Epidicus, a light-hearted comedy by Plautus about the machinations of a trickster slave and the inadequacies of his bumbling masters, appears here in both its original Latin and a sparkling new translation by Catherine Tracy. Epidicus, the cunning slave, is charged with finding his master's illegitimate daughter and the secret girlfriend of his master's son, but a comedy of mistaken identities and competing interests ensues. Amid the mayhem, Epidicus aims to win his freedom whilst risking some of the grislier punishments the Romans inflicted on their unfortunate slaves.

This parallel edition in both Latin and English, with its accessible introduction and comprehensive notes, guides the reader through this popular Roman play. Tracy explores Epidicus's roots in Greek drama, its rich social resonances for a Roman audience and its life in performance. She transforms Plautus' colloquial Latin poetry into lively modern English prose, illumining the play's many comedic references to the world of the Roman republic.

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Latin Text of *Epidicus*
with Language Notes

*From the Latin text of W. M. Lindsay,*
*with vocabulary and grammar help*
*by Catherine Tracy*

[Note: for the acrostic *argumentum* (plot summary) that was added to the play perhaps around 150 CE, see page 173]
Helpful Information for Reading the Latin Text

Students who read the play in Latin will see that there are a few ways in which this text differs from the Latin introduced in most beginners’ textbooks. This is partly because, between the time of Plautus and the time of Cicero and Caesar, the spelling of some Latin words changed, and partly because poetic Latin retained some variant forms after they had disappeared from Latin prose. The Latin of Plautus’s day is called “Early Latin”, as opposed to the later “Classical Latin” that most Latin textbooks teach. The following points will enable readers of the Latin text of *Epidicus* to take in their stride most of the quirks of Plautus’s Latin as they appear in this play.

1. **The letter “u”:** When writing, the Romans did not distinguish between the vowel “u” and the semivowel that was later written as “v” (which was pronounced like our “w”), and the Latin text of the play used in this volume (which is Lindsay’s widely used edition from 1903) therefore uses the letter “u” for both the vowel and the semivowel. When written in upper case both the vowel and the semivowel are written like a capital “V”.

   For example, in the word “iuuenis” (line 5 of the play), the first “u” is a vowel, while the second is a semivowel, and it would consequently be spelled “iuvenis” in most Latin textbooks (like its English derivative “juvenile”). The reason introductory Latin textbooks distinguish between the two is because it is believed to help beginners learn how to pronounce Latin correctly. Those whose Latin skills have reached the point where they can read this play should have no real trouble distinguishing the vowel “u” from the semivowel “u”.

2. **Avoidance of “uu”:** Early Latin tended to avoid placing the vowel “u” immediately after another “u”. For this reason we find that “seruus” (nominative singular) and “seruum” (accusative singular) in Plautus are usually spelled “seruos” and “seruom”, respectively. Similarly we see the Early Latin spellings “aequom”, “confluont”, “emortuom”, “saluos”, “suom”, “tuom”, “uolt”, “uoltu”, etc. (instead of the Classical
Latin spellings of these words: “aequum”, “confluunt”, “emortuum”, “saluus”, “suum”, “tuum”, “uult”, “uultu”).

3. “Quo-/qu-” where you might expect “cu-“: the conjunction that was later spelled “cum” is spelled “quom” in Early Latin (though the same is not true for the preposition “cum”, which is so spelled in both Early and Classical Latin). In this Latin text we also see “quoius/quoiius”, “quoi”, “quor/qur”, and “utquomque” (instead of the Classical Latin “cuius”, “cui”, “cur”, and “utcumque”).

4. “Qui” where you might expect “quo”, “qua” or “quibus”: the singular and plural ablative forms of the relative and interrogative pronouns, and of the interrogative adjective (which are normally “quo”, “qua”, and “quibus”) can be instead written as “qui” in Plautus. Similarly in this play we see “quicum” (instead of the more standard “quacum”) and “aliqui” (instead of “aliquo”).

5. The spelling “-ei-” where you might expect “-i-“: some words that, in Classical Latin, came to be spelled with a long “i” were spelled instead with “ei” in Early Latin; in this play we see “preimum”, “quei”, “sei”, “seic”, “sein”, and “uestei” (instead of the Classical Latin “primum”, “qui”, “si” “sic”, “si+ne”, and “uesti”).

6. The spelling of prepositional compounds: where a preposition has become the prefix of a word, this Latin text preserves the original spelling, so that we see “inmortales”, “alligabit”, and “adcurrentur” (instead of the Classical Latin “immortales”, “alligabit”, and “accurrentur”.)

7. “Aps”, “ap-“ where you might expect “a”, “ab-“: the preposition “a” (short for “ab”) before the word “te” was usually “aps” in the time of Plautus. Prepositional compounds that in Classical Latin would begin with “abs-“ in Early Latin are spelled “aps-“; thus we see “apscedat”, “apsentem”, “apsoluam”, “apstulit”, and “apsurde”, etc. (instead of the Classical Latin “abscedat”, “absentem”, “absoluam”, “abstulit”, and “absurde”).

8. Superlative adjectives/adverbs ending in “-umus” instead of “-imus”, etc.: in Early Latin the superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs were often spelled with a “-u-“ for the penultimate vowel instead of the “-i-” that was standard in Classical Latin. Hence in this play we see the forms “festiuissumus”, “maxumae”, “meritissumo”, “optuma”, “planissume”, “proxumum”, etc. (instead of the Classical Latin spellings “festiuissimus”, “maximae”, “meritissimo”, “optima”, “planissime”, “proximum”).
9. The syllable “uo-” where you might expect “ue-”: some words that in Classical Latin include the syllable “ue-” (such as “uertere”) were written instead with the syllable “uo-” (like “uortere”). Hence in this play we find the forms “uorsutior”, “uortitur”, and “uotuit” (instead of the Classical Latin “uertitur”, “uersutior”, and “uettuit”).

10. “Illic”, “istoc”, etc.: students will be familiar with the “-c” that ends half of the Classical Latin forms of the demonstrative pronoun/adjective “hic”, “haec”, “hoc”. This final “-c” (originally it was “-ce”) could also be added, in Early Latin, to forms of “ille” and “iste”, so we get “illic”, “illoc”, “istac”, “istaec”, “istanc”, “istoc”, “istuc”, etc. (instead of the Classical Latin “ille”, “illo”, “istā”, “ista”, “istam”, “isto”, “istud”).

11. Variant verb forms:
   a. Future in “-so”: in this play we see the alternate future forms “faxo” (from “facio”) and “adempsit” (instead of adimet, from the verb “adimo”). “Faxo” does not, however, simply substitute for “faciam” (which Plautus uses in its essential future sense), but tends to function as a statement of the speaker’s certainty, so should be translated as “I promise” or “definitely”.
   b. Future in “-asso”, “-assis”, etc.: in clauses introduced by si, nisi, nei (ni), ubi, or siue, Plautus used an older form of the future tense of some first-conjugation verbs by adding “-asso”, “-assis”, “assit”, etc. to the stem; hence we find “commostrasso”, “comparassit” and “orassis” (instead of the Classical Latin “commonstrabo”, “comparabit”, and “orabis”).¹
   c. Future in “-ibo”, “-ibus”, etc.: the future tense signifier “-bi-” which in Classical Latin is used only for the first and second conjugations and in the verb “eo”, can also appear in Early Latin in verbs of the fourth conjugation, so that in this play we see “reperibitur”, “saeuibunt”, and “scibit” (instead of the Classical Latin “reperietur”, “saeuient”, and “sciet”).
   d. Imperfect in “-ibam”, etc.: The imperfect active forms of fourth-conjugation verbs sometimes have no “-e-” before the tense signifier “-ba-”; thus in this play we see the form “exaudibam” (instead of the more standard “exaudiebam”).
   e. Singular imperatives “face” and “duce”: whereas in Classical Latin the singular imperatives of the verbs “dico”, “duco”, “facio”,

¹ There is some scholarly uncertainty as to the mood and tense of these forms (see Duckworth-Wheeler 1940: 178–179).
and “fero” are “dic”, “duc”, “fac”, and “fer”, respectively, in Early Latin the forms “dice”, “duce”, and “face” (but not “fere”) could be used. In this play we see “duce” and “dice” once each, and “face” twice, but also “fac” several times.

f. “Euenat” and “euenant” instead of “eueniat” and “eueniant”: the present subjunctive third-person singular and plural of the verb “euenio” appears in Early Latin as “euenat” and “euenant”.

g. Present passive infinitive in “-ier”: Plautus sometimes used an older form of the present passive infinitive, which ended in “-er”, so that in this play we see “percontarier” and “praestolarier” (instead of the Classical Latin “percontari” and “praestolari”).

h. Perfect system forms of “sum” in perfect passive tenses: perfect passive forms of verbs that in Classical Latin use “sum”, “eram”, or “ero” (indicative) or “sim”, “essem” (subjunctive) sometimes use instead the perfect system forms “fui”, “fueram”, “fuero” (indicative) and “fuerim”, “fuissem” (subjunctive). Thus in this play we see “fuero elocutus” and “induta fuerit” (instead of the Classical Latin “ero elocutus” and “induta sit”).

i. Present subjunctive of “sum”: alternative forms to the Classical Latin “sim”, “sis”, “sit”, and “sint” often appear in Early Latin as “siem”, “sies”, “siet”, and “sient” (in this play only “sies” and “siet” appear).

12. Contractions: the final “-s” of words normally ending in “-us” or “-is” was pronounced weakly enough that it did not affect the scansion of the line the way a normal consonant would, and in this version of the Latin text the weak final “-s” is not written. Hence we get “minu’”, “dici’”, “rebu’”, and “priu’”, etc. (contracted from “minus”, “dicis”, “rebus”, and “prius”).

For the same reason, a word ending in “-us” followed by the word “es” or “est”, is written without the final “-s” of the first word and the initial “e-” of “es/est” when the meter requires it. Hence we get “captiost”, “mercatust”, “timidu’s”, and “ueritust”, etc. (instead of “captio est”, “mercatus est”, “timidus es”, and “ueritus est”).

The initial “e-” of “es/est” when it follows a word ending in “-m” or in a vowel was either not pronounced or pronounced very lightly, and thus Lindsay’s text does not write that final “-e”. Hence we see “corruptumst”, “ergost”, “tu’s”, and “ubist”, etc. (contracted from “corruptum est”, “ergo est”, “tu es”, and “ubi est”).

When metrically necessary, the interrogatory suffix “-ne/-n” is often shortened to “-n” even when not followed by a
word beginning with a vowel, such as “nouistin” (instead of “nouistine”), “meministin” (instead of “meministin”), “perpetuen” (instead of “perpetuene”), and “men” (instead of “mene”).

A final “s” disappears before the suffix “-ne” (usually shorted to “-n”), so that we get “ain”, “audin”, “patierin”, “potin”, “satine”, “scin”, “uiden”, etc. (instead of “aisne”, “audisne”, “patiersne”, “otisne”, “satisne”, “scisne”, and “uidesne”).

13. “Med” instead of “me”: Plautus at least sometimes used the Early Latin ablative/accusative forms of the personal pronouns (med and ted); in this play we find “med” instead of “me” twice, though he used “me” more commonly.

14. “-ii-” for the semivowel “-i-”: we see the forms “eiius”, “hiiius”, and “quoiius” (instead of the later spellings “eius”, “huius” and “quoius/cuius”).

15. Poetic forms “mi” and “nil”: Plautus used the forms “mi” and “nil” (for “mihi” and “nihil”) when the rhythm of the line required it.

16. Other common variant forms: Plautus preferred to use the variant form “lubet” and its cognates (such as “lubens” and “lubentius”), instead of the later spelling of these words with “lib-”. We also find the spelling “sacruficas”, “periclum”, and “caussa” (which in Classical Latin would be “sacrificas”, “periculum”, and “causa”).
The Rhythm of Plautus

The actors in Plautus’s plays often broke into song, in a variety of very complicated meters (“meter” refers to the rhythmic structure of the line) that continued the play’s action rather than, like the choral interludes in Greek drama, being a break from the action. Furthermore, much of the dialogue was sung or spoken with accompaniment on one or more musical instruments (usually a woodwind instrument called a tibia and some sort of percussion); these sections of sung or chanted dialogue are commonly called in English “recitative”, like the “spoken” parts of an opera that are sung to accompanying music but that are not self-contained arias or songs. Songs and recitative made up nearly two-thirds of the lines in Plautus’s plays, while the remaining third, written in a meter called iambic senarii, was spoken without music (Duckworth 1952/1971: 363).

Those who want to experience Epidicus in at least some of its metrical complexity are encouraged to consult a book on Latin meter (The Meters of Greek and Latin Poetry by Halporn et al. is a good place to start). Beginners who have learned the basic rules of elision and vowel length should practice reading the two most common meters of Plautus: trochaic septenarii (which was generally recited or chanted to the music of the tibia), and the spoken passages in the iambic senarius meter.

Trochaic Septenarii

A line of trochaic septenarii is theoretically made up of seven trochees plus an additional anceps (either long or short) syllable at the end. A basic trochee is a long syllable followed by a short syllable (— ⋃), but in a line of Latin trochaic septenarii the short syllable in the first six trochees can be either long or short. An anceps syllable is usually represented by X, so that a trochee, where the so-called short syllable is actually an anceps, would be symbolized like this: — X.

Furthermore, since the important thing about syllable length in Latin meter is literally how long it took to pronounce, two short syllables can replace a long
syllable, allowing a so-called trochee to potentially be replaced by a spondee (— —), a dactyl (— U U), an anapaest (U U —), a tribrach (U U U), or a proceleusmatic (U U U U). That so many variations are possible may sound anarchic, but with enough practice it is possible to get a sense of the unifying rhythm that makes each line of trochaic septenarii distinct from the other meters in the play. Plautus used meter changes to differentiate between different characters and different aspects of his plays, so getting a feel for the rhythm will add to an appreciation of the play.

Almost the whole of scene 2 in Act 1 (lines 104–163) is written in trochaic septenarii. We can visualize the scansion of lines 104–105 as follows:

- The letters printed in subscript are elided, which means they were either barely pronounced, or not pronounced at all.
- A natural pause in the line, where a diaeresis (a word and the metrical foot ending in the same place) coincides with a pause in the sense of the line, is represented by this symbol: || and usually appears after the fourth foot. This diaeresis is one of the distinct aspects of a line of trochaic septenarii.
- In line 105, the “e” and the “o” of “meorum” are pronounced together as a long syllable (this is called synizesis).
- The final syllable of a line of verse can be either long or short regardless of the meter, since a reader or actor would pause at the ends of lines, thereby effectually lengthening a short final syllable.

The following lines of Epidicus are in trochaic septenarii: 1–2; 23; 44–45; 50–51; 86; 88; 90; 91; 93; 95; 97; 99–163; 190–305; 333; 547–733.

Iambic Senarii

A line of iambic senarii is theoretically made up of six iambs. A basic iamb is a short syllable followed by a long: U —, but the “short” syllable of the iamb in Roman comedy is an anceps (can be either long or short) in all but the last foot; in fact, the anceps is more often long than short in Plautus’s iambic senarii. To further complicate matters, any of the first four iambs in the line can be replaced with a dactyl (a long followed by two shorts: — U U) or with an anapaest (two shorts followed by a long: U U —). Since a long syllable can be replaced by two
short syllables (except for the final syllable in a line of iambic senarii), one of Plautus’s iamb can potentially look like this:  ⋃ ⋃ ⋃ ⋃.

We can visualize the scansion of lines 310–311, both in the iambic senarius meter, as follows:

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| — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — |
| quod pol c- | -go metu- | -o si | senex | resci- | -uerit |
| n, ulmos | parasi- | -os faci- | -at qu, us- | -qu, atton- | -deant |
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- The prominent caesurae are here marked with the same notation as for the diaeresis in the trochaic septenarii above:  ∥  .

A caesura is the ending of a word in the middle of a foot; in Plautus a line of iambic senarii usually has a prominent caesura (where a pause in the sense of the line coincides with a caesura) in the third or fourth foot.

The following lines of *Epidicus* are in iambic senarii: all of the *Argumentum*; 24; 46–47; 177; 306–319; 382–525.

A dedicated student of Plautine meter will eventually need to learn the more complicated choral meters to fully experience the play, but beginners can start slow, and there is no need to feel discouraged if you can’t scan a particular line. Aim instead to acquire a sense of the rhythm by scanning the less complicated lines. Timothy Moore’s article on introducing students to the music of Roman comedy provides useful suggestions to instructors as to how best to approach teaching scansion in Plautus (Moore 2013).

A word of encouragement: Latin poets took occasional liberties with the strict rules of meter (see section 367: “Special Peculiarities” in Bennett’s *New Latin Grammar* and Moore 2013: 229–230), which can make scansion more complicated. Furthermore, the plays of Plautus have not come down to us without numerous copying errors creeping in, and though experts attempt to fix these errors (and the faulty meter of a line can be a hint that an error has crept in), sometimes it can be quite challenging to work out the meter of a line. If you find you can’t scan a line properly, move on and try another.
The Play in Latin
PERSONAE

ACROPOLISTIS: FIDICINA  (a lyre-player and female slave who was Stratippocles’s girlfriend till just before the action of the play begins; she is first mentioned by Epidicus in Act 1, scene 1 as the “fidicina” that Stratippocles ordered Epidicus to buy for him)

APOECIDES: SENEX  (an old man, friend of Periphanes, first appearing in Act 2, scene 1)

CHAERIBVLVS: ADVLESCENS  (a freeborn young man, friend of Stratippocles, first appearing in Act 1, scene 2)

DANISTA  (the moneylender from whom Stratippocles borrowed in order to buy Telestis; he first appears in Act 5, scene 1)

EPIDICVS: SERVOS  (a male slave of Periphanes’s household who is the con-man hero of the play)

FIDICINA  (a freedwoman and professional musician who appears in Act 3, scene 4a)

MILES  (a wealthy and boastful soldier, first appearing in Act 3, scene 4)

PERIPHANES: SENEX  (an old man, father of Stratippocles, first appearing in Act 2, scene 1)

PHILIPPA: MVLIER  (a poor middle-aged woman, mother of Telestis; she first appears in Act 4, scene 1)

SERVOS  (unnamed male slave belonging to Periphanes’s household who appears in Act 3, scene 3)

STRATIPPOCLES: ADVLESCENS  (a freeborn young man, son of Periphanes, who is first mentioned in Act 1, scene 1, and first appears in Act 1, scene 2)

TELESTIS: VIRGO  (a freeborn young woman, illegitimate daughter of Philippa and Periphanes; Stratippocles, not knowing she is his half-sister, buys her as a war captive; she first appears in Act 5, scene 1)

THESPRIO: SERVOS  (a male slave of Periphanes’s household who appears in Act 1, scene 1)
ACTVS I

1.1 EPIDICVS, THESPRIO

Scene summary: Thesprio, a slave in the Athenian household of Periphanes, returns from Thebes where Periphanes’s son Stratippocles has been serving as a soldier. He encounters Epidicus, another of Periphanes’s slaves, and the two begin a comic routine, each insulting the other. We find out that Stratippocles has abandoned his weapons in battle (showing us that he is a cowardly soldier), and that he has borrowed a large sum of money with which he has bought a young woman who was taken captive when the Athenian army had captured Thebes. Epidicus is horrified because, before Stratippocles had left for the war, his young master had been in love with a different young slave woman, a lyre-player called Acropolistis. Stratippocles had insisted that Epidicus find a way to buy Acropolistis for him while he was away in Thebes, and the clever, scheming Epidicus had done so by tricking Periphanes into buying her, after making him believe that Acropolistis was actually his long-lost illegitimate daughter Telestis. The scene ends with Epidicus desperately trying to think of some way to get out of the inevitable punishment he’ll get from Periphanes when his trick is found out.

Epidicus: *heus,* 1 adulescens! Thesprio: quis properantem me reprehendit pallio?
Epidicus: familiaris. Thesprio: fater, 2 nam odio es 3 nimium familiariter. 4
Epidicus: respice uero, Thesprio. Thesprio: oh, Epidicumne ego conspicor? 5

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1  *heus:* “hey!” (used to try to get someone’s attention).
2  *fater, fateri, fassus sum:* “admit”, “confess”.
3  *odio es* (* odio *is dative of purpose): “you are an object of hatred”.
4  *familiaris...familiariter:* this is a play on words: *familiaris* means “fellow slave”, while *familiariter* means “on friendly terms”.
5  *conspicor, conspicari, conspicatus sum:* “catch sight of”, “see”.
Epidicus: sati’ recte oculis uteris.\(^7\) Thesprio: salue. Epidicus: di dent quae uelis.\(^6\) Thesprio: quid ceterum? Epidicus: quod eo adsolet;\(^9\) cena tibi dabitur. Thesprio — Epidicus: quid? Thesprio: me accepturum,\(^10\) si dabis.

Epidicus: quid
tu agis?\(^11\) Thesprio: exemplum adesse — Epidicus: intellego. eugae!\(^13\) corpulentior uidere atque habitior.\(^15\) Thesprio: huic gratia.\(^16\) Epidicus: quam\(^17\) quidem te iam diu perdidisse oportuit.\(^19\) Thesprio: minu’ iam furtificus sum quam antehac. Epidicus: quid ita?\(^22\) Thesprio: rapio propalam.\(^23\) Epidicus: di inmortales te infelicent, ut tu es gradibus grandibus!\(^25\) nam ut\(^27\) apud portum te conspexi, curriculo\(^28\) occipe\(^29\) sequi:

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\(^6\) sati’ = satis: “enough”, “sufficiently”. 
\(^7\) uteris (second-person singular present deponent indicative) < utor, uti, usus sum (+ ablative).
\(^8\) uenire saluom gaudeo: “I am glad that you’ve come home safe and sound” (a formulaic greeting).
\(^9\) quod eo adsolet: “what’s usual with that [greeting]” (eo is an adverb here, meaning “there”, “in that place”).
\(^10\) spondeo me accepturum [esse] is an indirect statement.
\(^11\) quid tu agis: “what’s up with you?” “how are you doing?”
\(^12\) ut: “how.”
\(^13\) exemplum adesse: “the very model of good health is before [you]” (the introductory verb is missing from this indirect statement, or else Epidicus’s intellego is meant to complete it. I have followed Duckworth-Wheeler in moving intellego from Thesprio’s line to Epidicus’).
\(^14\) eugae = euge (exclamation of approval or joy): “good”, “well done”.
\(^15\) habitor (a comparative adjective < habeo): “better kept”, “in better condition.”
\(^16\) huic gratia: “thanks to this” (“this” refers to his left hand).
\(^17\) quam (fem. acc. sing. of the relative pronoun; the antecedent is huic in line 10).
\(^18\) perdere, perdidi, perditus: “ruin”, “lose”.
\(^19\) oportuit (impersonal verb); translate here as “you ought”.
\(^20\) minu’ = minus.
\(^21\) furtificus, -a, -um: “thievish”, with the implication of furtive sneakiness.
\(^22\) quid ita?: “why so?”
\(^23\) propalam (adverb): “openly”, “publicly”.
\(^24\) inmortales = immortales.
\(^25\) infelico, -are: “grant bad luck”.
\(^26\) gradibus grandibus < gradus, -us (m.): “step”, “stride” and grandis, -e (adjective): “huge”, “enormous” (they are datives of reference); translate the phrase: “what enormous steps you’re taking”.
\(^27\) ut: “when”.
\(^28\) curriculo (adverb): “by running”, “at full speed”.
\(^29\) occipeo, occiper, accep / occaeptum: “begin”.

