandum*, 'deliver himself,' not 'pronounce,' which in Cicero is always *dicere*, *appellare*, or *exprimere* (iii. 11. 41): cp. i. 61. 261.

3. *hospes*: cp. i. 218, 249; Reid on Acad. i. 9 'nos in nostra urbe peregrinantis.'

4. *subacto*, a metaphor from husbandry: 'well-tilled': cp. Cato, R. Rust. 161. 1 'locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito': de Sen. 15. 51 'quae cum gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum exsepit.'

6. *iterato* properly denotes the second ploughing: it would seem therefore that here it is equivalent to *novato*; but it is very doubtful whether the latter word can bear this meaning: certainly the only other passage quoted for it (Ov. Pont. iv. 2. 44 'nec me . . . oblectat cultu terra novata suo') barely admits of it, and certainly does not require it. *Novalis ager* is land ploughed for the first time (Varro L. L. v. 39, Müll. 'ager . . . qui intermittitur a novando novalis'), either when just reclaimed (Plin. H. N. xvii. 5. 3. 39 'caesa vetere silva') or after it has lain fallow for a while. Hence it is probable that *novato* is a gloss upon *semel arato*, and should be banished from the text: and this is confirmed by the fact that it is omitted in M. If however the authority of Nonius, who quotes the words, though he often uses corrupt MSS., is held to outweigh these considerations, we must not fall back (with Sorof, Pid. and Harn.) on the very forced explanation of Henrichsen that *novatum* and *iteratum* here correspond to the technical *iteratum* and *tertiatum* respectively; but rather, as Dr.

Reid suggests, suppose that Cic. intends to repeat the idea of *semel arato* by the technical term *novato*, and then to strengthen it by *iterato*. He would read 'sed et novato et.' *Iterare* is followed by *renovare* use. Or. part. 133, but not in a metaphorical use.

7. *litterae*, 'writing'; = 'stilus,' in § 96.

8. *factumne sit quaeratur*, a clause in apposition to *naturam causae*, which might have been introduced by *utrum*, corresponding to *an*, after which *quaeratur* is understood again; viz. 'whether the question is if an act has been done, or whether it is of what character the action is,' etc.

10. *subductionibus*, 'calculations,' as to the section and sub-section of the theoretical scheme, under which the case comes.

12. *quid veniat in iudicium*, 'the point to be decided' = τὸ κρινόμενον: cp. Top. 25. 95 'quae ex statu contentio efficitur, cum Graeci τὸ κρινόμενον appellant, mihi placet id . . . qua de re agitur appellari.' Or. 36. 126, Brut. 79. 275. 'Quid faciat causam' is the defendant's plea: 'quid veniat in iudicium' the admissibility of this plea.

13. *interfecit Opimius Gracchum*: the standing instance in the rhetorical treatises: e.g. Or. part. 30. 104, 106. Strictly speaking Opimius did not kill Gracchus. In the grove of Furrina on the right bank of the Tiber the body of Gracchus was found side by side with that of his slave Euporus, or as Plutarch calls him Philocrates, and the report was that the slave had killed his master and then slain himself. But Opimius had attacked Gracchus and his partisans on the Aventine,