

PLAUTUS

*Stichus*



T. MACCI PLAVTI

STICHVS.

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<sup>itus</sup> T. MACCI <sup>us</sup> PLAVTI <sup>us</sup>  
STICHVS;

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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## PREFACE.

THIS edition of a play, which contains much wit and humor and comparatively little that is objectionable, is intended for use at school or college.

The text is based on the apparatus criticus of Ritschl, but keeps more closely to the MSS. than any previous edition. I have ventured on two original suggestions, namely *missauerim*, v. 420, for the obviously corrupt *mulcauerim* of MSS., and *esse, mei*, v. 753, for *ei mihi*.

My observations on prosody are mainly derived from the work of others; but I have stated the rule for the 'irrational' use of long or apparently long syllables in an improved form, and have made suggestions of my own upon other points.

C. A. M. FENNELL.

Aug. 10, 1893.





## INTRODUCTION.

### THE PLOT.

IT would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the *Stichus* has no plot at all. Little of the interest would be lost if it were divided up into three parts and the names of the characters changed so as to give three disconnected sets of scenes. It is probable that the play was originally divided into three acts, the second, third, and fourth acts of editors forming one original act. This would give 273 verses to the first original act, 367 verses to the second act, which began with the second canticum, and 135 verses to the last act, which ends with a short canticum. The comparative shortness of Act III. (Act V.) would be made up for by there being in addition to the speeches a considerable amount of *business*. There is no intrigue, no complication and consequently no proper dénouement or solution. But there is plenty of interest, owing to the wit and humor of the various scenes. Several of the characters are types. The old man Antipho is a fussy, selfish, easy-going man of the world. Even his daughters, who disappear after the first act and are rather colorless, are carefully sketched. Gelasimus, the parasite, who is really the central figure of the piece, is a well-executed type of his genus: hungry, greedy, impudent, spiteful and servile. He takes part in scenes which occupy 360 verses, while the title character only takes part in scenes which occupy 187 verses.

There is not much that is distinctive about the brothers Epignomus and Pamphilippus, but a few delicate touches show us that Pamphilippus has a more generous disposition than his brother. The perverse and impertinent Pinacium is doubtless an accurate specimen of the privileged slave, and Crocotium of the pert and flippant (slave) waiting-maid. Stichus is an uninteresting character, possibly because he is a type, as also no doubt are the other slaves, Sagarinus and Stephanium.

### ANALYSIS.

Antipho, an elderly, well-to-do citizen of Athens, wishes his two daughters, Philumena and Pamphila, to give up their respective husbands, Epignomus and Pamphilippus, who having become impoverished have left Athens to seek their fortunes and have not been heard of for more than two years, so that they may marry wealthy men.

#### ACT I.

*Scene I.* Interior of Philumena's (Epignomus') house. Philumena and her younger sister Pamphila enter from the back part of the house. They discuss their husbands' absence and their father's wish that they should marry again. The first 47 lines, though a dialogue, are ranked as a canticum, owing to the kind and variety of metres.

*Scene II.* Before Philumena's house. Enter Antipho from the spectators' right with a slave in attendance. He grumbles at his slaves for ten lines, and then dismisses his slave. While Antipho looks after the receding slave, his daughters speak from the house as to how they can best get their own way with him. Then Antipho in a soliloquy of thirteen lines decides upon the best way of managing his daughters, stating that he will let them have their own way to avoid a fuss if they are firm. Then his daughters see him and come out of the house. The three converse outside. At the end of the scene Antipho retires and then Pamphila, whereupon Philumena summons her female slave Crocotium to fetch the parasite Gelasimus, that he may go to the port for news.

## ACT II.

*Scene I.* Gelasimus is in a street solus. He soliloquises on his hunger and neediness for 41 verses, when Crocotium enters, and after Gelasimus has soliloquised for 36 more verses, he perceives her, and they converse, and Crocotium gives her message.

*Scene II.* This scene ought to begin *v.* 266 instead of *v.* 274. Scene outside Philumena's house. Gelasimus enters from the spectators' right. As he is wondering what Philumena can want, Pinacium enters on the spectators' left in a tremendous hurry with the news that Epignomus has arrived. He is obviously tipsy. Towards the end of the scene, as Pinacium is knocking at the house door, Gelasimus accosts him and they quarrel.

*Scene III.* Philumena opens her door and finds Pinacium and Gelasimus outside. Pinacium perversely keeps back his news, but bustles about making preparations for an entertainment, and Gelasimus lays himself out to get an invitation. At last Pinacium tells Philumena of her husband's arrival, and she dismisses the parasite.

## ACT III.

*Scene I.* Interior of Epignomus' house. His slave Stichus, his female musicians and probably his parasites and others, are on the stage. Epignomus enters from the back of the house, returns thanks to his gods, and announces that his good fortune has reconciled him to his father-in-law. Then Stichus asks for a holiday, which he gets, and declares his intention of having a dinner with his friend Sagarinus and their common friend Stephanium.

*Scene II.* Street outside Epignomus' house. Enter Gelasimus in quest of a meal, to try his luck with Epignomus. To him enters Epignomus from the central door. The scene is occupied with the parasite's ineffectual efforts to secure an invitation.

## ACT IV.

*Scene I.* Street before Epignomus' house. Enter Antipho and Pamphilippus, probably from the left. They talk of the dinner which they are going to partake of at Epignomus' house. Then Epignomus enters from the central door, and after salutations Antipho points his moral that 'fortune brings friends' by begging a female musician of Epignomus. He then enters the house through the central door of the stage. Hereupon the brothers see Gelasimus approaching.

*Scene II.* The scene is unchanged. Epignomus and Pamphilippus are on the stage. To them enters Gelasimus. The scene is occupied by the parasite's abortive efforts to get a dinner out of Pamphilippus. Gelasimus' final failure to achieve the object of his hope is the only approach to a dénouement in the play.

## ACT V.

This act is devoted to the preparations for Stichus' feast with Pamphilippus' two slaves and to the feast itself, at the close of which the three slaves dance to the music of a *tibicen*, whom they have engaged.

## PROSODY.

THE following remarks will supply all the ordinary student need know about Plautus' adaptations of various Greek metres, so far as regards the *Stichus*.

§ I. Trochaic tetrameter catalectic verses, *trochaici septenarii*, admit the tribrach and dactyl in the seven complete feet (but only occasionally in the fourth foot, the dactyl rarely in the seventh), the spondee and anapaest in the first six feet, the proceleusmatic (the spondee resolved into four short syllables) seldom except in the first foot. There is generally diæresis

after the fourth foot<sup>1</sup>. This metre is used for dialogue by Plautus more than iambic *senarii*.

Trochaic tetrameter acatalectic verses, *trochaici octonarii*, admit the tribrach (anapæst) as well as the spondee in the eighth foot and dactyls and anapæsts in the seventh; but are in other respects like *septenarii*. See *Pers.* 5. 1.

Iambic trimeter acatalectic verses, *iambici senarii*, admit in all feet except the last, the spondee (especially in the fifth foot), the dactyl less freely (not often in the fifth foot), the anapæst (rarely in the third foot), the tribrach (very rarely in the fifth foot), and the proceleusmatic occasionally in the first foot, very rarely elsewhere, hardly ever if ever in the fifth foot. There is generally cæsure in the third foot, less frequently in the fourth (as in *v.* 55). Occasionally there is no cæsure as in *v.* 227, *ac périuratiunculas parasiticas*.

Iambic tetrameter catalectic verses, *iambici septenarii* or *comici quadrati*, admit spondees freely, and anapæsts, dactyls and tribrachs in the first three feet and in the fifth, sixth, and seventh feet, and occasional proceleusmatics (almost exclusively in the odd places, mostly in the first and fifth). There is generally diæresis after the fourth foot, the last syllable of which is sometimes short, as if at the end of a verse. When there is no diæresis there is generally cæsure in the fifth foot.

Iambic tetrameter acatalectic verses, *iambici octonarii*, admit iambs only in the eighth foot, and spondees almost always in the seventh foot, while trisyllabic feet and proceleusmatics are rare. When there is no diæresis after the fourth foot (which is most often an iambic), there is generally cæsure in the fifth foot as in *vv.* 279, 280.

Iambic dimeter acatalectic verses occur *vv.* 9—17, 34—36, and combined with catalectic tripodies *vv.* 3—8.

Anapæstic dimeter acatalectic verses admit spondees, dactyls (especially in the odd places, but see *vv.* 19, 20) and proceleusmatics occasionally in the odd (but see *v.* 21) places. They

<sup>1</sup> Such a verse as *Quia ita meae animae salsura euénit - Adside híc pater* is most common when diæresis is absent.

generally have diæresis between the dipodies, but see *v.* 25. They generally occur in connected systems ending up with a catalectic verse called a parœmiac. see *vv.* 30, 48, and occasionally varied by a monometer. Two dimeters are often combined into an acatalectic tetrameter, and these tetrameters, *anapaestici octonarii*, sometimes form a system ending with a *septenarius*.

Anapæstic tetrameter catalectic verses, *anapaestici septenarii*, admit spondees and dactylis promiscuously, even dactyls before anapæsts.

Anapæstic dimeter catalectic verses occur consecutively *vv.* 313—318, 322—325, the three intervening verses being acatalectic dimeters. These catalectic dimeters consist of spondees, one proceleusmatic, and one anapæst.

Bacchiac tetrameters admit 2nd and 4th pæons (—∪—, —∪—), a molossus (—∪—), whence the Ionic *a minori* and *a maiori* (—∪—, —∪—) and choriambus (—∪—). In *vv.* 43, 44 there are two bacchii, three molossi, and three choriambi.

§ 2. The following are special licenses adopted by early Latin dramatists and in particular by Plautus.

Final *-s* after a short *i* or *u* is frequently ignored in scansion, even in the sixth foot of a senarius. e.g. *v.* 57, *Pers.* I, 3. 64. *quid nunc? quid est? quin dicis quid facturus sis?* or the seventh foot of a trochaic tetrameter catalectic verse, e.g. *v.* 622, *nám hic quidem genitum meliorem tuum non facies. éamus, tu.*

In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses;—(A) any dissyllabic thesis, and (B) a resolved arsis<sup>1</sup> which begins with the beginning of a word, can have the second syllable irrational (a long syllable instead of and scanned as a short syllable).

That is, an apparent bacchius or cretic can stand for a trochaic foot (∪— for ∪—, ∪— for ∪—), for an iambic or anapæstic foot (—∪— for —∪—, —∪— for —∪—); an apparent amphibrach (∪—) can stand for a trochaic tribrach; an apparent second or fourth pæon, for a trochaic proceleusmatic (∪—∪— or

<sup>1</sup> Except in the case of an Iambic tribrach. For the above rule would give —∪—, whereas Iambic anapæsts (derived from spondees) are accented thus —∪—. For limitations of the rule, see pp. xv, xvi.

— for — or for an iambic or anapestic proceleusmatic — or — for —).

The following instances are found in the *Stichus*.

## A (CASES OF RESOLVED THESIS).

## 1. TROCHAIC.

1	-ám sorör, s-	597	-ás foräs
59	néc uolüntat-	—	quí malúm
62	iám quidem ín s-	600	nón ením s-
—	-túm supëllectiis	602	-á iubě
68	-mús, sorör, s-	612	-ás apüt fr-
91	-úm, sat ést	625	híc quiděm p-
95	-úst, opüst m-	696	dúmque se ex
107	ést quod húc ex-	699	híc ením m-
153	-ós apüt p-	741	tíbi placět
396	-úm iubě	752	sí quiděm p-
515	crás apüt m-	754	númquam ením f-
521	fírma itēm f-	757	sí quiděm m-
*576	néquid ädu-	758	ét quiděm n-

## 2. IAMBIC.

4	quiděm nós	464	quiděmst qui ást-
*226	cauillátiones	655	quiděm féc-
263	quiděm sí	663	apüt nós
*418	age äbdúce	674	uolö spéct-
422	uolö mé	762	teně tu hóc
*435	age äbdúce		

## 3. ANAPESTIC.

28	decět néque	310	uidě quám
37	tacě sí	311	forēs án c-
—	cauě sí	*—	pedēs plús u-
*41	taměsí	312	erüm fúg-
47	placět táceo	321	iněst quás

## B (CASES OF RESOLVED ARSIS).

## 1. TROCHAIC.

83	sét hóc mi-	99	bónäs ut
89	ís ést e- (?)	113	uólö sci-
94	máně pulu-	*125	síbi esse
98	uirös nostr-	127	quód äd uos

*306	símŭlque (?)	602	dómĭ coqu-
329	quidĕm miser-	609	dómĭ mihi
335	iúbĕ me om-	611	pér hānc tibi
*347	símŭlque ha-	616	quidĕm rĕ-
353	quidĕm ger-	*618	úbi accub-
355	égo hānc ar-	*619	uél ĩter
*398	énimuero	628	sátĭs spect-
511	ápŭt se	632	uidĕ Gel-
516	hĕrĭ me	635	uidĕn ut
517	ín hún-	636	uidĕn ben-
520	pérĭnde ā-	637	uidĕn rid-
*527	sét ěcum	686	uólŏ uoc-
*532	uicĭssatim	689	nós ministr-
*534	modo intro	693	dómĭ sunt
536	ápŭt nos	695	támĕn bib-
537	ápŭt te ěr-	*705	sét ĩterim
539	sénĕx ei	714	quid hĭc fast-
542	érāt mín-	724	bónŭm ius
*555.7	uidĕlĭcet	*725	áge ergo ops-
593	sénĕx quid-	734	ápŭt me
*577	lúpum ín serm-	735	fórās egr-
*582	Epĭgnom-	744	ítāst ing-
598	fórĭs cen-	750	uidĕ; nam amb-
	iúbĕ dom-	758	tĕnĕ, tib-
		2.	IAMBIC.
8	-cum lóquĭ	264	non ábĭ
237	-em quĭs haĕc	458	hĭc quidĕm
257	-quam nĭsĭ hŏc		
		3.	ANAPÆSTIC.
18	me sŏrŏr s-	41	hoc sŏrŏr t-
20	-ma sorŏr n-	312	hae fórĕs
21	tibi pátĕr f-	—	-ent máxim m-
29	nam uírĭ		

The frequent shortenings of the first syllable of *ille*, *illic*, &c. and *iste*, *istic*, &c. have not been included.

It is to be observed that a majority of the above recorded licenses consist in shortening the final syllable of an iambic word, so that the verbal accent may have cooperated with the



metrical ictus in the shortening, and that there are about seven instances of shortening *hic, haec, hoc, hunc, hanc, hinc, huc* after another monosyllable. Also in the following instances words which seem to bear the verbal accent get shortened: *tam tsi* (41), *sibi esse* (125), which is not a certain case, as *sibi* and *tibi* are sometimes completely elided, *simulque* (306, 347), *sēt ecum* (527), *perinde* (520), *uidelicet* (555-557 . uel int r 619), *sēt interim* (704 . *age ergo ops* 725), *ille, illic, intro, iste, and istic*. Nearly all the resolved theses in Plautus which exhibit shortening of a long syllable begin with the beginning of a word. In *v.* 576 perhaps *nē quid adu-* should be written. Most of the exceptions are cretic words such as *reperit, imperā, maxumē, pessumē, dignior*; but we find *perque consuetum, Capt. 2. 1. 53*.