Epidicus by Plautus
uix adipiscendi\textsuperscript{30} potestas modo fuit. \textit{Thesprio}: scurra\textsuperscript{31} es. \textit{Epidicus}: 15
scio
tee esse equidem hominem militarem. \textit{Thesprio}: audacter\textsuperscript{32} quamuis\textsuperscript{33} dicit.\textsuperscript{34}
\textit{Epidicus}: quid agis? perpetuen\textsuperscript{35} ualui? \textit{Thesprio}: uarie.\textsuperscript{36} \textit{Epidicus}:
qui uarie ualent,
capreaginum\textsuperscript{37} hominum non placet\textsuperscript{38} mihi neque pantherinum genus.
\textit{Thesprio}: quid tibi uis dicam nisi quod est? \textit{Epidicus}: ut illae res *?\textsuperscript{39}
\textit{Thesprio}: probe.\textsuperscript{40}
\textit{Epidicus}: quid erilis\textsuperscript{41} noster filius? \textit{Thesprio}: ualet pugilice atque athletece.\textsuperscript{42}
\textit{Epidicus}: uoluptabilem mihi nuntium tuo aduentu adportas, Thesprio.

sed ubist\textsuperscript{43} is? \textit{Thesprio}: aduenit simul.\textsuperscript{44} \textit{Epidicus}: ubi is ergost?\textsuperscript{45} nisi si in uidulo\textsuperscript{46}
aut si in mellina\textsuperscript{47} attulisti. \textit{Thesprio}: di te perdant! \textit{Epidicus}: te uolo —

percontari: operam da, opera reddetur tibi.\textsuperscript{49}
\textit{Thesprio}: ius

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item adipiscendi (gerund) < adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus: “overtake”, “catch up”.
\item scurra, -ae (m.): a fashionable man of the town; an idler.
\item audacter (adverb): “boldly”.
\item quamuis (adverb): “as much as you want”.
\item dicio (second-person singular future imperative active) < dico, dicere.
\item perpetuen = perpetue + ne (adverb): “continually”.
\item uarie (adverb): “so-so” (uarie could also mean “spotted” or “striped”, hence Epidicus’s reference to (presumably spotted) goats and leopards. His joke refers to slaves being “striped” due to having been severely beaten.
\item capreaginus, -a, -um: “goatlike”, “goaty” (modifies genus).
\item While placet is singular, its subject is nevertheless qui uarie ualent.
\item ut illae res* (some word(s) missing): “how did it go?”.
\item probe: “fine”.
\item erilis, -e (adjective): “relating to the erus (master)”.
\item pugilice atque athletece: “like a boxer and like an athlete”.
\item ubist = ubi est.
\item simul (adverb): “right now”, “at the same time”.
\item ergost = ergo est.
\item uidulas, -i (m.): “suitcase”.
\item mellina, -ae (f.): a bag made of the skin of a marten or badger (meles).
\item percontari is a complementary infinitive after uolo; te is the direct object of percontari.
\item operam da, opera reddetur tibi: literally “pay attention, [and] attention will be paid to you”. This seems to have been a formulaic phrase used in the law courts, which is why Thesprio jokes about ius in the next line.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
Epidicus says me decet probably because  
is dicis sounds a bit like the name Epidicus (it's the sort of terrible joke that an audience will enjoy because it's so terrible).

nobis praeturam geris: you're acting the praetor for us.
quem... hominem... alterum: what other man?
dices introduces indirect discourse with the infinitive esse. The accusative subject of esse is quem... hominem... alterum.

Thesprio: at unum a praetura tua,

Thesprio: atque quidem cito.

Thesprio: serio, inquam: hostes habent.

Thesprio: atque quidem cito.

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Thesprio: atque quidem cito.
Mulciber, Mulciberis (m.): another name for Vulcan, the Roman blacksmith god, and god of fire generally.

trauolauerunt = transuolauerunt < transuolo, -are, -aui, -atus: “fly across”.

hostīs (accusative plural).

prognatus, -a, -um: “sprung from”, “descended from” (followed by the ablative; the word was archaic even in Plautus’s time, and is here intended to parody the language of tragedy or epic — see de Melo 2013: 340).

Theti: alternative ablative form of Thetis, Thetidis (f.), the name of a sea goddess, mother of the Greek hero Achilles.

sine (second-person singular present imperative active) < sino, sinere, siui, situm: “allow”, “permit”.

sine perdat: “let [that son of Thetis] lose [them].

adportabunt = apportabunt.

Neri (alternative genitive singular form of Nereus, a sea god and father of Thetis).

uidendum est introduces the ut clause (construction found only in Plautus).

materies, -ei (f.): “wood”, “material” [for making shields].

suppeto, -ere, -sedi, -itus (+ dative): “be at hand”, “be equal to”, “be sufficient for”, “agree with”.

scutarius, -i (m.): “shield-maker” (the scutarii probably refer to the divine helpers of Vulcan).

singuli, -ae, -a: “each”, “every”.

stipendium, -i (n.): “military campaign”.

ad hostis: “to the enemy” (we would expect hostibus, dative of indirect object).

exuueia, -eas (f.): “spoils”, “booty”.

supersdeo, -edere, -sedi, -sessus: “be superior to”, “refrain from” + ablative.

rebu’ = rebus.

lubet = libet: “it is pleasing”; ubi lubet: “whenever you want”.

face = fac < facio, -ere, faceris, factum.

percontarier = percontari.

loquere (second-person singular present imperative deponent) < loquor, loqui, locutus sum.

ubist = ubi est.

est causa quâ causâ = est causa quâ causâ: “there is a reason [that he’s not here] and it’s because…”.

veritust = veritus est (perfect passive participle masculine nominative singular) < uereor, ueri, uritus sum.

quidnam (from quinam, quidnam, a more emphatic version of quis, quid).
Thesprio: patrem uidere se neuolt\textsuperscript{101} etiamnunc. Epidicus: quapropter?\textsuperscript{102} Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107}

Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107}

Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107} Epidicus: quapropter? Thesprio: scies. quia forma lepida et liberali\textsuperscript{103} captiuem adolescentsulam\textsuperscript{104} de praeda\textsuperscript{105} mercatust.\textsuperscript{106} Epidicus: quid ego ex te audio? Thesprio: hoc quod fabulor.\textsuperscript{107}

101 neuolt = non uult.
102 quapropter: “why?” “for what reason?”.
103 formā lepidā et liberali (ablative of description).
104 adolescentsula, -ae (f.): “young woman”, “teenaged girl”.
105 de praeda: “from the spoils/booty [he acquired from the campaign]”.
106 mercatust = mercatus est < mercor, -ari, -atus sum: “buy”.
107 hoc quod fabulor: “what I’m telling you.”
108 quapropter: “why?” “for what reason?”.
109 animus, -i (m.): (in this context) “pleasure”, “whim”.
110 causa = causa.
111 illic = ille.
112 certo: “certainly”.
113 prius quam = prius quam: “before”.
114 hinc: “from this place”, “from here”, “hence”.
115 mandauit mihi [...] ut fidicina emeretur sibi (indirect command): “he ordered me to buy a lyre-player”.
116 leno, -onis (m.): “pimp”, “brothel keeper”.
117 fidicina, -ae (f.): a woman trained in playing the lyre, who was usually a slave or freedwoman and who was assumed, like all female performers, to be a sex worker.
118 id (refers to the act of buying the fidicina).
119 impetro, -are, -aui, -atum: “achieve”, “bring to pass”.
120 reddo, -ere, reddidi, redditus: (in this context) “render”, “cause [something] to be”. The phrase id ei impetratum reddidi should be translated “I made it happen for him” or “I did what he asked.”
121 utquomque = utcumque: “however”, “whichever way”.
122 altum, -i (n.): “the sea”.
123 ventust = ventus est; ventus, -i (m.): “wind”.
124 exim (adverb): “so”, “in that way”.
125 uelum, -i (n.): “sail”.
126 uortitur = uertitur < uerto, -ere, uerti, uersum: “turn”, “direct”.
127 quid istuc: “what are you talking about”.

Epidicus by Plautus
Epidicus: quid\textsuperscript{128} istanc\textsuperscript{129} quam emit, quanti\textsuperscript{130} eam emit? Thesprio: uilis.\textsuperscript{131} Epidicus: haud istuc te rogo.\textsuperscript{132} Thesprio: quid igitur? Epidicus: quot\textsuperscript{133} minis?\textsuperscript{134} Thesprio: tot: quadraginta\textsuperscript{135} minis. id adeo\textsuperscript{136} argentum\textsuperscript{137} ab danista\textsuperscript{138} apud Thebas\textsuperscript{139} sumpsit\textsuperscript{140} faenore\textsuperscript{141} in dies minasque argenti singulas nummis.\textsuperscript{142} Epidicus: papae!\textsuperscript{143} Thesprio: et is danista aduenit una\textsuperscript{144} cum eo, qui argentum petit. Epidicus: di inmortales! ut ego interii\textsuperscript{145} basilice!\textsuperscript{146} Thesprio: quid iam? aut quid est, Epidice? Epidicus: perdidit\textsuperscript{147} me. Thesprio: quis? Epidicus:ILLE qui arma perdidit. Thesprio: nam quid ita? Epidicus: quia cottidie ipse ad legione epistulas mittebat — sed taceam optumum est, plus scire satiust\textsuperscript{148} quam loqui seruom hominem;\textsuperscript{149} ea sapientia est. Thesprio: nescio edepol quid [tu] timidu’s,\textsuperscript{150} trepidas,\textsuperscript{151} Epidice, ita uoltu\textsuperscript{152} tuo

\textsuperscript{128} quid: “anyway”.
\textsuperscript{129} istanc = istam (here intensifying quam): “that girl whom [he bought]”.
\textsuperscript{130} quanti (genitive of indefinite price): “for how much [money]”.
\textsuperscript{131} uilis, -e (adjective): “[for a] cheap [price]”.
\textsuperscript{132} haud istuc te rogo: “that’s not what I’m asking you.”
\textsuperscript{133} quot: “how many” is answered by Thesprio with tot: “this many” (no doubt illustrating the number with his fingers).
\textsuperscript{134} minis (ablative of price) < mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.
\textsuperscript{135} quadraginta (indeclinable): “forty”.
\textsuperscript{136} adeo: “precisely”, “exactly”.
\textsuperscript{137} id adeo argentum: “this exact amount of money”.
\textsuperscript{138} danista, -ae (m.): “moneylender”.
\textsuperscript{139} apud Thebas: “in Thebes”.
\textsuperscript{140} sumo, -ere, sumpsit, sumptum: “obtain”, “get”.
\textsuperscript{141} faenus, faenoris (n.): “interest”, “usury”.
\textsuperscript{142} nummus, -i (m.): “coin” (possibly a sestertius, a small silver coin, theoretically equal to 2.5 grams of silver); in dies minasque argenti singulas nummis: “at the rate of a sestertius a day for each silver mina” (this is an extortionate rate of interest).
\textsuperscript{143} papae: an expression of surprise, or, as in this case, of horror.
\textsuperscript{144} unā: “at the same time”, “along with him”.
\textsuperscript{145} intereo, interire, interiui / interii, interitus: “perish”, “die”, “be ruined”.
\textsuperscript{146} basilice (adverb): “royally, “completely”.
\textsuperscript{147} perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditus: “ruin”, “lose” (note that the same word is used in different ways here and at the end of this line, but the pun is difficult to replicate in English).
\textsuperscript{148} satiust = satius est; satius = comparative form of satis: “better”.
\textsuperscript{149} plus scire satiust quam loqui seruom hominem: “it is enough for a slave to know more than he says [aloud]”;
\textsuperscript{150} seruom = seruum; hominem is in apposition to seruom.
\textsuperscript{151} timidus = timidus es.
\textsuperscript{152} uoltu = uultu from uultus, -us (m.): “face”, “expression”. The manuscript tradition has uoltum tuom, which Lindsay retains, but the emendation to uoltu tuo makes more sense.
uideor uidere commeruisse\textsuperscript{153} hic me apsente\textsuperscript{154} in te aliquid mali.\textsuperscript{155}

**Epidicus**: potin\textsuperscript{156} ut molestus ne sies?\textsuperscript{157} **Thesprio**: abeo. **Epidicus**:

asta,\textsuperscript{158} abire\textsuperscript{159} hinc non sinam.\textsuperscript{160}

**Thesprio**: quid nunc me retines? **Epidicus**: amatne istam quam emit de praeda? **Thesprio**: rogas?

deperit.\textsuperscript{161}

**Epidicus**: deage\textsuperscript{162} corium de tergo meo.\textsuperscript{163}

**Thesprio**: plusque amat quam te umquam amauit. **Epidicus**: Iuppiter te perdut\textsuperscript{164}!

**Thesprio**: mitte\textsuperscript{165} nunciam, nam ille me uotuit\textsuperscript{166} domum ue-

-nire, ad Chaeribulum\textsuperscript{168} iussit\textsuperscript{169} hic in proxumum;\textsuperscript{170}

ibi manere iussit, eo\textsuperscript{171} uenturust\textsuperscript{172} ipsus.\textsuperscript{173} **Epidicus**: quid ita?\textsuperscript{174}

**Thesprio**: dicam:

quia patrem priu’\textsuperscript{175} conuenire se non uolt\textsuperscript{176} neque conspicari,\textsuperscript{177}

\\n
\textsuperscript{153} commeruisse (supply te as the accusative subject of commeruisse): “that you have gotten involved in” (+ accusative).

\textsuperscript{154} apsente = absent; me apsente is an ablative absolute.

\textsuperscript{155} aliquid mali (genitive of the whole): “something bad”.

\textsuperscript{156} potin = potisne [es].

\textsuperscript{157} potin ut molestus ne sies: “can you not be annoying?”, “can’t you stop bothering me?” (sies = sis).

\textsuperscript{158} asto, astare, astiti, -: “wait”, “stay”, “stand near”.

\textsuperscript{159} abire (supply te as the accusative subject of abire, introduced by sinam).

\textsuperscript{160} sinam (first-person singular future active indicative) < sino, sincere, siui, situm: “allow”.

\textsuperscript{161} deperco, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum (conjugated like eo, ire): “die”, “be destroyed”; translate here: “fall desperately in love”.

\textsuperscript{162} deago, -ere, degi, -: “remove”

\textsuperscript{163} corium, -ii (n): “skin”, “hide”.

\textsuperscript{164} perduit = perdut < perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditum: “destroy”, “ruin”.

\textsuperscript{165} mitto, -ere, misi, missum: here translate as “let go”.

\textsuperscript{166} nunciam = nunc + iam (emphatic form of nunc).

\textsuperscript{167} uotuit = uetuit < ueto, uetare, uetui, uetitus: “forbid”.

\textsuperscript{168} Chaeribulus, another young man, is the friend and neighbour of Stratippocles (the young master).

\textsuperscript{169} For iussit reuse me... uenire in order to complete the sense of the verb; similarly you need to supply me as object of iussit in line 69.

\textsuperscript{170} proxumum = proximum, here translate as “next door [house]”.

\textsuperscript{171} eo: “there”, “to that place”.

\textsuperscript{172} uenturust = uenturus est.

\textsuperscript{173} ipsus = ipse.

\textsuperscript{174} quid ita: “why so?”

\textsuperscript{175} priu’ = prius; translate with quam in line 71; priu’ ... quam: “before”; “until”.

\textsuperscript{176} uolt = uult < uolo, uelle, uolui, -.

\textsuperscript{177} conspicor, conspicari, conspicatus sum: “catch sight of”, “see”.
quam id argentum, quod debetur pro illa,\textsuperscript{178} dinumerauerit.\textsuperscript{179}

**Epidicus:** eu\textsuperscript{180} de pol res turbulentas!\textsuperscript{181} **Thesprio:** mitte me ut eam\textsuperscript{182} nunciam.\textsuperscript{183}

**Epidicus:** haecine\textsuperscript{184} ubi scibit\textsuperscript{185} senex,
puppis\textsuperscript{186} pereunda est\textsuperscript{187} probe.\textsuperscript{188}

**Thesprio:** quid\textsuperscript{189} istuc ad
me attinet, 75
quo tu intereas\textsuperscript{190} modo?

**Epidicus:** quia perire solus nolo, te cupio perire mecum,
beneuolens cum beneuolente. **Thesprio:** abi in malam rem
maxumam\textsuperscript{191} a me
cum istac\textsuperscript{192} condicione.\textsuperscript{193} **Epidicus:** i sane,\textsuperscript{194} — siquidem\textsuperscript{195} festinas
magis.\textsuperscript{196}

**Thesprio:** numquam hominem quemquam\textsuperscript{197} conueni unde\textsuperscript{198} 80
abierim\textsuperscript{199} lubentius.\textsuperscript{200} —

**Epidicus:** illic\textsuperscript{201} hinc abiit. solus nunc es.\textsuperscript{202} quo in loco haec res\textsuperscript{203} sit
uides

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\textsuperscript{178} *illa* = the slave girl Stratippocles has just bought on credit.
\textsuperscript{179} *dinumerauerit* = “pay out”.
\textsuperscript{180} *eu* = an exclamation, often of joy, but here of lamentation.
\textsuperscript{181} *res turbulentas* = “what a terrible situation!”.
\textsuperscript{182} *eam* = “go”.
\textsuperscript{183} *nunciam* = “now”.
\textsuperscript{184} *haecine* = “these things”; the suffix -\textit{ne}, while identical in form to the interrogative suffix
-\textit{ne}, here functions as a firm statement or affirmation.
\textsuperscript{185} *scibit* = “know”.
\textsuperscript{186} *puppis* = “ship”.
\textsuperscript{187} *pereunda est* = “sink” or “be shipwrecked”.
\textsuperscript{188} *probe* = “thoroughly”.
\textsuperscript{189} *quid istuc ad me attinet* = “why does that concern me?”, “what’s it to me?”.
\textsuperscript{190} *intereo* = “die”.
\textsuperscript{191} *malum rem maxumam* is a euphemistic way of referring to the
*malam crucem* (the cross on
which a slave who was given the most extreme penalty would be
crucified).
\textsuperscript{192} *istac* = “from whom”.
\textsuperscript{193} *condicio* = “option”, “proposal”.
\textsuperscript{194} *sane* = “certainly”, “however” (used here to add force to the imperative i).
\textsuperscript{195} *siquidem* = “if indeed”, “since”.
\textsuperscript{196} *festinas magis* = “you’re in such a hurry”.
\textsuperscript{197} *quemquam* = “anyone”, “any [man]”.
\textsuperscript{198} *unde* = “from whom”.
\textsuperscript{199} *abierim* (first-person singular perfect subjunctive active) < *abeo*, -\textit{ire}, -\textit{ii} / -\textit{ii}, -\textit{itum} = “go away”.
\textsuperscript{200} *lubentius* = “cheerfully”.
\textsuperscript{201} *illic* = “there”.
\textsuperscript{202} **Epidicus** is talking to himself in this speech, hence the use of the second-person singular and
the vocative *Epidade*.
\textsuperscript{203} *re, rei* = “matter”, “situation”. 
Epidicus by Plautus

Epidice: nisi quid tibi in tete auxili est, apsumptus est. tantae in te impendae: nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes supsistere: itaque in te inruont montes mali.

neque ego nunc quo modo me expeditum ex impedito faciam, consilium placet. ego miser perpuli meis dolis senem ut censeret suam sese emere filiam: is suo filio fidicinam emit, quam ipse amat, quam abiens mandauit mihi. si sibi nunc alteram ab legione adduxit animi caussa, corium perpeli senes senserit sibi data esse uerba, uirgis dorsum dispoliet meum.

204 tibi (dative of reference).
205 tete = te + te (the suffix -te adds emphasis to the pronoun).
206 auxili (genitive of the whole after quid): “[any] help”.
207 apsumptus = absumptus < absumo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptus: “annihilate”, “ruin”.
208 impendo, -ere: “hang over”.
209 ruina, -ae (f.): “catastrophe”, “disaster”.
210 suffulcio, suffulcire, suffulsi, suffultus: “prop up” (supply te as a direct object).
211 supsistere = subsistere < subsisto, -ere, –stiti, –: “remain standing”.
212 inruont = irruont (third-person plural present indicative active) < irruo, -ere, -ui, -utum: “run headlong into”, “topple down on”, “crash down on”.
213 malus, -i (n.): “evil”, “trouble”, “bad luck”.
214 neque (translate with consilium placet): “a plan doesn’t seem good”, “there is no good plan”.
215 quo modo: “how”, “in what way”.
216 expeditum (perfect passive participle; agrees with me) < expedio, expedire, expediui, expeditus: “disengage”, “set free”.
217 impedito (perfect passive participle) < impedio, impedio, impediere, impediui, impeditus: “encumber”, “trap”. Here it modifies a missing ablative me; translate quo modo me expeditum ex impedito faciam: “how I can free myself from this predicament”.
218 perpello, perpellere, perpuli, perpulsus: “compel”, “prevail upon”.
219 senem “old man” refers to the old master Periphanes.
220 suam... filiam is the direct object of emere; sese is the accusative subject of emere.
221 This is the fidicina he mentioned in line 47.
222 ipse here refers to the young master Stratippocles.
223 After mandauit supply ut emerem.
224 caussa = causa.
225 corium, -i (n.): “skin”, “hide”.
226 sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum: “realize”.
227 sibi data esse uerba: “that he has been tricked / lied to”.
228 dispolio, -are, -aui, -atum: “strip for flogging”; uirgis dorsum dispoliet meum: “he’ll strip my back for a flogging with rods / cudgels”.

