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STICHVS.

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T. MACCI PLAVTI  
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 *mussauerim*, 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*.

§ 1. 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 anapæst 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 pèriura tiùnculas 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 iambics 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 hic 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*.

Anapaestic tetrameter catalectic verses, *anapaestici septenarii*, admit spondees and dactyls promiscuously, even dactyls before anapaests.

Anapaestic 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 anapaest.

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.* 1, 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 geniúm meliorem túum non facies. éamus, tu.*

In trochaic, iambic, and anapaestic verses;—(A) any disyllabic 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 anapaestic 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 anapaests (derived from spondees) are accented thus — — —. For limitations of the rule, see pp. xv, xvi.

— — — for — — —) or for an iambic or anapaestic 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 supélectilis	602	-á iubē
68	-mús, sorör, s-	612	-ás apüt fr-
91	-úm, sat ést	625	híc quidém p-
95	-úst, opüst m-	696	dúmque se éx
107	ést quod húc ex-	699	híc ením m-
153	-ós apüt p-	741	tíbi placét
396	-úm iubē	752	sí quidém p-
515	crás apüt m-	754	númquam ením f-
521	fírma itém f-	757	sí quidém m-
*576	néquid ádu-	758	ét quidém n-

2. IAMBIC.

4	quidém nós	464	quidémst qui ást-
*226	cauillátiones	655	quidém féc-
263	quidém sí	663	apüt nós
*418	age ábdúce	674	uolö spéct-
422	uolö mé	762	tenē tu hóc
*435	age ábdúce		

3. ANAPÆSTIC.

28	decēt néque	310	uidē quám
37	tacē síis	311	forēs án c-
—	cauē síis	*—	pedēs plús u-
*41	tamētsí	312	erúm fúg-
47	placēt táceo	321	inēt quás

B (CASES OF RESOLVED ARSIS).

1. TROCHAIC.

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

*306	símŭlque (?)	602	dómĭ coqu-
329	quidĕm miser-	609	dómĭ mihi
335	iúbĕ me om-	611	pér hānc tibi
*347	símŭlque har-	616	quidĕm rĕ-
353	quidĕm ger-	*618	úbi áccub-
355	égo hīnc ar-	*619	uél ĩnter
*398	énĭmuero	628	sátis spect-
511	ápŭt se	632	uidĕ Gel-
516	hérĭ me	635	uidĕn ut
517	ín hūnc diem	636	uidĕn ben-
520	pérĭnde ā-	637	uidĕn rid-
*527	sét ĕccum	686	uólō uoc-
*532	uicĭssatim	689	nós ministr-
*534	módo ĩntro	693	dómĭ sunt
536	ápŭt nos	695	támĕn bib-
537	ápŭt te ĕr-	*705	sét ĩnterim
539	sénĕx ei	714	quid hĭc fast-
542	érāt mín-	724	bónŭm ius
*555,7	uidĕlicet	*725	áge ĕrgo ops-
563	sénĕx quid-	734	ápŭt me
*577	lúpum ĩn serm-	738	fórās egr-
*582	Epĭgnom-	744	ítāst ing-
598	fóris cen-	750	uólō; nam amb-
	iúbĕ dom-	758	téne, tib-

## 2. IAMBIC.

8	-cum lóquĭ	264	non ábĭ
237	-em quis haĕc	458	hĭc quidĕm
257	-quam nísi hĕc		

## 3. ANAPÆSTIC.

18	me sóror s-	41	hoc sóror t-
20	-ma sóror n-	312	hae fóres
21	tibi pátĕr f-	—	-ent málŭm 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: *tamĕtsi* (41), *sibi ĕsse* (125), which is not a certain case, as *sibi* and *tibi* are sometimes completely elided, *símŭlque* (306, 347), *sét ĕccum* (527), *pérĭnde* (520), *uidĕlicet* (555, 557), *uél ĩnter* (619), *sét ĩnterim* (704), *áge ĕrgo ops-* (725), *ille*, *illic*, *intro*, *ĭste*, 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 *né quid ādu-* should be written. Most of the exceptions are cretic words such as *reperĭ*, *imperā*, *maxumĕ*, *pessumĕ*, *digniōr*; but we find *pérque cōnseruĭtium*, *Capt.* 2. 1. 53.

The syllables which—not being the final syllable of a dissyllabic 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 *énĭmuero*, *nĕc uolŭntate*, *ād ĭncitas*, *sét ĩnterim*, *símŭlque*, *lúpum ĩn s-*, *áge ĕrgo*; also *ĭnde*, *nĕmpe*, *ĭnde*. Perhaps the vowel and the nasal or liquid coalesce into a sonant.

2. Those with short vowels before a double consonant, as *ĕccum*, *cauĭllationes*<sup>1</sup>, *supĕllectilis*, *annonam*, *uicĭssatim*, *ĕsse*, *ille*, *Philippos*.

3. Those with short vowels followed by a consonantal sound combined with a sibilant as *uxor*, *tamĕtsi*, *ĕx*, *ātra píx* (*Capt.* 3. 4. 64), *ministremus*, *ĭpsus*, *ĭste*, *ŕpsonabo*, *uetŭstate*, *scelĕstus*, *magĭstratus*.