The syllables which—not being the final syllable of a disyllabic word or the second of two consecutive monosyllabic words—are abnormally shortened in Plautus according to the rule given and illustrated above may be classified as follows:

1. Those with short vowels before *m, n, l, r* and another consonant, especially just after a preposition as *enimvero, nec uoluntate, ad incitas, sēt interim, simulque, lupum in s-, age ergo*; also *inde, nempe, unde*. Perhaps the vowel and the nasal or liquid coalesce into a sonant.

2. Those with short vowels before a double consonant, as *ecum, cauillationes*<sup>1</sup>, *supilectilis, annonam, uictissatim, esse, ille, Philippus*.

3. Those with short vowels followed by a consonantal sound combined with a sibilant as *uxor, tametsi, ex, atra pax* (*Capt. 3. 4. 64*), *ministremus, ipsus, iste, opsonabo, uetustate, scelustus, magistratus*.

4. Monosyllabic prepositions, in composition (as *age abdūce, ubi accubēs, dūmque sē exornat*).

5. Syllables containing the stem vowel of the *-ā, -ē, and ī* conjugations, as *uidelicet, uerēbamini, imperā, reperī, amābo*.

Some apparent cases of shortening of a long syllable are probably due to syncope, as *uoluptas* pronounced *uolptas, se-*

<sup>1</sup> This may be a case of synizesis.

*nectus* pronounced *senctus*. Such a pronunciation probably began with and was most often applied to oblique cases of *uoluptas* and *senectus* (see *vv.* 532, 568).

In most of the cases in Plautus and Terence in which a long syllable is scanned as a short syllable after a monosyllabic word, the monosyllabic word is either *quid* (interrogative), a personal pronoun, *sed*, *uel*, or *ut*,—placed in approximate order of frequency.

It is probable that Plautus followed colloquial pronunciation in his scansion.

§ 3. Some arbitrary rules have been laid down as to the prosody of Plautus which may be neglected. *E.g.* "The trochaic cæsure of a dactyl is forbidden, save in the first foot." Yet in *v.* 58 we find *séruos hom(o)* in the fifth foot of a trochaic tetrameter catalectic. Again we are told that *gratiam*, *gratias*, *jilios*, *otio* are only dissyllabic in anapæstic metres; but see *v.* 71 and *Capt.* 3. 5. 64, *Ergo ab eo petitõ istam gratiam. ducite, Trin.* 4. 1. 2, 5. 19. Yet again we are told "An anapæst should not be divided in iambic or trochaic verse, so that its first syllable is the last of a dissyllable or polysyllable, or so that its two first syllables are the two last of a polysyllable." But see *v.* 85 *pérplexabilitér carum hodie pérpaucfaciam pèctora*, where the third foot must be either *-ter car-* or *-iter cã-r-*, cf. *v.* 528.

It is not likely that in *v.* 625 *hic* is short before *quidem*, and this remark is also applicable to *iam* before *quidem v.* 62.

§ 4. Plautus makes free use of synizesis and often treats *i* and *u* as consonants, thus fusing two syllables into one. This process is indicated throughout the text of this edition by italics. For *cãruit*, *v.* 2 cf. *fuit passim* and *crepuit*, *Aul.* 4. 5. 5. The converse process, of making *iam* a dissyllable after *nunc*, is found *vv.* 115, 767, 774.

§ 5. Syncope, or the suppression of a short vowel when it is between two consonants which can be conveniently pronounced together, is used in Plautus more freely than in Classical Latin; as *alteri*, *altera* pronounced *altri*, *altra*.

§ 6. Hiatus is freely admitted by Plautus, but not often except in the following cases:—

1. At the diæresis or cæsura of a verse, e.g. *vv.* 71, 171, 435, 459, 461, 605.

2. At a change of speakers or a marked pause in the sense, e.g. *vv.* 90, 137, 147, 221, 270, 435.

3. After monosyllables ending in a long vowel, diphthong, or *-m*, the said monosyllable being scanned as short, e.g. *vv.* 91, 104, 137, 232, 320, 580, 741, 754.

4. When two vowels of the same character come together, *vv.* 459, 587, 648, 671.

5. After an iambic word, e.g. *vv.* 71, 344.

Exceptional cases also occur as in *vv.* 180, 576, 731.

§ 7. Length by position is not given to a vowel before a consonant followed by *r* or *l*.

§ 8. In the time of Plautus many vowels of final syllables retained either regularly or occasionally the original long quantity which they afterwards lost.

*E.g.* the final *-a* of *ita*, of the nominative and accusative neuter plural of nouns as *oppidā*, *omniā*; the final *-e* of the ablative of the consonantal declension (note *cum lucē v.* 364, *de uesperī*, *Mil.* 4. 2. 5), as *Pers.* 1. 1. 43, *punicē*; the termination *-ār* of the passive first person singular future and subjunctive, the termination *-it* of the third person singular perfect indicative active, e.g. *optigīt*, *v.* 384; *-it* of the third person singular present indicative active of the fourth conjugation, and of *feri*; the third person singular active terminations *-at*, *-et* (the quantity of *sciat*, *v.* 296, is doubtful); the first person singular present indicative passive of the first conjugation; and the nominative of nouns of which the genitive is *-ōris* exhibit *-ōr*, see *v.* 147. In Plautus *es* from *sum* is a long syllable, see *v.* 363. Perhaps the nominative *-es* of nouns which have the genitive ending in *-ītis*, *īdis*, as *hospes*, *miles*, *diues*, *obses*, *praeses*, had the *e* long down to at least the middle of the second century B.C.

On the other hand we find *ne frustrā sis*, and the nominatives *illīc*, *istīc* regularly, and sometimes *hīc*.

§ 9. Plautus is much addicted to alliteration of all kinds and is not averse to rhyme. See *vv.* 12, 13, 31, 32 (rhyme), 45, 77, 85, 144, 150, 151 (rhyme), 206, 495 (rhyme).

## METRES OF THE STICHUS.

<i>Iambici senarii</i> , Iambic trimeter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 48—57, 155—273, 402—504, 641—673, 762—768	=272
<i>Iambici septenarii</i> , Iambic tetrameter catalectic with diæresis after the fourth foot,	
<i>vv.</i> 674—682, 769—775	=16
<i>Iambici octonarii</i> , Iambic tetrameter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 274, 275, 278—280, 282—287, 289, 290, 294—301, 303—305, 307, 308, 326	=27
Iambic dimeter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 9—17, 34—35; catalectic, 36	=12
Iambic dimeter combined with catalectic tripod,	
<i>vv.</i> 3—8	=6
<i>Trochaici septenarii</i> , trochaic tetrameter catalectic.	
<i>vv.</i> 1, 2, 58—154, 288, 293, 306*, 330—401, 505—640, 683—761	=389
<i>Trochaici octonarii</i> , trochaic tetrameter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 276, 277, 281, 291, 292, 302, 327—329	=9
Anapæstic dimeter,	
<i>vv.</i> 18—33, 37—42, 45—47, 313—325	=38
<i>Anapæstici octonarii</i> , anapæstic tetrameter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 309—312	=4
Bacchiac tetrameter acatalectic,	
<i>vv.</i> 43—44	=2
	<b>Total 775</b>

In the first canticum, the first 47 verses of the opening scene, there are nine changes of metre, iambics, trochees, anapæsts and *bacchii* being employed; in the second canticum, the second scene of the second act. *vv.* 274—329, there are sixteen changes of metre, trochaic verses rapidly alternating with iambic verses from the beginning of the scene to *v.* 308. The third canticum, Act V. Sc. III., and the fourth canticum, which closes the play, only consist respectively of nine and seven iambic tetrameter catalectic verses.

\* This verse may perhaps be an *iambicus octonarius*.

## MANUSCRIPTS.

The chief authorities for the text of the *Stichus* are the following —A. The *Codex Ambrosianus* (Milan), a palimpsest. The original writing consists of about two-thirds of the plays of Plautus, and is probably as early as A.D. 550, but it is much defaced, and has had a copy of the Vulgate written over it. For the value of its readings, see Index under "Codex A." They are generally superior to those of other MSS., where there is difference: but this superiority is not invariable, e.g. *v.* 511, A gives *se apud se* for *te apud se*.

B. The *Codex Vaticanus* of Camerarius (Vatican), 11th century.

C. The *Codex Palatinus* (Heidelberg), 12th century.

D. The *Codex Ursinianus* (Vatican), 12th century.

F. The *Codex Lipsiensis*, 15th century, Leipzig, a manuscript edition full of fifteenth century conjectures, which is chiefly interesting as the basis of Z, the editio princeps (Venice, 1472), and of most early editions.

The *Stichus* is a version by Plautus of Menander's Φιλάδελφοι. The scenes are laid at Athens. The play was produced in Rome, in the consulship of P. Sulpicius Galbus Maximus (II.) and C. Aurelius Cotta, B.C. 200.



## DRAMATIS PERSONAE

- PHILUMENA<sup>1</sup> Panegyris }  
PAMPHILA<sup>1</sup> [Pinacium] } Daughters of Antipho.  
ANTIPHO An old man, a widower.  
GELASIMVS A hungry parasite  
PINACIVM<sup>2</sup> [Dinacium] One of Philumena's slaves.  
EPIGNOMVS Husband of Philumena }  
PAMPHILIPPVS Husband of Pamphila } Brothers.  
STICHVS slave of Epignomus.  
SAGARINVS slave of Pamphilippus.  
STEPHANIVM female slave of Pamphilippus, beloved by Stichus  
and his friend Sagarinus.  
CROCOTIVM female slave of Philumena.  
TIBICEN A musician.

<sup>1</sup> These names are only preserved by A before the first scene. Other MSS. give *Panegyris* and *Pinacium* as the sisters' names.

<sup>2</sup> The two best MSS. A and B give *Pinacium*, thus showing that Antipho's daughter could not well be called Pinacium. The rest give *Dinacium*, which some editors have adopted.





T. MACCI PLAVTI STICHVS.

ARGVMENTVM ACROSTICHVM

Senéx castigat filias, quod eaé uiros  
Tam péseuerent pégrinantis paúperes  
Ita sústinere frátres neque relínquere :  
Contraque uerbis délenitur cómmodis,  
Habére ut sineret, quós semel nactaé torent.  
Virí reueniunt ópibus aucti tráns mare :  
Suam quisque retinet, ac Sticho ludús datur.



# STICHVS.

## ACTVS I. SCENA I.

### PHILVMENA. PAMPHILA.

PH. Crédo ego miserám fuisse Pénélopam, soror, *suo* éx animo,

quæ tam *diu* uidúa uiro *suo* caruit : nam nos *éius* animum de nóstris factis nóscimus, | quarum hinc uiri absunt, quorúm quidem nos negótiis | abséntum, ita ut aequomst, 5

5 sollicitæ noctis ét dies, | sorór, sumus semper.

PA. Nostrum ófficium aequomst fácere nos : | neque id magis facimus

quam nós monet pietás. PH. Set hic, | sorór, adside :

1. Interior of Philumena's house. Philumena and Pamphila enter from the back part of the house.

The first two verses seem to be trochaic tetrameter catalectic with the ultima of *soror* an irrational long, *i.e.* scanned as short. I follow MSS. except as to division of lines. For 7th foot cf. *Capt.* 4.

2. 44. Ritschl and others alter.

*suo* Strengthens the phrase *ex animo*.

2. *uidua caruit* 'Was desolate

through the absence of.' For synzezeis see p. xvi. § 4.

3. *factis* 'Experience.'

7. *sorór* The original length of the *ultima* is preserved, cf. v. 147. *adside* Cf. v. 92, *Adside hic, pater*. MSS. have *tum multa* before *uolo*. Ritschl reads,—*Set huc, soror, adsiesdum* : | *Voló loqui de ré uiri*. But *adesdum* is hardly support enough for the enclitic with the hortative conjunctive (*adsies* being the old form of *adsis*, cf. Gk. εἶης for ἐστῆς).

- uolo t́cum loqui de ré uiri. | PA. Saluaéne amabo? 10  
 ΠΗ. Speró quidem et uoló. set hoc,  
 10 sorór, crucior patrém tuum  
 meumque ádeo, qui unus únice  
 ciuibus ex omnibús probus  
 perhibétur, eum nunc ínprobi 15  
 uiri ófficio uti: quí uiris  
 15 tantás absentibús facit  
 nostrís inmerito iniúrias  
 nosque áb eis uolt abdúcere.  
 haec rés uitae me, sóror, saturant, 20  
 haec míhi diuidiae et sénio sunt.  
 20 PA. Ne lácruma, soror, neu túo id animo  
 fac quód tibi pater faceré minatur.  
 spes ést eum melius fácturum.  
 noui égo illum: ioculo istaéc dicit: 25  
 neque illic sibi mereat Pérsarum  
 25 montís qui esse aurei pérhibentur,  
 ut istúc faciat quod tú metuis.

8. **loqui** See *vv.* 18—28, note.  
**Saluaene amabo?** Note pl. *res*  
 understood from *re*. For *amabo*,  
 an affectionate or coaxing expres-  
 sion, = ‘prithée’ as here, or ‘please,’  
 cf. *v.* 91.

11. **unus únice** Cumulative  
 like *uidua uiro suo caruit*, *v.* 2.  
 P. is fond of such reinforcement.

12, 13. Note alliteration, five  
*ð*'s.

14. **officio uti** ‘Is acting the part  
 of.’ Cf. *off. fungi*, Auct. Her. 4.  
 34. 46.

18—28. An anapæstic system  
 followed by five anapæstic dime-  
 ters. Note the irrational long  
 syllable after metrical accent of  
 dactyl *me sóror s.*, *vv.* 18, 20 (cf.  
*nam uirí*, *v.* 29 and *v.* 41); and

the proceleusmatic *decét: neque id*,  
*v.* 28 (cf. *v.* 47); and *úium*, *v.* 23,  
*illic*, *v.* 24, *ístuc*, *v.* 26.

18. **uitae...saturant** ‘Make  
 me weary of life.’ An unsupported  
 use of *saturare* as if *satiare*. For  
 the gen. cf. *satur* with gen. as Ter.  
*Ad.* 5. 1. 3, *omnium rerum satur*.

20. **animo** Dat. The sense is—  
 ‘and do not distress your mind.’  
 The father was threatening literal  
*diuidia* as well as *diuidia* = ‘vexa-  
 tion’ (*v.* 19).

21. **pater** The *ultima* is not  
 lengthened by position.

23. **istaec** Demonstr. pron. of  
 2nd pers. like *ístuc*, *vv.* 26, 107.

24. **illic** Ritschl. MSS. *ille*.

26. **ut** Short for *ea lege ut*, ‘on  
 condition of doing.’

tam sí faciat, minume írasci

decet: néque id inmerito euéniet.

30

nam úrí nostri domo ut ábierunt,

30 hic tértiust annus. PH. Ita út memoras:

quom ipsi ínterea, uiuánt, ualeant,

ubi sínt, quid agant, ecqui índigeant,

neque párticipant nos néque redeunt.

35

PA. An íd doles, sorór, quia

35 illí *suum* officium nón colunt,

quom tú tuum facis? PH. Íta pol.

PA. Tace sís: caue sís audíam ego istuc

posthác ex te. PH. Nam quíd iam?

PA. Quia pól *meo* animo omnis sápiéntis

40 *suum* officium aequomst colere ét facere.

40

quam ob rem égo te hoc, soror, tametsí's maíor,

moneo út *tuum* memineris ófficium:

et si illi inprobí sint atque áliter nos fáciant

quam aequóm sit, tam pól [noxiaé] nequid mágis sit, 45

45 omníbus obnixé opibús nostrum

[nos] ófficium meminísse decet.

PH. Placet: táceo. PA. At memineris fácito.

