That Guy-us: Gaius Sulpicius Apollinaris as a Reader of Terence

1. Sidney Ashmore on the *Periochae Terentianae* (1908: 3)

"Short metrical summaries of the plots of the plays are found in the MSS; in the Bembine these are called *periochae* ($\pi \epsilon \rho \iota o \chi \alpha l$), in the other codices *argumenta*. They are composed in the meter known as the iambic senarius, and have, each, twelve verses; **but their prosody is loose and their diction, though in evident imitation of the style of Terence, is often quite mechanical, and far removed from any resemblance to classical Latinity. Since the prologues to Terence's plays, however, have little or nothing to do with the plot, these summaries are not altogether without their appropriate character."**

2. Anonymous, Argumentum I of Plautus's Amphitruo'

In faciem versus Amphitruonis Iuppiter,
dum bellum gereret cum Telobois hostibus,
Alcmenam uxorem cepit usurariam.Mercurius formam Sosiae servi gerit
absentis: his Alcmena decipitur dolis.5postquam rediere veri Amphitruo et Sosia,
uterque deluduntur dolis in mirum modum.
hinc iurgium, tumultus uxori et viro,
donec cum tonitru voce missa ex aethere
adulterum se Iuppiter confessus est.10

While Amphitruo was waging war against the Teloboians, Jupiter assumed his appearance and took a loan of his wife, Alcumena. Mercury takes on the form of his absent slave, Sosia. Alcumena is deceived by these tricks. After the real Amphitruo and Sosia have returned, they are both made fun of in a fantastic fashion. This leads to a quarrel between husband and wife, until Jupiter sends his voice from the skies, accompanied by a peal of thunder, and confesses to having been the adulterer.²

3. Anonymous, Argumentum II of Plautus's Amphitruo

Amore captus Alcumenas Iuppiter Mutavit sese in formam eius coniugis, Pro patria Amphitruo dum decernit cum hostibus. Habitu Mercurius ei subservit Sosiae. Is advenientis servum ac dominum frustra habet. Turbas uxori ciet Amphitruo, atque invicem Raptant pro moechis. Blepharo captus arbiter

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¹ The text of the *argumenta* of Plautus is that of Lindsay 1904-5.

² The translation of the *argumenta* of Plautus is that of de Melo 2011-13.

Vter sit non quit Amphitruo decernere. Omnem rem noscunt. geminos illa enititur.

Jupiter fell in love with Alcumena and changed his form into that of her husband, while he, Amphitruo, was fighting with the enemy in defense of his country. Mercury, in the guise of Sosia, acts as Jupiter's servant. He deceives master and slave on their return. Amphitruo gives his wife a hard time, and he and Jupiter seize each other as adulterers. Blepharo is called on as judge but cannot decide which one is Amphitruo. Amphitruo and Alcumena learn the whole truth. She gives birth to twin sons.

4. Caesar, fr. 1 *FPL* (= Suetonius, *Vita Terenti* 7)

tu quoque, tu in summis, <u>o dimidiate Menander</u>, poneris, et merito, <u>puri sermonis</u> amator. lenibus atque utinam scriptis adiuncta foret vis comica, ut aequato virtus polleret honore cum Graecis, neve hac despectus parte iaceres! 5 unum hoc maceror ac doleo tibi deesse, Terenti.

You too, are ranked among the highest, <u>you half-Menander</u>, and justly, you lover of <u>language</u> <u>undefiled</u>. But would that the graceful verses had force as well, so that your comic power might have equal honor with that of the Greeks, and you might not be scorned in this regard and neglected. It hurts and pains me, my Terence, that you lack this one quality.³

5. Cicero, fr. 2 *FPL* (= Suetonius, *Vita Terenti* 7)

tu quoque, qui solus lecto sermone, Terenti, conversum expressumque Latina voce Menandrum in medium nobis sedatis vocibus effers, quiddam come loquens atque omnia dulcia dicens. 3 motibus Barth: vocibus codd.: moribus Ritschl: versibus susp. Courtney.

You, Terence, who alone re-clothe Menander in choice speech, and render him in the Latin tongue, you preset him with your quiet utterance on our public stage, speaking with a certain graciousness and with sweetness in every word.⁴

Aristophanes the Grammarian, Hypothesis of Menander's Dyscolus⁵
 ἔχων θυγατέρα δύσκολος, μητρός μέν, ἣν
 ἔγημ' ἔχουσαν υἱόν, ἀπελείφθη τάχος

³ Trans. Augoustakis and Traill 2013: 6.

⁴ Trans. Augoustakis and Traill 2013: 6.

