

nomine urbis et auctoritate; tamen eruditissimos homines Asiaticos quivis Atheniensis indoctus non verbis, sed sono vocis nec tam bene quam suaviter loquendo facile superabit. Nostri minus student litteris quam Latini; tamen ex istis, quos nostis, urbanis, in quibus minimum est litterarum, nemo est quin litteratissimum togatorum omnium, Q. Valerium Soranum, lenitate vocis atque ipso oris pressu et sono facile vincat. Qua re cum sit quaedam certa vox Romani generis urbisque propria, in qua nihil offendi, nihil displicere, nihil animadverti possit, nihil sonare aut olere peregrinum, hanc sequamur neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus. Equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam — facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper, quae prima didicerunt—sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam audire,

2. quivis Atheniensis: cp. the striking story in Brut. 46. 172 'ut ego iam non mirer illud Theophrasto' (born at Lesbos) 'accidisse, quod dicitur, cum percontaretur ex anicula quadam quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset: "hospes, non pote minoris," tulisse eum moleste se non effugere hospitis speciem, cum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur.'

verbis: an English 'provincial' may be quite free from provincialisms in his vocabulary, yet may be detected at once by his accent.

4. Latini: it has often been noticed that almost all the great Roman writers were not natives of the city of Rome.

6. togatorum, 'all Roman citizens' says Sorof, but the context clearly shows that all Latin-speaking people are included, as Madvig has noticed (Verf. i. 58): and at this time, before the Social War, by no means all the Latins had the franchise. Under the Empire, none but citizens were allowed to wear the toga (cp. Plin. Ep. iv. 11 'carent enim togae iure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est,' and the comical story in Suet. Claud. 15), but this is hardly evidence for the time before the extension of the franchise to the Italians. Cp. Voigt in Rhein. Mus. xxxiii. 486 f.

Q. Valerius of Sora, near Arpinum, is mentioned along with his brother Decimus in Brut. 46. 169 as 'vicini et familiares mei, non tam in dicendo admirabiles quam docti et Graecis litteris et Latinis.'

7. pressu, 'distinct articulation,' expressing the full sound of each letter (cp. § 45), not, I think, as Piderit, of the position of the lips, tongue, etc., though Nonius (p. 162 M), quoting this passage, has 'pressu quasi compressione.'

8. vox, 'accent,' style of pronunciation.

9. offendi, etc., 'wherein there can be nothing to stumble over, nothing unpleasant, no scope for criticism, no note or flavour of provincialism.' It is hardly needful to suppose that the grammatical construction is unconsciously changed, and that nihil is an accusative of limitation after the verb, as in i. 129 'in quo aliquid offenderis;' cp. pro Mil. 36. 99 'si in me aliquid offenderis:' in that case the passive would be impersonal, as in § 100 'eo citius offenditur.' But it may be personal: 'scopulum offendis' in Sex. Rosc. 79 would justify 'scopulus offenditur.' Certainly nihil is nom. in the second and third place.

11. insolentiam, 'strangeness,' not as L. & S. 'affectedness.' Here of pronunciation, as in Brut. 82. 284 of the choice of words, as in § 50.

12. socrum, Introd. p. 22.

14. sed, resumptive, after the parenthesis, as in ii. 192, de Off. i. 105, etc. Laelia must have been born at least a quarter of a century after the death of Plautus, and about half a century after the death of Naevius.

sono ipso vocis ita recto et simplici est, ut nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre videatur; ex quo sic locutum esse eius patrem iudico, sic maiores; non aspere ut ille, quem dixi, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequabiliter et leniter. Qua re Cotta noster, cuius tu illa lata, Sulpici, non numquam imitaris, ut Iota litteram tollas et E plenissimum dicas, non mihi oratores antiquos, sed messoros videtur imitari.' Hic cum adrisisset ipse Sulpicius, 'sic agam vobiscum' inquit Crassus 'ut quoniam me loqui voluistis, aliquid de vestris vitiis audiatis.' 'Uti nam quidem!' inquit ille 'id enim ipsum volumus, idque si feceris, multa, ut arbitror, hic hodie vitia ponemus.' 'At enim non sine meo periculo' Crassus inquit 'possum, Sulpici, te reprehendere, quoniam Antonius mihi te simillimum dixit sibi videri.'

1. recto et simplici, 'simple and unaffected.'

3. vaste, 'broadly, coarsely,' opposed to presse.

4. hiulce, opposed to aequabiliter, not 'open,' but with many gaps (hiatus), i.e. 'brokenly.' Fr.'s leviter is needless.