27. **tam** A gives *tametsi*, other MSS. *tamen si*. For *tam*=*tamen* see *vv.* 44, 472.

31. **uiuánt, ualeant** 'Whether they are alive, in good health.'

34—36 Iambic dimeters; 37—42 anapæsts; 43, 44 *Bacchii*; 45—47 an anapæstic system.

37. **Tace...caue** Scan as Pырhics.

**sis**=*si uis*.

38. **Nam quid** For *nam* introducing an expostulatory question cf. *Aul.* I. I. 3. For *quid* there is a *v. l. qui*.

44, 45 **tam...sit...obnixé** Due to A alone. B and vulgate *tamen ...simus ...obnoxiosae* (whence

Ritschl restored *noxiae*). Note the rare Plautine *tam* for *tamen*, cf. *v.* 27.

46. **nos** Added by Hermann to complete the anapæstic dimeter.

47. The first and third feet of this paræmiac are proceleusmatics, the syllables *-cet* and *-ris* being scanned as short.

48. Philumena undergoes a natural revulsion of feeling, and accordingly makes a mild protest against her younger sister's apparent readiness to dissolve her marriage; but she rapidly reverts (*v.* 53) to acquiescence in the inevitable. Ritschl puts *vv.* 48—57 in brackets as spurious.

- PH. Nolo égo, soror, me crédi esse immemorém uiri :  
neque ille *éos* honores míhi quos habuit pérdidit. 50
- 50 nam míhi pol grata accéptaque *huius* benignitas.  
Et mé quidem haec condítio nunc non paénitet  
nequést quor studeam has núptias mutárier.  
uerúm postremo in pátris potestatést situm :  
faciúndumst nobis quód parentes ínperant.
- 55 PA. Scio átque in cogitádo maerore aúgeor : 55  
nam própe modum iam osténdit *sua*m senténtiam.
- PH. Igitúr quaeramus nóbis quid facto úsus sit.

## ACTVS I. SCENA II.

ANTIPHO. PHILUMENA. PAMPHILA. (CROCOTIVM.)

- AN. Quí manet ut moneátur semper séruos homo offi-  
ciúm suum  
néc uoluntate id fácere meminit, séruos is habitu haú  
probost.
- 60 uós meministis quótkalendis pétere demensúm cibum :  
quí minus meminístis quod opust fácto facere in aédibus?

53. *patris* The *s* is silent. Note two consecutive feet ending in *-est*.

55. *augeor* 'I am loaded with.' There is a bitter pleasantry in the phrase, as *augere* in this sense is generally applied to what is desirable. Pamphila has been repressing her fears and her affection, but now she in her turn changes her tone. Whereupon Philumena, *v.* 57, is moved by her sister's distress to suggest that they should not give in without some effort to get their own way.

57. *quid facto usus sit* 'What

we had better do'; cf. *v.* 61 *quod opust fácto*. The participle does not govern *quid*.

58. Before Philumena's house. Enter Antipho with a slave in attendance. *seruos* Note the insertion of the antecedent in the subordinate part of the relative clause.

59. *uoluntate* The second syllable is scanned short, perhaps as a nasal sonant.

60. *quotkalendis* Cf. *quotannis*.

61. *facto* Cf. *v.* 57.

iám quidem in *suo* quicquē loco nisi erit míhi situm sup-  
pelléctilis, 5

quom égo reuortar, uós monimentis cónmonefaciam bú-  
bulis.

nón homines habitáre mecum míhi uidentur, sét sues.

65 fácite sultis nítidae ut aedes méae sint, quom redeám  
domum.

iam égo domi adero; ad méam maiorem fíliam inuisó  
domum.

síquis quaeret me, índe uocatote áliqui: aut iam egomet  
híc ero. 10

PH. Quíd agimus, soror, si óffirmabit páter aduorsum  
nós? PA. Pati 11

nós oportet quód ille faciat, quóius potestas plús potest. 12

70 éxorando, haut áduorsando súmundam operam cénseo. 22

grátiam a patre si pétimus, spero áb eo impetrássere. 23

áduorsari síne dedecore et scélere summo hau póssumus: 24

néque ego id sum factúra neque tu ut fácias consiliúm  
dabo, 25

uérum ut exorémus. noui ego nóstros: exorábilist. 26

75 AN. Príncipium ego quo pácto cum illis óccupiam, id  
ratiócinor: 17

62. *iam* According to Büche-  
ler some monosyllables are short-  
ened before *quidem*.

63. *monimentis bubulis* 'With  
reminders of cow-hide.'

65. *sultis* = *si uultis*.

66, 67. Addressed to the slave,  
who is thus sent home.

66. *iam ego domi adero* 'I  
shall be home directly.'

67. *híc* 'There,' *domi*.

68. The sisters appear at the  
door, while their father (whom  
they do not see) is still at the side  
of the stage looking after the slave  
he has sent home. After *v.* 73

they retire, whereupon Antipho  
turns to the audience and towards  
the close of his soliloquy ap-  
proaches the door.

69. *quouis* Here the word  
may be a dissyllable with the *s*  
silent.

70—83. The order of these  
verses in the MSS. except A is  
indicated in the margin.

71. *impetrassere* So the best  
MSS., A and B. A future inf. act.  
Cf. *reconciliassere Capt.* I. 2. 65,  
*oppugnassere Am.* I. 1. 55 (Roby  
Bk. II. chap. xx. p. 197).

74. *nostros* Pl. of dignity.

- útrum ego perplexím lacessam orátione ad húnc modum, 18  
 quási numquam quicquam ádeo adsimulem, an quási quid  
 indaudíuerim 19  
 éas in se meruisse culpam: pótius temptem léniter 20  
 án minacítér. scío litis fóre: ego meas noui óptume. 21  
 80 sí manere hic sése malint pótius quam alio núbere, 13  
 fáciant: quid mihi opúst decurso aetátis spatio cúm meis 14  
 gérere bellum, quóm nil quamobrem id fáciam meruisse  
 árbitror? 15  
 mínume: nolo túrbas. set hoc mihi óptimum factu ár-  
 bitror: 16  
 síc faciam: adsimulábo quasi quam cúlpan in sese ad-  
 míserint. 27  
 85 pérplexabilitér earum hodie pérpauefaciam péctora:  
 póst id igitur déinde ut animus méus est, id faciám palam.  
 múlta scío faciúnda uerba: ibo íntro. set apertást foris. 30  
 PH. Céрто enim mihi patérnae uocis sónitus auris áccidit.  
 PA. Ís est ecastor: férre aduorsum homini ócupemus  
 ósculum.  
 90 PH. Sálue, mi pater. AN. Ét uos ambae. ílico agite  
 abscedíte.  
 PH. Ósculum. AN. Sat est ósculi mihi uóstri. PH.  
 Qui, amabó, pater?  
 AN. Quía ita meae animae salsura euénit. PA. Adside  
 híc, pater. 35

77. **adeo** To be taken with *numquam*, 'by no manner of means,' cf. *v.* 212.

Note alliteration of *qu*, *d* and *m*.

83. **hoc** Pronounced as a short syllable, cf. *hodie*.

84. **in** Ritschl after A reads *ad*.

88. Philumena and then Pamphila appear at window or door.

**enim** Perhaps *im* is pronounced

as a nasal sonant, cf. *enim nimis v.* 96, and *v.* 312. In Plautus *enim* is often corroborative, see *v.* 97, 600.

**auris** Cicero and Livy use *ad auris* after *accidere*, Livy also *auribus*.

89. **Is est** Pronounced *ist*. After this verse the sisters come out to greet their father.



AN. Nón sedeo istic: uós sedete: ego sédero in sub-séllio.

PA. Máne puluinum. AN. Béne procuras míhi: sat sic fultúmst míhi.

95 PA. Síne, pater. AN. Quid opúst? PA. Opust. AN. Morem tíbi geram. atque hoc ést satis.

PA. Númquam enim nimis curáre possunt síuum parentem filiae.

39

quem aéquiuist potiórem habere. quám te? postideá, pater, uíros nostros, quibus tú nos uoluisti ésse matres fámilias?

AN. Bónas ut aequomst fácere facitis, quóm tamen ap-sentís uíros

100 próinde habetis quási praesentes sint. PA. Pudiciást, pater,

éos nos magnificáre qui nos sócias sumpserúnt sibi.

AN. Númquis hic est aliénus nostris díctis auceps aúribus?

PH. Núllust praeter nósque teque. AN. Vóstrum animum adhiberí uolo.

45

nám ego ad uos nunc ínperitus rérum et morum múlierum

105 discípulus uenio ád magistras: quíbus matronas móribus quae óptumae sunt ésse oportet, íd utraque ut dicát míhi.

PA. Quid istuc est quod huc éxquaesitum múlierum mo-rés uenis?

50

AN. Pól ego uxorem quaéro, postquam uóstra mater mórtuast.

PA. Fácile inuenies ét peiorem et péius moratám, pater,

98, 99. Both *uiros* and *Bonas* scan as pyrrhics or monosyllables, cf. v. 113 *uolo sc.*

102. *auceps auribus* 'Eaves-dropper,' in which sense *auceps* is also used by itself. The dat. is

instrumental, while *dictis* is dat. after *est auceps*, cf. *Mil.* 4. 1. 9 *ne quis nostro hic auceps sérmoni siet.*

107. *Quid...quod* 'What do you mean by saying that,' cf. 127.

110 quám illa fuit: meliorem neque tu réperies neque sól uidet.

AN. Át ego ex te exquaero átque ex istac *túa* sorore.

PA. Edepól, pater, 54

scío ut oportet ésse: si sint íta ut ego aequom cénseo.

AN. Vólo scire ergo ut aéquom censes. PA. Út, per urbem quom ámbulent,

ómnibus os optúrent, nequis mérito male dicát sibi.

115 AN. Díc uicissim núnc iam tu. PH. Quíd uis tibi dicám, pater?

AN. Úbi facillumé spectatur múlier quae ingenióst bono?

PH. Quóí male faciundíst potestas, quóm ne id faciat témperat. 60

AN. Haú male istuc. áge tu [dice]: utrást conditio pén-sior,

uírginemne an uíduam habere? PA. Quánta *meast* sapiéntia,

120 éx malis multís malum quod mínimumst, id minumést malum.

quí pote mulierés uitare, is uítet: ut cotidie prídie caueát ne faciat quód pigeat postrídie. 65

AN. Quae tibi muliér uidetur múlto sapientíssuma?

PH. Quae tamen, quom rés secundae súnť, se poterit nóscere:

125 ét illa quae aequo animó patietur síbi esse peius quám fuit.

AN. Édepol uos lepidé temptaui uóstrumque ingenium íngeni.

112. si sint Equal to *utinam sint*.

113. Volo Cf. 98, 99.

118. dice: *utrast* MSS. *altera, ultra sit*.

conditio See v. 138. pensior 'Preferable,' 'in higher esteem.'

126. *uostm ingenium ingeni* 'The inherent qualities of your character,' 'the bent of your disposition.' There is no hypallage, though our idiom places the pronominal adjective with the genitive.

sét hoc est quod ad uos uenio quodque esse ámbas conuentás uolo : 70

íta mi auctores súnť amici, ut uós hinc abducám domum.

PA. Áť enim nos quarúm res agitur áliter auctorés sumus.

130 nam aút olim, nisi tíbi placebant, nón datas opórtuit aút nunc non aequómst abduci, páter, illis abséntibus.

AN. Vósne ego patiar cúm mendicis núptas me uiuó uiris? 75

PA. Plácet ille meus míhi mendicus : síuus rex reginaé placet.

ídem animust in paúpertate qui ólim in diuitiís fuit.

135 AN. Vós latrones ét mendicos hómínes magni pénditis?

PH. Nón tu me argentó dedisti opínor nuptum, sét uiro.

AN. Quíd illos expectátis qui abhinc iam ábierunt triénium? 80

quín uos capitis cónditionem ex péssuma primáriam?

PA. Stúltitíast, patér, uenatum dúcere inuitás canes.

140 hóstis est uxór inuita quae ád uirum nuptúm datur.

AN. Cértumnest neutrám uostrarum pérsequi imperiúm patris?

PH. Pérsequimur : nam quó dedisti núptum abire nó- lumus. 85

AN. Béne ualete : ibo áťque amicis uóstra consilia élo- quar.

127. **quod uenio** Not quite the same as *quod ueniam*. Rather 'the fact that I come,' cf. *v.* 107, than 'the reason why I come,' *hoc* meaning 'for this reason.'

**esse conuentas** 'To have been visited (by me).' Cf. *Mil.* 4. 42.

129. **At enim** Equivalent to *ἀλλὰ γάρ*. See *v.* 88.

138. 'Why do you not accept an unexceptionable establishment

in place of an utterly wretched one?' Cf. *vv.* 51, 118 for *conditio* meaning 'married state.'

141. **uostrarum** Plautus uses *uostrorum*, *uostrarum*, for the genitive of *uos*.

142. **quo** I.e. *ad quos*, see *v.* 140 *ad uirum nuptum datur*, cf. *v.* 231 *parasitum inanem quo recondas reliquias*.

- PA. Próbiores, credo, árbitrabunt, sí probis narráueris.  
 145 AN. Cúrate igitur fámiliarem rém ut potestis óptume.  
 PH. Núnc places quom récte monstras : núnc tibi auscul  
 tábimus.  
 núnc, soror, abeámus intro. PA. Ímmo interuisám do-  
 mum. 90  
 si áb uiro tibi fóрте ueniet núntius, facito út sciam.  
 PH. Néque ego te celábo neque tu mé celassis quód  
 scias.  
 150 ého Crocotium, í, parasitum Gélasimum huc arcéssito :  
 técum adduce. nám illum ecastor míttre ad portúm uolo,  
 síquae forte ex Ásia nauis héri eo aut hodie uénerit. 95  
 nám dies totós aput portum séruos unus ádsidet :  
 sét tamen uolo ínteruisi. própera atque actutúm redi.

144. **Probiores arbitrabunt** 'they will think us more honor-  
 able' (than if we took your ad-  
 vice).

145. After this verse exit An-  
 tipho.

147. **soror** For the long ultima  
 cf. *vv.* 7, 140. *uxor*.

**intro** Followed by hiatus with  
 a change of speakers. **domum**

Pamphila's own home.

149. **neque celassis** For *neque*  
 = *et ne* in a prohibition Lewis and  
 Short only cite Livy. For old  
 fut. in *-so* see 71.

150. As soon as Pamphila goes  
 off. Philumena calls Crocotium,  
 who at once comes out of the  
 house.

## ACTVS II. SCENA I (I. 3).

GELASIMVS. CROCOTIVM.

- 155 GE. Famem égo fuisse súspicor matrém mihi :  
 nam póstquam natus súm, satur numquám fui.  
 neque quísqvam melius réferet matri grátiam,  
 quam ego méae matri referó [Fami] inuitíssimus.  
 nam mé illa in aluo ménsis gestauít decem : 5
- 160 at égo illam in aluo gésto plus annós decem.  
 atque illa puerum mé gestauit páruolum,  
 quo mínus laboris cépisse illam existumo :  
 ego nón pausillulam ín utero gestó famem,  
 uerum hércle multo máxumam et grauíssumam. 10
- 165 uterí dolores mi óriuntur cotídié :  
 set mátrém parere néqueo nec quid agám scio.  
 [ita] aúditauí saépe hoc uolgo dícier,  
 solére elephantum gráuidam perpetuós decem  
 esse ánnos : eius ex sémíne haec certóst fames. 15
- 170 nam iám complures ánnos utero haerét meo.