44 Epidicus by Plautus

—
at enim tu praecaue. 229

at enim — bat enim! 230 nihil est istuc. 231 plane hoc corruptum est 232 caput.

nequam 233 homo es, Epidicus.

qui 234 lubidost 235 male loqui? — quia tute te<te> 236 deseris. 237 — quid faciam?

men 238 rogas?
tuquidem 239 antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua. 240
aliquid 241 aliqua 242 reperiundum est. 243 sed ego cesso 244 ire obuiam 245

adulescenti, ut quid negotii 246 sit sciam? atque ipse illic 247 est. tristis est. cum Chaeribulo incedit aequali suo.
huc concedam, 249 orationem unde 250 horum placide 251 persequar. 252

229 praecaueo, praecaure, praecaui, praecautum: “beware”.
230 bat: a comic word to rhyme with at, similar to the Yiddish-origin “shm-reduplication” we see in English phrases like “fancy-shmancy”.
231 nihil est istuc: “it’s no use”.
232 corruptum est (the subject is caput).
233 nequam (indeclinable): “worthless”.
234 qui (an old ablative form): “how”, “why”.
235 lubidost = lubido est = libido est: “is it a pleasure [for me]”, “is there a desire [in me]”.
236 The suffix -te adds emphasis to the pronoun.
237 desero, -ere, -serui, -sertus: “abandon”, “give up [on]”.
238 men = me + ne.
239 tuquidem = tu quidem.
240 mutuis, -a, -um: “mutual”, “reciprocal”. This is difficult to translate here, but the idea seems to be that Epidicus used to give advice to others in the expectation of getting advice from them in return.
241 aliqua: “some [scheme]”, some [solution]”.
242 aliqua: “somehow”.
243 reperiundum est.
244 cesso, -are, -au, -atum (intransitive): “hold back from”, “delay” (+ infinitive).
245 obuiam (adverb): “in the way”, “to meet” (+ dative).
246 negotii (genitive of the whole after quid): “[what sort] of trouble / situation”.
247 illic = ille.
248 aequalis, e: “peer”, “friend of the same age”.
249 concedam (future indicative) < concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum: “withdraw”, “move back”.
250 unde: “from which place”, “where”.
251 placide (adverb): “quietly”.
252 persequor, -sequi, -cutus sum (present subjunctive, either hortatory or purpose clause after a missing ut): “follow” (in the sense of “hear”), “note down”.
1.2 STRATIPPOCLES, CHAERIBVLVS, EPIDICVS

Scene summary: With Epidicus eavesdropping on the conversation, Stratippocles arrives with his friend Chaeribulus and complains to him about the debt he’s incurred for his new slave girl. He gets angry at Chaeribulus for not being able to give him the money he needs, and then says he’ll send the slave Epidicus to work at the mill if he doesn’t find a way to pay his debt for him. Epidicus makes his presence known, and attempts to make Stratippocles aware of how much Epidicus has already risked on his behalf in buying Acropolistis for him with his father’s money. Stratippocles feels no remorse, however, and just demands that Epidicus find a way to pay off his current debt and get rid of Acropolistis (whom Periphanes thinks is his daughter Telestis). Epidicus says that he knows of a rich soldier from Euboea who will buy Acropolistis and promises to find some way to pay off Stratippocles’s debt. Stratippocles, Chaeribulus, and Epidicus all go into Chaeribulus’s house.

Stratippocles: Rem tibi sum elocutus¹ omnem, Chaeribule, atque admodum²
meorum maerorum³ atque amorum summam⁴ edictaui⁵ tibi.

Chaeribulus: praeter⁶ aetatem et uirtutem stultus es, Stratippocles.
idne pudet te, quia captiuiam gener e prognatam⁷ bono
in⁸ praeda es mercatus?⁹ quis erit uitio¹⁰ qui id uortat tibi?
Stratippocles: qui¹¹ inuident omnis¹² inimicos mihi illoc¹³ facto
repperi;¹⁴
at pudicitiae eiuis¹⁵ numquam nec uim nec uitium¹⁶ attuli.¹⁷

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1 eloquor, eloqui, elocutus sum: “tell in detail” (+ dative of person told).
2 admodum (adverb): “fully”, “thoroughly”.
3 maeror, maeroris (m.): “sadness”, “misery”, “woe”.
4 summa, -ae (f.): “main point”, “sum total”.
5 edicto, -are, -aui, -atum: “tell”, “lay out” (+ dative of person told).
6 praeter: “contrary to” (+ accusative).
7 prognatus, -a, -um: “descended from”.
8 in: “amongst” (+ ablative praedā).
9 mercor, -ari, -atus sum: “buy”.
10 uitio qui id uortat tibi: “who would blame you for it”.
11 qui: “those who”.
12 omnis = omnēs (masculine accusative plural).
13 illoc = illo.
14 reperio, reperire, reperrir, repertum: “find”.
15 eiues = eius.
16 uitium, -ii (n.): “crime”, “violation”.
17 affero, afferre, attuli, allatum (or adfero, adferre, adtuli, adlatum): “bring”, “deliver”, “use” (+ accusative).
Chaeribulus: iam istoc probatione meo quidem animo, quom in amore temperes.\textsuperscript{21}

Stratippocles: nihil agit qui diffidentem urbis solatur; is est amicus, qui in re dubia re iuuat, ubi rest\textsuperscript{25} opus.

Chaeribulus: quid tibi me uis facere?

Stratippocles: argenti quadraginta minas, quod danistae detur, unde ego illud sumpsi faenus.

Chaeribulus: si hercle haberem <pollicerer>.\textsuperscript{33}

Stratippocles: nam quid te igitur retulit beneficum esse oratione, si ad rem\textsuperscript{35} auxilium emortuum est?

Chaeribulus: quin edepol egomet clamore differor, difflagitor.\textsuperscript{41}

Stratippocles: malim istius modi mihi amicos furno mersos quam foro.\textsuperscript{47}

\textsuperscript{18} istoc = isto: “by that very fact”.
\textsuperscript{19} probior (masc. nom. sing. comparative): “[you are] more honourable” (supply es) < probus, -a, -um.
\textsuperscript{20} quom = cum.
\textsuperscript{21} tempero, -are, -aui, -atus: “control oneself”.
\textsuperscript{22} diffido, -ere, diffisus sum: “lack confidence”, “despair”.
\textsuperscript{23} solor, -ari, -atus sum: “console”, “comfort”.
\textsuperscript{24} qui in re dubia re iuuat ubi re est opus: “who, in difficult circumstances, gives actual help when there’s a need for it.”
\textsuperscript{25} rest = re est.
\textsuperscript{26} argentum, -i (n.): “silver”, “money”.
\textsuperscript{27} quadraginta (indeclinable): “forty”.
\textsuperscript{28} mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.
\textsuperscript{29} danista, -ae (m.): “moneylender”.
\textsuperscript{30} sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum: “obtain”, “get”.
\textsuperscript{31} faenus, -oris (n.): “interest”; “usury”.
\textsuperscript{32} hercle: “by Hercules!” (see note 21 on page 136 for the use of hercle and mehercle).
\textsuperscript{33} pollicerer (apodosis of a present contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, with si haberem being the protasis): first-person singular imperfect subjunctive deponent < polliceor, polliceri, pollicitus sum: “offer”, “promise”.
\textsuperscript{34} nam quid te igitur retulit te beneficum esse oratione: “so what was the use of you being generous in your speech”.
\textsuperscript{35} rem: “the matter at hand”.
\textsuperscript{36} emortuom = emortuum < emortius, -a, -um: “dead” (modifies auxilium).
\textsuperscript{37} quin: “but”, “really”.
\textsuperscript{38} edepol: “by Pollux” (a mild oath).
\textsuperscript{39} egomet = ego + -met: “I, myself”.
\textsuperscript{40} clamore: (in this instance) “verbal harassment by debt collectors”.
\textsuperscript{41} differo, differre, distuli, dilatum: “disturb”.
\textsuperscript{42} difflagito, difflagitare, difflagitaui, difflagitatus: “dun”, “harass for debt repayment”.
\textsuperscript{43} malo, male, malui, -: “prefer”. Lindsay’s text gives this line as: malim istiusmodi mi amicos forno occensos quam foro, but Duckworth-Wheeler’s emendations make more sense here.
\textsuperscript{44} modus, -i (m.): “type”, “kind” (istius modi is a genitive of quality after amicos).
\textsuperscript{45} furnus, -i (m.): “oven”.
\textsuperscript{46} mergo, mergerere, mersi, mersum: “plunge”, “immerse” (supply esse, with amicos as the accusative subject of the passive infinitive mersum esse).
\textsuperscript{47} forum, -i (n.): “forum” (where bankruptcies were dealt with before the praetor); the alliteration of furrio and foro explains why Stratippocles takes such an extreme view of his
sed operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso uelim. quem quidem ego hominem irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, nisi hocdie priui comparassit mihi quadraginta minas quam argenti fuero elocutus ei postremam syllabam.

Epidicus: salua res est: bene promittit, spero, seruabit fidem.

sine meo sumptu paratae iam sunt scapulis symbolae.
adgrediar hominem. aduenientem peregre eruom suom Stratippoclem

imperit salute seruus Epidicus? Stratippocles: ubi is est?

Epidicus: adest.
saluom huc aduenisse — Stratippocles: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi.

Epidicus: benene usque ualuisti? Stratippocles: a morbo ualui, ab animo aeger aei.
Epidicus: quod ad me attinuit, ego curaui: quod mandasti <tu> mihi, impetratum est; empta ancillast, quod tute litteras missiculabas. 

Stratippocles: perdisti omnem operam. 

Epidicus: nam qui perdidisti? 

Stratippocles: quia meo neque cara est neque placet. 

Epidicus: quid retulit mihi tanto opere te mandare et mittere ad me epistulas? 

Stratippocles: illam amabam olim, nunc iam alia cura impendet pectori. 

Epidicus: hercle miserum est ingratus esse homini id quod facias bene. 

ego quod bene feci male feci, quia amor mutauit locum. 

Stratippocles: desipiebam mentis quom illa scripta mittebam tibi. 

Epidicus: men piacularis oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam, ut meum tergum tuae stultitiae subdas succidaneum? 

Stratippocles: quid istic uerba facimus? huic homini opust quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, danistae quas resoluat, et cito. 

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74 attaineo, -ere, -ui, -attentum: “concern”, “pertain to”. 
75 mandasti = mandauisti < mando, -are, -aui, -atum: “order”, “entrust”. 
76 impetro, -are, -aui, -atus: “achieve”, “get”, “obtain”. 
77 ancillast = ancilla est < ancilla, -ae (f.): “female slave”, “slave girl”. 
78 The suffix -te adds emphasis to the pronoun. 
79 missiculo, -are, -aui, -atum: “send often”, “keep sending”. 
80 qui: “how”. 
81 cara est... placet (ancilla is the subject of both verbs). 
82 quid retulit: “what was the use” (completed by the accusative-infinitive construction). 
83 tanto operae: “so much”. 
84 impendeo, -ere: “hang over”. 
85 miserum est ingratum esse homini id quod facias bene: “it’s upsetting when a favour you do for someone is unappreciated”. 
86 amor mutauit locum: “you’ve switched loves” (literally “your love changed place”). 
87 desipio, -ere, -ui, -: “be foolish”, “be out of one’s right mind”. 
88 mentis (genitive of respect). 
89 men = me + ne. 
90 piacularis, -e: “sacrificial victim”. 
91 subdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum: “substitute”. 
92 succidaneus, -a, -um (a rare word referring to another type of sacrificial victim): “substitute victim”. 
93 quid: “why”. 
94 istic (adverb): “now”, “here”, “there”. 
95 opust = opus est. 
96 calidis: “red hot” (apparently implying that the minae need to be quick in coming). 
97 resoluo, -ere, -solui, -solutum (subjunctive in a relative clause of purpose): “pay”.
Epidicus: dic modo: unde auferre\textsuperscript{98} me uis? quo a tarpezita\textsuperscript{99} peto?

Stratippocles: unde lubet\textsuperscript{100} nam ni ante solem occasum\textsuperscript{101} e lo\textless culis adferes\textgreater .\textsuperscript{102}

meam domum ne inbitas;\textsuperscript{103} tu te in pistrinum\textsuperscript{104} <conferas.>\textsuperscript{105}

Epidicus: facile tu istuc\textsuperscript{106} sine periculo\textsuperscript{107} et cura, corde\textsuperscript{108} libero fabulare;\textsuperscript{109} noui\textsuperscript{110} ego nostros;\textsuperscript{111} mihi dolet\textsuperscript{112} quom\textsuperscript{113} ego uapulo.\textsuperscript{114}

Stratippocles: quid tu nunc? patierin\textsuperscript{115} ut ego me interimam?\textsuperscript{116}

Epidicus: ne feceris.\textsuperscript{117}

ego istuc\textsuperscript{118} accedam\textsuperscript{119} periculum\textsuperscript{120} potius\textsuperscript{121} atque audaciam.\textsuperscript{122}

Stratippocles: nunc places, nunc ego te laudo. Epidicus: patiar ego\textsuperscript{150}

Epidicus: quid illa fiet fidicina igitur?\textsuperscript{124}

Epidicus: aliqua res reperibitur;\textsuperscript{125}

aliaque ope exsoluam,\textsuperscript{126} extricabor\textsuperscript{127} aliqua. Stratippocles: plenus consili's.\textsuperscript{128}

\textsuperscript{98} aufero, -ferre, apstuli, ablatum: “get”, “take”.

\textsuperscript{99} tarpezita = trapezita, -ae (m.): “moneylender”.

\textsuperscript{100} lubet = libet: “it is pleasing”; unde lubet: “[borrow it] from wherever you want”.

\textsuperscript{101} occido, -ere, -cidi, -casum: “set”, “sink”.

\textsuperscript{102} ni ante solem occasum e lo\textless culis adferes\textgreater : “unless you bring it from some stash before the sun has set”.

\textsuperscript{103} inbitas = ineas < ineo, -ire, -iui/i, -itum: “go into”, “enter”.

\textsuperscript{104} pistrinum, -i (n.): “flour mill” (where slaves or animals were made to push a treadmill for grinding grain into flour).

\textsuperscript{105} se confero, conferre, contuli, collatum: “take oneself”; “go”.

\textsuperscript{106} istuc: “about that”.

\textsuperscript{107} periculo = periculo < periculum, i (n.): “danger”, “risk”.

\textsuperscript{108} cor, cordis (n.): “heart”.

\textsuperscript{109} fabulare = fabularis < fabulor, -ari, -atus sum: “speak”.

\textsuperscript{110} nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.

\textsuperscript{111} nostros (substantive adjective): “our [fellow slaves]”, “our [floggers]” (referring to the slaves whom Stratippocles would order to beat Epidicus).

\textsuperscript{112} mihi dolet: “I feel pain”.

\textsuperscript{113} quom = cum.

\textsuperscript{114} uapulo, -are, -aui, -atum: “be beaten”, “get a beating”.

\textsuperscript{115} patierin = patierisne < patior, patti, passus sum: “allow”.

\textsuperscript{116} interimo, -ere, interimi, interemptum: “kill”.

\textsuperscript{117} ne feceris (prohibitive subjunctive): “don’t do [it]”.

\textsuperscript{118} istuc (modifies periculum) = istud.

\textsuperscript{119} accedo, -ere, -essi, -essum: “approach”, “face up to”.

\textsuperscript{120} periculum = periculum.

\textsuperscript{121} potius: “rather [than let you kill yourself]”.

\textsuperscript{122} audacia, -ae (E.): “daring plan”.

\textsuperscript{123} patiar ego istuc quod lubet: “I’ll endure whatever you want [me to]”.

\textsuperscript{124} quid illa fiet fidicina igitur: “so what will be done with the lyre-player?”

\textsuperscript{125} reperibitur = reperietur.

\textsuperscript{126} exsoluo, -ere, -i, -utum: “solve”, “deliver”, “free”, “discharge” (supply te as the direct object of exsoluam and extricabor.

\textsuperscript{127} extricor, -ari, -atus sum: “disentangle”, “free”, “release”.

\textsuperscript{128} consili’s = consili es; consilium, -i/-ii (n.): “scheming”.

\textsuperscript{129} atque audaciam.”
noui ego te. **Epidicus**: est Euboicus\(^{129}\) miles locuples,\(^{130}\) multo auro potens,\(^{131}\) qui ubi tibi\(^{132}\) istam\(^{133}\) emptam esse scibit\(^{134}\) atque hanc adductam\(^{135}\) alteram,\(^{136}\) continuo\(^{137}\) te orbit ultr\(^{138}\) ut illam\(^{139}\) tramittas\(^{140}\) sibi. sed ubi illa est quam tu adduxisti\(^{141}\) tecum? **Stratippocles**: iam\(^{142}\) faxo\(^{143}\) hic\(^{144}\) erit. **Chaeribulus**: quid hic nunc agimus?\(^{145}\) **Stratippocles**: eamus intro huc ad te,\(^{146}\) ut hunc hodie diem luculente\(^{147}\) habeamus. — \(^{148}\) **Epidicus**: ite intro, ego de re argentaria\(^{149}\) iam senatum\(^{150}\) conuocabo in corde consiliarium,\(^{151}\) quoi\(^{152}\) potissumum\(^{153}\) indicatur\(^{154}\) bellum, undeargentum auferam. Epidice, uide quid agas, ita res subito haec obiectast\(^{155}\) tibi; non enim nunc tibi dormitandi neque cuntandi\(^{156}\) copia\(^{157}\) est.

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129 Euboicus, -a, -um: “Euboean”, “from (or serving as a soldier on) the island of Euboea”.
130 locuples, -pletis: “wealthy”.
131 multo auro potens: “with a lot of buying power”.
132 tibi (dative of reference): “for you”, “on your behalf”.
133 istam (refers to the fidicina, the first girl Stratippocles was in love with).
134 scibit = sciet < scio, scire, sciui, scitum: “know”.
135 adductam (supply esse): “[that the other girl] has been brought [as well]”.
136 hanc... alteram (refers to the second girl whom Stratippocles has just brought home).
137 continuo (adverb): “immediately”.
138 ultr (adverb): “voluntarily”, “on his own initiative”.
139 illam (refers to the fidicina).
140 tramitto, -ere, –misi, -missum: “send over”, “hand over”.
141 adduco, -ere, adduxi, adductum: “bring”.
142 iam: “already”; translate here: “soon”.
143 faxo (alternative form of the first-person singular future indicative active of facio, -ere): “I’ll make [it happen]”, “I promise”, “definitely”.
144 hic: “here”.
145 quid hic nunc agimus: “what should we do now?” (despite the indicative mood this works best as a deliberative question).
146 ad te: “to your house”.
147 luculente (adverb): “excellently”, “well”, “agreeably”.
148 habeamus: “spend”, “pass”, “keep” [this day].
149 de re argentaria: “regarding the money situation”.
150 Epidicus uses the metaphor of the senate to refer to his own internal deliberations as to what course he should take.
151 consiliarius, -a, -um (modifies senatum): “advice-giving”.
152 quo = cui (dative because of the compound verb indicatur): “[against] whom”.
153 potissimum = potissimum (adverb): “especially”.
154 indico, -ere, indixi, indictu m: “publicly declare”.
155 obiectast = obiecta est < obicio/obici, -ere, obicii, obiectum: “throw at”, “assign” (+ dative).
156 dormitandi... cuntandi (gerunds): “dozing... delaying”.
157 copia, -ae (f.): “opportunity”.

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adeundum\textsuperscript{158} senem oppugnare\textsuperscript{159} certum\textsuperscript{160} consilium mihi.\textsuperscript{161}

ibo intro atque adulescenti dicam nostro erili\textsuperscript{162} filio, ne hinc foras\textsuperscript{163} exambulet\textsuperscript{164} neue\textsuperscript{165} obuiam\textsuperscript{166} ueniat seni. —

\textsuperscript{158} adeundum (gerundive; supply est): “it must be done!”.
\textsuperscript{159} oppugno, -are, -aui, -atum: “fight against”, “make an attack on”.
\textsuperscript{160} certum\textsuperscript{160} = certum est.
\textsuperscript{161} senem oppugnare certum\textsuperscript{160} consilium mihi: “my plan is settled: I’ll make an attack on the old man”.
\textsuperscript{162} erilis, -e: “relating to the erus (master)”.
\textsuperscript{163} foras (adverb): “out of doors”.
\textsuperscript{164} exambulo, -are, -aui, -atum: “stroll out”, “walk out”.
\textsuperscript{165} neue: “and so that... not”.
\textsuperscript{166} obuiam (adverb): “into the presence of” (+ dative).
ACTVS II

2.1 APOECIDES, PERIPHANES

Scene summary: The two old men, Periphanes and his friend Apoecides, come out of Periphanes’s house (which is next door to Chaeribulus’s). Their conversation tells us that the widowed Periphanes is planning on marrying a woman (whom, we later find out, is called Philippa), the mother of his illegitimate daughter Telestis, but he’s worried about how his son Stratippocles will react.

Apoecides: Plerique¹ homines, quos quom² nil³ refert⁴ pudet,
ubisquëdendum est⁵ ibi eos deserit⁶ pudor,
quom usust⁷ ut pudeat.⁸
is⁹ adeo¹⁰ tu’s.¹¹ quid est quod¹² pudentem siet,¹³
genere gnata¹⁴ bono¹⁵ pauperem¹⁶ domum
ducere te uxorem?¹⁷

1 plerisque, pleraque, plerumque: “many”, “most”.
2 quom = cum.
3 nil = nihil.
4 quos quom nihil refert pudet: “who feel shame about something that doesn’t [actually] matter”.
5 pudentem est (impersonal use of the gerundive in passive periphrastic): “[when] they ought to feel shame”.
6 deseror, -ere, -serui, -sertum: “abandon”.
7 usus est = opus est: “there is need”.
8 ut pudeat (impersonal verb in a substantive clause after usus est; see Bennett 295.6, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect295): “that there should be shame”; translate here: “that he should feel shame”.
9 is: translate here: “this sort of man”.
10 adeo: “precisely”, “exactly”.
11 tu’s = tu es.
12 quid est quod: “what is there that”.
13 si = sit.
14 gnata = natam < nata, -ae (f.): “daughter”.
15 genere bono (ablative of separation, see Bennett 215): “from a good family”.
16 pauper, pauperis: “poor”, “poverty-stricken”.
17 domum ducere... uxorem: (literally) “to lead a wife home”; translate here: “marry”.

