

properans 'modo breviter.' Hic ille 'non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo.' Ridicule. Sed sedebat iudex L. Aurifex brevior ipse quam testis etiam: omnis est risus in iudicem conversus; visum est totum scurrile ridiculum. Ergo haec, quae cadere possunt in quos nolis, quamvis sint bella, sunt tamen ipso genere scurrilia; ut iste, qui se volt dicacem et mehercule est, Appius, sed non numquam in hoc vitium scurrile delabitur. 'Cenabo' inquit 'apud te,' huic lusco familiari meo, C. Sextio; 'uni enim locum esse video.' Est hoc scurrile, et quod sine causa laccessivit et tamen id dixit, quod in omnis luscis conveniret; ea, quia menditata putantur esse, minus ridentur: illud egregium Sextii et ex tempore 'manus lava' inquit 'et cena.' Temporis igitur ratio et

4. *scurrile* incl. K.

Staatsr. ii. 504 ff. (cp. Ramsay, Rom. Ant. pp. 288 f.). Probably the witness was making a second appearance: otherwise it would hardly have been necessary for Philippus to ask permission.

1. *perpusillum*, might be understood as neut. 'a very short question;' or as masc. 'a very short witness.'

2. *sedebat* 'there was in the jury-box,' as often: cp. pro Cluent. 38. 105.

3. *etiam*: an unusual position for this particle (which strengthens the comparative) chosen to lay stress on *testis*. Later writers often use *adhuc* with this force. Cp. Kühner, ii. 665.

5. *ipso genere*, § 242.

6. *se volt dicacem*, sc. 'esse,' 'means to be witty:' cp. Madv. on de Fin. ii. 31. 102; v. 5. 13 'physicum se voluit.' Mayor on Phil. ii. 6. 14 'te similem maluisti;' who give ten or twelve more exx. The force is not quite the same as in passages where the subjects are not the same, as in Liv. xxii. 53 'qui remp. salvam vellent.'

Appius, Claudius; not to be identified with the 'Appius ille maior' of § 284, as is done by Orelli, Onomast. and in the Dict. Biog. s. v. (No. 29). The distinctive appellation in the latter passage seems intended to preclude this; not as Schütz says to distinguish him from a younger brother with the same praenomen. It is probable that this man was the father of P. Clodius, Cicero's enemy (No. 35), praetor in B. C. 89, consul in B. C. 79. Then the man spoken of as 'ille maior' in B. C. 91 may be assumed to be his father. We know that Clodius was 'A. f. A. n. Pulcher.' The error in the Dict. Biog. arose in part

from the erroneous view formerly current as to the date of the Lex Thoria, which has now been fixed to B. C. 118: cp. Mommsen, C. I. L. pp. 75 ff. It does not of course necessarily follow from § 284 that Appius was a senator at the date of the passing of the Lex Thoria, but it is the most natural deduction from the language used there. We cannot argue from the mention of Lucilius, for he did not die till B. C. 103: but we have again some slight confirmation of Mr. Munro's views as to the date of the birth of Lucilius. See note on § 26.

8. *Sextio*: not to be further identified: possibly the C. Sextius Calvinus of Brut. 34. 130, who is spoken of as 'valetudine incommoda,' with 'dolore pedum.' Cp. § 249.

9. *uni*, 'for one (guest),' or 'for one (eye).' Cp. Plaut. Stich. iv. 2. 37 'edepol tibi etiam opinor uni locum conspicor ubi accubes.' Persius (i. 128) justly takes as the typical *sordidus* a man 'lusco qui possit dicere "lusce."'

11. *illud*, 'the rejoinder.'

12. *manus lava*: i. e. not with those dirty hands of yours: doubtless with a reference to his love for 'filthy lucre.' *sordidus* is often used of discreditable gains. It is said that the only occasion on which Brougham was disconcerted was during his canvass of Yorkshire; when on one occasion he appealed to a large meeting to bear witness to the cleanness of his hands, and the audience roared with laughter at the contrast between their moral purity and their physical need of washing.

ipsius dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia et raritas dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurra, et quod nos cum causa dicimus, non ut ridiculi videamur, sed ut proficiamus aliquid, illi totum diem et sine causa. Quid enim est Vargula adsecutus, cum eum candidatus A. Sempronius cum M. fratre suo complexus esset 'puer, abige muscas?' Risum quaesivit, qui est mea sententia vel tenuissimus ingenii fructus. Tempus igitur dicendi prudentia et gravitate moderabimur; quarum utinam artem aliquam habemus! Sed domina natura est. Nunc exponamus genera ipsa summatim, quae risum maxime moveant. Haec igitur sit prima partitio, quod facete dicatur, id alias in re habere, alias in verbo facetias; maxime autem homines delectari, si quando risus coniuncte re verboque moveatur. Sed hoc mementote, quoscumque locos attingam, unde ridicula ducantur, ex eisdem locis fere etiam gravis sententias posse duci:

11. *id alias in re hoc habere, alias in verbo, facetiis autem homines maxime delectari* K non satis caute. 14. *ducantur* s: *vocantur* MFr.

2. *et quod*, 'and besides the fact that.'

3. *illi*, 'while they' with a common adversative asyndeton.

5. *A. Sempronius*, with the family cognomen *Musca*, whence the joke. *complexus esset*, as part of the 'prensatio,' i. 24. 112. For the number of the verb cp. Roby, § 1437.

6. *puer*, sc. the *pedisequus* or personal attendant.

8. *moderabimur*, 'we shall determine:' so 'moderari consilia,' etc. For the construction cp. Madvig, § 244, obs. 1.

9. *domina*, not of course teacher, but like *κύριος*: 'controller.'

§§ 248-263. *Caesar now gives the division of verbal wit, pointing out first that serious remarks can generally be derived from the same sources as witty ones. The chief heads are (1) the ambiguous; (2) the unexpected, often accompanied by ambiguity; (3) the play upon words, or puns; (4) the interpretation of a name, or the application of a verse or proverb; (5) the literal expression of an expression otherwise intended; (6) allegory, metaphor, and irony; (7) antithetical expressions. These are successively illustrated.*

10. *summatim*, 'summarily.' Before fulfilling his promise, Caesar indulges in three brief digressions: (1) a proof that

serious arguments and jests can generally be derived from the same sources; (2) a reference to the various styles of facetiousness not suitable for the orator; (3) some preliminary remarks upon the nature of jests arising from ambiguity.

11. *partitio*, etc., 'let us then make our first division by laying down,' etc. For the construction cp. Tusc. D. iii. 16. 34 'perpetua in omni vita cogitatio nihil esse quod non accidere possit,' and a more similar instance, ib. iv. 38. 83 'animi morborum una sanatio est, omnis opinabilis esse et voluntarios.'

12. *alias... alias*, 'at one time... at another.'

*habere facetias*; an expression objected to by Ernesti, Schuetz, and Orelli as unparalleled, but Henrichsen's reference to § 252 'in verbis habere leporem omnem' is quite sufficient defence: 'derives its amusing character sometimes from the matter, sometimes from the language.'

15. *ex eisdem locis fere*. Ern. wished to strike out 'locis' on account of the unusual position of 'fere:' but *fere* does not here qualify 'eisdem,' though this might be defended by iii. 5. 17 'duas horas fere:' but 'as a rule.' Quintil. vi. 3. 37, says 'neque enim minus numerosi sunt loci, ex quibus haec dicta quam illi ex quibus eae, quas sententias vocamus ducuntur, neque alii.'