4. Monosyllabic prepositions, in composition (as *age ābdŭce*, *úbi āccubes*, *dámque se ĕxoruat*).

5. Syllables containing the stem vowel of the *-ā*, *-ē*, and *ĭ* conjugations, as *uidĕlicet*, *uerĕbamĭni*, *imperā*, *reperĭ*, *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 caesura 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*, *filios*, *otio* are only dissyllabic in anapæstic metres; but see *v.* 71 and *Capt.* 3. 5. 64, *Ergo ab eo petitō istam gratiam. dūcite*, *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 earum hodie pérpauefaciam pécctora*, where the third foot must be either *-ter eār-* or *-iter eār-*, 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 *cáruit*, *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 caesura 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 luct v.* 364, *de uesperī*, *Mil.* 4. 2. 5), as *Pers.* 1. 1. 43, *pumicē*; 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 *-itis*, *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
Total 775	

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 Vetus* 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

PHILVMENA<sup>1</sup> Panegyris] } Daughters of Antipho.  
PAMPHILA<sup>1</sup> [Pinacium] }  
ANTIPHO An old man, a widower.  
GELASIMVS A hungry parasite.  
PINACIVM<sup>2</sup> [Dinacium] One of Philumena's slaves.  
EPIGNOMVS Husband of Philumena } Brothers.  
PAMPHILIPPVS Husband of Pamphila }  
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 péregriantis paúperes  
Ita sústinere frátes neque relínquere :  
Con tráque uerbis délenitur cómmodis,  
Habére ut sineret, quós semel nactaé forent.  
Virí reueniunt ópibus aucti tráns mare :  
Suam quísque retinet, ác Sticho ludús datur.

# STICHVS.

## ACTVS I. SCENA I.

PHILUMENA. PAMPHILA.

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

quæ tam *dîu* uidúa uiro *suo* caruit : nam nos *éius* animum de nóstris factis nóscimus, | quarum hînc uiri absunt, quorúm quidem nos negotiis | abséntum, ita ut aequomst, 5  
5 sollicitæ noctis ét dies, | sorór, sumus semper.

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

quam nós monet pietás. PH. Set hîc, | 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 hîc, 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. *ἐλθης* for *ἐστης*).

- uolo tēcum loqui de ré uiri. | PA. Saluaēne amabo? 10  
 PH. Speró quidem et uoló. set hoc,  
 10 sorór, crucior patrém tuum  
 meumque ádeo, qui unus únice  
 ciufbus ex omnibús probus  
 perhibétur, eum nunc ínprobi 15  
 uiri ófficio uti: quí uiris  
 15 tantás absentibús facit  
 nostrís inmerito iníurias  
 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 expression, = 'prithce' as here, or 'please,' cf. *v.* 91.

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

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

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

18—28. An anapaestic system followed by five anapaestic dimeters. 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 *deçt*: *neque id*, *v.* 28 (cf. *v.* 47); and *illum*, *v.* 23, *illic*, *v.* 24, *istuc*, *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* = 'vexation' (*v.* 19).

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

23. *istaec* Demonstr. pron. of 2nd pers., like *istuc*, *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 úri 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 nóñ colunt,  
 quom tú tuum facis? PH. Íta pol.  
 PA. Tace síis: caue síis audíam ego istuc  
 posthác ex te. PH. Nam quíd iam?  
 PA. Quia pól meo animo omnis sápiētis 40  
 40 suum officium aequomst colere ét facere.  
 quam ob rem égo te hoc, soror, tametsí's maior,  
 moneo út tuum meminēris ófficio:  
 et sí illi inprobí sint atque áliter nos fáciant  
 quam aequóm sit, tam pól [noxiaé] nequid mágis sit, 45  
 45 omnibus obnixe opibús nostrum  
 [nos] ófficio meminísse decet.  
 PH. Placet: táceo. PA. At meminēris fáctio.

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

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

34—36 Iambic dimeters; 37—42 anapaests; 43, 44 *Bacchií*; 45—47 an anapaestic system.

37. *Tace...caue* Scan as *Pyrhics*.

*sis* = *si uis*.

38. *Nam quid* For *nam* introducing an expostulatory question cf. *Aul.* 1. 1. 3. For *quid* there is a *v. l. qui*.

44, 45 *tam...sit...obnixe* 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 anapaestic 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 íperant.  
55 PA. Scio átque in cogitádo maerore aúgeor: 55  
nam própe modum iam osténdit suam senténtiam.  
PH. Igitúr quaeramus nóbis quid factó 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 háu  
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 factó usus sit* 'What

we had better do'; cf. *v.* 61 *quod opust factó*. 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. *factó* Cf. *v.* 57.

- iám quidem in *suo* quicqué loco nisi erit míhi situm su-  
pelléctilis, 5  
quom égo reuertar, 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 filiam 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: exorábilit. 26  
75 AN. Príncipium ego quo pácto cum illis óccupiam, id  
ratiócinor: 17

62. *iam* According to Bücheler some monosyllables are shortened 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 approaches 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 hunc modum, 18  
quási numquam quicquam ádeo adsimulem, an quási quid  
indaudíuerim 19  
*éas* in se meruísse culpam: pótius temptem léniter 20  
án minacítér. *scío* litis fóre: ego *meas* noui óptume. 21  
80 sí manere híc 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  
mínime: 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. Cérto enim mihi patérnae uocis sónitus auris áccidit.  
PA. Ís est ecastor: férre aduorsum homini óccupemus  
ósculum.  
90 PH. Sálue, mi pater. AN. Ét uos ambae. ílico agite  
abscédite.  
PH. Ósculum. AN. Sat est ósculi mihi uóstri. PH.  
Qui, amabó, pater?  
AN. Quía ita meae animaé salsura euénit. PA. Adside  
híc, pater. 35