166a
praesertim\textsuperscript{18} eam, qua ex\textsuperscript{19} tibi commemores\textsuperscript{20} hanc quae domist\textsuperscript{21} filiam prognatam.\textsuperscript{22}  

\textbf{Periphanes:} reuereor filium.\textsuperscript{23} \textbf{Apoecides:} at pol\textsuperscript{24} ego te credidi\textsuperscript{25} uxorom, quam tu extulisti,\textsuperscript{26} pudore exsequi,\textsuperscript{27} quoiius\textsuperscript{28} quotiens sepulcrum uides, sacruficas\textsuperscript{29} ilico\textsuperscript{30} Orco\textsuperscript{31} hostis,\textsuperscript{32} neque adeo iniuria,\textsuperscript{33} quia licitumst\textsuperscript{34} eam tibi uiuendo\textsuperscript{35} uincere. \textbf{Periphanes:} oh!\textsuperscript{36}  
Hercules\textsuperscript{37} ego fui, dum illa mecum fuit; neque sexta aerumna\textsuperscript{38} acerbior Herculi\textsuperscript{39} quam\textsuperscript{40} illa mihi obiectast.\textsuperscript{41}  
\textbf{Apoecides:} pulchra edepol\textsuperscript{42} dos\textsuperscript{43} pecuniast.\textsuperscript{44} \textbf{Periphanes:} quae quidem pol non maritast.\textsuperscript{45}
2.2 EPIDICVS, APOECIDES, PERIPHANES

Scene summary: Epidicus comes out and sees the old men before they see him. He overhears Periphanes planning a marriage for Stratippocles and worrying about a rumour that Stratippocles has been devoting himself to a young lyre-playing slave-woman (we know she is Acropolistis). Epidicus hits on a scheme to cheat Periphanes out of the money needed to repay Stratippocles’s debt. He pretends he’s been searching for them all over town to tell them the news that the legion has arrived home from the war in Thebes, and that he has overheard two women who say that Stratippocles was planning on borrowing the money to buy, and then manumit, his lyre-playing girlfriend. Periphanes is very upset at his son for ruining his credit and wasting money like this, and gladly takes Epidicus’s advice, which is to arrange a marriage for Stratippocles to some unnamed woman, and to buy Acropolistis himself but arrange for her to be sent out of the city and out of Stratippocles’s reach. Epidicus persuades Periphanes not to involve himself personally in the purchase of the slave woman (ostensibly to ensure that Stratippocles won’t find out that his own father has bought her), and promises him that he’ll recoup the money and even make a profit by selling her on to a wealthy Rhodian soldier (perhaps the same soldier as the Euboean one Epidicus mentioned act 1, scene 2). Periphanes agrees to send his friend Apoecides with Epidicus to carry out the purchase.

Epidicus: St!

tacete, habete animum bonum.²

liquidus¹ exeo foras¹ auspicio, auis¹ sinistera;⁶ 183–4

acutum cultrum habeo, senis⁷ qui⁸ exenterem⁹ marsuppium.¹⁰ 185

sed eccum¹¹ ipsum ante¹² aedis¹³ conspicor¹⁴ <cum> Apoecide

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1. st: “sh”, “shush” (command to be silent).
2. animum bonum: “good courage”.
3. liquidus, -a, -um: “clear”.
4. foras (adverb): “outside”.
5. auis, -is (f.): “bird”.
6. sinistera = sinistra (ablative feminine singular, modifying auis) < sinister, -tra, -trum: “left”. (Birds seen flying by on the left were usually considered to be a favourable omen).
7. senex, sens (m.): “old man”.
8. qui = quo (ablative of means).
9. exentero, -are, -aui, -atus: “disembowel”; (in the context of a purse or store of money) “empty”.
   Epidicus’s imagery here suggests that Periphanes and his marsuppium are going to be cut open like an animal sacrifice in Roman religious ritual.
10. marsuppium, -ii (n.): “purse”, “moneybag”.
11. eccum = ecce + hunc: “look, there he is!”.
12. ante (preposition + accusative): “in front of”.
13. aedis/aedes, -is (f.): “building”, “house” (often used in the plural, as here).
14. conspicor, -ari, -atus sum: “notice”, “see”.
qualis\textsuperscript{15} uolo uetulos\textsuperscript{16} duo.

iam ego me convortam\textsuperscript{17} in hirudinem\textsuperscript{18} atque eorum exsugebo\textsuperscript{19} sanguinem,

senati\textsuperscript{20} qui columna\textsuperscript{21} cluent.\textsuperscript{22}

\textbf{Apoecides}\textsuperscript{23} continuo\textsuperscript{24} ut maritus\textsuperscript{25} fiat. \textbf{Periphanes}: laudo\textsuperscript{26} consilium tuum.\textsuperscript{26}

nam ego illum audiui in amore\textsuperscript{27} haerere\textsuperscript{28} apud nescioquam\textsuperscript{29} fidicinam,

id\textsuperscript{30} ego excrucior.\textsuperscript{31} \textbf{Epidicus}: di hercle omnes me adiuuant, augent, amant:

ipsi hiquidem\textsuperscript{32} mihi dant uiam, quo pacto\textsuperscript{33} ab se\textsuperscript{34} argentum auferam.
age nunciam\textsuperscript{35} orna\textsuperscript{36} te, Epidice, et palliolum\textsuperscript{37} in collum\textsuperscript{38} conice\textsuperscript{39}
itaque adsimulato\textsuperscript{40} quasi\textsuperscript{41} per urbem totam hominem quaesueris.\textsuperscript{42} 195

\textsuperscript{15} qualis (masc. plural accusative): “of the kind”.

\textsuperscript{16} uetulus, -a, -um: “elderly”. There may be a pun here that continues Epidicus’s sacrificial imagery, since uetulos sounds like uitulos (“calves”), animals used in religious sacrifice (see Gellar-Goad 2012 and Barrios-Lech 2014).

\textsuperscript{17} convorto/converto, -ere, -ti, -sum: “turn [oneself] into”.

\textsuperscript{18} hirudo, -inis (f.): “leech”.

\textsuperscript{19} exsugeo, -ere (variant form of ex(s)ugo, -ere, exsuxi, exsuctum): “suck out”.

\textsuperscript{20} senati = senatūs (genitive singular of senatus, -ūs).

\textsuperscript{21} columna, -inis (n.): “pillar” (here in the sense of “most valuable member”).

\textsuperscript{22} cluo, -ere, –, –: “be calling”; “be said to be”.

There may be some lines missing here, in which Apoecides probably tried to persuade Periphanes that if he married off his son Stratippocles it would leave Periphanes free to remarry.

\textsuperscript{23} continuo (adverb): “immediately”.

\textsuperscript{24} maritus, -a, -um: “married”.

\textsuperscript{25} tuum = tuum.

\textsuperscript{26} in amore = in amore.

\textsuperscript{27} haerreo, -ere, haesi, haesium: “hang around (someone)”; “keep near/close to (someone)”.

\textsuperscript{28} nescioquam = nescio quam.

\textsuperscript{29} id (accusative of inner object): “[I’m upset about] it”.

\textsuperscript{30} pactum, pacti (n.): “manner”, “way”.

\textsuperscript{31} se (refers to the old men).

\textsuperscript{32} nunciam = nunc + iam (emphatic form of nunc).

\textsuperscript{33} ornio, -are, -au, -atum: “dress up”, “equip”; translate here: “get ready”.

\textsuperscript{34} palliolum, -i (n.): “little pallium”, “little Greek cloak”, “hood”.

\textsuperscript{35} collum, -i (n.): “neck”.

\textsuperscript{36} conicio, -ere, coniect, coniectum: “throw over” (Epidicus gathers up the loose folds of his palliolum, and throws them around his neck or over his shoulder in order to look the part of a slave running to carry out an errand for his master).

\textsuperscript{37} adsimulado (second-person singular future imperative active) < adsimulo, -are, -au, -atum: “act the part”, “pretend”.

\textsuperscript{38} quasi (adverb): “as though” (followed by the subjunctive mood).

\textsuperscript{39} quaesueris (second-person singular perfect active subjunctive) < quero, -ere, quaesiti, quaestitum: “seek”, “look for”.
ACTVS II

age, si quid agis, utinam conueniam domi.

Periphanem, per omnem urbem quem sum defessus quaerere:

per medicinas; per tostrinas, in gymnasio atque in foro, per myropolia et lanienas circumque argentarias.

rogitando sum raucus factus, paene in cursu concidi.

Periphanes: Epidicus! Epidicus: Epidicum quis est qui reuocat?

Epidicus: manē, sine quaeso.

Periphanes: immo adquiesce.

Apoecides: recipe anhelitum.

Periphanes: clementer requiesce.

Epidicus: animum aduortite.

a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis.

Apoecides: <quis hoc> scit factum? Epidicus: ego ita dico factum esse. Periphanes: scin tu istuc Epidicus: scio.

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43 age, si quid agis: “act, if you’re going to act”, “if you’re going to do anything, do it”.
44 inmortales = immortales.
45 conuenio, -ire, -ueni, -uentum: “meet”, “meet with”.
46 domi (locative case).
47 defetiscor, -isci, defessus sum: “become exhausted”, “be worn out”.
48 quaerere (this infinitive is used where later Latin would use a gerund).
49 medicinus, -a, um; medicinas modifies a missing tabernas: “doctor’s [offices]”.
50 tostrinas = tonstrinas < tonstrinus, -a, -um: “barber [shops]”, “hairdressers’ [establishments]”
51 myropolium, -ii (n.): “perfumer’s shop”.
52 lanienia, lanienae (f): “butcher’s shop”.
53 argentarius, -a, -um: “bankers [counters]”.
54 raucus, -a, -um: “hoarse”.
55 concido, -ere, concidi, concisum: “faint”, “collapse”.
56 egoquidem = ego quidem.
57 erus, -i (m.): “master”.
58 optium = optimā.
59 optium opportunitate (ablative of time when).
60 quid rei est: “what’s the matter?”.
61 sino, -ere, siui, situm: “allow”, “let” (+ subjunctive).
62 quaeso: “please”.
63 immo: “by all means”, “indeed”; “on the contrary”, “by no means”.
64 adquiesco / acquiesco, -ere, -ei, -etum: “rest”, “take a break”.
65 animo malest (= animo male est): “I’m feeling faint”.
66 anhelitus, -īs (m.): “breath”, “breathing”.
67 clementer (adverb): “calmly”, “gradually”.
68 animum aduortite: “pay attention”.
69 domun (accusative of place to which; no need for a preposition with domus): “home[ward]”.
70 Thebis (ablative of place from which): “from Thebes”.
71 scin = scisne.
72 istuc = istud.
**Periphanes**: qui tu scis? **Epidicus**: quia ego ire uidi milites plenis uidi; arma referunt et iumenta ducunt. **Periphanes**: nimi factum bene! **Epidicus**: tum captiuorum quid ducunt secum! pueros, uirgines, binos, ternos, alius quinque; fit concursus per uias, filios suos quisque uisunt. **Periphanes**: hercle rem gestam bene! **Epidicus**: tum meretricum numeros tantus quantum in urbe omni fuit obuiam ornatae occurrebant suis quaequae amatoribus, eos captabant. id adeo maxume animum aduorterim? pleraeque eae sub uestimentis secum habebant retia. quom ad portam uienio, atque ego illam illi uideo praestolarier et cum ea tibicinae ibant quattuor. **Periphanes**: quicum, Epidice?

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73 *qui*: “how”.
74 *plerus*, -a, -um: “full”, “crowded”.
75 *plenis uis*: ablative of the way by which; see Bennett 218.9, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect218).
76 *iumentum*, -i (n.): “mule”, “pack animal”.
77 *nimis*: “very”.
78 *captuorum quid*: “what about the prisoners”.
79 *binos* (< *binus*, -a, -um): “in twos”.
80 *ternos* (< *ternus*, -a, -um): “in threes”.
81 *concursus*, -īs (m.): “collision”, “traffic jam”.
82 *quisque*: (although *quisque* is singular, it should be taken as the plural subject of *uisunt*).
83 *uiso*, uisere, uisi, uisum*: “go to see”, “look at”.
84 *rem gestam bene*: *rem gestam* is an accusative of exclamation: “things have gone well!”.
85 *meretrix*, meretricis (f.): “courtesan”, “prostitute”, “[hired] girlfriend”.
86 *obuiam*: “into the presence of”, “to meet” (+ dative).
87 *orno*, -are, -aui, -atum*: “dress up”, “adorn”.
88 *quaeeque* = *quaeeque*: “each”(< *quiue*, *quaeeque*, *quidque*/quicque/quidque, “[where]”.
89 *captabant*: “they were on the hunt for”, “they were going to make [them] their prisoners” (< *capto*, -are, -aui, -atum).
90 *adeo*: “precisely”, “exactly”.
91 *qui*: “how?”.
92 *animum aduorterim*: “[how] did I notice?”.
93 *plerusque*, pleraque, plerumque*: “many”, “most”.
94 *retia*, -ae (f.): “net” (nets were used in hunting, and some Roman women, or perhaps just Roman sex workers, wore net tunics underneath their outer garments).
95 *quom* = *cum*.
96 *porta*, -ae (f.): “gate”, “city gate”.
97 *uideo*: (historical present).
98 *praestolarier* = *praestolar* -ari, -atus sum: “wait for” (+ dative of person waited for).
99 *tibicina*, -ae (f.): “female player of a tibia (a reed instrument originally made from the shin bone of an animal)”.
100 *quicum* = *quācum* (feminine ablative singular of the interrogative pronoun).
Epidicus: cum illa quam tuo\textsuperscript{101} gnatus\textsuperscript{102} annos multos deamat,\textsuperscript{103} deperit,\textsuperscript{104} ubi\textsuperscript{105} fidemque\textsuperscript{106} remque\textsuperscript{107} seque teque properat perdere;\textsuperscript{108} ea praestolabatur illum apud portam. Periphanes: uiden\textsuperscript{110} ueneficam\textsuperscript{111}

Epidicus: sed uestita,\textsuperscript{112} aurata,\textsuperscript{113} ornata\textsuperscript{114} ut\textsuperscript{115} lepide,\textsuperscript{116} ut concinne,\textsuperscript{117} ut noue!\textsuperscript{118}

Periphanes: quid erat induta?\textsuperscript{119} an regillam\textsuperscript{120} induculam\textsuperscript{121} an mendiculam?\textsuperscript{122}

Epidicus: impluuiatam,\textsuperscript{123} ut istae faciunt uestimentis nomina.

Periphanes: utin\textsuperscript{124} impluuium\textsuperscript{125} induta fuerit?\textsuperscript{126} Epidicus: quid istuc\textsuperscript{127} tam mirabile est?

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{tuo\textsuperscript{'} = tuos = tuus.}
\footnote{gnatus = natus < natus, -i (m.): “son”.}
\footnote{deamo, -are, -aui, -atum: “adore”.}
\footnote{depereo, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum (conjugated like eo, ire): “die”, “be destroyed”; translate here: “fall desperately in love”.}
\footnote{ubi = in qua: “in whom”, “because of whom”.}
\footnote{fidem: “credit”.}
\footnote{rem: “fortune”.}
\footnote{ubi = in qua: “in whom”, “because of whom”.}
\footnote{praestolabatur < praestolor, -ari, -atus sum: “wait for” (+ dative of person waited for).}
\footnote{uiden = uidesne.}
\footnote{uenefica, -ae (f.): “poisoner”; translate here: “witch”.}
\footnote{uestio, -ire, -iui, -itum: “be dressed up”.}
\footnote{auro, -are, -aui, -atum: “gild”, “adorn with gold jewelry”.}
\footnote{ornata < orno, -are, -aui, -atum: “dress up”, adorn”.}
\footnote{ut: “how” (exclamatory).}
\footnote{lepide (adverb): “charmingly” < lepidus, -a, -um.}
\footnote{concinne (adverb): “neatly”, “elegantly” < concinnus, -a, -um.}
\footnote{noue (adverb) < nouus, -a, -um: “freshly”, “unusually”; translate here: “wearing the latest fashion”.}
\footnote{induo, -ere, -ui, -utum: “clothe”, “dress oneself in” (+ accusative quid).}
\footnote{regillam: “royal”, “regal”, “queenly” (a rare word probably invented by Plautus < regius, -a, -um).}
\footnote{induculam: possibly meaning “lingerie”, “underwear” (also probably invented by Plautus < induo).}
\footnote{mendiculam: “beggarly”, “meager” (also probably invented by Plautus < mendicus, -a, -um; opposite of regillam).}
\footnote{impluuiatam: “the Skylight”, “Rain-shoot” (either another comic invention of Plautus, or a name for a style or colour of garment < impluuium, -i, see below).}
\footnote{utin = ut(i) + -ne.}
\footnote{impluuium, -ii (n.): “skylight” (the impluuium was the square opening in the roof of a Roman house’s main room; the word was also used to refer to the shallow trough in the floor underneath that collected the rain water, also called the compluuium). The joke is that Periphanes foolishly interprets Epidicus’s description of the woman’s impluuiatam dress (whatever impluuiatam meant, see note 123 above) as referring to the woman actually wearing the impluuium of a house.}
\footnote{induta fuerit = induta sit (perfect passive subjunctive) < induo, -ere, indui, induitum.}
\footnote{istuc = istud.}
\end{footnotes}
quasi\textsuperscript{128} non fundis\textsuperscript{129} exornatae\textsuperscript{130} multae incedant\textsuperscript{131} per uias.
at tributus\textsuperscript{132} quom\textsuperscript{133} imperatus est, negant\textsuperscript{134} pendi\textsuperscript{135} potis,\textsuperscript{136} illis quibù\textsuperscript{137} tributus maior penditur, pendi potest.\textsuperscript{138} quid istae quae\textsuperscript{139} uestei\textsuperscript{140} quotannis\textsuperscript{141} nomina inueniunt noua? tunicam rallam,\textsuperscript{142} tunicam spissam,\textsuperscript{143} linteolum caesicium,\textsuperscript{144} indusiatam, patagiatam, caltulam aut crocotulam, supparum aut — subnimium, ricam, basilicum\textsuperscript{144} aut exoticum,\textsuperscript{145} cumatile aut plumatile, carinum aut cerinum — gerrae\textsuperscript{146} maxumae\textsuperscript{147} cani\textsuperscript{148} quoque etiam ademptum\textsuperscript{149} nomen. \textbf{Periphanes: qui?}\textsuperscript{150} \textbf{Epidicus: uocant Laconicum.}\textsuperscript{151} haec uocabula\textsuperscript{152} auctiones\textsuperscript{153} subiugunt\textsuperscript{154} ut faciant uiros.

\textsuperscript{128} quasi (adverb): “as though” (followed by the subjunctive mood).
\textsuperscript{129} fundus, -i (m.): “estate”.
\textsuperscript{130} exorno, -are, -au, -atum (similar to orno, -are, see above).
\textsuperscript{131} incedo, -ere, -inessi, incessum: “walk”, “march along”.
\textsuperscript{132} tributus, -us (m.) = tributum, -i (n.): “tax payment”.
\textsuperscript{133} quom = cum.
\textsuperscript{134} negant (the subject of negant is the male clients of the prostitutes, not the women themselves).
\textsuperscript{135} pendo, -ere, pependi, pensum: “pay”.
\textsuperscript{136} potis = potis esse = posse.
\textsuperscript{137} quibù = quibus.
\textsuperscript{138} illis quibus tributus maior penditur, pendi potest: “they can pay the bigger tax, the one they pay over to those women, though”.
\textsuperscript{139} quid, estae quae…: “what is it with those women who…”.
\textsuperscript{140} uestei = uesti < uestis, -is (f.): “clothing”.
\textsuperscript{141} quotannis (quot + annus, -i): “every year”, “over the years”.
\textsuperscript{142} rallam (word found only in Plautus, so the following definition is based on educated guesswork): “thin”. The words that follow are also found only in Plautus, and their definitions are similarly guessed at, though there is little doubt about most of them: linteolum: “made of linen”; caesicium: “blue”; indusiatam: “under[-tunic]”; patagiatam: “with an embroidered edge”; caltulam: “short under-tunic”; crocotulam: “saffron-yellow”; supparum (a word of Oscan origin): “linen robe”; subnimium (a joke word based on the former word sounding like the Latin sub + parum) “slightly-too-much”; ricam: “veil”; cumatile: “sea-coloured”; plumatile: “feather-patterned”; carinum: “nut-brown”; cerinum: “wax-dyed” (Duckworth-Wheeler 1940: 244–247).
\textsuperscript{143} spissus, -a, -um: “thick”.
\textsuperscript{144} basilicus, -a, -um: “royal”, “regal”.
\textsuperscript{145} exoticus, -a, -um: “foreign”.
\textsuperscript{146} gerrae, -arum (f. pl.): “nonsense”.
\textsuperscript{147} maxumae = maximae.
\textsuperscript{148} cani (dative singular) < canis, -is (m./f.): “dog”.
\textsuperscript{149} ademptum\textsubscript{st} = ademptum est < adimo, -ere, ademi, ademptum: “take” (+ dative of person/thing from whom it is taken).
\textsuperscript{150} qui: “in what way”, “what do you mean”.
\textsuperscript{151} Laconicus, -a, -um: “Spartan” (apparently “Spartan” could refer both to a well-known dog breed from the Greek state of Sparta, and a fabric or style of clothing from Sparta).
\textsuperscript{152} uocatulum, -i (n.): “name”.
\textsuperscript{153} auction, auctionis (f.): “auction”, “public sale”.
\textsuperscript{154} subigo, -ere, -ubegi, subactum: “compel”, “force”.
Apoecides: quin tu ut occepisti loquere? Epidicus: occepere, aliae mulieres
duae sic post me fabulari inter sese — ego abscessi sCIENS
paullum ab illis, dissimulabam earum operam sermoni dare;
 nec satis exaudibam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen,
quae loquerentur. Periphanes: id lubidost sci. Epidicus: ibi
illarum altera
dixit illi quicum ipsa ibat — Periphanes: quid? Epidicus: tace ergo,
ut audias —
postquam illam sunt conspicatae, quam tuo gnatus deperit: "quam facile et quam fortunate euenit illi, opsecro,
mulieri quam liberare uolt amat"! "quisnam is est?" inquit altera illi. ibi illa nominat Stratippoclem
Periphanei filium. Periphanes: perii hercle! quid ego ex te audio?