155. Gelasimus in a street, solus.

156. **postquam** 'From the time that,' cf. 268.

158. Text, except *Fami*, A. B, *quam ego matri meae refero inuitissimus* | *neque rettulit quam ego refero meae matri fami*. The second verse seems to have been known to Charisius (p. 40).

Bothe reads *quam ego matri refero meae Fami inuitissimus* (so also Ritschl).

166. **nec quid agam scio** So A; other MSS. *nescio quomodo*.

167. **ita auditauí** Ritschl *Ita indaudiuí*; A *auditauí*, other MSS. *audiui*.

- nunc sí ridiculum hóminem quaerat quíspiam,  
 uenális ego sum cum órnamētis ómnibus :  
 inánimentis éxplementum quaérito.
- Gelásimo nomen mi índidit paruó pater, 20
- 175 quia iam á pausillo púero ridiculús fui.  
 proptér pauperiem hoc ádeo nomen répperi,  
 eo quía paupertas fécit ridiculús forem :  
 nam illa ártis omnis pédocet, ubi quem áttigit.  
 per annónam caram díxit me natúm pater : 25
- 180 proptérea, credo, núnc esurio ácrius.  
 set géneri nostro haec rédditast benígnitas :  
 nullí negare sóleo, síqui esúm uocat.  
 orátio una intériit hominum péssume,  
 atque óptuma hercle méo animo et scitíssuma, 30
- 185 qua ante útebantur : ‘uéni illo ad cenam : síc face :  
 promítte uero : né grauare : est cómmodum ?  
 uolo ínquam fieri : nón amittam quín eas.’  
 nunc réppererunt iam éi uerbo uicárium,  
 nihilí quidem hercle uérbum id ac uilíssimum : 35
- 190 ‘uocém te ad cenam, nísi egomet ceném foris.’  
 ei hercle uerbo lúmbos defractós uelim,  
 ní uére perierít, sí cenassít dómi.  
 haec uérba subigunt mé uti mores bárbaros  
 discam átque ut faciam praéconis conpéndium 40

171. **ridiculum** ‘Facetious,’  
 ‘amusing.’ As sb., 175, 177 *ridi-*  
*culus* = ‘a buffoon,’ ‘a professional  
 joker.’

172. **ornamentis** ‘Apparte-  
 nances.’

179. **per annonam caram** So  
 MSS. Bothe *per caram annonam*,  
 ‘when prices were high.’

180. **esurio** To avoid hiatus  
*ego esurio* and *adessurio* (Ritschl)  
 have been proposed.

181. **redditast** ‘Has been  
 given as compensation.’

187. **amittam** ‘Let you off  
 from coming.’

191. **defractos** ‘Soundly beat-  
 en.’

192. So Camerarius. *ni uere*  
*perlerit* B, *niue replerit* C.

193. **barbaros** *I.e.* Roman.

194. **faciam praeconis com-  
 pendium** ‘Save the cost of an  
 auctioneer.’

- 195 itaque auctiōnem praedicem, ipse ut uēnditem.  
 CR. Hic illést parasitus quem árcessitum míssa sum :  
 quae lóquitur auscultábo prius quam cónloquar.  
 GE. Set cúriosi súnť hic complurés mali,  
 aliénas qui res cúrant studio máxumo, 45
- 200 quibus ípsis nullast rēs quam procurént sua. 46  
*ei* quādo quem auctiōnem facturúm sciunt, 47  
 adeúnt, perquirunt quíd siet caussae ílico : 48  
 uxórin sit reddúnda dos diuórtio : 50  
 aliénum aes cogat án pararit praedíum. 49
- 205 *eos* ómnis tam etsi hercle haút indignos iúdico  
 qui múltum miseri sát laborent, níl moror.  
 dicam auctiōnis caússam, ut damno gaúdeant :  
 nam cúriosus némost quin sit máleuolus.  
 [ipse égomet *quamobrem* auctiōnem praedicem,] 55  
 damna éuenerunt máxuma, [heu,] miseró mihi
- 210 ita mé mancúpia míserum adfecerúnt male :  
 potátiōnes plúrumae demórtuae :  
 quot ádeo cenae quas defleui mórtuae,  
 quot pótiones múlsi, quot ítem prándia, 60  
 quae intéř continuom pérdidi triénnium.
- 215 prae maérore adeo míser atque aegritúdiē  
 consénui : paene súm fame demórtuos.  
 CR. Ridículus aequē nállust [quam] quando ésurit.  
 GE. Nunc auctiōnem fácere decretúmst mihi : 65  
 forás necessumst quídquid habeo uéndere.
- 220 adéste sultis : praéda erit praeséntium.

195. As Gelasimus is finishing this first part of his soliloquy, Crocotium enters so that he does not see her, and speaks in an aside while he takes breath (as she does v. 217).

206. *sat* Ritschl. A *sunt*, the rest *sint*.

208. After this verse all MSS. except A insert the verse enclosed in brackets.

213. *item* Brix, MSS. *autem*.

216. *famē demortuos* Ritschl. MSS. *famed emortuus*.

217. *quam* Supplied by Camerarius.

- logós ridiculos uéndo. age licémini.  
 quis céna poscit? écqui poscit prándio?  
 Hercúleo stabunt prándio, cená tibi. 70  
 ehem, ádnuistin? némo meliores dabit
- 225 [nulli meliores esse parasito sinam]  
 cauillátiones, ádsentatiúnculas 75  
 ac périuratiúnculas parasíticas.  
 robíginosam strígilem, ampullam rúbidam 77  
 [ad] únctiones Graécas sudatórias 73
- 230 uendó, uel alias málicas crapulárias: 74  
 parasítum inanem quó recondas réliquias. 78  
 haec uéniuisse jám opus est quantúm potest:  
 ut, décumam partem [si] Hérculi pollúceam, 80  
 eo máior \* \* \* \* \*
- 235 CR. Ecástor auctiónem [non] magní preti.  
 adhaésit homini ad ínfumum uentrém fames.  
 adíbo ad hominem. GE. Quis haec est quae aduorsúm  
 uenit?  
 Epígnomi ancilla haéc quidemst, Crocótium.  
 CR. Gelásime, salue. GE. Nón id est nomén mihi.
- 240 CR. Certó mecastor íd fuit nomén tibi. 86  
 GE. Fuit disertim, uérum id usu pérdidi:  
 nunc Mícctrogus nómine e ueró uocor.

230. uel alias &c. So A. Other MSS. *u. a. mala castra pulularias* or *u. a. malas ampulárias*. Ritschl, *puluillos malacos crapularios*. It is quite likely that cooling unguents were used by sufferers from excess at table.

231. Gelasimus humorously describes himself as an empty receptacle for fragments of food.

quo 'Into which,' cf. 142.

232. quantum potest Sc.

*tanti*, 'for as much as possible.'

233. *polluceam*. A sacrificial term, especially in reference to offerings of food and drink.

234. If *Ecator* which A omits is sound, the verse is mutilated. The sense may be 'there may be so much the more for the patron of gluttons to enjoy.'

242. *nomine e uero* 'On account of the appropriateness of the name.'



CR. Au, rísi te hodie múltum. GE. Quando aut quo  
ín loco?

CR. Hic, quom aúctionem praédicabas péssumam. 90

245 GE. Eho,

an aúdiuisti? CR. Té quidem digníssumam.

GE. Quo núnc is? CR. Ad te. GE. Quid uenis?

CR. Philúmena

rogáre iussit témet opere máxumo,  
mecúm simitu ut íres ad sesé domum.

250 GE. Ego illuc m<sup>er</sup>acle uéro eo quantúm potis. 95

iamne éxta cocta súnť? quot agnis fécerat?

CR. illá quidem nullum sácrificauit. GE. Quó modo?

quid ígitur me uolt? CR. Trítici modiós decem

rogáre opinor. GE. Méne, ut ab sesé petam?

255 CR. Immó tu ut aps te mútuom nobís dares. 100

GE. Nega ésse quod dem nec mihi nec *ei* mútuom

neque áliut quicquam nísi hoc quod habeo pállium.

linguám quoque etiam uéndidi datárium.

CR. Au,

260 nullán tibi linguast? GE. Quae quidem dicát ‘dabo’  
ueterém reliqui: eccíllam quae dicát ‘cedo.’ 105

CR. Malúm ní tibi dent \* \* \*

GE. Malúm quidem si uis, haéc eadem dicét tibi.

CR. Quid núnc? ituru’s án non? GE. Abi sané domum:

244. *pessumam.* GE. So  
Ritschl. MSS. GE. *Pessuma.*

251. *agnis* Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 3.  
77 *cum faciam uitula pro frugibus.*

253. *uolt* When *uelle* means  
‘to want’ it takes two accusatives  
like a verb of asking.

255. *dares* For sense go back  
to 249. Edd. after Bothe need-  
lessly read *duis*.

256. *ei* I insert this. A reads  
*nega*, rest *negato*; Ritschl *nega*

*esse quod dem mihi, nec quod uolt*  
*mutuom.*

258. *uendidi datariam* Bothe.  
*Auenditariam*, *Buendidit ariam*,  
the rest *uenditariam*. ‘I have also  
sold even my tongue which had  
to do with giving.’

261. *eccillam* Gelasimus has  
just put out his tongue, provoking  
*Crocotium*.

263. *dicet* MSS. *dicit*, Edd.  
*dabit*.

- 265 iam illó uenturum dícito. propera átque abi.  
 demíror quid illaec me ád se arcessi iússerit, 109  
 quae númquam iussit me ád se arcessi ante húnc diem,  
 postquám uir abiit éius. miror quíd siet:  
 nisi, út periculum fiat, uisam quíd uelit.
- 270 set éccum Pinacium éius puerum. hóc uide:  
 satin út facete [aeque] átque ex pictura ástitit?  
 ne iste édepol uinum póculo pausíllulo 115  
 saepe éxanclauit súbmerum scitíssume.

## ACTVS II. SCENA II (II. 1).

## PINACIVM. GELASIMVS.

- PI. Mercúrius, Iouis qui nún-tius perhibétur, numquam  
 aequé patri  
 275 *suo* nún-tium lepidum áttulit, quam ego núnc *meae* nun-  
 tiábo erae.  
 itaque onustum péctus porto laétitia lubéntiaque:  
 néque lubet nisi glóriose quícquam proloquí profecto.  
 amoénitatis óm-nium uenerum ét uenustatum ádfero, 5

265. After this verse exit Crocotium. The scene ought to end here, as it is unlikely that Crocotium met Gelasimus just outside Philumena's house, while he certainly is encountered there by Pinacium.

268. *postquam* Cf. 156.

269. *nisi* 'However,' 'only.' Cf. *Cist.* 1. 1. 5, *Aul.* 4. 10. 79, *Epid.* 2. 2. 82, *Pseud.* 1. 1. 105.

271. *satin ut* Like *satin*, colloquially = *nonne*. Cf. *Mil.* 4. 3. 41. This is sarcastic. So far from standing like a figure in a picture (an allusion to his name) Pinacium is more than half tipsy

and as 'glorious' as Tam O' Shanter, so that he cannot stand steady, nor when he stops to rest does he at first know where he is.

274, 275. Street or court in front of Philumena's house. Pinacium staggers on to the stage, stops, and soliloquises. See 271.

These verses and 282—287, 289, 290, 294—301, 303—305, 307, 308 and 326 are *iambici octonarii*, 276, 277, 281, 291, 292 and 302 are trochaic tetrameters acatalectic, while 288, 293, are trochaic tetrameters catalectic; 309—325 anapaestic.

ripisque superat mi átque abundat pectus laetitiá meum.

280 nunc tibi potestas adipiscundist glóriam laudém decus:  
 própera, Pinaciúm, pedes hortáre, honesta dícta factis,  
 eraéque egenti súbueni \* \* \* \*

quae mísera in expectátione Epígnomi aduentús uirist: 10  
 proinde út decet uirum amát suum [et] cupide éxpetit.  
 nunc, Pínacium,

285 age út placet, curre út lubet: *caue* quémquam flocci  
 féceris:

cubitís depulsa dé uia, tranquíllam concinná uiam.

si réx opstabit ób uiam, regem ípsum prius peruórtito.

GE. Quidnam dicam Pínacium tam líxabundum cúrrere?  
 harúndinem fert spórtulamque et hámulum piscárium. 16

290 PI. Set tándem opino aequómst eram mihi ésse suppli-  
 cem átque [eam]

óratores mittere ad me dónaque ex auro ét quadrigas,

quí uehar: nam pédibus ire nón queo. ergo iám reuortar:

ád me adiri et súpplicari mi égomet aequom cénseo. 20

an uéro nugas cénseas nihílué esse ego quod núnc scio?

295 tantum á portu adportó boni, tam gaúdiúm grande ad-  
 fero:

uix ípsa domina hoc, sí sciat, exóptare ab dis aúdeat.

nunc últro hoc deportem? haú placet neque íd uiri  
 officium árbitror.

sic hóc uidetur míhi magis meo cónuenire huic núntio: 25

281. *pedes hortare* The ad-  
 monition at last (after *v.* 287) has  
 effect so far as a few irregular  
 steps go, but by the time of *v.* 290  
 it has lost its efficacy.

*honesta* 'Do credit to your  
 tidings by your deeds.'

287. After this verse Pinacium  
 runs slowly and deviously across  
 the stage, but soon changes his  
 mind and stops again until *v.*

308, when he turns and recognises  
 the door.

288. *tum lixabundum* 'Thus  
 sutler-wise.' Gelasimus alludes  
 both to the leisurely aimless pro-  
 gress which the glosses tell us is  
 suggested by *lixabundus*, and also  
 to the fact that he is probably  
 carrying some food in the basket  
 about which he displays curio-  
 sity *v.* 321.

- aduórsum ueniat, óbsecret se ut núnctio hoc inpértiam.  
 300 secúndas fortunás decent [fastídia et] supérbiae.  
 set tándem quom recógito, qui pótis est scire haec  
 scíre me?  
 nón enim possum quín reuortar, quín loquar, quín édis-  
 serem 29  
 erámque ex maerore éximam, bene fácta maiorúm meum  
 exaúgeam atque illam aúgeam insperáto opportunó bono.  
 305 contúndam facta Tálthubi contémnamque omnis nún-  
 ctios:  
 símulque cursurám meditabor ád ludos Olúmpios.  
 set spátium hoc oppidó breuist currículo: quam me  
 paénitet. 34  
 quid hóc? oclusam iánuam uideo: íbo et pultabó foris.  
 aperíte atque adproperáte, fores facite út pateant: re-  
 mouéte moram.  
 310 nimis haéc res sine curá geritur: uide quám dudum hic  
 asto ét pulto.  
 somnóne operam datis? éxperiar fores án cubiti ac pedes  
 plús ualeant.  
 nimis uéllem hae fores erum fúgissent, ea caússa ut ha-  
 berent málum magnum.  
 deféssus sum pultádo. 40  
 hoc póstremum esto uóbis.  
 315 GE. Ibo átque hunc conpellábo.  
 saluós sis. PI. Et tu salue.

300. MSS. give a senarius, and A, though only showing *secundafort*, has it ranged as if it were a shorter line than those adjacent. It may be a quotation from a tragedy.

301. *qui potis* &c. Perhaps the source of *scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter*, Persius I. 27.

311. *somnone* &c. 'Are you diligently occupied in sleep?' Facetious, as though sleep were work or study.

310. *asto* For ind. see index.

