



*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, o dimidiate Menander,  
poneris, et merito, puri sermonis 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, you half-Menander, and justly, you lover of language undefiled. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

6. Aristophanes the Grammarian, Hypothesis of Menander's *Dyscolus*<sup>5</sup>  
ἔχων θυγατέρα δύσκολος, μητρὸς μὲν, ἦν  
ἔγημ' ἔχουσαν υἱόν, ἀπελείφθη τάχος

<sup>3</sup> Trans. Augoustakis and Traill 2013: 6.

<sup>4</sup> Trans. Augoustakis and Traill 2013: 6.

<sup>5</sup> The text is that of Sandbach 1990 (with iota subscript).

διὰ τοὺς τρόπους, μόνος δ' ἐπ' ἀγρῶν διετέλει.  
τῆς παρθένου δὲ Σώστρατος σφοδρῶς ἐρῶν  
προσηλθεν αἰτῶν· ἀντέπιθ' ὁ δύσκολος. 5  
τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῆς ἔπιθεν· οὐκ εἶχ' ὅ τι λέγοι  
ἐκεῖνος. ἐμπεσῶν δὲ Κνήμων εἰς φρέαρ  
τὸν Σώστρατον βοηθὸν εἶχε διὰ τάχους.  
κατηλλάγη μὲν τῇ γυναικί, τὴν κόρην  
τούτῳ δ' ἐδίδου γυναῖκα κατὰ νόμους ἐκῶν. 10  
τούτου δ' ἀδελφὴν λαμβάνει τῷ Γοργία  
τῷ τῆς γυναικὸς παιδί, πρᾶος γενόμενος.  
10 ἔχειν Lloyd-Jones

A peevish man, who had a daughter, soon  
Was left through his behavior by his wife,  
Already mother of a son. He lived  
A hermit in the country. Sostratos  
Fell madly 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  
And gave away the girl as legal wife 10  
To him, whose sister then on Gorgias,  
His wife's son, he bestowed, now mollified.<sup>6</sup>

7. Gaius Sulpicius Apollinaris, *Periocha* of Terence's *Adelphoe*<sup>7</sup>

*Duos cum haberet Demea adulescentulos,*  
*dat Micioni fratri adoptandum Aeschinum,*  
*sed Ctesiphonem retinet. hunc citharistriae*  
*lepore captum sub duro ac tristi patre*  
*frater celabat Aeschinus; famam rei 5*  
*amorem in sese transferebat; denique*  
*fidicinam lenoni eripit. vitia verat*  
*eidem Aeschinus civem Atticam pauperculam*  
*fidemque dederat hanc sibi uxorem fore.*  
*Demea iurgare, graviter ferre; mox tamen 10*  
*ut veritas, patefactast, ducit Aeschinus*  
*vitiatam, potitur Ctesiphonem citharistriam.*

<sup>6</sup> The translation is that of Arnott 1979-2000.

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

Having two young sons, Demea gave Aeschinus to his brother Micio to adopt but kept Ctesipho for himself. The latter while under the eye of his strict stern father was captivated by the charms 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 had raped a poor 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, Aeschinus marries the girl he had raped, and Ctesipho is allowed to keep the music girl.<sup>8</sup>

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

*Sororem falso creditam meretriculae  
genere Andriae, Glycerium, vitiat Pamphilus  
gravidaque facta dat fidem uxorem sibi  
fore hanc; nam aliam pater ei desponderat,  
gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit, 5  
simulat futuras nuptias, cupiens suus  
quid haberet animi filius cognoscere.  
Davi suasu non repugnat Pamphilus.  
sed ex Glycerio natum ut vidit puerulum  
Chremes, recusat nuptias, generum abdicat. 10  
mox filiam Glycerium insperato adgnitam  
hanc Pamphilo, aliam dat Charino coniugem.*

Glycerium, who was wrongly believed to be the sister of a courtesan of Andrian birth, is raped by Pamphilus, who, when she becomes pregnant, promises to make her his wife. But his father had arranged another marriage for him with the daughter of Chremes. When the father discovers the love affair, 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 unexpectedly recognized as Chremes' daughter. He then marries her to Pamphilus and gives his other daughter to Charinus.

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<sup>8</sup> The translation of all the *Periochae Terentianae* is that of Barsby 2001.

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