155 quin: “but”.
156 ut: “as” (+ indicative).
157 occipio, -ere, occpei, occceptum: “begin”.
158 loquere = loqueris (second-person singular future indicative deponent) < loquir, loqui, locutus sum.
159 occbere (third-person plural perfect active indicative) < occipio, -ere, occpei, occceptum: “begin”.
160 post: “behind”.
161 fabulor, -ari, -atus sum: “talk”, “chat”.
162 sese = se.
163 abscedo, -ere, abscessi, abscessum: “withdraw”, “step back”.
164 sciens < scio, scire, scui, scitum: “knowingly”, “intentionally”.
165 paullum = paullum: “a little [bit]”, “a little way”.
166 dissimulo, -are, -aui, -atum: “pretend… not”.
167 operam dare: “pay attention to”, “to listen to” (+ dative).
168 exaudibam = exaudio, -ire, -iui/ii, -itum: “hear clearly”, “understand”.
169 nec sermonis fallebar: “their conversation wasn’t hidden from me”, “I didn’t miss their conversation” (sermonis is genitive “of respect” after fallebar < fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsus: “deceive”, “disappoint” used in the middle voice sense here).
170 fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsus: “deceive”, “disappoint”.
171 lubidost = libido est.
172 ibi: “then”.
173 quicum = quācum: “with whom”.
174 conspicor, -ari, -atus sum: “catch sight of” (+ accusative).
175 tuo’ = tuos = tuus.
176 deperit < depereo, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum (conjugated like eo, ire): “die”, “be destroyed”, “fall desperately in love”.
177 quam… quam: “how… how” (+ adverbs).
178 euērit (present tense).
179 opsecro: “please”, “for goodness’ sake”.
180 uolt = uult < uolo, uelle, uolui, —.
181 quisnam < quismam, quidnam (a more emphatic version of quis, quid).
182 inquit: “says”.
183 ibi: “then”.
184 Periphanes (genitive of Periphanes).
185 pereo, perire, periui / perii, peritus: “die”, “be ruined”, “be lost”.
Epidicus: hoc quod actumst.\textsuperscript{186} egomet\textsuperscript{187} postquam id illas audiui loqui,\textsuperscript{188} coepi\textsuperscript{189} rursum\textsuperscript{190} uorsum\textsuperscript{191} ad illas pauxillatim\textsuperscript{192} accedere,\textsuperscript{193} quasi retruderet\textsuperscript{194} hominum me uis\textsuperscript{195} inuitum. Periphanes: intellego. Epidicus: ibi\textsuperscript{196} illa interrogauit illam: “qui\textsuperscript{197} scis? quis id dixit tibi?” “quin\textsuperscript{198} hodie adlatae\textsuperscript{199} tabellae sunt ad eam a Stratippocele, eum\textsuperscript{200} argentum sumpsisse\textsuperscript{201} apud Thebas ab danista faenore, id paratum et sese ob eam rem\textsuperscript{202} id ferre.” Periphanes: certo ego occidil\textsuperscript{203} Epidicus: haec sic aibat:\textsuperscript{204} se audiuisse ex eapse\textsuperscript{205} atque epistula. Periphanes: quid ego faciam? nunc consilium a te expetesso,\textsuperscript{206} Apoecides. Apoecides: reperiamus\textsuperscript{207} aliquid\textsuperscript{208} calidi,\textsuperscript{209} conducibilis\textsuperscript{210} consili.\textsuperscript{211}

\textsuperscript{186} actumst = actum est < ago, -ere, egi, actum; hoc quod actumst: “what was done”, “what happened”.  
\textsuperscript{187} egomet = ego + -met: “I, myself”.  
\textsuperscript{188} loqui < loquor; illas is the accusative subject of this infinitive, and id is its direct object.  
\textsuperscript{189} coepi rursum uorsum ad illas pauxillatim accedere: “I began to get gradually closer to them by slowing down”, “I began to slow down little by little so as to let them get closer”.  
\textsuperscript{190} rursum = rursum: “back”, “again”.  
\textsuperscript{191} uorsum = uorsum: “towards”.  
\textsuperscript{192} pauxillatim = paulatim: “little by little”, “gradually”.  
\textsuperscript{193} accedo, -ere, accessi, accessum: “approach”, “go near”.  
\textsuperscript{194} retrudo, -ere, –trusi, -trusum: “thrust back”, “force back”.  
\textsuperscript{195} uis, uis (f.): “strength”, “force”; hominum... uis: “force of people”, “crowd”.  
\textsuperscript{196} ibi: “then”.  
\textsuperscript{197} qui = quo: “how”.  
\textsuperscript{198} quin: “but”.  
\textsuperscript{199} affero, afferre, attuli, allatum (or adfero, adferre, adtuli, adlatum): “bring”, “deliver”, “use” (+ accusative).  
\textsuperscript{200} eum... sese (Plautus is inconsistent with his pronouns here: eum is the accusative subject of the infinitive sumpsisse, and refers to Stratippocles, as does the reflexive sese (accusative subject of ferre) in the next line.  
\textsuperscript{201} eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ab danista faenore (see line 53).  
\textsuperscript{202} ob eam rem: “for this/that reason”, “for this/that purpose”.  
\textsuperscript{203} occido, -ere, occidi, occasus: “fall down”, “be ruined”.  
\textsuperscript{204} aibat = aiebat: “[she] claimed”.  
\textsuperscript{205} eapse = ea ipsa.  
\textsuperscript{206} expetesso, -ere, –, –: “want”, “long for”.  
\textsuperscript{207} reperiamus < reperio, reperire, repperi, reperton: “find”.  
\textsuperscript{208} aliquid: “some sort of” (+ genitive).  
\textsuperscript{209} calidus, -a, -um: literally “hot”, but here translate as “quick”, “speedy”.  
\textsuperscript{210} conducibilis, -e: “wise”, “advisable”.  
\textsuperscript{211} consilium, -ii (n.): “plan”, “suggestion”.  

nam ille quidem aut iam\textsuperscript{212} hic\textsuperscript{213} aderit,\textsuperscript{214} credo hercle, aut iam\textsuperscript{215} adest. Epidicus: si aequom\textsuperscript{216} siet\textsuperscript{217} me plus sapere\textsuperscript{218} quam uos, dederim uobis consilium catum\textsuperscript{219} quod laudetis, ut ego opino,\textsuperscript{220} uterque — Periphanes: ergo ubi id\textsuperscript{221} est, Epidice?

Epidicus: atque ad eam rem\textsuperscript{222} conducibile. Apoechides: quid\textsuperscript{223} istuc\textsuperscript{224} dubitas dicere?

Epidicus: uos priores\textsuperscript{225} esse oportet, nos posterius\textsuperscript{226} dicere, qui plus sapitis. Periphanes: heia uero\textsuperscript{227} age dice. Epidicus: at deridebitis.

Apoecides: non edepol faciemus. Epidicus: immo\textsuperscript{228} si placebit utitor, consilium si non placebit, reperitote\textsuperscript{231} rectius.\textsuperscript{232} mihi istic\textsuperscript{233} nec seritur nec metitur,\textsuperscript{234} nisi ea quae tu uis uolo.

Periphanes: gratiam habeo;\textsuperscript{236} fac participes nos tuae sapientiae. Epidicus: continuo\textsuperscript{238} arbitretur uxor tuo gnato atque ut fidicinam

\textsuperscript{212} iam: “soon”.
\textsuperscript{213} hic: “here”.
\textsuperscript{214} adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus: “be present”.
\textsuperscript{215} iam: “already”.
\textsuperscript{216} aequom = aequum: “right”, “fair”.
\textsuperscript{217} siet = sit.
\textsuperscript{218} sapio, -ere, sapiui, -: “to be sensible”, “to be wise”.
\textsuperscript{219} catus, -a, -um: “clever”, “prudent”, “wise”.
\textsuperscript{220} opino = opinor < opinor, -ari, -atus sum: “suppose”, “think”.
\textsuperscript{221} id refers to consilium.
\textsuperscript{222} ad eam rem: “for this very situation”.
\textsuperscript{223} quid: “why”.
\textsuperscript{224} istuc = istud.
\textsuperscript{225} prior, prius: “first”.
\textsuperscript{226} posterius (adverb): “afterwards”, “second”.
\textsuperscript{227} heia uero (expresses amused doubt): “ha!”, “yeah, right”.
\textsuperscript{228} derideo, -ere, derisi, derisum: “laugh [at]”, “make fun [of]”.
\textsuperscript{229} immo: “OK then”, “indeed”.
\textsuperscript{230} utitor (second-person singular future active imperative of utor; normally utor takes the ablative, but here it takes the accusative direct object consilium).
\textsuperscript{231} reperitote (second-person plural future active imperative) < reperio, -ire, reperti, repertum: “find”.
\textsuperscript{232} rectius (comparative adjective neuter accusative singular) < rectus, -a, -um: “a better one”, “a better [plan]”.
\textsuperscript{233} istic (adverb): “in this matter”.
\textsuperscript{234} sero, -ere, seuI, satum (impersonal use): “sow”, “plant”, “beget”, “conceive”.
\textsuperscript{235} meto, -ere, messui, messon (impersonal use): “reap”, “harvest”; mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur appears to be proverbial, meaning “I’ve got no stake here”, “I’m not personally involved”.
\textsuperscript{236} gratiam habeo: “thank you”.
\textsuperscript{237} participes, participis (m.): “sharer”, “partaker”.
\textsuperscript{238} continuo (adverb): “immediately”.
\textsuperscript{239} arbitro, -are, -aui, -atum (subjunctive after a missing fac ut): “select” (the verb is normally deponent in Classical Latin, but active in Plautus).
illam quam is uolt liberare, quae illum corrumpit\(^{240}\) tibi,
ulciscare\(^{241}\) atque ita curetur, usque ad mortem\(^{242}\) ut seruiat.\(^{243}\)

**Apoecides:** fieri oportet. **Periphanes:** facere cupio quiduis\(^{244}\) dum\(^{245}\) id 270
fiat modo. **Epidicus:** em!\(^{246}\)
nunc occasio\(^{247}\) faciundi, priu’ quam\(^{248}\) in urbem aduenerit,
sicut\(^{249}\) cras hic aderit, hodie non uenit. **Periphanes:** qui\(^{250}\) scis?

**Epidicus:** scio.
quia mihi alius dixit qui illinc\(^{251}\) uenit mane\(^{252}\) hic adfore.\(^{253}\)

**Periphanes:** quin tu eloquere,\(^{254}\) quid faciemus? **Epidicus:** sic
facciundum censeo,\(^{255}\) quasi\(^{256}\) tu cupias liberare fidicinam animi gratia\(^{257}\) 275
quasique ames uehementer tu illam. **Periphanes:** quam ad rem istuc
refert\(^{258}\) **Epidicus:** rogas?

ut enim praestines\(^{259}\) argento, priu’ quam\(^{260}\) ueniat filius,
atque ut\(^{261}\) eam te\(^{262}\) in libertatem\(^{263}\) dicas emere — **Periphanes:**
intellego.

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\(^{240}\) *corrumpo, -ere, corrupti, corruptum*: “ruin”, “corrupt”.
\(^{241}\) *ulciscare* (second-person singular present subjunctive passive) < *ulciscor, -ari, ultus sum*: “punish”, “take revenge on”.
\(^{242}\) *usque ad mortem*: “till [her] dying day”, “for the rest of [her] life”.
\(^{243}\) *seruiu, -ire, seruiui, seruitum*: “be a slave”.
\(^{244}\) *quiduis*: “anything you like”.
\(^{245}\) *dum*: “so long as”.
\(^{246}\) *em*: “there!”; translate here: “OK, look”.
\(^{247}\) *occasiost = occasio est*: “there’s an opportunity to” (+ genitive gerundive).
\(^{248}\) *priu’ quam = prius quam*: “before”.
\(^{249}\) *sicut*: “as”, “since”.
\(^{250}\) *qui = quo*: “how”.
\(^{251}\) *illinc*: “from there”.
\(^{252}\) *mane* (adverb): “in the morning”.
\(^{253}\) *adfore = adfuturum esse*.
\(^{254}\) *eloquere = eloqueris* (second-person singular present deponent indicative): “you are explaining”, “you are stating”.
\(^{255}\) *censeo, -ere, censui, censum*: “think”, “recommend”.
\(^{256}\) *quasi* (adverb): “as though” (followed by the subjunctive mood).
\(^{257}\) *animi gratia*: “for you own sake”.
\(^{258}\) *quam ad rem istuc refert*: “how will that help”.
\(^{259}\) *praestino, -are, -aui, -atum*: “buy”, “purchase”.
\(^{260}\) *priu’ quam = prius quam*.
\(^{261}\) *ut... dicas* (substantive clause of purpose): “[arrange it] so that you [can] say”.
\(^{262}\) *te...dicas emere* (indirect discourse): “you [can] say that you bought...”.
\(^{263}\) *in libertatem*: “in order to free her”.
Epidicus: ubi erit empta,\textsuperscript{264} ut\textsuperscript{265} aliquo\textsuperscript{266} ex urbe amoueas;\textsuperscript{267} nisi quid\textsuperscript{268} tu autem, Apoecides?\textsuperscript{269}

Apoecides: quid ego\textsuperscript{273} iam nisi te commentum\textsuperscript{274} nimis\textsuperscript{275} astute\textsuperscript{276} intellego?\textsuperscript{277}

Epidicus: iam igitur amota ei fuerit omnis consultatio nuptiarum,\textsuperscript{278} ne grauetur quod uelis.\textsuperscript{279} Periphanes: uiue\textsuperscript{284} sapis\textsuperscript{285} et placet.\textsuperscript{286} Epidicus: tum tu igitur calide quidquid acturus age.\textsuperscript{287}

Periphanes: rem\textsuperscript{288} hercle loquere.\textsuperscript{289} Epidicus: et repperi haec te qui\textsuperscript{290} apscedat suspicio.\textsuperscript{291}

\textsuperscript{264} emo, -ere, emi, emptum: “buy”.
\textsuperscript{265} ut... amoueas (substantive clause of purpose): “[arrange it] so that you remove”.
\textsuperscript{266} aliquo: “[to] somewhere”.
\textsuperscript{267} amoueo, -ere, -amoui, amotum: “remove”.
\textsuperscript{268} quid: “with respect to anything”; translate here: “in any way”.
\textsuperscript{269} tuast = tua est.
\textsuperscript{270} secu’ = secus (adverb): “otherwise”, “contrary”, “different”.
\textsuperscript{271} immo: “by all means”, “indeed”; “on the contrary”, “by no means”.
\textsuperscript{272} docte: “very clever[ly done]”.
\textsuperscript{273} quid ego = quid ego dicam.
\textsuperscript{274} commentum = commentum esse < comminiscor, -i, commentus sum: “devise”, “invent a story”.
\textsuperscript{275} nimis: “too much”, “exceedingly” (both meanings are implied here in a play on words, since Apoecides thinks he’s praising Epidicus for such an excellent deception against Stratippocles, but the audience knows that Epidicus is actually deceiving the old men).
\textsuperscript{276} astute < astutus, -a, -um: “clever”, “sly”.
\textsuperscript{277} intellego, -ere, -exi, etcum: “understand”; translate here: “realize”.
\textsuperscript{278} ei (dative after compound verb amouere, referring to Stratippocles): “[from] him”.
\textsuperscript{279} amota ... fuerit (future perfect; see note 57 in Act 1, scene 2).
\textsuperscript{280} consultatio, -onis (f.): “hesitation”, “deliberation”.
\textsuperscript{281} nuptiae, -arum (f. pl.): “marriage”, “wedding”.
\textsuperscript{282} grauer, -ari, -atus sum: “be annoyed at”, “be upset at”.
\textsuperscript{283} uelis (subjunctive by attraction to the mood of grauetur; see Bennett 324.1, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect324).
\textsuperscript{284} uiue (adverb) < uius, -a, -um: “very”.
\textsuperscript{285} sapis < sapio, -ere, sapiui, -: “to be sensible”, “to be wise”.
\textsuperscript{286} calide (adverb) < calidus, -a, -um: “quickly”.
\textsuperscript{287} acturus = acturus es (active periphrastic, with a meaning similar to ages).
\textsuperscript{288} rem: translate here as “truth”, “reality”.
\textsuperscript{289} loquire = loqueris (present indicative).
\textsuperscript{290} repperi: “I have found [out]”.
\textsuperscript{291} qui = quo: “how”.
\textsuperscript{292} apscedat = abscedat < abscedo, -ere, -abscessi, abscessum: “go away”; translate here: “be diverted from”.
\textsuperscript{293} suspicio, -onis (f.): “suspicion”, “mistrust”.
Epidicus by Plautus

Periphanes: sine294 me scire. Epidicus: scibis,295 audi. Apoecides: sapit hic pleno pectore.296

Epidicus: opus est297 homine qui illo298 argentum deferat299 pro fidicinâ; nam te nolo neque opu’300 factost.301 Periphanes: quid302 iam?
Epidicus: ne te censeat303 fili304 caussa305 n taber — Periphanes: docte! Epidicus: quo illum ab illa prohibeas:
ne qua306 ob307 eam suspicionem difficutas euenat.308 Periphanes: quem hominem inueniemus ad eam rem utilem?
Epidicus: hic309 erit optumus;310 hic poterit cauere311 recte, iura qui et leges tenet.312
Periphanes: Epidico habeas gratiam.313 Epidicus: sed ego istuc314 faciam sedulo:315 ego illum conueniam316 atque adducam huc317,318 fidicinam atque argentum ego cum hoc319 feram. Periphanes: quanti320 emi321 potest minimo? Epidicus: illane?

294 sine < sino, -ere, siui, situm: “allow”, “let”.
295 scibis = scies, < scio, scire, sciui, scitum: “know”.
296 pleno pectore (ablative of manner): literally: “with full heart/mind”; translate here: “through and through”; the pectus was where wisdom was thought to be located in the body, rather than, as we might believe, the brain.
297 opus est (impersonal): “there is need for”, “we need” (+ ablative of thing/person needed).
298 illo: “to that place”.
299 defer, deferre, detuli, delatum: “deliver”, “bring”, “get”.
300 opu’ = opus.
301 neque opus factost = neque opus facto est: “and there is no need [for you] to do it.
302 quid: “why”.
303 censeat (the subject is the pimp from whom Periphanes would be buying the lyre-player).
304 fili = filii.
305 caussa = causa.
306 quis: “in any way”.
307 ob: “because of” (+ accusative).
308 euenat = eueniat < euenio, -ire, -eni, -entum: “arise”, “come about”, “turn out”.
309 hic: “this man” (referring to Apoecides).
310 optimus = optimus.
311 caseo, -ere, caui, cautum: “be careful”.
312 teneo, -ere, tendi, tendon: “hold”, “grasp”; translate here: “understand”.
313 habeas gratiam: “you should thank” (+ dative of person thanked).
314 istuc = istud.
315 sedulo (adverb): “industriously”, “carefully”, “zealously”.
316 conuenio, -ire, -eni, -entum: “meet”, “go to meet”.
317 quiuast = quiuius/quoius est = cuius est (from the archaic adjective quiuus/quoius/cuius, -a, -um, related to the genitive singular of qui, quae, quod): “whose [property] she is”.
318 The manuscript tradition, followed by Lindsay’s text, has fidicina, but the emendation to fidicinam works better.
319 hoc (refers to Apoecides).
320 quanti… minimo (genitive of indefinite price and ablative of indefinite price, respectively): “for how little”, “what is the least amount for which”.
321 emi (present passive infinitive) < emo, -ere, emi, emptum: “buy”.

ad quadraginta\textsuperscript{\ref{quadraginta}} fortasse\textsuperscript{\ref{fortasse}} eam posse emi minimo\textsuperscript{\ref{minimo}} minis.\textsuperscript{\ref{minis}}

uerum si plus dederis referam, nihil in ea re captiost.\textsuperscript{\ref{captiost}}
atque id non decem occupatum\textsuperscript{\ref{occupatum}} tibi erit argentum dies.\textsuperscript{\ref{argentum}}

**Periphanes**: quidum?\textsuperscript{\ref{quidum}} **Epidicus**: quia enim mulierem alius illam adullescens deperit,\textsuperscript{\ref{deperit}}
auro opulentus, magnus miles Rhodius,\textsuperscript{\ref{Rhodius}} raptor hostium, gloriosus.\textsuperscript{\ref{gloriosus}} hic emet illam de te et dabit aurum lubens.\textsuperscript{\ref{lubens}}

**Periphanes**: deos quidem oro. **Epidicus**: impetras.\textsuperscript{\ref{impetras}}

Apoecides: quin\textsuperscript{\ref{quin}} tu is\textsuperscript{\ref{is}} intro atque huic argentum promis?\textsuperscript{\ref{promis}} ego uisam\textsuperscript{\ref{uisam}} ad forum.

Epidice, eo\textsuperscript{\ref{eo}} ueni. **Epidicus**: ne abitas\textsuperscript{\ref{abitas}} quam ego ad te uenero.

Apoecides: usque\textsuperscript{\ref{usque}} opperiar.\textsuperscript{\ref{opperiar}} — **Periphanes**: sequere tu intro. — **Epidicus**: i numera,\textsuperscript{\ref{i numera}} nil\textsuperscript{\ref{nil}} ego te moror.\textsuperscript{\ref{moror}}

\textsuperscript{322} quadraginta (indeclinable): “forty”.
\textsuperscript{323} fortasse: “it’s possible that” (+ accusative-infinitive construction).
\textsuperscript{324} minimo (adverb): “at the lowest”
\textsuperscript{325} minis (ablative of price) < mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.
\textsuperscript{326} captiost = capio est; capio, -onis (f.): “trickery”, “deceit”.
\textsuperscript{327} occupo, -are, -aui, -atum: “invest”, “lay out [money]”, “use”.
\textsuperscript{328} non decem… dies (accusative of duration of time): “not [even] for ten days”.
\textsuperscript{329} quidum = qui dum: “how does it happen that…?”, “what makes you say that?”, “how so?”.
\textsuperscript{330} deperit < depereo, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum: “he is madly in love with” (+ accusative).
\textsuperscript{331} It is unclear whether or not this miles Rhodius is the same as the miles Euboicus of line 153; Duckworth believes not, and that the miles Rhodius is invented by Epidicus (Duckworth-Wheeler 1940: 273).
\textsuperscript{332} gloriosus, -a, -um: “boastful”, “self-glorifying” (soldiers in Plautus always have this characteristic, see his play entitled Miles Gloriosus).
\textsuperscript{333} lubens = libens: “willingly”.
\textsuperscript{334} face = fac.
\textsuperscript{335} lucrum, -i (n.): “profit”.
\textsuperscript{336} amplus, -a, -um: “big”, “substantial”.
\textsuperscript{337} impetro, -are, -aui, atum: “achieve”, “get”, “obtain”.
\textsuperscript{338} quin: “why… not?”, “why don’t you…?”.
\textsuperscript{339} is < eo, ire, iui/i, itum.
\textsuperscript{340} promo, -ere prompsi/promsi, promptum: “bring out”.
\textsuperscript{341} uiso, -ere, uisi, uisum: “go to”, “visit” (+ ad).
\textsuperscript{342} eo: “to that place”.
\textsuperscript{343} usque: “constantly”, “the whole time”.
\textsuperscript{344} opperiar, -iri, -itus sum: “wait”, “wait for”.
\textsuperscript{345} numero, -are, -aui, -atum: “count out” (referring to the money).
\textsuperscript{346} nil = nihil; here translate as: “not at all”.
\textsuperscript{347} moror, -ari, moratus sum: “delay”.

