

videatur.' 'Ego vero,' inquit ille 'quoniam collectam a conviva, Crasse, exigis, non committam, ut, si defugerim, tibi causam alidentiam, qui agunt in scaena gestum spectante Roscio; quis enim sese commovere potest, cuius ille vitia non videat? Sic ego 5 ut aiunt, oratorem eum, quem cum Catulus nuper audisset, fenum 234 alios aiebat esse oportere.' Tum ille 'iocabatur' inquit 'Catulus, praesertim cum ita dicat ipse, ut ambrosia alendus esse videatur. Verum te, Caesar, audiamus, ut Antonii reliqua videamus.' 10 Et Antonius 'perpauca quidem mihi restant,' inquit 'sed tamen defessus iam labore atque itinere disputationis meae requiescam in Caesaris sermone quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio.' 58 'Atqui' inquit Iulius 'non nimis liberale hospitium meum dices; nam te in viam, simulac perpaulum gustaris, extrudam 15 et eiciam.'

10. Antonii reliqua videamus AHE² Fr. H: legebatur ad A. r. redamur.

treatment of all parts of the subject. How widely 'accuratus' differs from 'accurate' is well shown by de Fin. iv. I. 1 'etiam si minus vere . . . sed tamen accurate,' etc.

1. collecta = συμβολή: the contribution expected of each man present at an *ἑσπας* (*cena collaticia*). Apparently *ἀρ. λέγ.*

2. non committam: § 16.

4. agunt gestum: not as Pid. 'venture even to move a hand,' but generally 'to act:' cp. Quint. xi. 3. 14 'omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque:' pro Rosc. C. 8. 24 'si hos quaestus recipere posses, non eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres;' pro Quint. 24. 77 'dicebam huic Q. Roscio cum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut propinquum suum defenderem mihi perdifficile esse contra talis oratores non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari; cum cupidius instaret, homini pro amicitia familiaris dixi, mihi videri ore durissimo esse, qui praesente eo gestum agere conaretur.' For Roscius, see i. §§ 124, 129, 132, 251, etc.

6. primum, 'for the first time,' implying that the subject had not been previously discussed in Latin. This force of *primum* is only found where there is some other expression of time in the sentence; hence it must be closely connected with 'nunc.'

sus, ut aiunt, oratorem: an adaptation of the proverb 'sus Minervam docet.' One editor (Schuetz) has been found capable of thrusting 'Minervam' *de suo* into this passage! Cp. Fest. p. 310 M 'Sus Minervam in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cuius ipse inscius est. Quam rem in medio, quod aiunt, positam Varro et Euhemerus ineptis mythis involvere maluerunt, quam simpliciter referre.' Cic. Acad. i. 4. 18.

9. esse (from *edo*): i.e. all others compared with him were but *pecudes*. Crassus replies that, so far from Catulus deserving the food of brute beasts, he ought rather to be treated to that of the gods.

10. reliqua, perhaps with reference to the mercantile use 'the outstanding debt' (J. S. R.).

11. sed tamen, 'but apart from that.'

12. itinere: so de Legg. i. 37 'iter huius sermonis.'

13. deversorio: Hor. Epist. i. 15. 10.

16. eiciam: the only form found in any good MSS. Cp. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor on Juv. xv. 17; Munro on Lucret. ii. 951; Lachmann on Gaius, iii. 119 (p. 258) 'adiicere per duo i scriptum ante saeculum xii non facile reperitur;' Brambach, p. 201; Neue, ii.² 438; Ribbeck, Verg. ProL. p. 138-9. In the face of this evidence as to the *practice* of the best writers, it cannot be right for Prof. J. B.

Ac ne diutius vos demorer, de omni isto genere quid sentiam 235 perbrevis exponam. De risu quinque sunt, quae quaerantur: unum, quid sit; alterum, unde sit; tertium, sitne oratoris risum velle movere; quartum, quatenus; quintum, quae sint genera 5 ridiculi. Atque illud primum, quid sit ipse risus, quo pacto concitetur, ubi sit, quo modo existat atque ita repente erumpat, ut eum cupientes tenere nequeamus, et quo modo simul latera, os, venas, oculos, voltum occupet, viderit Democritus; neque enim ad hunc sermonem hoc pertinet, et, si pertinere, nescire 10 me tamen id non puderet, quod ne illi quidem scirent, qui pollicerentur. Locus autem et regio quasi ridiculi—nam id proxime 236 quaeritur—turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur; haec enim ridetur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter. Est autem, ut ad illud 15 tertium veniam, est plane oratoris movere risum; vel quod ipsa hilaritas benevolentiam conciliat ei, per quem excitata est; vel quod admirantur omnes acumen uno saepe in verbo positum

4. movere om. M: velle del. Fr.