312. The final syllables of *fores* (cf. *v.* 18), *erum* and *malum* (cf. *enim*, *v.* 96) are pronounced short.

313—318. Anapaestic dimeters

GE. Iam tú piscator fáctu's?

PI. Quam pridem non edísti?

45

GE. Vnde ís? quid fers? quid féstinas?

320 PI. *Tua* quód nil refert, né cures.

GE. Quid istíc inest? PI. Quas tu edés colubras

GE. Quid tam íracundu's? PI. Si ín te

Pudor ádsit, non me appélles.

50

GE. Possúm scire ex te uérum?

325 PI. Potis: hódie non cenábis.

## ACTVS II. SCENA III (II. 2).

PHILVMENA. GELASIMVS. PINACIVM.

PH. Quisnam óbsecro has frangít foris? tune haéc facis?  
tun mi hostís uenis?

GE. Sálué: *tuo* arcessítu huc uenio. PH. *Ean* grátia  
forís ecfringis?

GE. *Túos* inclama, *túí* delinquent: égo quid me uellés  
uisebam.

nám me quidem miserébat harum. PI. Érgo auxilium  
própere latumst. 5

330 PH. Quisnam loquitur híc tam prope nos? GE. Pína-  
cium. PH. Vbi is est? PI. Réspice

catalectic; 319—321 ditto acatalectic; 322—325 ditto catalectic.

326. Ritschl made this iambicus octonarius out of MS. *Quisnam obsecro has frangit fores ubist | tun haec facis tu(n) mihi huc hostis uenis*, two iambic pentapodies which need not have been altered except as to punctuation. His exercise in banging and kick-

ing the door and the appearance of his mistress have steadied Pinacium somewhat. He hides behind Gelasimus.

329. **harum** Refers to the door, but is understood by Pinacium to refer to his mistress and her sister.

330. **Respice** In MSS. begins the next line.

ád med et relínque egentem párasitum, Philúmena.

PH. Pínacium. PI. Istuc índiderunt nómen maiorés mihi.

PH. Quid agis? PI. Quid agam rógitas? PH. Quid ni rógitem? PI. Quid mecúmst tibi?

PH. Méin fastidis, própudiose? elóquere propere, Pínacium. 10

335 PI. Iúbe me omittere ígitur hos qui rétinent. PH. Qui retinént? PI. Rogas?

ómnia membra lássitudo míhi tenet. PH. Linguám quidem

sát scio tibi nón tenere. PI. Ita céleri curriculó fui própere a portu honóris caussa tui. PH. Écquid adportás boni?

PI. Nímio adporto múlto tanto plús quam speras. PH. Sálua sum. 15

340 PI. Át ego perii, quóí medullam lássitudo pérbibit.

GE. Quid ego, quói miseró medullam uéntris percepít fames?

PH. Écquem conuenísti? PI. Multos. PH. Át uirum ecquem? PI. Plúrumos:

331. *ad med* So Ritschl; A *ad me*; rest *me*. The phrase *respice ad me(d)* is common, cf. *Cas.* 3. 5. 12.

332. *indiderunt* Cf. *v.* 174. *maiores* Grandiloquent for *parentes* or *pater*.

333. *Quid ni* Why should... not? used in rhetorical questions and always followed by the subjunctive.

334. *Mein* Ritschl after Scioppius. MSS. *mihin, mihi-inf., men. propudiose* Cf. *Truc.* 2. 2. 17.

335. *Iube* Scanned as two short syllables, cf. *v.* 596, *mane v.* 94, *tace, caue v.* 37. *omittere* 'Let

go,' cf. *illam omiserim, Mil.* 4. 3. 3.

336. *mihi* Dative of person affected, object to *membra tenet*, similarly *tibi* in the next verse and *quói, vv.* 340, 341, *mihi, v.* 344.

337. *fui | propere* 'I have been hurrying,' cf. *itidem esse, v.* 350, *plane istuc est...odiose hic es, Truc.* 2. 7. 68, 69, *obuiamst, v.* 524.

339. *Nimio...multo tanto* A climax, *tanto* being accompanied by a gesture suggesting amplitude. *adporto* So Ritschl, MSS. *imparti. Salua sum* This may be ironical, but see on *v.* 356.

341. *percepit* 'Has gripped.'

uérum ex multis néquiores nállum quam hic est. PI.

Quó modo?

GE. Iám dudum ego ístum patior dícere iniusté mihi. 20

345 praéterhac si me íritassis. . PI. Édepol esuriés male.

GE. Ánimum inducam ut ístuc uerum te élocutum esse árbítrér.

PI. Múndítias uolo fieri: ecferte huc scópas simulque harúndinem,

út operam omnem aránearum pérdam et texturam ínpro-  
bam

déíciamque earum ómnis telas. GE. Míserae algebunt  
póstea. 25

350 PI. Quid? illas itidemne ésse censes quási te cum ueste  
única?

cápe illas scopas. GE. Cápiam. PI. Hoc egomet, tu  
hóc conuorre. GE. Ecfécero.

PI. Écquis huc ecfert nássiternam cúm aqua? GE. Sine  
suffrágio

pópuli tamen aedílitatem hic quídem gerit. PI. Age tu  
ócíus

343. The slave turns the subject aggravatingly by a gird at the parasite, who hires up, but being threatened with hunger knuckles under at once.

344. *istum* To avoid hiatus before and after *ego* Ritschl alters to *istum aegre*. *mihi* Cf. v. 336, dative after *dícere iniuste* as after *maledicere*.

346. *ut* Ritschl *ut ne*, weakening the sense if *ne* be negative. The idea of missing a meal at once takes all the pluck out of Gelasimus.

347. *ecferte* Bothe; MSS. *hec (hic) ferte*.

350. *itidem esse* Cf. *fui propere*,

v. 337; so with *esse ita, sic*, are used often predicatively with a personal subject, cf. *Pers.* 2. 4. 13 *ita sum*, *Cist.* 1. 1. 48 *ita eris ut uolo*, *Amph.* 2. 1. 24, 25 *Homo hic ebrius est...utinam ita essem*, ib. 60 *Sic sum ut uides*. *cum* See Lewis and Short I. D. MSS., except A and B, read *tectum* for *te, cum*.

351. *Ecfecero* So A; the rest *fecero*.

353. *quidem* Either *-dem* is irrationally long, *i.e.* pronounced as a short syllable, perhaps as a nasal sonant, cf. *vv.* 4, 262, or the word is pronounced as a monosyllable.

térge humum, conspérge ante aedis. GE. Fáciam. PI.  
Factum opórtuit. 30

355 égo hinc araneás de foribus déiciam et de páriete.

GE. Édepol rem negótiosam. PH. Quid sit nil etiám scio :  
nisi forte hospité s uenturi sún t. PI. [Vos] lectos stérnite.

GE. Príncipium placét de lectis. PI. Álii ligna caédite :  
álii piscis dépurgate, quós piscator áttulit: 35

360 pérnam et glandium [álii] deícite. GE. Hércle homo hic  
nimiúm sapit.

PH. Nón ecastor, út ego opinor, sátis erae morém geris.

PI. Ímmo res omnis relictas hábeo prae quod tú uelis.

PH. Túm tu igitur, qua caússa missus és ad portum, id  
éxpedi.

PI. Dícam. postquam mé misisti ad pórtum cum luci  
simul, 40

365 cómmodum radiósus ecce sól superabat éx mari.

dúm percontor pórtitores, écquae nauis uénerit

éx Asia, [ac] negánt uenisse, cónspicatus sum ínterim

354. *terge* Ritschl, mss. *pinge*.  
*Factum oportuit* 'It ought to  
have been done already.'

355. *hinc* Scanned as a short  
syllable. Ritschl alters to *illim*.

356. *etiam* 'Even now.' This  
speech is an aside. The perversity  
of the slave in keeping his mistress  
waiting for the news he had hurried  
home with so fast, and bustling  
about so that she cannot get a  
word in, is extremely comic. Phi-  
lumena's patience is to be explained  
by her not expecting any good news.  
Since she spoke *v.* 339 she has come  
to the conclusion that Pinacium  
most probably has been uttering  
tipsy nonsense. Notice how the  
slave, as major-domo, plays the  
master. He calls out his orders to  
imaginary numbers of slaves. Per-

haps one would be available for  
each order.

357. *nisi* 'Unless' will do here,  
though the construction is much  
the same as in *v.* 269. *Vos* Sup-  
plied by Ritschl.

359. *piscator* He seems to for-  
get that he brought fish himself.

362. *relictas habeo* 'I regard  
as of no account.'

363. *qua caussa* For the stricter  
*quoinus caussa. es* Always long in  
Plautus, though as an enclitic it  
suffers prodelision, cf. *vv.* 372, 738,  
759. *id* Only in A.

365. *commodum* 'Just then.'  
*ecce A radiosusvece*; rest  
*radiosus esse*; some critics *radiosus*  
*sese* with an unwarranted construc-  
tion. With *superabat* cf. *v.* 279.

357. *ac* Supplied by Ritschl.



cércurum, quo ego mé maiorem nón uidisse cénseo.

ín portum uentó secundo, uélo passo péruenit. 45

370 álius alium pércontamur: 'quóias nauis? quíd uehit?'

interim Epignomúm conspicio túum uirum et seruóm Stichum.

PH. Hém, quid? Epignomum élocutu's? GE. Túum uirum et uitám meam.

PI. Vénit, inquam. PH. Túne eum [ipsus] ípsum uidistí? PI. Lubens. 49

GE. Hércle uero cápiam scopas átque hoc conuorrám lubens. 51

375 PI. Árgentique auríque aduexit nímium. GE. Nimis factúm bene. 50

PI. Lánam purpurámque multam. GE. Hém, qui uentrem uéstiam.

PI. Léctos eburatós, auratos. GE. Áccubabo régie.

PI. Túm Babulonicá peristromata tónsilia et tapétia áduexit. GE. Nimiúm bonae rei: hércle rem gestám bene. 55

380 PI. Póste, ut ocepí narrare, fídicias tibícinas sámbucas aduéxit secum fóрма eximia. GE. Eúgepae. quándo adbibero, adlúdiabo: túm sum ridiculíssimus.

PI. Póste unguenta múltigenerum múlta. GE. Non uendó logos:

370. *quoiast* So A; rest *cuia est*.

371. *interim* So MSS. Ritschl, from a glossary, *interibi*.

373. *ipsus* Inferred by Ritschl from remains in A.

377. *Accubabo regie* 'I shall recline at table in royal style.'

378. *peristromata* Ritschl *péristromatia, conchyliata tapetia*, A *et peristromatonsilia...repetia*; rest *et peristromaton silli et tapetia*. For *conchyliata* (MSS. *consilia*, one

*consuta*) cf. *Pseud.* 1. 2. 20, 21 *ut ne peristromata quidem aequae picta sint Campanica, neque Alexandrina beluata conchyliata tapetia*.

379. *rem* The exclamatory acc. and inf.

381. *sambucas* Perhaps we should read *sámbucicinas sécum aduexit*. *adbibero* 'I have drunk freely.' Cf. Ter. *Heaut.* 2. 1. 8.

383. *multigenerum* Short for *multorum generum*.

- iám non faciam aúctionem : mi óptigit heréditas. 60
- 385 máleuoli perquísitores aúctionum périerint.  
Hércules, decumam ésse adauctam tibi quam uoui grá-  
tutor.
- [spés] est tandem aliquándo inportunam éxigere ex [uteró  
famem].
- PI. Póste autem aduexít parasitos sécum . . GE. Hei,  
períí miser.
- PI. Rídiculissumós. GE. Reuorram hercle hóc quod  
conuorri modo. 64
- 390 uénales logí sunt illi quós negabam uéndere. 68  
ílicet : iam méo malost quod máleuolentes gaúdeant. 69  
Hércules, qui déus sis, sane díscessisti nón bene. 70
- PH. Vídistin uirúm sororis Pámphilippum? PI. Non.  
PH. Nón adest? 65
- PI. Ímmo uenisse éum simitu aiébant illi : ego húc  
citus 66
- 395 praécucurri, ut núntiarem núntium exoptábilem. 67  
PH. I íntro, Pinaciúm, iube famulos rém diuinam mi  
ádparent. 71
- béne uale. GE. Vin áministrem? PH. Sát seruorum  
habeó domi.

384. **faciam** B reads *facio*. Ritschl adopts, inserting *ego* after *iam* to avoid hiatus. The verse refers to *v.* 195—235. **optigit** Note retention of early length of the ultima, as often in Plautus (cf. *Capt.* 9 *uendidit*), at least twice in Terence, Catullus 64. 20 *despexit*, Verg. *Georg.* 2. 211 *enituit*. Ritschl reads *optigit mi*.

386. **esse adauctam** 'Has been increased.' The verse refers to *v.* 234.

387. This verse is only preserved (in a mutilated condition)

by A. Ritschl completed it.

392. **qui deus sis** 'Considering that thou art a god.'

393. **Pamphilippum** Here A reads *Pamphilum non nonadest*; but elsewhere gives *Pamphilippus*. There is a syllable too much unless -ipp- is to be scanned short in spite of the accent, as in the coin *Philippus* often, cf. *Bacch.* 4. 1. 18 *uel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos*.

397. **bene uale** Philumena dismisses the parasite.

GE. Énimuero, Gelásime, opinor próuenisti fúttile,  
 sí neque ille adést neque hic qui uénit quicquam súb-  
 uenit.

400 íbo intro ad librós et discam dé dictis melióriibus: 75  
 nám ni illos hominés expello, ego óccidi planíssume.

398. **prouenisti futtile** 'Thou hast wasted thy pains,' it has turned out disappointingly for thee.

399. **si** 'Inasmuch as.' **ille** Pamphilippus, *hic* being Epignomus, see *vv.* 415—417. **subuenit**

Note the play on *uenit*.

400. **libros** An early notice of jest-books.

401. Perhaps there is hiatus at the diaeresis of the verse between the two *o*'s.

## ACTVS III. SCENA I.

### EPIGNOMVS. STICHVS.

- EP. Quom béne re gesta sáluos conuortór domum,  
 Neptúno gratis hábeo et tempestátibus:  
 simúl Mercurio, quí me in mercimóniis  
 405 iuuít lucrisque quádruplicauit rém meam.  
 olím quos abiens ádfeci aegrimónia, 5  
 eos núnc laetantis áduentu faciám meo.  
 nam iam Ántiphonem cónueni adfiném meum  
 cumque éo reueni ex ínimicitia in grátiam.  
 410 uidéte quaeso quíd potest pecúnia. 10  
 quoniám redisse béne re gesta mé uidet  
 magnásque adportauísse diuitiás domum,  
 sine áduocatis íbidem in cercuro, ín stega,  
 in amícitiam atque in grátiam conuórtimus.  
 415 et is hódie aput me cénat et fratér meus. 15  
 nam heri ámbo in uno pórtu fuimus: sét mea  
 hodié solutast náuis aliquantó prius.

402. Scene, Interior (atrium) of Epignomus' and Philumena's house, viewed from its front, which is absent. Probably the same as the first scene. Enter Epignomus from within to Stichus and other

slaves, the female musicians, and parasites, porters &c. Epignomus has just arrived, but the first meeting between him and his wife is over.

413. *ibidem* 'Straightway.'

age abduce hasce intro quas mecum adduxi, Stiche.

ST. Ere, si ego taceam seu loquar, scio scire te

420 quam multas tecum miseras \*mulcauerim\*:

nunc hunc diem unum ex illis multis miseriis 20

uolo me eleutheriam iam agere aduenientem domum.