**ACTVS II**

67
Scene summary: While the two old men are indoors getting the money, Epidicus rejoices at how well he’s fooling them. He says that, in the place of Acropolistis, whom he’s supposed to be buying, he’ll hire a different lyre-player. This new lyre-player was to have been hired to play the lyre for a religious sacrifice Periphanes had planned to do, but now Epidicus will coach her to play the part of Acropolistis.

Epidicus: nullum esse opinor\(^1\) ego agrum in agro Attico
aeque\(^2\) feracem\(^3\) quam hic est noster Periphanes:
quin\(^4\) ex occluso\(^5\) atque opsignato\(^6\) armario\(^7\)
decutio\(^8\) argenti tantum quantum mihi lubet.\(^9\)
quod pol ego metuo si senex rescuerit\(^10\)
ne ulmos\(^11\) parasitos\(^12\) faciat quae\(^13\) usque\(^14\) attondeant.\(^15\)
sed me una turbat\(^16\) res ratioque,\(^17\) Apoeedi
quam\(^18\) ostendam fidelicam aliquam conducticam.\(^19\)
atque id quoque habeo: mane\(^20\) me iussit senex
conducere\(^21\) aliquam fidelicam sibi huc domum,
dum rem diuinam\(^22\) faceret, cantaret sibi;

1. *opinor, opinari, opinatus sum*: “suppose”, “imagine”.
2. *aeque* (adverb): “equally”, “to the same extent”.
3. *ferax, feracis*: “fruitful”, “fertile”.
4. *quin*: “really”.
5. *occludo, -ere, -occlusi, occludum*: “closed up”, “locked up”.
6. *opsignato = obsignato < obsigno, -are, -aui, -atum*: “seal”, “seal up”.
7. *armarium, -ii* (n.): “chest”, “cupboard”.
8. *decutio, decutere, decussi, decussus*: “shake out”, “dislodge”.
9. *lubet = libet*.
10. *rescuerit* (perfect subjunctive) < rescisco, -ere, -resciui, -rescitum: “learn”, “find out”.
11. *ulmus, -i* (f.): “elm [rod]”.
12. *parasitus, -i* (m.): “[human] parasite”, “hanger-on” (a parasitus referred to someone who would hang around wealthy friends in the hopes of getting a meal; the elm rods would be made into “parasites” in the sense that they would never be far from Epidicus’s hide, i.e. Epidicus would be given a severe beating).
13. *quae* (relative pronoun, the antecedent of which is ulmos).
14. *usque* (adverb): “continuously”, “without interruption”.
15. *attondeo, -ere, attondi, attonsum*: “clip”, “shear”; translate here: “thrash”.
16. *turbo, -are, -aui, -atum*: “disturb”, “concern”.
17. *ratio, -onis* (f.): “matter”, “consideration”.
18. *quam* (adverb): “how”.
19. *conducticus, -a, -um*: “hired”, “rented”.
20. *mane* (adverb): “in the morning”, “this morning”.
21. *conduco, -ere, -xi, -ctum*: “bring”, “hire”.
22. *rem diuinam*: “religious activity”, “sacrifice”.
23. *canto, -are, -aui, -atum*: “play [music]” (supplying ut will help make better sense of the subjunctive).
ea conducetur atque ei praemonstrabitur\textsuperscript{24} 
quo pacto fiat subdola\textsuperscript{25} aduorsus\textsuperscript{26} senem. 
ibo intro, argentum accipiam ab damnoso\textsuperscript{27} sene. —

\textsuperscript{24}\textit{et praemonstrabitur}: “it will be taught to her beforehand” < \textit{praemonstro}, -\textit{are}, -\textit{aui}, -\textit{atum}: “show beforehand”, “direct [in advance]”, “guide [in advance]”.

\textsuperscript{25}\textit{subdolus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}: “sly”, “deceitful”.

\textsuperscript{26}\textit{aduorsus} = \textit{aduersus} (preposition + accusative): “toward”, “against”.

\textsuperscript{27}\textit{damnosus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}: “wasteful” (Epidicus calls the old man “wasteful” presumably because he ought to be smart enough not to be cheated by Epidicus).
3.1 STRATIPPOCLES, CHAERIBVLVS

**Scene summary:** While Epidicus is in Periphanes’s house getting the money to purchase the supposed Acropolistis, Stratippocles and Chaeribulus come on stage. Stratippocles expresses his worry that Epidicus won’t be able to find a way to pay off his debt, and loses his temper with Chaeribulus for being unable to help.

**Stratippocles:** Expectando\(^1\) exedor\(^2\) miser atque exenteror\(^3\) quo modo mi\(^4\) Epidici blanda dicta euenant.\(^5\)

nimi'\(^6\) diu maceror:\(^7\) sitne quid necne sit\(^8\) scire cupio. **Chaeribulus:** per\(^9\) illam tibi copiam\(^10\) copiam parare\(^11\) aliam licet: sciui equidem in principio ili-co\(^12\) nullam tibi esse in illo\(^13\) copiam. **Stratippocles:** interii\(^14\) hercle ego!

**Chaeribulus:** apsurde\(^15\) faci'\(^16\) qui angas\(^17\) te animi;\(^18\) si hercle ego illum semel prendero,\(^19\)

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1. *expecto, -are, -aui, -atum:* “wait”.
2. *exedo, -ere, -edi, -esum:* “eat up”, “consume”.
3. *exentero, -are, -aui, -atum:* “disembowel”; here translate as “torture”.
4. *mi = mihi*.
5. *euenant = eueniant < evenio, -ire, -eni, -entum:* “arise”, “come about”, “turn out”.
6. *nimi’ = nimis*.
7. *macero, -are, -aui, -atum:* “make wet”, “soak”; translate here: “wear down”, “worry”.
8. *sitne qui necne sit:* “if it’s going to happen or not”.
9. *per:* “as for”, “as far as [that assistance] is concerned”.
10. *copia, -ae (f.):* “resources”, “wealth”, “assistance”.
11. *paro, -are, -aui, -atum:* “prepare”; translate here: “obtain”.
12. *ilico (adverb):* “immediately”.
13. *illo (referring to Epidicus)*.
14. *interii < intereo, interire, interiui / interii, interitus:* “perish”, “die”; “be ruined”.
15. *apsurde = absurde (adverb < absurdus, -a, -um):* “absurdly”.
16. *faci’ = facis*.
17. *ango, -ere, anxi, anctum:* “choke”, “cause pain to”.
18. *animi (genitive of respect)*.
19. *prehendo/prendo, -ere, prehendi/prendi, prehensum/prensum:* “lay hold of”, “catch”.

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numquam inridere\(^{20}\) nos illum inultum\(^{21}\) sinam seruom hominem. \(327^{–}8\)

**Stratippocles:** quid\(^{22}\) illum ferre uis qui, tibi\(^{23}\) quoi\(^{24}\) diuitiae domi\(^{25}\) maxumae sunt,
is\(^{26}\) numnum\(^{27}\) nullum habes nec sodali\(^{28}\) tuo in te copiast.\(^{29}\) \(330\)

**Chaeribulus:** si hercle habeam pollicear\(^{30}\) lubens,\(^{31}\) uerum aliiquid alicia aliquo modo alicunde\(^{32}\) ab alieni\(^{33}\) aliqua tibi spes est fore\(^{34}\) mecum fortunam.\(^{35}\)

**Stratippocles:** uae tibi, muricide\(^{36}\) homo! **Chaeribulus:** qui\(^{37}\) tibi lubet\(^{38}\) mihi male loqui?

**Stratippocles:** quipp’\(^{39}\) tu mi\(^{40}\) aliiquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquidus\(^{41}\) blatis\(^{42}\)
quod nusquamst,\(^{43}\) neque ego id immitto\(^{44}\) in aures\(^{45}\) meas,

eec mihi plus adiumenti\(^{46}\) ades\(^{47}\) quam ille qui numquam etiam natust.\(^{48}\)

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20 *inrideo, -ere, -isi, -sum:* “laugh at”, “make fun of”.
21 *inultus, -a, -um:* “unpunished”.
22 *quid:* “what”.
23 *tibi* is dative by attraction to *quoi*; translate as a nominative.
24 *quoi* = *cui*.
25 *domi* (locative).
26 *is* (repeating the subject *qui* in line 329): here translate as “you, who...”.
27 *nummus, -i* (m.): “coin”.
28 *sodalis, -is* (m.): “companion”, “friend”, “mate”.
29 *copiast* = *copia est*.
30 *polliceor, polliceri, pollicitus sum:* “offer”, “promise”.
31 *lubens* = *libens*:
32 *alicunde* (adverb): “from some source or other”, “from somewhere”.
33 *aliqui* = *aliquo*.
34 *fore* = *futuram esse*: “that there will be”.
35 *uerum aliiquid aliqua aliquo modo / alicunde ab aliqui aliqua tibi spes est fore mecum fortunam:* “but there’s some hope of something somehow in some way from some source from someone — that there’ll be good luck for you and me”.
36 *muricidus, -a, -um* (a rare word, the meaning of which isn’t entirely clear): “stupid”, “cowardly”.
37 *qui:* “why”.
38 *lubet* = *libet*.
39 *quipp’* = *quippe*: “obviously”.
40 *mi* = *mihi*.
41 *aliquibus* = *aliquis*.
42 *blatio, -ire, -i, -i:* “babble”, “blather”.
43 *nusquamst = nusquam est*: “[which] is nowhere”, “[which] doesn’t exist anywhere”.
44 *immitto, -ere, -misi, -missum:* “admit”, “let in”.
45 *auris* = *aures < auri, -is* (f.): “ear”.
46 *adiumentum, -i* (n.): “help”, “support”; *adiumenti* is a genitive of the whole after plus (translate nec mihi plus adiumenti ades quam ille qui numquam etiam natust: “you’re standing by me but [you’re] no more help than someone who was never born”).
47 *adsim, adesse, affui, affuttersus:* “be near”, “be at hand”, “stand by”.
48 *natust = natus est < nascor, nasci, natus est:* “be born”.
3.2 EPIDICVS, STRATIPPOCLES, CHAERIBVLVS

Scene summary: Epidicus joins the two young men and tells Stratippocles that he’s tricked Periphanes into giving him fifty *minae*, supposedly to buy Acropolistis. He says that he plans on tricking the pimp, who had sold him Acropolistis two days earlier, into telling Periphanes that he’s now just sold a lyre-player to Epidicus for the fifty *minae*. Epidicus gives the money to Stratippocles and explains the two deceptions he’s played on Periphanes (firstly tricking him into thinking Acropolistis is his daughter Telestis so that he buys her, and secondly tricking him into giving him the purchase price for Acropolistis which will instead be used to pay Stratippocles’s debt). Epidicus tells Stratippocles that Periphanes is arranging to get him married, and Stratippocles says he’ll never agree to get married while his (new) girlfriend is alive. Epidicus tells Stratippocles that he’ll hire a different lyre-player to pretend to be Acropolistis.

Epidicus: fecisti iam officium tuum, me meum nunc facere oportet. per hanc curam quieto licet esse — hoc quidem iam peritt: ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas; oppido hoc pollinctum est; crede modo mihi: sic ego ago, sic egerunt nostri.

pro di inmortales, mihi hunc diem dedistis luculentum! ut facilem atque impetrabilem! sed ego hinc migrare cesso.

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1 *tuom = tuum.*
2 *per:* “through”, “by means of”.
3 *quietus, -a, -um:* “calm”.
4 *hoc quidem iam peritt* (Epidicus says this without Periphanes or the young men hearing): “indeed, he’s lost this [the money] already”.
5 *niquid tibi hinc in spem referas:* “don’t go hoping otherwise”.
6 *opido* (adverb): “very much”, “completely”.
7 *hoc* (again refers to the money Epidicus has given by Periphanes).
8 *pollingo, -ere, pollinxi, pollinctum:* “wash a corpse”, “prepare a body for burial”.
9 *nostri:* “our people”, “my ancestors” (given that slaves were considered, by slave-owners, no longer to have parents or ancestors, this may be Epidicus’s resistance to the deracination (uprooting from native family) of slaves; more frivolously, Epidicus may also be referring to how the class of slaves has always behaved, or may be making a reference, as a comic *seruos callidus*, about how *serui callidi* in the tradition of Roman Comedy have always behaved — see Barbiero’s forthcoming book: chapter 5).
10 *inmortales = immortales.*
11 *luculentus, -a, -um:* “bright”, “brilliant”.
12 *ut:* “how”.
13 *impetrabilis, -e:* “pleasing”, “successful”.
14 *migro, -are, -aui, -atum:* “depart”, “get going”.
15 *cesso, -are, -aui, -atum:* “be remiss”, “delay”, “cease from”.

ut importem in coloniam hunc <meo> auspicio commeatum. mihi cesso quom sto. sed quid hoc? ante aedes duo sodales erum et Chaeribulum conspicor. quid hic agitis? accipe hoc sis. Stratippocles: quantum hic inest? Epidicus: quantum sat est et plus satis: superfit. decem minis plus attuli quam tu danistae debes. dum tibi ego placeam atque opsequar meum tergum flocci facio. Stratippocles: nam quid ita? Epidicus: quia ego tuom patrem faciam parenticidam. Stratippocles: quid istuc est uerbi? Epidicus: nil moror uetera et uolgata uerba. “peratum ductare” †at† ego follitum ductitabo.

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16 *importo, -are, -aui, -atum*: “bring”, “carry”.
17 *colonia, -ae* (f.): “settlement” (coloniae were towns established by the Romans, often in newly-conquered territory so that the colonia’s new population of former Roman citizens could be counted on to defend Roman interests in the area; Epidicus’s reference to bringing supplies to the colonia is a military metaphor, implying that his efforts to cheat the old man for the young man’s benefit are the equivalent of a military stratagem).
18 *meo auspicio*: “under my own auspices” (the Romans took the auspices, or readings of what the gods wanted them to do, before important actions such as military maneuvers or, in this case, bringing stolen money to Stratippocles).
19 *commeatus, -i* (m.): “provisions”, “supplies” (this is an army metaphor).
20 *quom = cum*.
21 *aedis < aedīs/es, -is* (f.): “building”, “house” (often used in the plural, as here).
22 *sodalis, -is* (m.): “companion”, “friend”, “mate”.
23 *conspicor, conspicari, conspicatus sum*: “catch sight of”, “see”.
24 *sis = si uis*: “please”, “if you please”.
25 *quantus, -a, um*: “how much”, “as much as”.
26 *sat = satis* (adverb): “enough”.
27 *plus satis = plus quam satis*.
28 *superfio, superfieri, superfactus sum*: “be left over”, “be more than enough”.
29 *affero, afferre, attuli, allatum* (or *adfero, adferre, adtuli, adlatum*): “bring”, “deliver”, “use” (+ accusative).
30 *dum*: “provided that”.
31 *opsequar = obsequar < obsequor, -i, obsectus sum*: “humour”, “submit to” (+ dative).
32 *flocci facere*: “to make no account of”, “not to care a straw for” (+ accusative).
33 *quid*: “why”.
34 *tuom = tuum*.
35 *parenticida, -ae* (f.): “parricide”, “murderer of one’s parent” (Plautus probably invented this word).
36 *nil moror*: “I don’t care about”
37 *uetus, -eris* (adjective): “old-fashioned”, “ancient”.
38 *uolgatus, -a, -um*: “commonly used”.
39 “peratum ductare” †at† ego follitum ductitabo (the obeli, or daggers, appear on either side of the word “at” here because the Latin text is corrupt, and it’s not obvious how to emend this rather confusing line, which refers in some way to *pera, -ae* (f.): “bag”, “wallet” and to *follis, -is* (m.): “moneybag”. The line relates to *parenticidam* in line 349 in that a person convicted of having
Nam leno\textsuperscript{42} omne argentum apstulit\textsuperscript{43} pro fidicina (ego resolui,\textsuperscript{44} manibus his\textsuperscript{45} denumerauit\textsuperscript{46}) pater suam natam quam\textsuperscript{47} esse credit; nunc iterum ut fallatur\textsuperscript{48} pater tibique auxilium apparetur\textsuperscript{49} inueni;\textsuperscript{50} nam ita suasi\textsuperscript{51} seni atque hanc habui orationem ut quom\textsuperscript{52} rediisses,\textsuperscript{53} ne tibi eius\textsuperscript{54} copia\textsuperscript{55} esset. \textbf{Stratippocles:} eugae\textsuperscript{56}

\textbf{Epidicus:} ea iam domist\textsuperscript{57} pro\textsuperscript{58} filia. \textbf{Stratippocles:} <iam> teneo.\textsuperscript{59}

\textbf{Epidicus:} nunc auctorem\textsuperscript{60} dedit mi\textsuperscript{61} ad hanc rem Apoecidem, is apud forum manet\textsuperscript{62} me †quasiquae amaret† caueat.\textsuperscript{63} \textbf{Stratippocles:} hauf\textsuperscript{64} male. \textbf{Epidicus:} ipse in meo collo tuo\textsuperscript{67} pater crumina\textsuperscript{68} collocuit;\textsuperscript{69} is adornat,\textsuperscript{70} adueniens\textsuperscript{71} domi extemplo\textsuperscript{72} ut maritus\textsuperscript{73} fias.

\footnotesize\begin{itemize}
\item killed his parent was traditionally punished by being sewn into a sack, possibly along with various animals, and drowned).
\item leno, -onis (m.): “pimp”, “brothel keeper”.
\item apstulit = abstulit < aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum: “take away”.
\item resoluo, -ere, resolui, resolutum: “release”; translate here: “pay”.
\item denumero, -are, -aui, -atum: “pay in full”, “pay down”.
\item quam (accusative of respect): “for [her], whom”, “the one that”.
\item fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsu: “deceive”, “cheat”.
\item apparo, -are, -aui, -atum: “prepare”, “provide”.
\item inuenire + ut (+ subjunctive): “to devise a plan to”.
\item suadeo, -ere, suasi, suasum: “persuade” (+ dative of person persuaded).
\item quom = cum.
\item redisse < redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum: “return”, “come back”.
\item eius = eius.
\item eius copia: “access to her”.
\item eugae (exclamation): “good”, “well done”.
\item domist = domi est.
\item pro: “in place of”.
\item teneo, -ere, tendi, tentum: “hold”, “grasp”; translate here: “understand”.
\item auctor, -oris (m.): translate here “adviser” (describing Apoecidem).
\item mi = mihi.
\item maneo -ere, mansi, mansum: “remain”, “stay”; translate here: “wait for”.
\item †quasiquae amaret† caueat (the text is corrupt, as evidenced by the obel, or daggers, surrounding “quasique amaret”; translate as “supposedly to keep an eye on things”).
\item hau = haud: “not”.
\item cautur, -oris (m.): “cautious/wary person”.
\item captus = captus est.
\item tuo’ = tuos = tuus.
\item crumina, -ae (f.): “pouch”, “purse”, “small moneybag”.
\item collocro, -are, -au, -atum: “put”, “[put in] place”.
\item adueniens agrees with the subject of fias.
\item extemplo: “immediately”.
\item maritus, -a, -um: “married”.
\end{itemize}
Stratippocles: uno persuadebit modo,\textsuperscript{74} si illam quae adducta est mecum
mihi adempsit\textsuperscript{75} Orcus.\textsuperscript{76} Epidicus: nunc ego hanc astutiam\textsuperscript{77}
institui.\textsuperscript{78}
deueniam\textsuperscript{79} ad lenonom domum\textsuperscript{80} egomet\textsuperscript{81} solus, eum ego docebo,
si quid\textsuperscript{82} ad eum adueniam,\textsuperscript{83} ut sibi esse datum\textsuperscript{84} argentum dicat
pro fidia, argenti minas\textsuperscript{85} se habere quinquaginta.\textsuperscript{86}
(pro illa tua amica quam pater suam filiam esse retur):\textsuperscript{90}
ibi\textsuperscript{91} leno sceleratum\textsuperscript{92} caput suom\textsuperscript{93} inprudens\textsuperscript{94} alligabit,\textsuperscript{95}
quasi pro illa argentum acceperit quae tecum adducta nunc est.
Stratippocles: uorsutior\textsuperscript{96} es quam rota\textsuperscript{97} figularis. Epidicus: iam ego
parabo\textsuperscript{98} aliquam dolosam\textsuperscript{99} fidia, nummo\textsuperscript{100} conducta quae sit,\textsuperscript{101}

\textsuperscript{74} uno persuadebit modo: “In [only] one way will [my father] persuade [me]”.
\textsuperscript{75} adempsit (old form of the future tense) < adimo, -ere, ademi, ademptum: “take” (+ dative of
person/thing from whom it is taken).
\textsuperscript{76} Orcus, -i (m.): Orcus, god of death and the underworld.
\textsuperscript{77} astutia, -ae (f.): “trick”, “stratagem”.
\textsuperscript{78} instituo, -ere, -ui, -utum: “set up”, “prepare”.
\textsuperscript{79} deuenio, -ire, -ueni, -uentum: “come to”, “reach”.
\textsuperscript{80} ad lenonom domum: “to the pimp, at his house”.
\textsuperscript{81} egomet = ego + -met: “I, myself”.
\textsuperscript{82} si quid: “if at all”.
\textsuperscript{83} si quid ad eum adueniam: “if I go see him at all” (the text may be corrupt, but probably Epidicus
means that, if he has to bring Periphanes and/or Apoecides to the pimp to verify his story, the
pimp will back him up).
\textsuperscript{84} esse datum… se habere (both infinitives in indirect discourse after dicat).
\textsuperscript{85} mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.
\textsuperscript{86} quinquaginta (indeclinable): “fifty”.
\textsuperscript{87} quippe: “obviously”.
\textsuperscript{88} nudiustertius = nudius tertius; nudius = num/nunc dies (always paired with an ordinal
number): “it is now the … day since” (because the Romans counted inclusively, nudiustertius
means “the day before yesterday”).
\textsuperscript{89} denumo, -are, -aui, -atum: “pay in full”, “pay down”.
\textsuperscript{90} reor, reri, ratus sum: “think”, “suppose”, “believe”.
\textsuperscript{91} ibi: “then”.
\textsuperscript{92} sceleratus, -a, -um: “criminal”, “wicked”.
\textsuperscript{93} suum = suum.
\textsuperscript{94} imprudens = imprudens: “unaware”, “unsuspecting”.
\textsuperscript{95} alligabit = alligo, -are, -aui, -atum: “implicate/involve in”.
\textsuperscript{96} uorsutior = uersutior, comparative form < uersus, -a, -um: “clever”, “ingenious”.
\textsuperscript{97} rota figularis: “potter’s wheel”.
\textsuperscript{98} paro, -are, -aui, -atum: “prepare”, “provide”, “obtain”.
\textsuperscript{99} dolosus, -a, -um: “crafty”, “cunning”, “deceitful”.
\textsuperscript{100} nummus, -i (m.): “coin”.
\textsuperscript{101} conduco, -ere, -xi, -ctum: “bring”, “hire”.
quae se emptam simulet, quae senes duo docte ludificetur. eam ducet simul Apoecides ad tuum patrem. **Stratippocles:** ut parate

**Epidicus:** eam permeditatum, meis dolis astutiasque onustam mittam. sed nimi longum loquor, diu me estis demorati. haec scitis iam ut futura sint. — **Stratippocles:** bene ambulato. **Chaeribulus:** nimi doctus illic ad male faciendum. **Stratippocles:** me equidem certo seruauit consiliis suis. **Chaeribulus:** abeam intro hinc ad me. **Stratippocles:** atque aliquanto lubentius quam aps te sum egredius intus uirtute atque auspicio Epidici cum praeda in castra redeo. —

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102 *emo, -ere, emi, emptum*：“buy”.
103 *simulo, -are, -aui, -atum*：“pretend”.
104 *docte* (adverb < *doctus, -a, -um*): “cleverly”.
105 *ludificor, -ari, -atus sum*：“make fun of”, “fool”.
106 *simul*: “[together] with him”.
107 *tuom = tuum*.
108 *ut parate*: “how well prepared [you are]”, “what good planning”.
109 *permeditatus, -a, -um*：“well-prepared”, “well-trained”.
110 *dolus, -i* (m.): “trick”.
111 *astutias < astutia, -ae* (f.): “trick”, “stratagem”.
112 *onustus, -a, -um*：“burdened”, “laden”; translate here: “full of”.
113 *nimi’ = nimi*.
114 *longum* (adverb): “for [too] long”.
115 *demoror, -ari, -atus sum*：“detain”, “cause delay”.
116 *ambulato* (second-person singular future imperative active) < *ambulo, -are, -aui, atum*.
117 *illic = ille*.
118 *nimi’ doctus illic ad male faciendum*：“that guy is too good at double-dealing”.
119 *certo*：“certainly”.
120 *seruo, -are, -aui, -atum*：“save”.
121 *ad me*: “[to] my house”.
122 *aliquanto* (adverb): “by some amount”, “a bit”.
123 *lubentius = libentius*：“cheerfully”.
124 *aps = a*.
125 *egredior, -i, egressus sum*：“come out”, “go out”.
126 *intus*：“within”, “inside”.
127 *praeda, -ae* (f.): “booty”, “[war] prize”.