77. *ádeo* 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-  
sélio.  
PA. Máne puluinum. AN. Béne procuras míhi: sat sic  
fultúmst mihi.  
95 PA. Síne, pater. AN. Quid opúst? PA. Opust. AN.  
Morem tíbi geram. atque hoc ést satis.  
PA. Númquam enim nimis curáre possunt *suum* paren-  
tem filíae. 39  
quem aequiust 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 uiros  
100 próinde habetis quási praesentes sint. PA. Pudicitiást,  
pater,  
*éos* nos magnificáre qui nos sócias sumpserúnt sibi.  
AN. Númquis híc est aliénus nostris díctis auceps aú-  
ribus?  
PH. Núllust praeter nósque teque. AN. Vóstrum ani-  
mum adhiberí uolo. 45  
nám ego ad uos nunc ínperitus rerum et morum múlierum  
105 discípulus uenio ád magistras: quíbus matronas móribus  
quae óptumae sunt ésse oportet, íd utraque ut dicát  
mihi.  
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,  
instrumental, while *dictis* is dat. after *est auceps*, cf. *Mil.* 4. 1. 9 *ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni 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 esse: si sint íta ut ego aequom cénseo.

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

óm nibus os optúrent, nequis mérito male dicát sibi.

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

AN. Úbi facillumé spectatur mulier quae ingenióst bono?

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

AN. Haú male istuc. áge tu [dice]: utrást conditio pensior,

uírginemne an uíduam habere? PA. Quánta meast sapiéntia,

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

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

AN. Quae tibi mulier 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 ingeni.

112. si sint Equal to *utinam sint*.

113. Volo Cf. 98, 99.

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

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

126. uostrum 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 uénio quodque esse ámbas conuentás uolo: 70

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

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

130 nam aut olim, nisi tibi placebant, nón datas opórtuit aut 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 diuitiis 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. Stúltitiast, patér, uenatum dúcere inuitás canes.

140 hóstis est uxór inuita quae ád uirum nuptúm datur.

AN. Cértumnest neutrám uostrarum pérssequi imperiúm patris?

PH. Pérssequimur: nam quó dedisti núptum abire nó lumus. 85

AN. Béne ualete: ibo átque amicis uóstra consilia éloquar.

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 *uostorum, 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 fámiilem rém ut potestis óptume.

PH. Núnc places quom récte monstras : núnc tibi auscul-  
tábimus.

núnc, soror, abeamus intro. PA. Ímmo interuisám do-  
mum. 90

si áb uiro tibi fórte 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 quísqum melius réferet matri grátiam,  
quam ego *mæae* 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 exístumo :  
ego nóñ pausillulam ín utero gestó famem,  
uerum hércle multo máxumam et grauíssumam. 10
- 165 uterí dolores mi óriuntur cotídie :  
set mátre parere néqueo nec quid agám scio.  
[íta] áuditauí saépe hoc uolgo dícier,  
solére elephantum gráuidam perpetuós decem  
esse ánnos : *eius* ex sémine 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 inui-  
tissimus | 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 quispiam,  
uenális ego sum cum órnamētis ómnibus:  
inánimentis éplementum quaérito.

- Gelásimo nomen mi índidit paruó pater, 20  
175 quia iam á pausillo púero ridiculús fui.  
proptér pauperiem hoc ádeo nomen répperi,  
*eo* quia paupertas fécit ridiculús forem:  
nam illa ártis omnis pérdocet, ubi quem áttigit.  
per annónam caram díxit me natúm pater: 25  
180 proptérea, credo, núnc esurio ácrius.  
set géneri nostro haec rédditast benignitas:  
nullí negare sóleo, siqui esúm uocat.  
orátio una intériit hominum péssume, 30  
atque óptuma hercle méo animo et scitíssuma,  
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,  
nihíl quidem hercle uérbum id ac uilíssimum: 35  
190 'uocém te ad cenam, nísi egomet ceném foris.'  
ei hércle uerbo lúmbos defractós uelim,  
ni uére perierít, si cenassít domi.  
haec uérba subigunt mé uti mores bárbaros  
discam átque ut faciam praéconis compéndium 40

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

172. *ornamentis* 'Appurten-  
ances.'

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*  
*perterit* B, *niue repluerit* C.

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

194. *faciam praeconis com-*  
*péndium* 'Save the cost of an  
auctioneer.'

- 195 itaque aúctionem praédicem, ipse ut uénditem.  
CR. Hic illést parasitus quem árcessitum míssa sum:  
quae lóquitur auscultábo prius quam cónloquar.  
GE. Set cúriosi súnť hic complurés mali,  
aliénas qui res cúrunt studio máxumo, 45  
200 quibus ípsis nullast rés quam procurént sua. 46  
*ei* quándo quem auctiónem facturúm sciunt, 47  
adeúnt, perquirunt quíd siet caussae flico: 48  
uxórin sit reddúnda dos diuórtio: 50  
aliénum aes cogat án pararit praédium. 49  
205 *eos* ómnis tam etsi hercle haút indignos iúdicó  
qui múltum miseri sát laborent, níl moror.  
dicam aúctionis caússam, ut damno gaúdeant:  
nam cúriosus némost quin sit máleuolus.  
[ipse égomet *quamobrem* aúctionem praédicem,] 55  
damna éuenerunt máxuma, [heu,] miseró mihi  
210 ita mé mancupia miserum adfecerúnt male:  
potátiones plúrumae demórtuae:  
quot ádeo cenae quas defleui mórtuae,  
quot pótionés múlsi, quot item prándia, 60  
quae intéř continuom pérdidi triénnum.  
215 prae maérore adeo míser atque aegritúidine  
consénui: paene súm fame demórtuos.  
CR. Ridículus aequé nullust [quam] quando ésurit.  
GE. Nunc aúctionem 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, Cro-  
cotium 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 Came-  
rarius.