5. illa lata, the verborum latitudo of ii. 91: noster as the sodalis of Catulus. Cp. Varro, de R. R. i. 48. 2 'spica autem, quam rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant specam, a spe videtur nominata;' ib. i. 2. 14 'a quo rustici etiam nunc quoque viam veham appellant propter vecturas et vellam non villam, quo vehunt et unde vehunt.' Cp. Quint. i. 4. 17 'quid? non e quoque i loco fuit? ut Menerva, et leber et magester, et Dione Victore, non Diovi Victori.' Diez (Grammaire des langues romaines, i. 147) points out that the e which regularly replaces i in the Romance languages (e.g. It. bere = bibere) is historically descended from the e of the popular language: cp. maestro and magester: though the rule does not hold good without exceptions. Cp. Ritschl, Opusc. ii. 623, Corssen, ii. 341, Schuchardt, ii. 60ff; Roby, §§ 234, 928 a. Is there any other instance in which Cicero uses the Greek name of a letter? It looks like a copyist's alteration of I. Quintilian always writes 'i.'

11. ponemus, 'lay aside.' Tusc. D. iii. 66 'an est ullum tempus cui non ponendae curae et aegritudinis causa serviamus?' This use of the word is especially common of clothes, arms, etc. Seyffert discusses it well on Lael. 10. 33. Cf. Hor. Carm. iii. 2. 19, Ep. i. 16. 35, Art. Poet. 160.

At enim, 'ay, but,' § 188, not in its

common force of quoting an objection, as e.g. in Acad. ii. 17. 52 (Roby, § 1623). The two distinct usages are confused in L. & S. Cp. pro Mur. 74 'at enim agit mecum austere et stoice Cato.'

12. Crassus inquit: cp. note on i. 149. [There is little doubt that 'Crassus' here is an intrusion. J. S. R.]

13. mihi simillimum. Cicero's usage as to the construction of similis is fully discussed by Madvig on de Fin. v. 5. 12, where the MSS. give patri similis. The distinction laid down by the old grammarians between the genitive of internal and the dative of external resemblance does not suit half the instances. Of living beings Cicero and the older writers almost always use the genitive, as if similis were a substantive. The instances of the dative in such a case are very rare: some can be easily corrected by the addition of s—Lambinus was almost certainly right in reading patris similis l.c.—others present more difficulty; e.g. here mei is not so slight a correction, nor huius for huic in Acad. ii. 118 (cp. Reid's note), or in de Fin. iv. 34, nor eorum for iis in de Off. ii. 8, nor horum for his in de Fin. iv. 65, nor illius (with Wesenberg, Em. i. p. 27) for illi in Tusc. D. v. 56. Hence Seyffert rightly holds that the distinction is rather that patri similis means 'bearing some resemblance to his father,' patris similis, 'an image of his father;' so that it would be almost by accident that the latter is so much more common. With things Cicero and the earlier writers use the genitive and the dative indiscriminately; later writers use the dative far more commonly: cp. however 'del-

Tum ille 'tu vero, quod monuit idem, ut ea, quae in quoque maxima essent, imitaremur; ex quo vereor ne nihil sim tui nisi supplionem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum.' 'Ergo ista,' inquit Crassus 'quae habes a me, non reprehendo, ne me ipsum inrideam—sunt autem ea multo et 5 plura et maiora, quam dicis—quae autem sunt tua plane aut imitatione ex aliquo expressa, de his te, si qui me forte locus 13 admonuerit, commonebo. Praetereamus igitur praecepta Latine 48 loquendi quae puerilis doctrina tradit et subtilior cognitio ac ratio litterarum alit aut consuetudo sermonis cotidiani ac do- 10 mestici, libri confirmant et lectio veterum oratorum et poetarum; neque vero in illo altero diutius commoremur, ut disputemus, quibus rebus adsequi possimus, ut ea, quae dicamus, intel- 49 gantur: Latine scilicet dicendo, verbis usitatis ac proprie demonstrantibus ea, quae significari ac declarari volumus, sine 15 ambiguo verbo aut sermone, non nimis longa continuatione verborum, non valde productis eis, quae similitudinis causa ex aliis rebus transferuntur, non discerptis sententiis, non prae- posteris temporibus, non confusis personis, non perturbato ordine. Quid multa? Tam facilis est tota res, ut mihi permirum saepe videatur, cum difficilius intellegatur, quid patronus velit dicere, 20

1. *tum ille, tu vero, quod monuit* Schuetzio duce H Fr. *tum ille tum quod monuit* ω. *tum ille, 'quid quod monuit'* Bakium secutus S: 'tu vero,' inquit ille, 'quoniam monuit. Lambin. 5. *sunt autem ea* KS Fr: *sunt autem mea* ω. 10. *aut* parum recte inclusit K. 11. *libri confirmant et lectio* ω. *confirmat lectio* Ern. K.

phinum similis' in Verg. Aen. v. 594: and see Munro on Lucr. iv. 1211. Hor. Sat. ii. 1. 3 is said to be the only instance of the genitive in Augustan poets.

dixit, ii. 89.

1. *tu vero*, 'yes, you can:' de Off. iii. 54 'quaero num id iniuste aut improbe fecerit. Ille vero.' *Vero* has commonly a confirmatory force; here it is rather corrective.

3. *supplionem*, § 220, i. 230, Brut. 158 (quoted on § 33).