10. ne illi quidem EKS: ne ipsi quidem illi s P: ne ipsi illi quidem AH.

Mayor, on the strength of the theories of Gellius (iv. 17) and some grammarians, to retain *eicio* etc., in Cicero (de Nat. D. Introd. p. lxvi).

§§ 235-247. Caesar now proceeds to divide his subject into five heads: (1) the nature, (2) origin, (3) rhetorical appropriateness, (4) extent, and (5) divisions of the laughable. The first he puts on one side, as not concerning the present inquiry. The laughable is said to originate in what is disgraceful, pointed out in a manner not disgraceful. It is proper for the orator, but neither crime nor misery are fit subjects for ridicule. Personal defects are, if not treated scurrilously. There are two main divisions of wit, one turning upon the matter, the other on the form of the expression. The former includes anecdotes and caricature, which are both illustrated, and their limitations pointed out.

5. quid sit risus: Quintil. vi. 3. 7 'neque enim ab ullo satis explicari puto, licet multi temptaverint, unde risus, qui non solum factu aliquo dicitur, sed interdum quodam etiam corporis tactu lacessitur.' For the most complete discussion of the ludicrous cp. Bain's *Emotions*, pp. 282 ff.

7. latera, i. 25. 114 (note). Hence

compare, not 'Laughter holding both his sides' but 'My lungs began to crow like Chanticleer.'

8. viderit, i. 58. 246 (note). Democritus: the authorities for the character of the 'laughing philosopher' are collected, with his usual exhaustive completeness, by Prof. Mayor on Juv. x. 28; e.g. Sen. de Ira, ii. 10. 5 'Democritum aiunt numquam sine risu in publico fuisse.' It is hard to believe (with Ell., Pid., and Sorof) that Democritus is introduced here rather because of his fame as a physicist, than as the γελασίνος.

10. scirent . . . pollicerentur: the subj. is due only to the attraction of 'puderet.'

12. turpitudine: Cicero is borrowing Aristotle's definition (Poet. c. 6) τὸ γὰρ γελοῖον ἐστὶν ἀμάρτημα τι καὶ αἰσχρὸν ἀνώδυνον οὐ φαρμακόν; on which Bain remarks 'He would have been nearer the mark if he had expressed it as causing something to appear mean that was formerly dignified: for to depict what is already under a settled estimate of meanness, has little power to raise a laugh; it can merely be an occasion of reflecting our own dignity by comparison.'

15. est plane oratoris: 'it is quite within the province of an orator.'

maxime respondentis, non numquam etiam lacessentis; vel quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat; vel quod ipsum oratorem politum esse hominem significat, quod eruditum, quod urbanum, maximeque quod tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat odiosasque res saepe, 5 quas argumentis dilui non facile est, ioco risuque dissolvit. 237 Quatenus autem sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id quod in quarto loco quaerendi posueramus. Nam nec insignis improbitas et scelere iuncta nec rursus miseria insignis agitata ridetur; facinorosos maiore quadam 10 vi quam ridiculi vulnerari volunt; miseros inludi nolunt, nisi se forte iactant; parcendum autem maxime est caritati hominum, 59 ne temere in eos dicas, qui diliguntur. Haec igitur adhibenda 238 est primum in iocando moderatio, itaque ea facillime luduntur, quae neque odio magno neque misericordia maxima digna sunt; 15 quam ob rem materies omnis ridiculorum est in eis vitiis, quae sunt in vita hominum neque carorum neque calamitosorum neque eorum, qui ob facinus ad supplicium rapiendi videntur; 239 eaque belle agitata ridentur. Est etiam deformitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella materies ad iocandum; sed quaerimus idem, quod in ceteris rebus maxime quaerendum est, quatenus; in quo

4. maximeque OPPS: maxime ω K.
vitiis EP.

16. in eis vitiis AHM²KS: in istis vitiis EP.
19. eaque belle agitata ridentur del. Fr. Str.

1. respondentis... lacessentis: cp. i. 5. 17.

2. frangit, etc. Wit 'breaks' the force of an opponent's attack by turning his serious charges into ridicule, 'hampers him' by preventing him from pressing on in the same line, 'disparages him' by turning him into a laughing-stock and thus robbing him of his auctoritas, 'deters him' by showing the superior acuteness of his antagonist, 'refutes him' by laughing away his accusations. Cp. Aquila Rom. 26 'δρασυπός, elevatio vel irrisio, ea figura est qua ludentes quae dicuntur ab adversariis dissolvimus.' Quintilian uses *elevare* with a like sense.