- logós ridiculos uéndo. age licémini.  
 quis céna poscit? écqui poscit prándio?  
 Hercúleo stabunt prándio, cená tibi. 70  
 ehem, ádnuistin? némo meliorés dabit
- 225 [nulli meliores esse parasito sinam]  
 cauillátiones, ádsentatiúnculas 75  
 ac périuratiúnculas parasíticas.  
 robíginosam strígilem, ampullam rúbidam 77  
 [ad] únciones Graécas sudatórias 73
- 230 uendó, uel alias málicas crapulárias: 74  
 parasítum inanem quó recondas réliquias. 78  
 haec uéniuissse iám 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. Quís 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. Fúit disertim, uérum id usu pérdidí:  
 nunc Míccotrogus nómine e ueró uocor.

230. uel alias &c. So A. Other MSS. *u. a. mala castra pulularias* or *u. a. malas ampullarias*. Ritschl, *puluillos malos 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 ílluc mehercle 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 néc 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 ni 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 needlessly 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. *A uendidit ariam*, *B uendidit ariam*, the rest *uendit ariam*. 'I have also sold even my tongue which had to do with giving.'

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

263. dicet mss. *dicet*, Edd. *dabit*.

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

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

## PINACIVM. GELASIMVS.

- PI. Mercúrius, Iouis qui núnctius perhibétur, numquam  
aequé patri  
275 suo núnctium lepidum áttulit, quam ego núnc meae nun-  
tiábo erae.  
ítaque onustum péctus porto laétitia lubéntiaque:  
néque lubet nisi glóriose quícquam proloquí profecto.  
amoénitatis ómnium 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 catalectic, while 288, 293, are trochaic tetrameters catalectic; 309—325 anapaestic.

- ripísque superat mi átque abundat péctus laetitía meum.  
280 nunc tibi potestas ádipiscundist 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. Quídnam 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]  
óratóres míttre ad me dónaque ex auro ét quadrigas,  
quí uehar: nam pédibus ire nón queo. ergo íám 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 gáudium grande ád-  
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 núnctio: 25

281. *pedes hortare* The admonition 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 progress 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 curiosity *v.* 321.

- aduórsum ueniat, óbsecret se ut núntio 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, quin 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-  
 tios:  
 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 facíte út pateant: re-  
 mouéte moram.  
 310 nimis haéc res sine curá geritur: uide quám dudum hic  
 asto ét pulto.  
 somnóne operam datís? éxperiar fores án cubiti ac pedes  
 plús ualeant.  
 nimis uéllém 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 sálue.

300. MSS. give a senarius, and A, though only showing *secundas-fori*, 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 prídem non edísti?  
 45 GE. Vnde ís? quid fers? quid féstinas?  
 320 PI. *Tua* quód nil refert, né cures.  
 GE. Quid ístic 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. Sálue: *tuo* arcessítu huc uenio. PH. *Ean* grátia  
 forís ecfringis?  
 GE. *Túos* inclama, *túi* delinquent: égo quid me uellés  
 uisebam.  
 nám me quidem miserébat harum. PI. Érgo auxiliúm  
 própere latumst. 5  
 330 PH. Quísnam loquitur híc tam prope nos? GE. Pína-  
 cium. PH. Vbi is est? PI. Réspice

catalectic; 319—321 ditto catalectic; 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.



ad med et relinque egentem parasitum, Philumena.

PH. Pnaciū. PI. Istuc indiderunt nomen maiorēs mihi.

PH. Quid agis? PI. Quid agam rogitas? PH. Quid ni rogitem? PI. Quid mecūmst tibi?

PH. Meīn fastidis, propudiose? eloquere propere, Pnaciū. 10

335 PI. Iube me omittere igitur hos qui retinent. PH. Qui retinent? PI. Rogas?

omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet. PH. Linguam quidem

sāt scio tibi nōn tenere. PI. Ita celeri curriculō fui propere a portu honoris causa tui. PH. Ecquid adportās boni?

PI. Nimio adporto multo tanto plūs quam speras. PH. Sālva sum. 15

340 PI. At ego perii, quōi medullam lassitudo perbibit.

GE. Quid ego, quōi miserō medullam uētris percepit fames?

PH. Ecquem conuenisti? PI. Multos. PH. At uirum equem? PI. Plūmos:

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 *quōi, 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*. *Sālva sum* This may be ironical, but see on *v.* 356.

341. *percepit* 'Has gripped.'

uērum ex multis nequiores nullum quam hic est. PH. Quō modo?

GE. Iām dudum ego istum patior dicere iniustē mihi. 20

345 praeterhac si me inritassis. . . PI. Edepol esuriēs male.

GE. Animum inducam ut istuc uerum te elocutum esse arbitrer.

PI. Mūnditias uolo fieri: ecferte huc scōpas simulque harūndinem,

ūt operam omnem arānearum pēdam et texturam inprobam

dēiciamque earum omnis telas. GE. Miserāe algebunt pōstea. 25

350 PI. Quid? illas itidemne esse censes quāsi te cum ueste ūnica?

cāpe illas scopas. GE. Cāpiam. PI. Hoc egomet, tu hōc conuorre. GE. Ecfēcero.

PI. Ecquis huc ecfert nāssiternam cūm aqua? GE. Sine suffrāgio

pōpuli tamen aedilitatem hic quīdem gerit. PI. Age tu ōcius

343. The slave turns the subject aggravatingly by a gird at the parasite, who fires 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 *dicere 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. *Ecfēcero* So A; the rest *fēcero*.