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3.3 PERIPHANES, APOECIDES, SERVOS

Scene summary: Periphanes admits in a soliloquy that he himself behaved badly when he was younger, so he shouldn’t judge his son Stratippocles too harshly. Apoecides arrives with the hired lyre-player whom he believes is Acropolistis. Periphanes directs a slave to lead her into his house but instructs the slave to keep this low-class sex worker well away from the woman he believes is his virginal daughter Telestis. Apoecides raves about Epicicus’s cleverness at (as he thinks) tricking the hired lyre-player into thinking she’d merely been hired for the day instead of having been bought.

Periphanes: non oris\(^1\) caussa\(^2\) modo homines aequom\(^3\) fuit
sibi habere speculum\(^4\) ubi os contemplarent\(^5\) suom,\(^6\)
sed qui perspicere\(^7\) possent [cor\(^8\) sapientiae,
igitur perspicere ut possint] cordis copiam;\(^9\)
ubi id inspexit,\(^10\) cogitaret\(^11\) postea\(^12\)
uitam ut uxissent olim in adolescentia.
fuit conducibile\(^13\) hoc quidem mea sententia.\(^14\)
uel\(^15\) [quasi]\(^16\) ego\([\text{met}]\),\(^17\) qui dudum\(^18\) fiii\(^19\) caussa coeperam\(^20\)
ego me excruciare\(^21\) animi,\(^22\) quasi quid\(^23\) fiius
meu’24 deliquisset25 med26 erga27 aut [quasi] non pluruma28 malefacta mea essent solida29 in adulescentia.
profecto30 deliramus31 interdum32 senes.
sed meu’33 sodalis34 it35 cum praeda36 Apoecides.
uenire saluom37 mercator38 gaudeo.39
quid fit?40 Apoecides: di deaeque te adiuuant. Periphanes: omen placet.
Apoecides: quin omni omnis41 suppetunt42 res43 prospere.44
sed tu thanc iubes45 intro46 abduci.46 Periphanes: heus47 foras
exite huc aliquis.48 duce49 istam intro muliarem.

atque audin?50 Seruo: quid uis? Periphanes: caue51 siris52 cum filia

24 meu’ = meus.
25 delinquo, -ere, deliqui, delictum: “fail”, “do wrong”.
26 med = me.
27 erga: “towards”, “in relation to”, “against”.
28 pluruma = pluruma.
29 solidus, -a, -um: “substantial”, “serious”.
30 profecto (adverb): “certainly”.
31 deliro, -are, -aui, -atum: literally “deviate from the straight line”; translate here: “be crazy”, “be out of one’s wits”, “be silly”.
32 interdum (adverb): “sometimes”, “now and then”.
33 meu’ = meus.
34 sodalis, -is (m.): “companion”, “friend”, “mate”.
35 it < eo, ire, iti / ii, itum.
36 praeda, -ae (f.): “booty”, “[war] prize”.
37 saluom = saluum.
38 mercator, -oris (m.): “trader”, “merchant”, “buyer”.
39 uenire saluom... gaudeo (see line 7): Periphanes is being humorous by greeting Apoecides as though he has been away on a long voyage. He addresses him as mercator because he’s been on a shopping trip, though the audience knows that Apoecides has not been directly involved in the supposed purchase at all.
40 quid fit: “how goes it”.
41 omnis = omnes.
42 suppeto, -ere, -iui, -itus (+ dative): “be at hand”, “be equal to”, “be sufficient for”, “agree with”.
43 res (nominative plural) < res, rei.
44 prospere (adverb from prosperus, -a, -um: “fortunate”, “favourable”). Lindsay’s emendation of the manuscript tradition to prosperae here is less convincing than the original prospere.
45 intro: “[to the] inside”, “[to the] indoors”.
46 abduco, -ere, abduxi, abductum: “lead away”.
47 heus: “hey!” (used to try to get someone’s attention).
48 exite... aliquis (the singular aliquis is often paired with the plural imperative exite).
49 duce (the original form of the second-person singular present imperative active of duco, -ere (later duc).
50 audin = audis + ne: “do you hear”.
51 caue, -ere, caui, cautum: “guard against”, “ensure that... not”.
52 siris = siueris (perfect subjunctive second-person singular) < sino, -ere, siui, situm: “allow”.

mea copulatur\textsuperscript{53} hanc neque conspicere.\textsuperscript{54} iam tenes?\textsuperscript{55} in aediculam\textsuperscript{56} istan\textsuperscript{57} sorsum\textsuperscript{58} concludi\textsuperscript{59} uolo.
diuortunt\textsuperscript{60} mores urginini longe ac lupae.\textsuperscript{61} A\textit{oecides}: docte et sapienter dicis. num\textless quam\textgreater nimi\textsuperscript{62} potest pudicitiam\textsuperscript{63} quisquam\textsuperscript{64} suae seruare filiae.
edepol ne\textsuperscript{65} istam * tempori\textsuperscript{66} gnato tuo sumu\textsuperscript{67} praemercati.\textsuperscript{68} \textit{Periphanes}: quid\textsuperscript{69} iam? A\textit{oecides}: quia dixit mihi
iam dudum\textsuperscript{70} se alius tuom\textsuperscript{71} uidisse hic filium:
hanc edepol rem\textsuperscript{72} apparabat.\textsuperscript{73} \textit{Periphanes}: plane hercle hoc quidem est.
A\textit{oecides}: ne\textsuperscript{74} tu habes seruom\textsuperscript{75} graphicum\textsuperscript{76} et quantius preti,\textsuperscript{77} non carus\textsuperscript{78} auro contra.\textsuperscript{79} ut ille fidicina
fecit \textsuperscript{79} esse emptam tibi\textsuperscript{80}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{53} copular, -ari, copulatus sum: “associate”.
\item conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum: “look at”.
\item teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum: “hold”, “grasp”, “understand”.
\item aedicula, -ae (f.): “[small] room”, “[small] house”.
\item istan = istam.
\item sorsum = sorsum (adverb < sorsus, -a, -um): “separately”, “apart”.
\item concludo, -ere, conclusi, conclusum: “confine”, “limit”, “shut up”.
\item diuorto/diuerto, -ere, -ti, -sum: “differ”, “be dissimilar”.
\item lupa, -ae: “female wolf”; translate here: “prostitute”.
\item nimi’ = nimis.
\item pudicitia, -ae: “modesty”, “purity”.
\item quisquam, quaequam, quicquam/quidquam: “anyone, anything”, “someone, something”.
\item ne (interjection followed by a personal or demonstrative pronoun): “really”, “indeed”.
\item temperi = tempori (adverb): “at the right time”, “in time”, “seasonably”.
\item sumu’ = sumus.
\item praemercor, -ari, -atus sum: “buy before (+ someone in the dative)”.
\item quid: “why”.
\item dudum: (adverb): “a little while ago”, “formerly”.
\item tuom = tuum.
\item hanc... rem (referring to Stratippocles’s planned purchase of the fidicina).
\item apparo, -are, -atui, -atum: “get ready”.
\item ne (interjection followed by a personal or demonstrative pronoun): “really”, “indeed”.
\item seruom = seruum.
\item graphicus, -a, -um: “picture-perfect”, “artistic”, “clever”.
\item quantius preti = quanti us preti (genitive of price): “of whatever price you want”, “priceless”, “worth any price”.
\item carus = carus est.
\item non carus auro contra: “he’s worth his weight in gold” (auro contra: “when weighed against gold”).
\item ut ille fidicina / fecit trerscret esse emptam tibi (the text is corrupt but means something like “how he managed to keep the lyre-player from realizing she’d been bought for you”.
\end{itemize}
ita ridibundam\textsuperscript{81} atque hilaram\textsuperscript{82} huc adduxit simul.\textsuperscript{83}

\textbf{Periphanes:} mirum hoc qui\textsuperscript{84} potuit fieri. \textbf{Apoecides:} te pro filio facturum dixit rem esse diuinam\textsuperscript{85} domi,

quia Thebis\textsuperscript{86} saluos\textsuperscript{87} redierit.\textsuperscript{88} \textbf{Periphanes:} recte\textsuperscript{89} institit.

\textbf{Apoecides:} immo\textsuperscript{90} ipsus\textsuperscript{91} illi\textsuperscript{92} dixit conductam esse\textsuperscript{93} eam quae\textsuperscript{94} hic administraret\textsuperscript{95} ad rem diuinam tibi.\textsuperscript{96}

[facturum hoc dixit rem esse diuinam tibi domi]\textsuperscript{97}

ego illic\textsuperscript{98} med\textsuperscript{99} autem sic adsimulabam:\textsuperscript{100} quasi stolidum,\textsuperscript{101} combardum\textsuperscript{102} me faciebam.\textsuperscript{103} \textbf{Periphanes:} Immo ita decet.\textsuperscript{104}

\textbf{Apoecides:} res\textsuperscript{105} magna amici apud forum agitur,\textsuperscript{106} ei uolo ire aduocatus.\textsuperscript{107} \textbf{Periphanes:} at quaeso,\textsuperscript{108} ubi erit otium,\textsuperscript{109} reuortere\textsuperscript{110} ad me extemplo.\textsuperscript{111} \textbf{Apoecides:} continuo\textsuperscript{112} hic ero. —
**Periphanes:** nihil homini amicost\(^{113}\) opportun\(o\)\(^{114}\) amicius;\(^{115}\) 425

sine tuo labore quod ulis actu\(m\)\(^{116}\) tamen.

ego si adlegassem\(^{117}\) aliquem ad hoc negotium minus hominem doctum minu’que\(^{118}\) ad hanc rem callidum,\(^{119}\)

os sublitum esset,\(^{120}\) itaque me albis dentibus\(^{121}\)

meu’\(^{122}\) derideret\(^{123}\) filius meritissumo,\(^{124}\) 430

atque haec stultitiast\(^{125}\) me illi uitio\(^{126}\) uortere\(^{127}\)

egomet\(^{128}\) quod factitauis\(^{129}\) in adulescentia, quom\(^{130}\) militabam:\(^{131}\) pugnis memorandis\(^{132}\) meis\(^{133}\)

eradicabam\(^{134}\) hominum auris,\(^{135}\) quando occeperam,\(^{136}\)

sed quis illic\(^{137}\) est quem huc aduenientem conspicor\(^{138}\) 435

suam qui undantem\(^{139}\) chlamydem\(^{140}\) quassando\(^{141}\) facit?

\(^{113}\) amicost = amico est.

\(^{114}\) opportunus, -a, -um: “useful”.

\(^{115}\) amicius (comparative adjective from amicus, -a, -um; neuter nominative singular agreeing with nihil).

\(^{116}\) actu\(m\) = actu est.

\(^{117}\) adlegassem = adlegassem (first-person singular pluperfect subjunctive active < adlego, -are, -aui, -atum: “dispatch”, “send [someone] to do a job”).

\(^{118}\) minu’que = minusque.

\(^{119}\) callidus, -a, -um: “clever”, “shrewd”, “ingenious”.

\(^{120}\) os sublitum esset: “he would have been deceived” (again, the audience would have found this irony hilarious, but Periphanes has no idea that both he and Apoecides are the ones being tricked). alci\(o\)\(s\) us sublinere literally means “to smear someone’s face”, but figuratively means “to make a fool of someone”, “outwit someone”.

\(^{121}\) albis dentibus: literally “with white teeth”; figuratively “by laughing out loud”.

\(^{122}\) meu’ = meus.

\(^{123}\) derideo, -ere, derisi, derisum: “laugh [at]”, “make fun [of]”.

\(^{124}\) meritissumo = meritissimo (superlative adverb): “most justly”, “very deservedly”.

\(^{125}\) stultitiast = stultitia est.

\(^{126}\) uitium, -ii (n.): “fault”, “vice”, “defect”.

\(^{127}\) atque haec stultitiast me illi uitio uortere: “and it’s stupid for me to blame him”.

\(^{128}\) egomet = ego + -met: “I, myself”.

\(^{129}\) factito, -are, -aui, -atum: “do frequently”, “practice”.

\(^{130}\) quom = cum.

\(^{131}\) milito, -are, -aui, -atum: “serve as a soldier”, “perform military service”, “serve in the army”, “make war”.

\(^{132}\) memoro, -are, -aui, -atum: “remember”, “reminisce”, “speak of”, “mention”.

\(^{133}\) pugnis memorandis meis: “because of talking about my battles”, “from reminiscing about my war stories”.

\(^{134}\) eradico, -are, -aui, -atum: “root out”, “eradicate”.

\(^{135}\) auris, -is (f.): “ear”.

\(^{136}\) occipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum: “begin”.

\(^{137}\) illic = ille.

\(^{138}\) auris, -is (f.): “ear”.

\(^{139}\) undo, -are, -aui, -atum: “wave”, “billow”.

\(^{140}\) chlamys, clamydos/is (f.): “[Greek] cloak”, “[military] cloak”.

\(^{141}\) quasso, -are, -aui, -atum: “shake repeatedly”, “flourish”, “swagger”.
3.4 MILES, PERIPHANES

Scene summary: A swaggering soldier arrives looking for Periphanes. After a comic exchange of boastful military claims, the soldier says that he wants to buy the slave woman that he hears Periphanes has just bought. He had been planning to buy her, manumit her, and make her his concubine, and now wants to buy her back from Periphanes. Periphanes agrees to sell her for sixty minae (ten more than he thinks he paid for her).

Miles: Caue¹ praeterbitas² ullas aedes³ quin roges,⁴ senex hic ubi habitat Periphanes Platenius. incertus tuom⁵ caue ad me rettuleris⁶ pedem.⁷

Periphanes: adulescens, si istunc⁸ hominem quem tu quaeritas⁹ tibi commostrasso,¹⁰ ecquam¹¹ aps¹² te inibo gratiam?¹³

Miles: uiertute belli armatus promerui¹⁴ ut mihi omnis mortalis agere deceat gratias.

Periphanes: non repperisti,¹⁵ adulescens, tranquillum locum ubi tuas uirtutes explices¹⁶ ut postulas.¹⁷ nam strenuiori¹⁸ deterior¹⁹ si praedica²⁰ suas pugnas, de illius²¹ iliae fiunt sordidae.²²

sed istum quem quaeris Periphanem Periphanem Platenum

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¹ caueo, -ere, caui, cautum: “be careful”.
² praeterbitas = praeteres < praetero, -ire, -iui/i, -itum: “go by”, “go past”, “pass by”.
³ aedes/aedes, -is (f.): “building”, “house” (often used in the plural, as here).
⁴ quin roges: “without asking”.
⁵ tuom = tuum.
⁶ rettuleris (second-person singular perfect subjunctive active) < refero, referre, rettuli, relatum: “carry back”, “bring back”.
⁷ incertus tuom caue ad me rettuleris pedem: “make sure you don’t return without finding it out”.
⁸ istuic = istum.
⁹ quaerito, -are, -aui, -atum: “seek”, “look for”.
¹⁰ commostrasso = communstrasso (alternative future tense of commo(n)stro, -are, -aui, -atum); si... commostrasso: “if I show”, “if I point [him] out”.
¹¹ ecqui, ecquae/ecqua, ecquod: “is there any”, “some sort of”.
¹² aps = a.
¹³ ecquam abs te inibo gratiam: “will I put you under an obligation”, “will you be grateful to me”.
¹⁴ promeero, -ere, promerui, promeritum: “deserve”, “earn”.
¹⁵ reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum: “find”.
¹⁶ explico, -ire, -aui, -atum: “show off”, “display”.
¹⁷ postulo, -are, -aui, -atum: “claim”, “require”, “ask for”, “want”.
¹⁸ strenuiori (dative singular comparative adjective) < strenuus, -a, -um: “active”, “vigorous”.
¹⁹ deterior, -iis (nominative singular comparative adjective): “lesser”, “weaker”.
²⁰ praedico, -are, -aui, -atum: “announce”, “proclaim”, “boast about”.
²¹ de illius (referring to the streniori of line 446): “in contrast with the other man’s military achievements”.
²² sordidus, -a, -um: “low”, “humble”, “pathetic”. 
ego sum, si quid uis.\textsuperscript{23} Miles: nemp\textsuperscript{24} quem in adulescentia memorant\textsuperscript{25} apud reges armis, arte duellica diuitias\textsuperscript{26} magnas indeptum?\textsuperscript{27} Periphanes: immo,\textsuperscript{28} si audias meas pugnas, fugias manibus dimissis\textsuperscript{29} domum. Miles: pol ego magis unum\textsuperscript{30} quaero meas quoi praedicem\textsuperscript{33} quam illum qui memoret suas\textsuperscript{34} mihi. Periphanes: hic non est locus; proin\textsuperscript{35} tu alium quaeras quoi centones\textsuperscript{36} sarcias.\textsuperscript{37} Miles: animum aduorte\textsuperscript{38} ut quod\textsuperscript{39} ego ad te aduenio intellegas. amicam audiui te esse mercatum.\textsuperscript{40} Periphanes: attatae!\textsuperscript{41} nunc demum scio ego hunc qui sit: quem dudum Epidicus mihi praedicauit militem. adulescens, itast\textsuperscript{43} ut dicis, emi.\textsuperscript{44} Miles: uolo te uerbis pauculis si tibi molestum\textsuperscript{46} non est. Periphanes: non edepol scio molestum necne sit, nisi dicis quid uelis. Miles: mihi illam ut tramittas,\textsuperscript{48} argentum accipias. Periphanes: adest?\textsuperscript{49}

\textsuperscript{23} si quid uis: “if you want anything”.
\textsuperscript{24} nemp = nemp: “really”.
\textsuperscript{25} memoro, -are, -au, -atum: “remember”, “reminisce”, “speak of”, “mention”.
\textsuperscript{26} diuitiae, -arum (f. pl.): “wealth”.
\textsuperscript{27} indipiscor, indipisci, indeptus sum: “overtake”; translate here: “acquire”.
\textsuperscript{28} immo: “by all means”, “indeed”; “on the contrary”, “by no means”.
\textsuperscript{29} manibus dimissis: literally “with hands let loose”; translate here: “as fast as you could run”.
\textsuperscript{30} unum = quendam: “someone”.
\textsuperscript{31} meas = meas pugnas.
\textsuperscript{32} quoi = cui.
\textsuperscript{33} praedico, -are, -au, -atum: “announce”, “proclaim”, “boast about”.
\textsuperscript{34} suas = suas pugnas.
\textsuperscript{35} proin (adverb): “therefore”, “so then”.
\textsuperscript{36} cento, -onis (m.): “garment or blanket made from patchwork”.
\textsuperscript{37} sarcio, -ire, sarsi, sartum: “patch”, “mend”, “restore”; quoi centones sarcias: literally “for whom you can mend your patchwork cloth”; translate here: “to whom you can tell your [tall] tales”, “who’ll listen to your story-telling”.
\textsuperscript{38} animum aduorte: “pay attention”.
\textsuperscript{39} quod (accusative of the inner object): “about which”, “regarding which”.
\textsuperscript{40} mercor, -ari, -atus sum: “buy”.
\textsuperscript{41} attatae (an expression of surprise or amazement).
\textsuperscript{42} dudum (adverb): “a little while ago”, “formerly”.
\textsuperscript{43} itast = ita est.
\textsuperscript{44} emo, -ere, emi, emptum: “buy” (supply am or amicam as the direct object).
\textsuperscript{45} pauculis, -a, -um (diminutive of paucus, -a, -um): uolo te uerbis pauculis (supply conloqui): “I want to have a few little words with you”.
\textsuperscript{46} molestus, -a, -um: “annoying”, “[a] bother”.
\textsuperscript{47} necne: “whether... or not”.
\textsuperscript{48} tramittas = transmittas < transmitto, -ere, -misi, -missum: “hand over” (supply uolo before ut tramittas and [ut] accipias).
\textsuperscript{49} adest: “is it here”, “do you have [the money] with you”.