EP. Et ius et aequom postulas: sumas, Stiche,

tibi hunc diem: te nil moror. abi quo lubet.

425 cadum tibi ueteris uini propino. ST. Papae,

ducam hodie amicam. EP. Vel decem, dum de tuo. 25

ST. Quod hoc . . . ? EP. Quid . . . ?

ST. Ad cenam ibo . . . . .

sic hoc placet . . . . .

430 EP. Vbi cenas hodie? ST. Sic hanc rationem institi:

amicam ego habeo Stephanium hinc ex proximo,

tui fratris ancillam: eo condicam: symbolum

ad cenam ad eius consertuom Sagarinum feram.

eademst amica ambobus: riuales sumus. 30

418. age abduce Note the shortening of the *ab*. *hasce* The female musicians. *intro* To the interior of the house.

419. scio May be dissyllabic, cf. *uol's me*, v. 422.

420. *mulcauerim* Clearly corrupt. I propose *mussauerim*, 'I have borne in silence,' cf. *Aul.* 2. 1. 12 *neque occultum id habet neque per metum mussari*. *Mil.* 2. 3. 40 *quidquid est mussabo* (Tyrrell) *potius quam inteream male*, *Truc.* 2. 2. 57 *egone haec mussitem*. The word is quite appropriate after *si ego taceam seu loquar*.

421. *diem* Accus. of duration of time.

422. *eleutheriam* Suffers prodelision; for if the last syllable of the first foot were short, the ictus would fall on the ultima of *uolo*, so that it could not well be short-

ened. For *el. capere* (MSS.), 'to attain freedom.' Ritschl reads *eleutheria iam agere*, 'to celebrate a feast of liberty on my arrival at home.'

425. *propino* 'I drink to your health a cask of old wine'; *i.e.* I wish you much happiness.

426. *dum de tuo* 'Provided it be at your own expense' ('out of your own *peculium*'). For the phrase cf. v. 496. *Truc.* 5. 61 *de uostro uinito*. The three mutilated lines which follow are found in A only.

431. *hinc ex proximo* 'In the next house to this,' cf. *Men.* 5. 2. 39 *hinc amat meretricem ex proximo*, also *Aul.* 2. 9. 7.

432. *eo condicam* 'I will engage myself to her' (to supper), cf. *Men.* 1. 2. 5 *aliquo ad cenam condicam foras*.

- 435 EP. Age abdúce hasce intro. húnc tibi dedó diem.  
 ST. Me in cúlpa habeto, nísi probe excruciaúero.  
 iam hercle égo per hortum ad amícám transibó meam,  
 mi hanc óccupatum nóctem: eadem súmbulam  
 dabo ét iubebo ad Ságarinum cenám coqui. 35
- 440 aut égomét ibo atque ópsonabo opsónium.  
 Sagarinu . . . . .  
 seru . . . . . nam meae  
 aduors . . . . . cum uerberibus .  
 dar . ut . . . m uerberabundum adducam domum
- 445 paráta hic faciam út sint. egomet mé moror.  
 atque íd ne uos mirémini, homines séruolos  
 potáre amare atque ad cenam condícere:  
 licet hóc Athenis nóbis. set quom cógito,  
 potiús quam inuidiam inuéniam, est etiam hic óstium 40
- 450 aliút posticum nóstrarum harunce aédium:  
 [posticam partem magis utuntur aedium.]  
 ea ibo ópsonatum atque éadem referam opsónium:
- 452 per hórtum utroque cómmeatus cóntinet.  
 ite hác secundum uós. ne ego hunc laceró diem. 45

435. See *v.* 418.

436. **excruciaúero** The holiday is Stichus' slave out of whom he means to wring as much as possible. Cf. *lacero diem*, *v.* 453.

437. **ad** Only in A.

438. **mi...occupatum** 'To secure for myself.' **eadem** 'By the same way.'

441—445. Only found in A.

446—452. Stichus advances to the front of the stage, near the position of the front door of the house, and addresses the audience.

448. **quom cogito** 'Upon consideration.' He explains why he is going through the garden, *v.* 437.

449. **inuidiam inueniam** BCD

*indiuuiam inueniam; A inuidiam-indiuuiam.* The superfluous *-di-* is owing to the likeness of *indi-* to *-uidi*. The scribe appears to have missed out *-ui-* and to have immediately seen his mistake, but to have forgotten to erase the erroneous *-di-*.

450. After this verse MSS. except A exhibit the verse enclosed in brackets.

452. **commeatus continet** 'There is a continuous path.'

453. **ite secundum** Equivalent to *sequimini*, cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 1 *Amph. Age, i tu secundum.* So. *sequor, subsequor te.*

**uos** The female musicians,

## ACTVS III. SCENA II.

GELASIMVS. EPIGNOMVS.

GE. Libros inspexi: tam confido quam potis

455 me meum optenturum regem ridiculis logis.

nunc interuiso iamne a portu aduenit,  
ut eum aduenientem meis dictis deleniam.

EP. Hic quidem Gelasimus est parasitus qui uenit. 5

GE. Auspicio hodie optumo exiui foras.

460 quom strena [mi] obscaeuauit, spectatum hoc mihi st,  
mustella murem apstulit praeter pedes.nam ut illa uitam reperit hodie sibi,  
item me spero facturum, augurium ac facit. 10

Epignomus hic quidemst qui astat: ibo atque adloquar.

465 Epignome, ut ego nunc te conspicio lubens:

ut praee laetitia lacrumae prosuliunt mihi.

ualuistine usque? EP. Sustentatumst sedulo.

whom he will leave in the interior of the house on his way to the garden. Only F reads *uos. ne ego*, the rest *uos me. ego*.

**lacero** 'I am frittering away.' Cf. *As. 2. 2. 25 quin ego hanc iubeo tacere, quae loquens lacerat diem?*

**454.** *Scene*, street before Epignomus' house. Gelasimus enters on the right shortly before Epignomus comes out of the house. **Libros inspexi** The phrase suggests books of oracles. **potis** For *potis est* cf. *Bacch. 1. 1. 1 si hoc potis est*, *Lucr. 1. 453*.

**455.** **me meum** So MSS.; Ritschl **meum me. optenturum** 'Shall retain the power of.' **regem** 'Patron.'

**459.** **hodie** To avoid hiatus Ritschl inserts *hercle* before, and

*ego* after *hodie*.

**460.** **strena** 'When the omen was granted to me'; cf. *v. 673*. **illa** I.e. *mustela*. Here *obscaeuare* = 'to bring a good omen' or simply 'to offer a presage.' The sense is not necessarily bad in *As. 2. 1. 18 metuo quod illic obscaeuauit meae falsae fallaciae* 'offers a presage that my trickery will play me false.' **mi** Added by Ritschl.

**462.** **uitam** I.e. *victum*, cf. *Trin. 2. 4. 76 neque illi concedam quidquam de uita mea*.

**463.** **ac** So A; rest *haec (hoc)*. Some add *haec* (i.e. *mustela*).

**464.** **quidemst** Scanned as one syllable, or as two short syllables, cf. *vv. 4, 353*.

**467.** Cf. *v. 586*. **usque** 'All the while.' **Sustentatumst se-**

- GE. Propíno tibi salútem plenis faúcibus. 15  
 EP. Bene átque amice dícis. di dent quaé uelis.  
 470 GE. \* \* \* \* \*  
 EP. Cenem illi aput te? GE. Quóniam saluos áduenis.  
 EP. Locátast opera núnc quidem : tam grátiast.  
 GE. Promítte. EP. Certumst. GE. Síc face, inquam.  
 EP. Est cérta res.  
 GE. Lubénte me hercle fácies. EP. Idem ego istúc scio: 20  
 475 quando úsus ueniet, fiet. GE. Nunc ergo úsus est.  
 EP. Non édepol possum. GE. Quíd grauare? cénseas :  
 nescío quid † uero hábeo in mundo. EP. Í modo :  
 aliúm conuiuam quaérito tibi in húnc diem.  
 GE. Quin tú promittis? EP. Nón grauer, si póssiem. 25  
 480 GE. Vnúm quidem hercle cérte promittó tibi :  
 lubéns accipiam cérto, si promísseris.  
 EP. Valeás. GE. Certumnest? EP. Cértum : cenabó domi.  
 GE. Sic quóniam nil procéssit, [igitur] ádiero  
 apértiore mágis uia ac plané loquar.  
 485 quandóquidem tute ad mé non uis promíttere,  
 uin ad te ad cenam uéniam? EP. Si possít, uelim : 30

dulo 'I have kept up without any lapse.'

468. Cf. *v.* 425. **plenis faucibus** 'In a bumper.'

471. **illi** Equivalent to *illic*, cf. *Mil.* 2. 3. 16, 'over there.' The question is asked with an air of contemptuous surprise. Gelasimus' lodging would be in a low neighbourhood.

472. **Locatast** So A; rest *Vocata est*. 'My services are engaged at present.' Cf. *Trin.* 4. 2. 6 *ego operam meam tribus numis hodie locaui ad artes nugatorias*. **tam** Equivalent to *tamen*, cf. *vv.* 27, 43, 'yet I thank you all the same.' The phrase, *tam gratiast*, means

'yet I decline with thanks,' *Men.* 2. 3. 41.

473. **Certumst** 'I have decided,' 'It is settled,' *i.e.* the prior engagement must be kept.

474. Cf. *Men.* 2. 1. 47 *me lubente feceris*. **Idem** 'I too know your wishes.'

476. **censeas** 'Reconsider it.'

477. 'I really have something choice in readiness.'

483, 484. An aside. Only in A after *v.* 485. Bothe transposed and read text of *v.* 483, the end of which is mutilated in the MSS. and which begins with *sed. uia, ac* MSS. *uixita*.



uerum híc aput me cénant aliení nouem.

GE. Hau póstulo equidem in lécto med adcúmberē :  
scis tú med esse [unum] ími subsellí uirum.

490 EP. At ei óratores pópuli sunt, summí uiri :

Ambrácia ueniunt híc legati púplice.

35

GE. Ergo óratores pópuli summatés uiri  
summí áccubent, ego ínfumatis ínfumus.

EP. Haut aéquomst te inter óratores áccipi.

495 GE. Equidem hércle orator súm, set procedít parum.

EP. Cras dé reliquiis nós uolo. multúm uale.

40

GE. Perii hércle uero pláne, nihil obnóxie.

unó Gelasimo mínus est quam dudúm fuit.

certúmst mustellae pósthac numquam crédere :

500 nam incértiorem núllam noui béstiam.

quaene éapse deciens ín die mutát locum,

45

eam aúspicaui ego ín re capitalí mea?

certúmst amicos cónuocare, ut cónsulam

qua lége nunc med ésurire opórteat.

**487. nouem** The regular maximum number for a Roman dinner, the minimum being three.

**489. imi subselli uirum** Cf. *Capt.* 3. 1. 11 *Laconas, imi subselli uiros.*

**493. infumatis** Sc. *accubem.* Nominative coined on the analogy of *summatis*, an early form of *summas*, 'in the very lowest place,' as a fourth on the *imus lectus*.

**495.** An aside. **orator** As in *vv.* 490—494 'an ambassador,' despatched by himself to make diplomatic arrangements for a supper. **procedit parum** 'I am getting on badly.' Note the rhyme.

**496. de reliquiis** Sc. *cenare.* 'Off the remains.' This use of *de*

introduces the store which is drawn upon as well as the property from which the cost of anything is taken, cf. *de tuo, v.* 426. **multum uale**, 'I wish you a very good day.'

**497. nihil obnoxie** 'Through no fault of my own.' The phrase has caused trouble, since it has been regarded as opposed to *plane*. Note the rhyme.

**498.** 'The world is less by one, namely Gelasimus, than it was just now.'

**501. eapse** Agrees with *die*. 'In the limit of a day.' **deciens** 'Any number of times,' cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 27 *Equidem deciens dixi.*

**504.** 'On what terms I ought now to starve.'

## ACTVS IV. SCENA I.

ANTIPHO. PAMPHILIPPVS. EPIGNOMVS.

505 AN. Íta me di bene amént measque mihi béne seruas-  
sint filias,

út mihi uolup est, Pámphilippe, quía uos in patriám domum  
rédiisse uideó bene re gesta ámbos, te et fratrem tuum.

PA. Sátis aps te accipiám, nisi uideam míhi te amicum  
esse, Antipho :

núnc, quia te *míhi* amicum experior ésse, credetúr tibi. 5

510 AN. Vócem ego te ad me ad cénam, frater túus ni dixis-  
sét mihi

te áput se cenáturum esse hodie, quóm me ad se ad ce-  
nám uocat.

ét magis par fuerát me uobis dáre cenam adueniéntibus,  
quám me ad illum promittere, nisi nóllem ei aduorsárier.

núnc me gratiam ábs te inire uérbis nil desídero: 10

505. Scene; the street before Epignomus' house. Enter Antipho and Pamphilippus who have just met. **Ita me di ament** A common phrase, cf. *vv.* 685, 754, *Amph.* 2. 1. 53; with *ut* as here *Aul.* 3. 5. 22, *Bacch.* 1. 2. 3, *Cas.* 2. 8. 16; *Prop.* 1. 18. II (*sic...ut*).

505—507. So mss. Ritschl and others alter to suit *Pamphile* instead of *Pamphilippe* and their views on rhythm. See *v.* 393.

508. **nisi uideam** 'If I did not see'; 'without seeing.'

509. **credetur tibi** 'I shall be your debtor.'

512. **uobis dare** So A; rest transpose.

513. MSS. *quam me ad illud promittere nisi nollem ei*; Ritschl *quam ad illum me promittere, et nisi nollem*.

**nisi nollem** A slight and natural ellipse. The formal protasis would be *et dedissem*. Perhaps there is hiatus after *nollem*.

514. **gratiam abs te inire** Cf. *Cist.* 4. 2. 71 *ille a quadam mu-*

515 crás apud me eritis ét tu et ille cúm uostris uxóribus.

PA. At apud me peréndie: nam ille héri me iam uocá uerat

in hunc diem. set satín ego tecum páacificatus sum, Antipho?

AN. Quándo ita rem gessístis, ut uos uéllé amicosque áddcet,

páx commerciúmquest uobis mécum. hoc facito ut cógites: 15

520 út quoique homini rés paratast, périnde amicis útitur:

sí res firma, item firmi amici súnť: si res laxé labat, ítidem amici cónlabascunt. rés amicos ínuenit.

EP. Iám redeo. nimiást uoluptas, sí diu afueris á domo, dómum ubi redierís, si tibi nulla aégritudo animo óbuiamst.

525 nam ita me absente fámiiliarem rem úxor curauít meam: 21

ómnium me exilem átque inanem fécit aegritúdinum.

set eccum fratrem Pámphilippum: incédit cum soceró suo.

PA. Quid agitur, Epignóme? EP. Quid tu? quám dudum in portúm uenis?

PA. Haú longissumé. EP. Postilla iam ístest tranquillús tibi?

*liere, si eam monstret, gratiam ineat.*

517. *satine ego* So MSS.; Edd. *satine. in hunc diem* Scanned as an anapaest. See *apud se v.* 511 and *v.* 98, 99.

518. *uelle* So A; rest *uellem.*

520, 521. From *perinde* to *item* is found in A only, much mutilated, but *v.* 520 is restored with certainty by Ritschl, with the help of Charisius who quotes *perinde amicis utitur*. For the first four words of *v.* 521 A only gives . . . sf. . . . . For the *laxe* of A the rest give *lassa* or *lasse*. **perinde** The middle syllable is scanned

short, cf. *intro v.* 534.