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 5}$ The text is that of Sandbach 1990 (with iota subscript).

<u>διὰ τοὺς τρόπους</u>, μόνος δ' ἐπ' ἀγρῶν διετέλει. τῆς παρθένου δὲ Σώστρατος <u>σφοδρῶς ἐρῶν</u> προσῆλθεν αἰτῶν· ἀντέπιφθ' ὁ δύσκολος. τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῆς ἔπιθεν· οὐκ εἶχ' ὅ τι λέγοι ἐκεῖνος. ἐμπεσὼν δὲ Κνήμων εἰς φρέαρ τὸν Σώστρατον βοηθὸν εἶχε διὰ τάχους. κατηλλάγη μὲν τῆ γυναικί, <u>τὴν κόρην</u> <u>τούτῳ δ' ἐδίδου γυναῖκα κατὰ νόμους ἑκών</u>. τούτου δ' ἀδελφὴν λαμβάνει τῷ Γοργία τῷ τῆς γυναικὸς παιδί, πρᾶος γενόμενος. 10 ἔχειν Lloyd-Jones

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A peevish man, who had a daughter, soon Was left <u>through his behavior</u> by his wife, Already mother of a son. He lived A hermit in the country. Sostratos <u>Fell madly</u> for the girl. He came and asked. 5 The peevish man resisted. He won over Her brother, who was at a loss for words. Knemon fell in a well, was quickly helped By Sostratos. He made up with his wife <u>And gave away the girl as legal wife</u> 10 <u>To him</u>, whose sister then on Gorgias, His wife's son, he bestowed, now mollified.⁶

7. Gaius Sulpicius Apollinaris, Periocha of Terence's *Adelphoe*⁷

Duoscum haberet Demea adulescentulos,dat Micioni fratri adoptandum Aeschinum,sed Ctesiphonem retinet. hunc citharistriaelepore captum sub duro ac tristi patrefrater celabat Aeschinus; famam reifater celabat Aeschinus; famam reifidicinam lenoni eripit. vitiaverateidem Aeschinus civem Atticam pauperculamfidemque dederat hanc sibi uxorem fore.Demea iurgare, graviter ferre; mox tamenut veritas, patefactast, ducit Aeschinusvitiatam, potitur Ctesipho citharistriam.

⁶ The translation is that of Arnott 1979-2000.

⁷ The text of all the *Periochae Terentianae* is that of Kauer, Lindsay, and Skutsch 1958.

Having <u>two young sons</u>, Demea gave Aeschinus to his brother Micio to adopt but kept Ctesipho for himself. The latter while under the eye of <u>his strict stern father</u> was <u>captivated by</u> <u>the charms</u> of a music girl, but his secret was kept by his brother Aeschinus, who took upon himself the infamy of the love affair and in the end abducted the girl from the pimp. Aeschinus for his part <u>had raped</u> a <u>poor</u> Athenian citizen girl, and had promised to make her his wife. Demea is upset at this and a quarrel ensues. But presently the truth comes out, <u>Aeschinus marries the girl he had raped</u>, and <u>Ctesipho is allowed to keep the music girl</u>.⁸

8. Gaius Sulpicius Apollinaris, Periocha of Terence's Andria

Sororem falso creditam meretriculaegenere Andriae, Glycerium, vitiat Pamphilusgravidaque facta dat fidem uxorem sibifore hanc; nam aliam pater ei desponderat,gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit,fore hanc; nam aliam pater ei desponderat,gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit,gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit,futuras nuptias, cupiens suusquid haberet animi filius cognoscere.Davi suasu non repugnat Pamphilus.sed ex Glycerio natum ut vidit puerulumChremes, recusat nuptias, generum abdicat.10mox filiam Glycerium insperato adgnitamhanc Pamphilo, aliam dat Charino coniugem.

<u>Glycerium, who was wrongly believed to be the sister of a courtesan of Andrian birth, is raped</u> by Pamphilus, who, when she becomes pregnant, <u>promises to make her his wife</u>. But his father had arranged another marriage for him with the daughter of Chremes. When the father discovers <u>the love affair</u>, he pretends that the marriage is going ahead, hoping to find out what the son's real intentions are. On the advice of Davus, Pamphilus offers no objection. However, when Chremes sees the baby born to Glycerium, he cancels the marriage, refusing to have Pamphilus as his son-in-law. In due course Glycerium is <u>unexpectedly</u> recognized as Chremes' daughter. <u>He then marries her to Pamphilus</u> and gives his other daughter to Charinus.

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⁸ The translation of all the *Periochae Terentianae* is that of Barsby 2001.

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