4. *si forte*, 'possibly,' *ei τύχοι* (Munro on Lucr. v. 720), not, I think, as Pid. and Sor. 'if I am fortunate.' Cp. pro Mil. 104 'hicine vir patriae natus usquam in patria morietur, aut, si forte, pro patria?': de Off. ii. 70, etc.

5. *ea*, i.e. what you have derived from me. The MS. reading *mea* would hardly express this.

7. *expressa*, 'copied,' § 15.

9. *cognitio ac ratio*, 'systematic study.'

10. *aut*, 'or else,' as in the case of women, who have no opportunity for study.

14. *proprie*, 'without any metaphor:' cp. § 149. Aristot. Rhet. iii. 2. 1 τῶν δὲ ὀνομάτων καὶ ῥημάτων σαφῆ μὲν ποιεῖ τὰ κύρια (the *dominantia verba* of Hor. A. P. 234, note).

16. *continuatione*, 'periodic structure.' Orat. 85 'continuationem verborum modo relaxet et dividat utaturque verbis quam usitatissimis, translationibus quam mollissimis.'

17. *quae . . transferuntur*, 'metaphors derived:' *productis*, 'spun out.' Cp. Orat. 94 'iam cum confluerunt plures continuatae translationes, alia plane fit oratio; itaque genus hoc Graeci appellant ἀλληγορίαν, nomine recte, genere melius ille (Aristoteles), qui ista omnia translationes vocat.' Metaphors must not be so extended as to pass into allegory.

quam si ipse ille, qui patronum adhibet, de re sua diceret. Isti 50 enim, qui ad nos causas deferunt, ita nos plerumque ipsi docent, ut non desideres planius dici; easdem res autem simulac Fufius aut vester aequalis Pomponius agere coepit, non aequae quid 5 dicant, nisi admodum attendi, intellego; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil ut secundum, tantaque insolentia ac turba verborum, ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras adferat atque ut quo- 10 dam modo ipsi sibi in dicendo obstrepere videantur. Verum, si placet, quoniam haec satis spero vobis quidem certe maioribus molesta et putida videri, ad reliqua aliquanto odiosiora per- 14 gamus.' 'Atqui vides' inquit Antonius 'quam alias res agamus, [quam te inviti audiamus,] qui adduci possimus—de me enim conicio—relictis ut rebus omnibus te sectemur; ita de horridis 15 rebus nitida, de ieiunis plena, de pervulgatis nova quaedam est oratio tua.' 'Faciles enim,' inquit 'Antoni, partes eae fuerunt 52 duae, quas modo percucurri vel potius paene praeterii, Latine loquendi planeque dicendi; reliquae sunt magnae, implicatae,

13. *quam te inviti audiamus* recte ut glossema cecit Bakius: post *sectemur* addunt codices *te audiamus*, quae idem spuria esse intellexit.

3. *Fufius*, i. 179, ii. 194.

4. *Pomponius*, tribune in the year after this, B. C. 90; hence he was a competitor with Cotta: *vester* is of course addressed to Cotta and Sulpicius. Cicero speaks of him more favourably in Brut. 221 'fortis vero actor et vehemens et verbis nec inops nec abiectus, et quem plane oratorem dicere auderes Cn. Pomponius, lateribus pugnans, incitans animos, acer, acerbus, criminosus:' cp. Brut. 305.

*aeque*, 'as clearly,' as when a client tells his tale. Reid suggests *equidem*.

7. *insolentia*, 'strange choice,' § 44.

9. *sibi obstrepere*, 'to be bawling themselves down.' Liv. i. 40. 6 'primo uterque vociferari et certatim alter alteri obstrepere.'

10. *maioribus*: it would be difficult to find another instance in which Cicero uses *maiores* for elders without *natus* or some other indication of age in the context. There is also some awkwardness in the use of *vobis* shortly after *vester* addressed to the younger men of the company. Dr. Reid plausibly suggests that this may be a case of the 'crushing' not uncommon in MSS. for 'maiora expectantibus' or some similar expression.

11. *odiosiora*, 'more troublesome,' because involving greater difficulty. It is clearly quite wrong here to interpret 'more petty,' with most recent editors. These topics are the 'magnae, implicatae, variae, graves' of the next section.

12. *alias res agamus*, 'how inattentive we are.' Brut. 233 'mirarere tam alias res agere populum:' opposed to *hoc agere* (Munro on Lucr. i. 41); cp. pro Sex. Rosc. 60 'usque eo animadverti eum alias res agere antequam Chrysogonum nominavi,' where Landgraf remarks that the phrase is one belonging to popular speech.

14. *horridis*, 'unattractive.'

15. *ieiunis*, 'barren,' 'dry.'

17. *percucurri*: there seems very slight authority in good prose for the unduplicated form of the perfect: cp. Neue, ii. 468-9. *percucurrisse* occurs in Hor. Car. i. 28. 6: cp. Verg. Aen. iv. 153.

§§ 52-96. *Crassus proceeds to discuss the true conception and the proper compass of the ornate dicendi, with a digression on the relation of philosophy to eloquence (§§ 56-61), especially in post-Socratic schools (§§ 62-73).*