523. **Iam redeo** Epignomus enters from his house through the central door at the back of the stage and calls back to his wife 'I shall be back directly,' and then soliloquises.

a Some editors omit, scanning *diu* without synizesis.

524. **ubi** So A; rest *si*.

**obuiamst** See *v.* 337.

525. **nam ita** The *nam* applies the general statement to the speaker. 'For that is how.'

528. **Quid agitur** 'How do you do?' cf. *Truc.* 4. 4. 7.

529. **iste** Antipho.

- 530 AN. Mágis quam mare quo ambo éstis uecti. EP. Fácis  
 ut alias rés soles. 25  
 hódiene exonerámus nauem, fráter? PA. Clementér uolo:  
 nós potius onerémus nosmet uícissatim uoluptátibus.  
 quám mox coctast céna? inpransus égo sum. EP. Abi  
 intro ad me ét laua.  
 PA. Déos salutatum átque uxorem módo intro deuortór  
 domum.
- 535 [haéc si ita ut uoló conficio, cótinuo ad te tránseo.]  
 EP. Áput nos eccillám festinat cúm sorore uxór tua. 30  
 PA. Óptumest: iam istúc morai mínus erit. iam ego  
 apút te ero.  
 AN. Príus quam abis, praesénte ted huic ápologum agere  
 unúm uolo.  
 PA. Máxume. AN. Fuit ólim, quasi [nunc] égo sum,  
 senex. *ei* filiae  
 540 dúae erant, quasi nunc *meae* sunt. eae erant dúobus  
 nuptae frátribus,  
 quási nunc *meae* sunt uóbis. PA. Miror quo éuasurust  
 ápologus. 35  
 AN. Érat minori illi ádulescenti [quási nunc tibi] tibícina:  
 pégre aduexerát, quasi nunc tu. sét ille erat caelébs  
 senex,  
 quási ego nunc sum. PA. Pégre porro: praésens hic  
 quidemst ápologus.

531. **Clementer uolo** 'Gently, please.' Supply *agere*. For *clementer* = 'softly,' 'gently,' 'not so fast,' cf. *Merc.* 5. 2. 111.

532. **uicissatim** The second syllable is scanned short.

535. Only in A. See *v.* 623.

537. **iam ego...ero** Generally assigned to Epignomus. But he had no intention of going to Pam-

philippus' house. Pamphilippus goes a step or two towards his own house *deos salutatum*, doubtless making sure that his wife will hasten to join him.

538. **agere** 'To narrate as a plea.'

542. **Erat** Scanned as two short syllables. **quasi nunc tibi** So Ritschl; MSS. *fidicina et.*

545 AN. Dēinde senex ille illi dixit, *quōius* erat tibicina, quāsi ego nunc tibi dico . . PA. Ausculto atque ānimum aduorto sēdulo. 40

AN. 'Égo tibi meam filiam bene quicum cubitarés dedi: nūnc mihi reddi ego aequom esse abs te quicum cubitem cēseō.'

PA. Quis istuc dicit? ān ille quasi tu? AN. Quāsi ego nunc dicó tibi.

550 "immo *duas* dabo" inquit ille adulēscens "una sí parumst: ét si *duarum* paénitebit" inquit "addentúr *duae*." 45

PA. Quis istuc, quaeso? an ille quasi ego? AN. Is ipse quasi tu. [túm] senex

ille quasi ego 'sí uis' inquit 'quáttuor sané dato, dúm quidem hercle quód edint addas, *méum* ne contruncént cibum.'

555 PA. Videlicet parcúm fuisse illúm senem, qui [id] díxerit, quom ille illi qui póllicetur *éum* cibum popóscerit. 50

AN. Videlicet nequám fuisse illum ádulescentem, qui ilico,

úbi ille poscit, dénegarit dáre se granum trítici.

hercle qui aequom póstulabat ille senex, quandóquidem

560 filiae \*quam déderat dotem [uóluit] pro tibicina.

PA. Hércle ille quidem cérto adulescens dócte uorsutús fuit, 55

quí seni illi cóncubinam dáre dotatam nóluit.

555. **Videlicet** The second syllable is scanned short. So also in v. 557. Note that it is a verb.

556. **qui pollicetur** So Ritschl. MSS. transpose. = **eum cibum** Double accusative, *illi* and *qui* being effectively transposed.

559. **ille senex** Exclamatory opposition with *ille* in the previous line. Of course *qui* is the relative.

Ritschl needlessly alters *hercle qui* to *quin hercle* with interior sense.

560. MSS. *filiae illae dederat dotem accipere pro tibicina*. Probably *illae* is a slightly altered ditto-graph and *accipere* an incorporated gloss which has ousted the principal verb.

561, 562. Note the rhyme.

AN. Sénex quidem uoluit, si posset, indipisci de cibo: quia nequit, qua lege licuit uelle dixit fieri.

565 "fiat" ille inquit adulescens. 'tácis benigne' inquit senex. 'hábeon rem pactam?' inquit. "faciam ita" inquit "ut fieri uoles." 60

sét ego ibo intro et grátulabor uóstrum aduentum filiis. póste ibo lautum in puelum: ibi fouébo senectutém meam:

póste ubi lauero, ótiosus uós opperiar áccubans.

570 PA. Gráphicum mortalem Ántiphonem: ut ápologum fecit fabre.

étiam nunc sceléstus sese dúcit pro adulescéntulo. 65 dábitur homini amíca, noctu quae in lecto occentét senem: námque edepol aliút quidem illi quíd amica opus sit néscio.

sét quid agit parasítus noster Gélasimus? etiám ualet?

575 EP. Vídi edepol hominem haú perdudum. PA. Quid agit? EP. Quod famélicus.

PA. Quín uocasti homínem ad cenam? EP. Néquid adueniens pérderem. 70

átque eccum tibi lúpum in sermone: praésens esuriéns adest.

PA. Lúdificemur hómínem. EP. Capti cónsili memórém mones.

563. *Senex* Scanned as two short syllables.

568. MSS. *postea ibo lauatum in pilum ibi* &c. *senectutem* The second syllable is to be pronounced short; but see p. xv.

570. *Graphicum mortalem* 'A remarkable fellow.'

571. *etiam* 'Still,' Bothe. MSS. *id (it) iam*; Vulg. *ut iam*.

*scelestus* Playful; 'the rascal takes himself for a youth.'

572. *occentet* B *acentet*; rest

*accendet.*

574. *etiam ualet?* 'Is he still (or 'really,' see Palmer on *Amph.* 1. 1. 215) in good case?'

575. *Quid* &c. 'How fares he?' Ep. 'Like a starveling.'

577. *lupum in sermone* The *in* is pronounced short. This proverbial phrase or *lupus in fabula* answers to our 'talk of the devil.' Gelasimus' hunger makes it specially appropriate.

## ACTVS IV. SCENA II.

GELASIMVS. PAMPHILIPPVS. EPIGNOMVS.

GE.           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*

          \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*

          \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*

- sét ita ut ocepí narrare uóbis: quom hic non ádfui,  
 580 cúm amicis delíberaui iám et cum cognatís meis.  
 ita mi auctores fíúere, ut egomet me hódie iugularém fame.  
 sét uideone ego Pámphilippum cúm fratre Epignomo?  
 átque is est.  
 ádgrediar hominém. sperate Pámphilippe, o spés mea; 5  
 ó mea uita, o méa uoluptas, sálue. saluom gaúdeo  
 585 péregre te in patriám redisse. sálue. PA. Salue, Gé-  
 lasime.  
 GE. Válúistin bene? PA. Sústentaui sédulo. GE. Ede-  
 pol gaúdeo.  
 édepol ne egomet míhi modium nunc mílle esse argentí  
 uelim.  
 EP. Quid eo tibi opust? GE. Húnc hercle ad cenam  
 út uocem, te nón uocem. IO  
 EP. Áduorsum te fábulare. GE. Illút quidem ‘ambos  
 út uocem’  
 590 .. equidem s.....ic ne uostrae uitassem dom .  
 n . me s.....ns..... a . nihil est atque hoc scit . u .  
 EP. Édepol te uocém lubenter, sí superfiát locus.  
 GE. Quín tum stans obstrúsero aliquid strénue. EP.  
 Immo unum hóc potest.

579. The scene is not changed.  
 The brothers are on the stage.  
 Gelasimus enters on the right.

582. *atque* ‘Really’ announc-  
 ing the approach of one who is

expected, cf. *v.* 577. See Palmer  
 on *Amph.* 3. 2. 72.

587. *modium* MSS. *mediam*.

590, 591. Only in A.

- GE. Quid? EP. Vbi conuiuiae abierint, tum ut uenias.  
 GE. Euax, áttatae.
- 595 EP. Vása lautum, nón ad cenam díco. GE. Di te pér-  
 duint. 15  
 quíd ais, Pamphilippe? PA. Ád cenam hercle álio pro-  
 misí foras.  
 GE. Quid, foras? PA. Foras hércle uero. GE. Qui  
 malum tibi lassó lubet  
 fóris cenare? PA. Vtrúm tu censes? GE. Iúbe domi  
 cenám coqui  
 átque ad illum renúntiari. PA. Sólus cenabó domi?
- 600 GE. Nón enim solus: mé uocato. PA. At ille ne sus-  
 cénseat, 20  
 méa qui caussa sumpsum fecit. GE. Fácile excusarí po-  
 test.  
 míhi modo auscultá: iube cenam dómi coqui. EP. Non  
 mé quidem  
 faciét auctore, hódie ut illum decípiat. GE. Non tu  
 hinc abis?  
 nísi me non perspícere censes quíd agas. *caue* sis tú  
 tibi:
- 605 nam illic homo *tuam* heréditatem ínhiat, esuriéns lu-  
 pust. 25  
 nón tu scis quamde ádflicentur hómínes noctu hic ín  
 uia?  
 PA. Tánto pluris quí defendant íre aduorsum iússero.  
 EP. Nón it, non it, quía tanto opere suádes ne bitát.  
 GE. Iube  
 dómi *míhi* tibi que *túae* que uxori céleriter cenám coqui.

597. *malum* An expletive, 'the plague!'

598. *foris* Scanned as two short syllables.

599. *ad illum renuntiarí* 'A

refusal to be taken to his house.'

605. *esuriens lupus* Cf. v. 577, *Capt.* 4. 4. 4.

608. *it* 'He is...going out'; cf. v. 614.



- 610 si hércle faxis, nón opinor díces deceptúm fore. 30  
 PA. Pér hanc tibi cenam íncenato, Gélasime, esse hodié  
 licet.  
 GE. Íbisne ad cenám foras? PA. Aput frátrem ceno in  
 próxumo.  
 GE. Cértumnest? PA. Certum. GE. Édepol te hodie  
 lápide percussúm uelim.  
 PA. Nón metuo: per hórtum tráibo, nón prodibo in  
 púplicum.
- 615 EP. Quid ais, Gelasime? GE. Óratores tu áccipis: ha-  
 beás tibi. 35  
 EP. *Túa* pol refert. GE. Énimuero si quídem refert  
*mea*, opera útere:  
 pósce. EP. Edepol tibi opínor etiam uní locum [esse]  
 cónspicor,  
 úbi accubes. PA. Sané faciundum cénseo. GE. O lux  
 óppidi.  
 EP. Si árte poteris áccubare. GE. Vél inter cuneos  
 férreos:
- 620 tántillum loci úbi catellus cúbet, id mihi satis ést loci. 40  
 EP. Éxorabo aliquó modo: ueni. GE. Húcine? EP.  
 Immo in cárcerem.  
 nám hic quidem geniúm meliorem *túum* non facies. *éa-*  
*mus*, tu.  
 PA. Déos salutabó modo: poste ad té continuo tránseo.

611. *Per...cenam* An invocation appropriate to the greedy parasite.

615. *ais* So B; rest *agís*. Gelasimus has moved off a pace or two muttering, so Epignomus stops him. In Plautus *quid ais?* is a formula for passing to a fresh subject; cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 76, *Bacch.* 1.

I. 45, v. 753.

616. Gelasimus is moving off

again when Epignomus says 'Indeed it is your interest (to stay).'

The reading is uncertain. I follow A, in which however *qu* follows *si*. Other MSS. give *Tua pol refert enim si quidem mea refert opera utere*. I transpose *mea refert*.

*opera utere* 'Pray attend to it.'

619. *arte* 'In a small space.'

620. *satis* MSS. *sater* or *sat*.

GE. Quid igitur? EP. Dixi equidem in carcerem íres.

GE. Quin si iússeris,

625 *éo* quoque ibo. EP. Di ímmortales, híc quidem pol sum-  
mam ín crucem

45

céna aut prandió perducí pótis. GE. Ita ingeniúm me-  
umst :

quícumuis depúgno multo fáciľius quam cúm fame.

EP. Nóui ego: aput me sátis spectatast míhi iam *tua*  
ista fáciľitas

\* \* \* \* \*

630 dúm parasitus *míhi* atque fratri *fúisti*, rem confrégimus.

núnc ego nolo ex Gélasimo mi fieri te Catagélasimum. 50

GE. Iámne abis tu? uíde, Gelasime, quíd capturu's cón-  
sili.

[ámbo abi]erunt: Gélasime, uíde, núnc consilio sáno opust.

\* \* \* \* \*

635 égone? tu ne. míhine? tibi ne. uíden ut annonást gra-  
uis?

uíden benignitátes hominum ut périere et prothýmiae?

uíden ridiculos nfhili fieri atque ípsos parasitárier? 55

númquam edepol me úuom quisquam in díem prospiciet  
crástinum :

nám mihi iam intus pótione iúncea onerabó gulam

640 néque ego hoc committam út me esse homines mórtuom  
dicánt fame.

624. si Only in A.

625. pol summam So A; rest  
in summa.

626. potis Masc., with est sup-  
pressed.

629. Noui ego MSS. non ergo  
or non ego.

631. 'Now I am unwilling that

after having been Laughed-at you  
should become a Laugher-at me.'

632. So B except *es capturus*  
for *capturu's*.

633. Ritschl supplies *ambo abi*,  
the rest of the verse is in A only.  
The repetition of *Gelasime, uíde*,  
has led editors to alter *v.* 632.

## ACTVS V. SCENA I.

### STICHVS.

More hóc fit atque stúlte *mea* senténtia,  
si quem hómínem expectant *éum* solent prouísere:  
qui hércle illa causá nihilo ociús uenit.  
idem égo nunc facio, quí prouiso Ságarinum:  
645 qui níhilo citius uéniet tamen hac grátia. 5  
iam hércle égo decumbam sólus, si ille huc nón uenit.  
cadúm modo hinc a me húc cum uino transférám:  
postidéa accumbam. quási nix tabescít dies.

## ACTVS V. SCENA II.

### SAGARINVS. STICHVS.

SA. Saluété Athenae, quae nutrices Graéciae:  
650 o térra erilis, pátria, te uideó lubens.  
set amíca mea et consérúa quid agat Stéphanium,  
curást ut uideam. nám Sticho mandáueram

641. The same scene as in Act IV. Stichus with his jar of wine is waiting for Sagarinus to pass on his way to his home next door on the spectators' right. **More... stulte** Cf. *Mil.* 2. 4. 17.