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 oportuit. 30

355 égo hinc araneás de foribus déciam et de páriete.  
GE. Édepol rem négótiosam. PH. Quid sit nil etiám scio :  
nísi forte hospités uenturi súnt. PI. [Vos] lectos stérnite.  
GE. Príncipium placét de lectis. PI. Álii ligna caédite:  
álii piscis depurgate, quós piscator áttulit: 35

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

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

PI. Ímmo res omnís 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  
*quouis 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 radiosus* *esse*; rest  
*radiosus esse*; some critics *radiosus*  
*sese* with an unwarranted construc-  
tion. With *superabat* cf. *v.* 279.

367. *ac* Supplied by Ritschl.

cércurum, quo ego mé maiorem nón uidisse cénseo.

ín portum uentó secundo, uélo passo pέρuenit. 45

370 álius alium pércontamur: 'quóias nauis? quíd uehit?'  
ínterim Epignomúm conspicio túum uirum et seruóm  
Stichum.

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

PI. Vénit, inquam. PH. Túne eum [ipsus] ípsum ui-  
distí? PI. Lubens. 49

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

375 PI. Árgentíque auríque aduexit nímium. GE. Nímis  
factúm bene. 50

PI. Lánam purpurámque multam. GE. Hém, qui uen-  
trem 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 occépí narrare, fídicias tibícinas  
sámbricas aduéxit secum fóрма eximia. GE. Eúgepae.  
quándo adbibero, adlúdiabo: túm sum ridiculíssumus.

PI. Póste unguenta múltigenorum múlta. GE. Non  
uentó 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 *pé-  
ristromatia, cónchyliata tapetia, A  
et peristromatonsilia...repetia*; rest  
*et peristromaton silla et tapetia*.  
For *cónchyliata* (mss. *consilia*, one

*consuta*) cf. *Pseud.* 1. 2. 20, 21 *ut  
ne peristromata quidem aequae picta  
sint Campanica*, *neque Alexan-  
drina beluata cónchyliata tapetia*.

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

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

383. *multigenorum* Short for  
*multorum generum*.

- iám non faciam auctiõnem : mi óptigit heréditas. 60  
 385 máleuoli perquisitores auctiõnum périerint.  
 Hércules, decumam ésse adauctam tibi quam uoui grá-  
 tulator.  
 [spés] est tandem aliquándo inportunam éxigere ex [uteró  
 famem].  
 Pl. Póste autem aduexít parasitos sécum . . Ge. Hei,  
 perí miser.  
 Pl. Rídiculissumós. Ge. Reuorram hercle hóc quod  
 conuorri modo. 64  
 390 uénales logi sunt illi quós negabam uéndere. 68  
 fílicet : iam méo malost quod máleuolentes gaúdeant. 69  
 Hércules, qui déus sis, sane díscessisti nón bene. 70  
 Ph. Vídístin uirtúm sororis Pámphilippum? Pl. Non.  
 Ph. Nón adest? 65  
 Pl. Ímmo uenisse éum simitu aiébant illi : ego húc  
 citus 66  
 395 praécucurri, ut núntriarem núntrium exoptábilem. 67  
 Ph. I íntro, Pinaciúm, iube famulos rém diuinam mi  
 ádparent. 71  
 béne uale. Ge. Vin áministrem? Ph. Sát seruorum  
 habeo domi.

384. **faciam** B reads *facio*. Ritschl adopts, inserting *ego* after *iam* to avoid hiatus. The verse refers to *vv.* 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. **sí** '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.  
 quoniám redisse béne re gesta mé uidet 10  
 magnásque adportauísse diuitiás domum,  
 sine áduocatis íbidem in cercuro, ín stega,  
 in amicitiam atque in grátiam conuórtimus.  
 415 et is hódie aput me cénat et fratér meus.  
 nam heri ámbo in uno pórtu fuimus: sét mea 15  
 hodié solutast náuis aliquató 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 abdúce hasce intro quás mecum adduxí, Stiche.  
 St. Ere, sí ego taceam seú loquar, scio scíre te  
 420 quam múltras tecum míserias \*mulcáuerim\*:  
 nunc húnc diem unum ex íllis multis míseriis 20  
 uolo mé eleutheriam iam ágere aduenientém domum.  
 EP. Et iús et aequom póstulas: sumás, Stiche,  
 tibi húnc diem: te níl moror. abi quó lubet.  
 425 cadúm tibi ueteris uíni propinó. St. Papae,  
 ducam hódie amicam. EP. Vél decem, dum dé tuo. 25  
 St. Quod hoc . . . ? EP. Quid . . . ?  
 St. Ad cenam ibo . . . . .  
 sic hoc placet . . . . .  
 430 EP. Vbi cénas hodie? St. Síc hanc rationem ínstiti:  
 amicam ego habeo Stéphanium hinc ex próxumo,  
 tui frátris ancillam: éo condicam: súbolam  
 ad cénam ad eius conséruom Sagarinúm feram.  
 eadémst amica ambóbus: riuálés 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. *uolò mé*, 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 iniream 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 uiuio*. The three mutilated lines which follow are found in A only.