7. Quatenus: Cicero lays down rules for the use of 'ridiculum' in Or. 26. 88.

9. nec miseria... ridetur: Quint. vi. 3. 28 'inhumana videri solet fortunae insectatio.'

scelere iuncta: for the abl. cp. Roby, § 1216. This construction is limited to

the part. perf. and the gerundive. But see App.

11. volunt, sc. 'homines.' Roby, § 1428.

12. caritati, § 206. For the abstract used as a kind of collective, cp. i. 53. 228: 'illorum orbitati' (note).

19. belle, 'neatly,' i. § 247 (note). deformitatis et corporis vitiorum: Cicero's practice in his speeches, and many of the witticisms quoted in the following chapters, show how widely his canons of good taste differed from those now universally recognized. His speeches 'in Vatinius' and 'in Pisonem' especially abound with the coarsest personal abuse.

21. quatenus: Acad. ii. 29. 92 'rerum natura nullam nobis dedit cognitionem finium, ut ulla in re statuere possimus quatenus.' Or. 21. 73 'in omnibusque rebus videndum est quatenus.'

non modo illud praecipitur, ne quid insulse, sed etiam, si quid perridicule possis, vitandum est oratori utrumque, ne aut scurrilis iocus sit aut mimicus. Quae cuius modi sint facilius iam intellegemus, cum ad ipsa ridiculorum genera venerimus.

5 Duo sunt enim genera facetiarum, quorum alterum re tractatur, alterum dicto: re, si quando quid tamquam aliqua fabella narratur, 240 ut olim tu, Crasse, in Memmium, comedisse eum lacertum Largi, cum esset cum eo Tarracinae de amicula rixatus: salsa, ac tamen a te ipso ficta narratio; addidisti clausulam: tota Tarracina tum 10 omnibus in parietibus inscriptas fuisse litteras L.L.L.M.M.; cum quaereres id quid esset, senem tibi quendam oppidanum dixisse: 'lacerat lacertum Largi mordax Memmius.' Perspicitis genus 241 hoc quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, sive habeas vere quod narrare possis, quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum, sive fingas. Est autem haec huius generis virtus, ut ita facta demonstras, ut mores eius, de quo narres, ut sermo, ut voltus omnes exprimentur, ut eis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur. In re est item ridiculum, quod ex quadam depravata 242 imitatione sumi solet, ut idem Crassus: 'per tuam nobilitatem,

1. modo om. MK. quid om. MK. 4. venerimus PS cum M: veniemus OP s K. 6. aliqua fabellae narratur M Fr. 10. inscripta H: litteras duo AH: litteras tria L.L.L. duo MM s: inscripta fuisse tria L duo M Fr. 11. oppidanum incl. K: non habet A, sed videtur esse lacuna.

1. non modo illud, etc. The sentence is irregular; 'vitandum est oratori utrumque' is inserted for the sake of clearness, but interrupts the construction.

3. mimicus, 'farical.' Or. 26. 88 'illud admonemus tamen, ridiculo sic usurum oratorem, ut nec nimis frequenti, ne scurrile sit, nec subobscono, ne mimicum.'

5. re tractatur, 'is represented by means of some fact.' The phrase is borrowed from the stage: cp. Reid on pro Arch. 3.

6. fabella, 'anecdote.'

7. Memmium, the tribune of B.C. 111; 'vir acer et infensus potentiae nobilitatis' (Sall. Jug. 27). Cicero describes him (Brut. 36. 156) as 'orator mediocris, accusator acer atque acerbus' (cp. § 283). Crassus may have been brought into collision with him in his 'suasio legis Serviliae' (Introd. p. 9); to ridicule the ferocious character of the man, he invented a story that M. had bitten the arm of a man with whom he had quarrelled about a mistress, and gave a

humorous confirmation of his story by asserting that he had seen the walls of the houses in Tarracina covered with the letters L. L. L. M. M.: these were doubtless intended for an election placard, in the abbreviated form of which the Pompeian graffiti supply many instances (cp. Zangemeister, C. I. L. iv. Index, pp. 249 ff.); and Harn. well suggests that the full form may have been *Lege Lactus Lubens Merito Memmium*: (although the only authorities for L. L. M. seem to be dedications; e.g. Wilmanns, 1005:) but Crassus asserted that an old townsman explained them by an iambic trimeter describing this assault.

8. rixatus: a verb used nowhere else by Cicero: a *rixa* (also rare in Cic.) is properly a quarrel that comes to blows, a brawl: cp. Tac. Hist. i. 64 'iurgia primum, mox rixae.' Iuv. xv. 52.

14. mendaciunculis, 'fictitious embellishments.'

18. depravata imitatione, 'caricature.'

19. per tuam nobilitatem: doubtless a caricatured imitation of the way in