648. **quasi nix** So Bothe. *mss. qua senex.*

649. Sagarinus enters from the spectators' left. Note ellipse of *estis*; less common than that of *sum*.

- salútem [ei] ut nuntiáret atque ei diceret 5  
 me hodié uenturum, ut cénam coqueret témperi.
- 655 set Stíchus est hic quidem. St. Fécisti, ere, facétias,  
 quom hoc dónauisti dóno tuum seruóm Stichum.  
 pro di ímmortales, quót ego uoluptatés fero,  
 quot rísones, quót iocos, quot sáuia 10  
 saltátiones blánditias prothýmias.
- 660 SA. Stiche, quíd fit? St. Euge, Ságarine, lepidíssume :  
 feró conuiuam Díonysum mihique ét tibi.  
 namque édepol cena cóctast : locus libér datust  
 mihique ét tibi aput uos. nam áput nos est conuíuium: 15  
 ibi uóster cenat cum úxore adeo et Ántipho :
- 665 ibidem érus est noster. hóc mihi donó datumst.
- 666 SA. Quis sómniauit aúrum? St. Quid id ad te áttinet?  
 670 proin tú lauare própera. SA. Lautus sum. St. Óp-  
 tume :
- 671 SA. Sequére ergo hac med íntro. St. Ego ueró se-  
 quor. 20
- 668 SA. Volo éluamus hódie peregrina ómnia.
- 669 relínque : Athenas núnc colamus : séquere me.  
 St. Sequor, ét domum redeúnti principiúm placet :  
 bona scaéua strenaque ób uiam ocessít mihi.

660. quid fit? Like *quid agitur?*  
 v. 528; cf. *Cas.* 3. 6. 9.

664. adeo 'Besides.'

665. ibidem erus A proceleus-  
 matic. So B; rest omit *-dem erus*.

666. Ritschl reads SA. *quid*  
*somniastin?* ST. *Verum [hercle ego*  
*dico tibi.* 667 SA. *Quis igitur hoc*  
*donauit?* ST. *quid id ad te attinet?*  
 He also moves the verses which  
 begin with *Volo* and *relinque*, giving

them and *sequere ergo hac me intro*  
 [*Sagarine*] to Stichus, and *vv.* 672,  
 673 to Sagarinus. But Sagarinus  
 would naturally lead the way into  
 his master's premises. Note the  
 hiatus *Sequere ergo*. **Quis somni-**  
**auit aurum?** Though the point  
 is not clear, it is idle to alter.

673. **bona scaeua** Cf. *Pseud.*  
 4. 7. 40 *bona scaeua est mihi. ob*  
*uiam* So Edd. MSS. *obulam*.

## ACTVS V. SCENA III.

## STEPHANIVM.

Mirúm uideri némini | uostrúm uolo, spectatóres,  
675 quid ego hinc quae illi habito [huc] éxeam : | faciám uos  
certióres.

domo dúdum huc arcessíta sum. | [nam] quóniam nun  
tiátumst

istárum uenturós uiros, | ibi féstinamus ómnes :

lectís sternundis stúduimus | mundítisq[ue] adparándis. 5  
intér illut tam negótium | meis curauí amicís

680 Sticho ét conseruo Sagarino | meo céna cocta ut ésset.

Stichus ópsonatust : céterum id | curádo [aliam] ad  
legáui.

nunc íbo hinc et amicós meos | curábo hic adueniéntis.

## ACTVS V. SCENA IV.

## SAGARINVS. STICHVS. (TIBICEN.)

SA. Ágite ite foras : férte pompam. Stíche, te praefició  
cado.

ómnimodis temptáre certumst nóstrum hodie conuúium.

685 íta me di ament, lépide accipimur, quom hóc recipimur  
ín loco.

quí praetereat, cómissatum uólo uocari. Sr. Cónuenit,

674. The scene is unaltered. Stephanium enters from the central door.

679. tam For *tamen*, cf. *vv.*

27, 44.

683. Scene, in front of Pam-

philippus' house.

685. ita me di ament Cf. *v.* 505. accipimur See *v.* 699.

686. qui So R; MSS. *quisquis*. But is *quisquis* right scanned as two short syllables?

dúm quidem hercle cúm *suo* quisque uéniat uino: nam  
hínc quidem 5

hódie polluctúra praeter nós iam dabitur némini.

nósmet inter nós ministremus mónotropi. SA. Hoc con-  
uúium

690 pro ópibus nostris sátis commodulumst núcibus fabulis  
fículis

óleae tryblió, lupillo cómminuto, crústulo.

ST. Sátuust seruo hominí modeste fácere sumptum quam  
ámpliter. 10

*suum* quemque decet: quibus diuitiae dómi sunt, scaphiis  
cántharis

Bátiacis bibúnt: nos nostro Sámiolo potério

695 támen bibimus nos, támen efficimus pro ópibus nostra  
moénia. 13

SA. Sét amica mea et túa dum comit dúmque se exornat,  
nós uolo 19

lúdere inter nós. strategum té facio huic conuúio. 20

ST. Nímium lepide in méntem uenit. SA. Pótiusne in  
subséllio 21

cýnice accipimur quámde in lectis? ST. Híc enim ma-  
gis est dúlcis. 22

700 SA. Vter amicam utrubi áccumbamus? ST. Ábi tu sane  
súperior. 14

átque adeo ut tu scíre possis, pácto ego tecum hoc díuido: 15

693. *suum quemque decet*  
'What each man's station allows  
becomes him best.' Scanned as an  
anapaest.

695. *tamen* 'All the same.'  
*bibimus* MSS. *uiuimus*. *moenia*  
Archaic for *munia*, cf. *Trin.* 3. 2.  
61. 'We carry out our plans.'

696. *comit* MSS. *cenat*.

697. *strategum* I.e. *regem*.

698. *Potiusne* So Ritschl;  
MSS. *potius quam*.

699. *cynice* 'Like cynic phi-  
losophers,' who adhered to the old  
custom of sitting at meals after the  
luxurious fashion of reclining had  
come in.

*accipimur* A kind of middle  
use, 'enjoy our entertainment.'  
For *accipere* = 'entertain,' cf. *v.* 615.

uide, utram tibi lubét etiam nunc cápere, cape prouin-  
ciam. 16

SA. Quíd istuc est prouínciae? St. Vtrúm fontine an  
Líbero 17

imperium te inhibére mauis? SA. Nímio liquido Líbero. 18

705 sét interim, stratége noster, quór hic cessat cántharus? 23  
uide quot cyathos bíbimus. St. Tot quot dígiti tibi  
sunt ín manu. 24

cántiost Graecá: ἡ πέντε πῖνε ἢ τρὶς ἢ μὴ τέτταρα. 25

SA. Tíbi propino. decumum a fonte tíbi tute inde, sí  
sapis. 26

béne uos: bene nos: béne te: bene me: béne nostram  
etiam Stéphanium. 27

710 St. Lévide hoc actumst. tíbi propino cántharum. SA.  
Vinúm tu habes: 30

nímis uellem aliquid púlpamenti. St. Si hórum quae  
adsunt paénitet,

níhil est. tene aquam. SA. Mélius dicis: níl moror  
cuppédia.

bíbe, tibicen: áge siquid agis? bíbúndum hercle hoc est:  
né nega.

quíd hic fastidis quód faciundum uídes esse tibi? quín  
bibis?

703. **prouinciae** 'What is that you are saying about a province?' Better rhythm is given by *prouinciarum*. Ritschl adds *autem*.

706. **quot cyathos** How many cyathi of wine to the sextarius? As the sextarius held 12 cyathi, Stichus proposed the proportion five of wine to seven of water. Sagarinus proposes to adopt the proportion nine of wine to one of water.

707. *Cantio est graeca cepente pine et trispine emet et tara* was doubt-

less read in the archetype of all MSS. except A, which omits the Greek words.

708. **inde** From *indere*.

709. **bene uos** 'I drink the good health of your household,' i.e. of Pamphilippus' household. The construction is an exclamatory accusative and infinitive with the infinitive suppressed.

713. **age siquid agis?** MSS. *agis si quid agis*; Ritschl *bibe si bibis*. Note that *quid agis bi* is a proceleusmatic, the *s* being silent.

715 áge siquid agis. áccipe inquam: nam hóc inpendit  
públicum. 35

haú tuum istuc ést uereri te. éripe ex ore túbias.

ST. V́bi illic biberit, uél seruato méum modum uel [égo]  
dabo.

nólo ego nos [hoc] prósum ebibere: núlli rei erimus  
póstea.

námque edepol quam uís desubito uél cadus uortí potest.

720 SA. Quid igitur? quamquám grauatus fúisti, non nocuít  
tamen. 40

áge tibicen, cuándo bibisti, réfer ad labeas túbias:

súffla celeritér tibi buccas quási proserpens béstia.

áge dum, Stiche: uter démutassit, póculo multábitur.

ST. Bónum ius dicis: ímpetrare opórtet qui aequom  
póstulat.

725 SA. Áge ergo opserua: sí peccassis, múltam hic retinebo  
flico. 45

ST. Óptimum atque aequíssimum oras. SA. Én tibi  
hoc primum ómniun.

ST. Haéc facetiást, amare intér se riuális duos,

úno cantharó potare [et] únum scortum dúcere.

hóc memorabilést: ego tu sum, tu és ego: unanimí su-  
mus.

730 únam amicam amámus ambo: mécum ubist, tecúmst  
tamen: 50

técum ubi autemst, mécum itidemst: neútri neuter ínui-  
det. 51

SA. Ohe, 52

715. *age siquid agis* A com-  
mon formula, cf. *Mil.* 2. 2. 62, *Cas.*  
4. 1. 7, *Trin.* 4. 2. 139, and *v.* 734.  
Cf. our impatient 'Come, if you're  
coming.' *nam hoc* Possibly *nám*  
*hóc* with hiatus.

716. 'That bashfulness of yours  
is not your true character.'

718. *nulli rei* 'Of no value';  
predicative dative.

722. *quasi proserpens bestia*  
'Like a serpent.'



iám satis: nolo óptaedescat: álium ludum núnc uolo. 52

St. Bíbe si bibis. SA. Non móra erit aput me. édepol  
conuiuí sat est: 28

735 módo nostra huc amíca accedat: [si] íd adest, aliut nil  
abest. 29

St. Vín amicam huc éuocemus? éa saltabit. SA.  
Cénseo. 53

St. Méa suauis amabílis amoena, ad túos amores, Sté-  
phanium, 54

fóras egredere: sát mihi pulcra's. SA. Át enim [mihi]  
pulcérruma. 55

St. Fáce nos hilaros hílariore's ópera atque aduentú tuo.

740 SA. Péregre aduenientés te expetimus, Stéphaniscidium,  
mél meum,  
sí amabilitas tíbi placet nostra, tíbi ámbo si acceptí  
sumus.

## ACTVS V. SCENA V.

STEPHANIVM. STICHVS. SAGARINVS. (TIBICEN.)

STE. Mórigerabor, méae deliciae: nam íta me Venus  
amoéna amet,

út ego huc iam dudúm simitu exíssem uobiscúm foras,  
nísi me uobis éxornarem. nam ítast ingenium múliebre:

745 béne quom lauta térsa ornata fíctast, infectást tamen:  
nímioque sibi múlier meretrix répperit odium ócius 5

733. nolo &c. B *nollo optaedes  
catali ut ludum*; Bothe *nolo obscae-  
das: catuli ut ludunt, nunc uolo.*

734. Bibe si bibis Cf. v. 715.

742. Morigerabor Ritschl;  
MSS. *morem uobis geram. ita &c.*  
Cf. v. 505.

*sua* immunditia, quam in perpetuum ut placeat munditia sua.

STI. Nimum lepide fabulast. SA. Veneris merast oratio.

STI. Sagarine. SA. Quid est? STI. Totus doleo. SA. Totus? tanto miserior.

750 STE. Vtrubi accumbo? SA. Vtrubi tu uis? STE. Cum ambobus uolo: nam ambos amo.

STI. Vapulat peculium: actumst: fugit hoc libertas caput. 10

STE. Date mi locum ubi accumbam, amabo, si quidem placeo: nam mihi

cupio cum utroque esse, mei, bene. STI. Dispereo. quid ais? SA. Quid est?

STI. Ita me di ament, numquam enim fiet hodie haec quin saltet tamen.

755 age, mulsa mea suavitudo, salta: saltabo ego simul.

SA. Numquam edepol med istoc uinces, quin ego ibidem pruriam. 15

STE. Si quidem mihi saltandumst, tum uos date bibat tibicini.

STI. Et quidem nobis. SA. Tene, tibicen, primum: postidea loci,

si hoc eduxeris, proinde ut consueta's antehac, celeriter

760 lepidam et suauem cantionem aliquam occupito cinaedicam, ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis. inde hic aquam.

751. *Vapulat peculium* 'My savings are being squandered.' Stichus gives up his hopes of buying his freedom, and determines to devote his little all to pleasure.

752. *nam* So Fleckeisen. MSS. *tum*.

753. *esse, mei*, Editor. MSS. *ei mihi. quid ais?* See v. 615.

754. *Ita me di ament* Cf. v.

505.

757. *tum* 'Accordingly.' Ritschl alters to *iam*. *date bibat* 'Give to drink.' Also *bibere da*, *Pers.* 5. 2. 45.

759. *eduxeris* 'You have drunk off.' *inde* From *indere*, see v. 708. 'Put water in here.'

761. *ubi perpruriscamus* 'At which we may tingle all over.'

tene tu hóc: educe. dúdum hau placuit pótio: 21  
nunc mínus grauate iam áccipit. tene tu. ínterim,  
meus óculus, da mihi sáuium, dum illíc bibit.

765 STE. Prostíbulist autem stántem, stanti sáuium  
dare amícam amico. STI. Euge, eúge: sic furí da-  
tur. 25

SA. Age, iam ínfla buccas: núnc iam aliquid suáuitér.  
cedo cántionem uéteri pro uinó nouam.

qui Iónicus aut cinaédicust, | qui hoc tále facere póssit?

770 STI. Si istóc me uorsu úceris, | alió me prouocáto. 30

SA. Face tu hóc modo. STI. At tute hóc modo. | SA.  
Babaé. STI. Tatae. SA. Papaé. STI. Pax.

SA. Nunc páriter ambo. omnis uoco | cinaédos, contra  
[ut saltent].

satis ésse nobis nón magis | [hoc] pótis est quam fungo  
ímber.

STI. Intro hínc abeamus núnc iam: | saltátum satis pro  
uínost.

## CANTATOR.

775 Vos, spéctatores, plaúдите atque | ite ád uos comis-  
sátum. 35

763. tene tu Apparently Sa-  
garinus holds out the cantharus  
to Stichus.

765. Prostíbulist autem So  
Edd. MSS. *prostibiles tandem*.  
Stephanium sends Sagarinus off  
with a hearty slap, for trying to  
kiss her.

766. After this line MSS. give  
*qui dicitur? quamquam grauatus  
non nocuit tamen*.

767. iam After nunc dissyl-  
labic in Plautus, cf. *v. 115, Amph.*  
2. 2. 146.

768. cedo So Ritschl; MSS.

*redic.* Cf. Pind. *O. 9. 48* αἶνει δὲ  
παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον, ἄνθεα δ' ἕμνων  
νεωτέρων. uino Edd. MSS. *ui*.

769 to 775. Tetrameter iambic  
catalectic with dieresis after the  
fourth foot.

770. Addressed to Sagarinus  
as the two slaves begin to dance.

771. Pax The Greek πῶξ,  
'enough.'

772. cinaedos 'Lewd dan-  
cers'; cf. *Mil. 3. 1. 73. ut sal-*  
*tent* So Ritschl. Bothe *stetis*.

774. nunc iam See *v. 767*.



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