431. *hinc ex proxumo* 'In the next house to this,' cf. *Men.* 5. 2. 39 *hinc amat meretricem ex proxumo*, 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.  
 Sr. Me in cúlpa habeto, nísi probe excruciaúero.  
 iam hercle égo per hortum ad amícam transibó meam,  
 mi hanc ócupatum nóctem: eadem súmbulam  
 dabo ét iubebo ad Ságarinum cenám coqui. 35
- 440 aut égomēt 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 hórntum 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. *lacro 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

*indiuuidiam inueniam; Ainuidiam-indiuuidiam.* The superfluous *-di-* is owing to the likeness of *indiuidi*. 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. Librós inspexi: tám confido quámpotis  
 455 me *meum* óptenturum régem ridiculís logis.  
 nunc íteruiso iámne a portu aduénérit,  
 ut eum áduenientem méis dictis deléniam.  
 EP. Hic quídem Gelasimus ést parasitus quí uenit. 5  
 GE. Auspicio hodie óptumo exiúi foras.  
 460 quom stréna [mi] obscaeuáuit, spectatum hóc mihist,  
 mustélla murem ápstulit praetéripedes.  
 nam ut illa uitam répperit hodié sibi,  
 itém me spero fácturum, augurium ác facit. 10  
 Epignómus hic quidemst qui ástat: ibo atque ádloquar.  
 465 Epígnome, ut ego núnc te conspicio lubens:  
 ut praé laetitia lácrumae prosuliúnt mihi.  
 ualuístine usque? EP. Sústentatumst sédulo.

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*.

*lacro* '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 *hac (hoc)*. Some add *haec* (i.e. *mustela*).

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

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

GE. Propfno tibi salútem plenis faúcibus. 15

EP. Bene átque amice dícis. dí dent quae uelis.

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

EP. Cenem filli aput te? GE. Quóniam saluos áduenis.

EP. Locátast opera núnc quidem: tam grátiaſt.

GE. Promítte. EP. Certumſt. GE. Sic 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. Quid 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 promiſſeris.

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 ád 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 *illuc*, 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 locavi 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 adcúmbere: ſcis tú med eſſe [unum] ími ſubſelli uirum.

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

Ambrácia ueniunt híc legati púplice. 35

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

EP. Haut aéquomſt te inter óratores áccipi.

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

EP. Cras dé reliquís nós uolo. multúm uale. 40

GE. Perii hércle uero pláne, nihil obnoxie.

unó Gelasimo mínus eſt quam dudúm fuit.

cértumſt 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?

cértumſt 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 *summatís*, 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, Ántipho:  
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 cenatúrum esse hodie, quóm me ad se ad ce-  
nám uocat.  
ét magis par fuerát me uobis dáre cenam adueniéntibus,  
quám me ad illum promíttere, 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. 11 (*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 aput me eritis ét tu et ille cúm uostris uxóribus.  
PA. Át aput me peréndie: nam ille héri me iam uocá  
uerat  
ín hunc díem. set satín ego tecum páacificatus sum, Án-  
tipho?  
AN. Quándo ita rem gessístis, ut uos uélle amicosque  
áddecet,  
páx commerciúmquest uobis mécum. hoc facito ut có-  
gites: 15  
520 út quoique homini rés paratast, périnde amicis útitur:  
sí res firma, item fírmi amici súnt: 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 íta me absente fámiiliarem rem úxor curauít meam: 21  
ómnium me exilem átque inanem fécit aegritúdinum.  
sét eccum fratrem Pámphilippum: incédit cum soceró suo.  
PA. Quid agitur, Epignóme? EP. Quid tu? quám du-  
dum in portúm uenis?  
PA. Haú longissumé. EP. Postilla iam ístest tranquillús  
tibi?

*lieve, si eam monstret, gratiam incat.*

517. *satin ego* So mss.; Edd. *satine. in hunc diem* Scanned as an anapaest. See *aput se v.* 511 and *vv.* 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 uicissatim 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 *méae* sunt. eae erant *dúobus* nuptae frátribus, quasi nunc *meae* sunt uóbis. PA. Miror quo éuasurust ápologus. 35  
AN. Érat minori illi ádulescenti [quási nunc tibi] tibícina: péregre aduexerát, quasi nunc tu. sét ille erat caelébs senex, quasi ego nunc sum. PA. Pérgé 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. Dénide senex ille illi dixit, *quóbus* erat tibícina, quási ego nunc tibi díco. . . PA. Ausculto atque ánimum aduerto sédulo. 40  
AN. 'Égo tibi méam fliam bene quícum cubitarés dedi: núnc mihi reddi ego aéquom esse abs te quícum cubitem cénseo.'  
PA. Quís istuc dicit? án ille quasi tu? AN. Quási ego nunc dicó tibi.
- 550 "immo *duas* dabo" inquit ille aduléscens "una sí parumst: ét si *duarum* paénitebit" inquit "addentúr *duae*." 45  
PA. Quís istuc, quaeso? an ille quasi ego? AN. Is ípse 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. Vídelicet parcúm fuisse illúm senem, qui [id] díxerit, quom ille illi qui póllicetur *éum* cibum popóscerit. 50  
AN. Vídelicet nequám fuisse illum ádulescentem, qui flico, úbi ille poscit, dénegarit dáre se granum trítici. hércle qui aequom póstulabat ille senex, quandóquidem
- 560 filiae \*quam déderat dotem [uóluit] pro tibícina.  
PA. Hércle ille quidem cértó 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 inferior 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. 'facis benigne' inquit senex.  
'habeon rem pactam?' inquit. "faciam ita" inquit "ut  
fieri uoles." 60

sét ego ibo intro et gratulabor uostrum aduentum filiis.  
póste ibo lautum in puelum: ibi fouebo senectutem  
meam:

póste ubi lauero, otiosus uos opperiar accubans.

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

étiam nunc sceléstus sese ducit pro adulescéntulo. 65  
dabitur homini amica, noctu quae in lecto occentet senem:  
namque edepol aliut quidem illi quid amica opus sit  
nescio.

sét quid agit parasítus noster Gélasimus? etiám ualet?

575 EP. Vidi edepol hominem hauí perdudum. PA. Quid  
agit? EP. Quod famélicus.

PA. Quin uocasti hominem ad cenam? EP. Néquid  
adueniens perderem. 70

átque ecum tibi lupum in sermone: praesens esuriens  
adest.

PA. Lúdicemur hominem. EP. Capti consili memo-  
rem 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.*  
I. 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 pro-  
verbial phrase or *lupus in fabula*  
answers to our 'talk of the devil.'  
Gelasimus' hunger makes it spe-  
cially appropriate.

## ACTVS IV. SCENA II.

GELASIMVS. PAMPHILIPPVS. EPIGNOMVS.

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

sét ita ut ocepí narrare uobis: quom hic non ádfui,

580 cüm amicis delíberaui iam et cum cognatis meis.

íta mi auctores *fuere*, ut egomet me hodie iugularém fame.

sét uideone ego Pámphilippum cüm fratre Epignomo?  
átque is est.

ádgrediar hominém. sperate Pámphilippe, o spés mea, 5  
ó mea uita, o méa uoluptas, salue. saluom gaúdeo

585 péregre te in patriám redisse. salue. PA. Salue, Gé-  
lasime.

GE. Válustin bene? PA. Sústentaui sédulo. GE. Ede-  
pol gaúdeo.

édepol ne egomet *mhi* modium nunc mille esse argentí  
uelim.

EP. Quid eo tibi opust? GE. Húnc hercle ad cenam  
út uocem, te nón uocem. 10

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. Quin 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, 531. 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-  
 dunt. 15  
 quíd ais, Pamphilippe? PA. Ád cenam hercle álio pro-  
 misí foras.
- GE. Quid, foras? PA. Foras hercle uero. GE. Quí  
 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-  
 censeat, 20  
 méa qui caussa sumpsum fecit. GE. Fácile excusarí po-  
 test.  
 míhi modo auscultá: iube cenam dómi coqui. EP. Non  
 mé quidem  
 fáciat auctore, hódie ut illum decipiat. GE. Non tu  
 hinc abis?  
 nísi me non perspicere censes quíd agas. caue sis tú  
 tibi:
- 605 nam illic homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, esuriens lu-  
 pust. 25  
 nón tu scis quamde ádflicentur hómínes noctu hic in  
 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 túaeque uxori céleriter cenám coqui.
597. malum An expletive, 'the  
 plague!'  
 598. foris Scanned as two  
 short syllables.  
 599. ad illum renuntiare '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 hercle faxis, nón opinor díces deceptúm fore. 30  
 PA. Pér hanc tibi cenam incenato, Gélasime, esse hódie  
 licet.  
 GE. Íbisne ad cenám foras? PA. Aput frátre m ceno in  
 próxumo.  
 GE. Cértumnest? PA. Certum. GE. Édepol te hodie  
 lápide percussúm uelim.  
 PA. Nón metuo: per hórtum traibo, nón prodibo in  
 púpticum.
- 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. Hútcine? EP.  
 Immo in cárcerem.  
 nám hic quídem 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 agis. Gel-  
 lasimus has moved off a pace or  
 two muttering, so Epignomus stops  
 him. In Plautus quid ais? is a  
 formula for passing to a fresh sub-  
 ject; cf. Amph. 2. 1. 76, Bacch. 1.  
 1. 45; v. 753.  
 616. Gelasimus is moving off
- again when Epignomus says 'In-  
 deed 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 fres.

GE. Quin si iusseris,

625 *eo* quoque ibo. EP. Di immortales, hic quidem pol sum-  
mam in crucem 45

cena aut prandio perduci potis. GE. Ita ingenium me-  
umst:

quicumuis depugno multo facilius quam cum fame.

EP. Noui ego: aput me satis spectatast mihi iam *tua*  
ista facilitas

\* \* \* \* \*

630 dum parasitus *mihi* atque fratri *fusti*, rem confrégimus.  
nunc ego nolo ex Gelasimo mi fieri te Catagelasimum. 50

GE. Iamne abis tu? uide, Gelasime, quid capturu's con-  
sili.

[ambo abi]erunt: Gelasime, uide, nunc consilio sano opust.

\* \* \* \* \*

635 egone? tu ne. mihi ne? tibi ne. uiden ut annonast gra-  
uis?

uiden benignitates hominum ut periere et prothymiae?  
uiden ridiculos nihili fieri atque ipsos parasitariet? 55

nunquam edepol me ufuom quisquam in diem prospiciet  
crastinum:

nam mihi iam intus potione iunceae onerabo gulam

640 neque ego hoc committam ut me esse homines mortuom  
dicant 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, uide*,  
has led editors to alter *v. 632*.

## ACTVS V. SCENA I.

## STICHVS.

More hoc fit atque stulte *mea* sententia,  
si quem hominem expectant *eu* solent prouisere:  
qui hercle illa causa nihilo citius uenit.

idem ego nunc facio, qui prouiso Sagarinum:

645 qui nihilo citius ueniet tamen hac gratia. 5

iam hercle ego decumbam solus, si ille huc non uenit.

cadum modo hinc a me huc cum uino transferam:

postidea accumbam. quasi nix tabescit dies.

## ACTVS V. SCENA II.

## SAGARINVS. STICHVS.

SA. Saluete Athenae, quae nutrices Graeciae:

650 o terra erilis, patria, te uideo lubens.

set amica mea et conseruata quid agat Stephanium,

curast ut uideam. nam Sticho mandaueram

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 díceret 5  
me hodié uenturum, ut cénam coqueret témperi.
- 655 set Stíchus est hic quidem. St. Fécisti, ere, facétiás,  
quom hoc dónauisti dóno tuum seruóm Stichum.  
pro di immortales, quót ego uoluptatés fero,  
quot rísones, quót iocos, quot saúia 10  
saltátiones blánditiás 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 apud 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.

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

664. adeo 'Besides.'

665. ibidem erus A proceusmatic. 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 at te attinet?* He also moves the verses which begin with *Volo* and *relinque*, giving

them and *sequere ergo hac me íntro [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 somniauit 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.

- Mírúm 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 | mundítiisque adparándis. 5  
intér illut tam negótium | meis curauí amicis
- 680 Sticho ét conseruo Ságarino | meo céna cocta ut ésset.  
Stichus ópsonatust: céterum id | curándo [alium] 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 conuíuium.  
685 ita me di ament, lépide accipimur, quom hóc recipimur  
ín loco.  
quí praetereat, cómissatum uólo uocari. St. 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  
hinc quidem 5  
hódie polluctúra praeter nós iam dabitur némini.  
nósmet inter nós ministremus mónotropi. SA. Hoc con-  
uuium  
690 pro ópibus nostris sátis commodulumst núcibus fabulis  
ficulis  
óleae tryblió, lupillo cómminuto, crústulo.  
St. Sátius seruo hominí modeste fácere sumptum quam  
ámpliter. 10  
suum quemque decet : quibus diuitiae dómi sunt, scaphiis  
cántharis  
Bátiacis bibúnt : nos nostro Sámio 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 conuuió. 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. Úter amicam utrubi áccumbamus? St. Ábi tu sane  
súperior. 14  
átque adeo ut tu scíre possis, pácto ego tecum hoc dífuido : 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.

- uíde, utram tibi lubét etiam nunc cápere, cape prouín-  
ciam. 16  
SA. Quid istuc est prouínciae? St. Vtrúm fontine an  
Líbero 17  
imperium te inhibére maus? SA. Nímio liquido Líbero. 18  
705 sét interim, stratége noster, quór hic cessat cántharus? 23  
uíde quot cýathos bíbimus. St. Tot quot dígiti tibi  
sunt in manu. 24  
cántiost Graecá: ἡ πέντε πῖνε ἡ τρις ἡ μὴ τέτταρα. 25  
SA. Tíbi propino. decumum a fonte tibi tute inde, sí  
sapis. 26  
béne uos: bene nos: béne te: bene me: béne nostram  
etiam Stéphanium. 27  
710 St. Lépide hoc actumst. tibi 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? bibúndum 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 *prouin-*  
*ciarum*. 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 greca 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. Vbi 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. Quíd igitur? quamquám grauatus fúisti, non nocuit  
tamen. 40

áge túbicen, cuándo bibisti, réfer ad labeas túbias:

súffla celeritér tibi buccas quási proserpens béstia.

áge dum, Stiche: uter démutassit, póculo multábitur.

St. Bónum ius dicis: impetrare 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 ómnium.

St. Haéc facetiást, amare intér se riuális duos,

úno cantharó potare [et] únum scortum dúcere.

hóc memorabilést: ego tu sum, tu és ego: unanimí  
sumus.

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 common 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 níl  
abest. 29

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

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

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

St. Fáce nos hilaros hílariores ópera atque aduentú tuo.

740 SA. Péregre aduenientés te expetimus, Stéphaniscidium,  
mél meum,

sí amabilitas tibi placet nostra, tibi ámbo sí 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 fictast, infectást tamen:  
nímioque sibi múlier meretrix répperit odium ócius 5

733. *nolo* &c. B *nollo obtaedes catali ut ludum*; Bothe *nolo obscaedas: 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, malsa mea suavitas, 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 consueto's antehac, celeriter

760 lepidam et suauem cantionem aliquam occupito cinaedicam, ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis. inde huc 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 hoc: educe. dudum hau placuit potio: 21  
nunc minus grauate iam accipit. tene tu. interim,  
meus oculus, da mihi sauium, dum illc bibit.

765 STE. Prostibulist autem stantem, stanti sauium  
dare amicam amico. STI. Euge, euge: sic furī da-  
tur. 25

SA. Age, iam infla buccas: nunc iam aliquid sauiiter.  
cedo cantionem ueteri pro uino nouam.

qui Ionicus aut cinaedicust, | qui hoc tale facere possit?

770 STI. Si istoc me uorsu uiceris, | alio me prouocato. 30

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

SA. Nunc pariter ambo. omnis uoco | cinaedos, contra  
[ut saltent].

satis esse nobis non magis | [hoc] potis est quam fungo  
imber.

STI. Intro hinc abeamus nunc iam: | saltatum satis pro  
uinost.

## CANTATOR.

775 Vos, spectatores, plaudite atque | ite ad uos comis-  
satum. 35

763. *tene tu* Apparently Sagarinus holds out the cantharus to Stichus.

765. *Prostibulist 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 disitit? quamquam grauatus non nocuit tamen*.

767. *iam* After *nunc* dissyllabic in Plautus, cf. *v.* 115, *Amph.* 2. 2. 146.

768. *cedo* So Ritschl; MSS.

*reddo*. Cf. Pind. *O.* 9. 48 *αλνει δε παλαιον μεν οινον, ανθεα δ' υμων νεωτερον*. *uino* Edd. MSS. *ui*.

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

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

771. *Pax* The Greek *πάξ*, 'enough.'

772. *cinaedos* 'Lewd dancers'; cf. *Mil.* 3. 1. 73. *ut saltent* So Ritschl. Bothe *stetis*.

774. *nunc iam* See *v.* 767.

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