Miles: nam quid\textsuperscript{50} ego apud te uera\textsuperscript{51} parcam\textsuperscript{52} proloqui?

ego illam uolo hodie facere libertam\textsuperscript{53} meam

mihi concubina\textsuperscript{54} quae sit. Periphanes: te apsoluam\textsuperscript{55} breui.\textsuperscript{56}
argenti quinquaginta\textsuperscript{57} mihi illa empta est minis.\textsuperscript{58}
si sexaginta\textsuperscript{59} mihi denumerantur\textsuperscript{60} minae,
tuas possidebit\textsuperscript{61} mulier faxo\textsuperscript{62} ferias;\textsuperscript{63}
atque ita profecto\textsuperscript{64} ut\textsuperscript{65} eam ex hoc exoneres\textsuperscript{66} agro.\textsuperscript{67}

Miles: estne empta mihi istis legibus?\textsuperscript{68} Periphanes: habeas licet.

Miles: conciliauisti\textsuperscript{69} pulchre.\textsuperscript{70} Periphanes: heus!\textsuperscript{71} foras\textsuperscript{72} educite\textsuperscript{73}
quam introduxistis\textsuperscript{74} fidicinam. atque etiam fides,\textsuperscript{75}
ei quae accessere,\textsuperscript{76} tibi addam\textsuperscript{77} dono\textsuperscript{78} gratiis.\textsuperscript{79}
3.4a PERIPHANES, MILES, FIDICINA

**Scene summary:** When the soldier sees the hired lyre-player instead of Acropolistis, he tells Periphanes that it’s the wrong woman, and Periphanes begins to realize that Epidicus has cheated him. The hired lyre-player tells him that she has been a freedwoman for five years and was told she was being hired to play her lyre for an old man who would be performing a religious sacrifice. She also says that she knows the real Acropolistis, who has, she says, recently been freed by Stratippocles. Periphanes expresses shame and anger at how well Epidicus had tricked him.

**Periphanes:** age accipe hanc sis.\(^1\) **Miles:** quae te intemperiae\(^2\) tenet?\(^3\) quas tu mihi tenebras\(^4\) trudis?\(^5\) quin\(^6\) tu fidicinam produci\(^7\) intus\(^8\) iubes? **Periphanes:** haec ergo est fidicina. hic alia nullast.\(^9\) **Miles:** non mihi nugari\(^10\) potes. quin tu hac producis fidicinam Acropolistidem?\(^11\)

**Periphanes:** haec inquamst.\(^12\) **Miles:** non haec inquamst. non nouisse\(^13\) me meam rere\(^14\) amicam posse? **Periphanes:** hanc, inquam, filius\(^15\) deperibat\(^16\) fidicinam. **Miles:** haec non est ea.

**Periphanes:** quid? non est? **Miles:** non est. **Periphanes:** unde haec igitur gentiumst? equidem hercle argentum pro hac dedi. **Miles:** stulte datum\(^18\)

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1. *sis* = *si uis*: “please”, “if you please”.
2. *intemperia*, -ae (f.): “insanity”, “foolishness”.
3. *teneo*, -ere, tenui, tentum: “hold”, “possess”.
4. *tenebrae*, -arum (f. pl.): “darkness”, “concealment”.
5. *trudo*, -ere, trusi, trusum: “thrust”, “push”, “drive”, “force”; *quas tu mihi tenebras trudis*: “what concealment are you pushing on me”; translate here: “what trick are you playing on me”.
6. *quin*: “why… not?”, “why don’t you…?”.
7. *produco*, -ere, -duxi, -ductum: “bring out”.
8. *intus*: “from within”, “from inside”.
9. *nullast = nulla est*.
10. *nugor*, -ari, nugatus sum: “trick [someone]”, “act like a fool”.
11. *Acropolistis, Acropolistidis* (f.): the name of the first lyre-player that Stratippocles had told Epidicus to buy for him while he was away on campaign. Epidicus has, as you remember, told Periphanes that she was his illegitimate daughter (see line 88).
12. *haec inquamst* = *haec inquam est*: “I say that this is she”, “she’s the one, I tell you”.
13. *nosi*, -ere, -nou, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.
14. *rere* (second-person singular present passive indicative) < *reor*, *reeri*, *ratus sum*: “reckon”, “think”, “believe”.
15. *meu’* = *meus*.
16. *depereo*, -ire, -iui/-ii, -tum (conjugated like *eo*, *ire*): “die”, “be destroyed”, “fall desperately in love”.
17. *unde haec igitur gentiumst?*: “where in the world did she come from then?”
18. *datum* = *datum esse* (its accusative subject is *argentum*).
reor, rei, ratus sum: “think”, “suppose”, “believe”.

peccatum, -i (n.): “mistake” (supply fuisse, the subject of which would be the purchase of the wrong fidicina).

largiter (adverb): “in abundance”, “greatly”.

immo: “by no means”.

exist = ea est.

sector, sectari, sectatus sum: “follow continually”, “attend”.

gnatun = natum < natus, -i (m.): “son”.

destino, -are, -aui, -atum: “arrange the purchase of”.

em (expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense): “hah!”.

istic (adverb): “now”, “here”, “there”.

articulatum: “limb from limb”, “point by point”, “in detail”.

concido, -ere, concidi, concisum: “cut to pieces”, “kill”, “destroy”.

tuo’ seruos = tuus seruus.

suspiciost = suspicio est; sic suspiciost: “that’s what I suspect”.

mercatus te hodie est de lenone Apoeicides?

Fidicina: fando ego istunc hominem numquam audiui ante hunc diem

neque me quidem emere quisquam ulla pecunia potuit: plus iam sum libera quinquennium.
Epidicus by Plautus

Periphanes: quid tibi negotist meae domi igitur? Fidicina: audies. conducta\textsuperscript{49} uneri ut fidibus\textsuperscript{50} cantarem seni, dum rem diuinam\textsuperscript{51} faceret. Periphanes: fateor\textsuperscript{52} me omnium hominum esse Athenis Atticis minimi preti.\textsuperscript{53} sed tu nouistin\textsuperscript{54} fidicinam Acropolistidem?

Fidicina: tam facile quam me.\textsuperscript{55} Periphanes: ubi habitat? Fidicina: postquam\textsuperscript{56} liberast\textsuperscript{57} ubi habitet dicere admodum\textsuperscript{58} incerte scio.\textsuperscript{59} Periphanes: eho\textsuperscript{60} an libera illa est? quis eam liberauerit uolo scire, si scis. Fidicina: id quod audiui audies. Stratippoclem aiunt Periphanei\textsuperscript{61} filium apsenta\textsuperscript{62} curauiisse\textsuperscript{63} ut fieret libera.

Periphanes: perii\textsuperscript{64} hercle si istae\textsuperscript{65} uera sunt; planissum.\textsuperscript{66} meum exenterauit\textsuperscript{67} Epidicus marsuppium.\textsuperscript{68} Fidicina: haec sic audiui. numquid\textsuperscript{69} me uis ceterum?\textsuperscript{70} Periphanes: malo cruciatu\textsuperscript{71} ut pereas atque abeas cito. Fidicina: fides\textsuperscript{73} non reddis?\textsuperscript{74} Periphanes: neque fides neque tibias.

\textsuperscript{48} negotist = negottii est < negotium, -i/ii (n.): “business”.
\textsuperscript{49} conduc, -ere, -xi, -ctum: “bring”, “hire”.
\textsuperscript{50} fides, fidium (f. pl.): “lyre”.
\textsuperscript{51} rem diuinam: “religious activity”, “sacrifice”.
\textsuperscript{52} fateor, fateri, fassus sum: “admit”, “confess”.
\textsuperscript{53} minimi preti (genitive of price): “of little value”, “worthless”.
\textsuperscript{54} nouistin = nouisti+ne < nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.
\textsuperscript{55} tam facile quam me: “as well as I know myself”.
\textsuperscript{56} postquam: “after”, “since”.
\textsuperscript{57} liberast = libera est < libero, -are, -aui, atum: “set free”, “emancipate”.
\textsuperscript{58} admodum (adverb): “fully”, “thoroughly”.
\textsuperscript{59} ubi habitet dicere admodum incerte scio: “to tell [you] where she’s living, I don’t really know for sure”; “I’m really not sure where she’s living”.
\textsuperscript{60} eho (an exclamation of surprise, amazement, anger, or a preface to giving someone an order or request).
\textsuperscript{61}Periphanei (genitive).
\textsuperscript{62} apsenta = absentem.
\textsuperscript{63} curo, -are, -aui, -atum: “arrange”, “see/attend to”, “take care of”.
\textsuperscript{64} pereo, -ire, -iui/-ii, -itum: “die”, “be ruined”, “be lost”.
\textsuperscript{65} istae = ista.
\textsuperscript{66} planissum = planissime: “totally”.
\textsuperscript{67} exentero, -are, -aui, -atum: “disembowel”; (in the context of a purse or store of money) “empty”.
\textsuperscript{68} marsuppium, -ii (n.): “purse”, “moneybag”.
\textsuperscript{69} numquid (a strengthened form of num): “surely… not?”, “can it be that…?”. numquid me us ceterum? “can I do anything else for you?”.
\textsuperscript{70} cruciatu ut pereas atque abeas cito: “[I want you] to get out of here and go die on a cross”.
\textsuperscript{71} fides, -ium (f. pl.): “lyre”.
\textsuperscript{72} reddo, -ere, reddidi, redditum: “return”, “give back”.
\textsuperscript{73} tibia, -ae (f.): “flute”, “woodwind instrument” (originally made from the tibia or shin bone of an animal).
propera propera sis fugere hinc si te di amant. Fidicina: abiero. flagitto cum maiore post reddes tamen. —

**Periphanes**: quid nunc? qui in tantis positus sum sententiis

eamne ego sinam impune? immo etiam si alterum tantum perdandumst, perdam potius quam sinam me impune inrisum esse, habitum depeculatui.

ei seic data esse uerba praesenti palam!
ac me minoris facio prae illo, qui omnium legum atque iurum fictor, conditor cluet; is etiam sese sapere memorat; malleum

sapientiorem uidi excusso manubrio.
Scene summary: Philippa, the mother of Telestis, arrives on stage, expressing anxiety and sadness because her daughter has been taken captive. She is looking for Periphanes, and finally sees him. They eventually recognize each other, having not seen each other for many years. Periphanes remembers his part in the affair (during which he had helped her out financially) as having been more generous than Philippa does, since she was left with a child to bring up and no husband. Periphanes tells Philippa the good news that he has their daughter Telestis safe in his house, and he calls for her to be brought outside to see her mother.

**Philippa:** Si quid est homini\(^1\) miseriarum\(^2\) quod miserescat,\(^3\)
miser ex animost.\(^4\)
id ego experior,\(^5\) quoi\(^6\) multa in unum locum confluont\(^7\) quae
meum pectu\(^8\) pulsant\(^8\)
simul: multiplex\(^9\) aerumna\(^10\) exercitam\(^12\) habet,
paupertas, pauor\(^13\) territam\(^14\) mentem animi,
neque ubi meas conlocem\(^15\) spes\(^16\) habeo mi usquam\(^17\) munitum\(^18\) locum.

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1. *hominis* (dative of possession with *est*).
2. *miseria, -ae* (f.): “suffering”, “misery”.
3. *misereor, -ere*: “have compassion”.
4. *animos = animo est; si quid est hominis miseriarum quod miserescat, miser ex animost*: “if a person suffers so much that she pities herself, she is well and truly pitiable”.
5. *experior, -iri, expertus sum*: “put to the test”, “experience”.
6. *quoi = cui*.
7. *confluunt = confluunt < confluor, -ere, -fluxi, -*: “flow together”.
8. *pectus* = *pectus* < *pectus, pectoris* (n.): “breast”, “chest”; translate here: “heart”.
9. *pulsor, -are, -aui, -atum*: “beat”, “strike”, “hammer”.
10. *multiplex, -plicis*: “having many folds”, “having many parts”.
11. *aerumna*: “distress”, “hardship”, “labour”, “task”.
12. *exerceor, -ere, -eui, -atum*: “occupy”, “exercise”, “disturb”.
13. *pauor, -oris* (m.): “fear”, “panic”.
14. *territo, -are, -aui, -atum*: “intimidate”, “keep in a state of fear”.
15. *conlocem = collocem < collocor, -are, -aui, -atum*: “place”, “position”.
16. *spes* (feminine accusative plural) < *spes, spei*.
17. *usquam*: “anywhere”.
18. *munitus, -a, -um*: “safe”.
ita gnata\(^{19}\) mea hostium\(^{20}\) potita\(^{21}\) neque ea nunc ubi sit scio.

**Periphanes:** quis illaec\(^{22}\) est mulier timido pectore\(^{23}\) peregre\(^{24}\) adueniens

quae ipsa se miseratur?\(^{25}\) **Philippa:** in his dictust\(^{26}\) locis habitare mihi

Periphanes. **Periphanes:** me nominat haec; credo ego illi\(^{27}\) hospitio\(^{28}\) usu’\(^{29}\) uenit.

**Philippa:** peruelim\(^{30}\) mercedem\(^{31}\) dare qui monstret eum mi hominem [aut] ubi habitet.

**Periphanes:** noscito\(^{32}\) ego hanc, nam uideor nescio ubi\(^{33}\) mi\(^{34}\) uidisse prius.

estne ea an non east\(^{35}\) quam animus retur\(^{36}\) meus?

**Philippa:** di boni! uisitaui\(^{37}\) * * antidhac?\(^{38}\)

**Periphanes:** certo\(^{39}\) east * *

quan in Epidauro

pauperculum\(^{40}\) memini\(^{41}\) comprimere\(^{42}\)

**Philippa:** plane hicine\(^{43}\) est

qui mi in Epidauro uirgini primu’\(^{44}\) pudicitiam\(^{45}\) perpulit.\(^{46}\)
ACTVS IV

Periphanes: quae meo compressu\(^{47}\) peperit\(^{48}\) filiam quam domi
nunc habeo.

quid si\(^{49}\) adeam\(^{50}\) — Philippa: hau scio\(^{51}\) an
congredias\(^{52}\) — Periphanes: si haec east. Philippa: sin est homo,
sicut\(^{53}\) anni multi dubia\(^{54}\) dant. Periphanes: longa dies\(^{55}\) meum
incerta\(^{56}\) animum.

sin\(^{57}\) east quam incerte autumo,\(^{58}\) hanc congrediari astu.\(^{59}\)

Philippa: muliebris\(^{60}\) adhibenda\(^{61}\) mihi malitia\(^{62}\) nunc est.

Periphanes: compellabo.\(^{63}\) Philippa: orationis aciem\(^{64}\) contra\(^{65}\)
conferam.\(^{66}\)

Periphanes: salua sies.\(^{67}\) Philippa: salutem\(^{68}\) accipio mihi et meis.\(^{69}\)

Periphanes: quid ceterum?

Philippa: saluos\(^{70}\) sis: quod credidisti\(^{71}\) reddo.

Periphanes: haud

accuso\(^{73}\) fidem.

nouin\(^{75}\) ego te? Philippa: si ego te noui, animum inducam\(^{76}\) ut tu
noueris.\(^{77}\)

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47 compressus, -us (m.): “pressing together”; translate here: “sexual intercourse” (by a man), “sexual penetration”.
48 pario, -ere, peperi, partum/partum: “give birth to”.
49 quid si: “what if”.
50 adeo, -ire, -iui/-ii, -itum: “approach”.
51 hau = haud: “not”, “not at all”.
52 congredias (alternative second-person singular present subjunctive active < congreor, -iri, congressus sum: “approach”).
53 sicut: “as”, “since”.
54 dubius, -a, -um: “uncertain”.
55 dies, diei (f.): “day”; translate here: “period of time”.
56 incerto, -are, -aui, -atum: “make unsure/uncertain”.
57 sin = si + -ne.
58 autumo, -are, -aui, -atum: “affirm”, “think/believe”.
59 astus, -us (m.): “cunning”, “cleverness”.
60 muliebris, muliebre: “womanly”, “feminine”.
61 adhibeo, -ere, adhibui, adhibitum: “summon”, “use”.
62 malitia, -ae (f.): “malice”, “artfulness”, “cunning”.
63 compello, -are, -aui, -atum: “address”, “speak to”.
64 orationis aciem: “the sharp edge of my eloquence/speech”.
65 contra: “against [him]”.
66 confero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum: “direct”, “aim”.
67 sies = sis.
68 salus, salutis (f.): “greeting”, “wishes for good health”.
69 meis = meis familiaribus: “for my family”.
70 saluos = salus.
71 credo, -ere, credidi, creditum: “believe”, “trust”; translate here: “lend”.
72 quod credidisti reddo: “I return [the greeting] that you lent me”.
73 accuso, -are, -aui, -atum: “find fault with”.
74 fides, fidei (f.): “faith”, “trustworthiness”; translate here: “credit”.
75 nouin = noui + -ne < nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.
76 induco, -ere, -iuxi, - ductum: “induce”, “influence”.
77 si ego te noui, animum inducam ut tu noueris: “if I know you, I’ll persuade myself that you know me”.
Periphanes: ubi te uisitaui? Philippa: inique\textsuperscript{78} iniuriu’s.\textsuperscript{79}  
Periphanes: quid iam? Philippa: quia tuae memoriae interpretari\textsuperscript{80} me aequom\textsuperscript{81} censes.\textsuperscript{82} Periphanes: commodo\textsuperscript{83} fabulata’s.\textsuperscript{84} Philippa: mira\textsuperscript{85} memoras;\textsuperscript{86} <Periphane.\textsuperscript{87}> meministin?\textsuperscript{88} Philippa: memini id quod memini. Periphanes: at in Epidauro — Philippa: ah! guttula\textsuperscript{92} 
pectus ardens mihi aspersisti.\textsuperscript{89} Philippa: urgin paupercula tuaeque matri me leuare\textsuperscript{94} paupertatem?\textsuperscript{95} Periphanes: qua per\textsuperscript{97} uoluptatem tuam in me aerumnam\textsuperscript{98} obseuisti\textsuperscript{99} grauem? Periphanes: ego sum. salue. Philippa: salua\textsuperscript{100} sum quia te esse saluum\textsuperscript{101} sentio.\textsuperscript{102} Periphanes: cedo\textsuperscript{103} manum. Philippa: accipe; aerumnosam et miseriarum\textsuperscript{105} compotem\textsuperscript{106}

\textsuperscript{78} inique (adverb < iniquus, -a, -um): “unjustly”, “unfairly”.
\textsuperscript{79} iniuriu’s = iniurius es: “you’re being unfair” (Plautus sometimes pairs an adjective and adverb that mean essentially the same thing).
\textsuperscript{80} interpretor, -ari, -atus sum: “explain”, “interpret”; translate here: “assist”, “jog [your memory]” (+ dative tuae memoriae).
\textsuperscript{81} aequom = aequum.
\textsuperscript{82} censeo, -ere, censo, -situm: “think”, “recommend”.
\textsuperscript{83} commodo (adverb): “rightly”, “appropriately”, “skillfully”.
\textsuperscript{84} fabulata’s = fabulata es < fabulor, -ari, -atus sum: “speak”.
\textsuperscript{85} mirus, -a, -um: “amazing”, “surprising”.
\textsuperscript{86} memoro, -are, -aui, -atum: “remember”, “reminisce”, “speak of”, “mention”.
\textsuperscript{87} Periphane (vocative).
\textsuperscript{88} em (expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense): “there!”, “hah!”.
\textsuperscript{89} istuc = istud.
\textsuperscript{90} rectius (comparative adverb from rectus, -a, -um): “more rightly”.
\textsuperscript{91} meministin = meministi + -ne < memini, meminisse: “remember” (only the perfect tense forms exist).
\textsuperscript{92} guttulā (ablative singular) < guttula, -ae (f.): “little drop”.
\textsuperscript{93} aspergo, -ere, aspersi, aspersum: “sprinkle”.
\textsuperscript{94} me leuare (accusative-infinitive construction after meministin in line 554).
\textsuperscript{95} meministin... in Epidauro... urgin pauperclus tuaeque matri me leuare paupertatem: “do you remember that in Epidaurus I lightened the poverty of a penniless young girl and of your mother”.
\textsuperscript{96} tun = tu + -ne.
\textsuperscript{97} per: “for the sake of” (+ accusative).
\textsuperscript{98} aerumna, -ae (f.): “distress”, “hardship”, “labour”, “task”.
\textsuperscript{99} obsero, -ere, obsei, obsitum: “sow”, “plant”, “bring”.
\textsuperscript{100} salua... saluom (Philippa takes Periphanes’s greeting salue literally).
\textsuperscript{101} saluom = saluum.
\textsuperscript{102} sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum: “perceive”.
\textsuperscript{103} cedo (archaic singular imperative related to do, dare): “give”.
\textsuperscript{104} aerumnosus, -a, -um (adjectival form of aerumna, -a see above).
\textsuperscript{105} miseria, -ae (f.): “suffering”, “misery”.
\textsuperscript{106} compos, compotis: “in possession of”; translate here: “afflicted with” (+ genitive).
mulierem retines. **Periphanes**: quid est quod uoltus tuos? **Philippa**: filiam quam ex te suscepi — **Periphanes**: quid eam? **Philippa**: educatam perdidi. **Periphanes**: habe animum lenem et tranquillum. tace. domi meae eccam saluam et sanam. nam postquam audii ilico e meo seruo illam esse captam, continuo argentum dedi ut emeretur, ille eam rem adeo sobrie et frugaliter accurauit ut ad alias res est impense inprobus. **Philippa**: fac uideam, sei mea, sei saluam <me> uis. **Periphanes**: eho! istinc, Canthara, iube Telestidem huc prodire filiam ante aedis meam, ut suam uideat matrem. **Philippa**: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi.

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107 *retineo, -ere, retinui, retentus*: “hold”; translate here: “hold the hand of”.
108 *quid est quod*: “why is that”, “why”.
109 *uoltus/uultus, -ūs* (m.): “face”, “facial expression”.
110 *quid est quod uoltus turbat tuos?* should probably be emended, as Duckworth suggests, to *quid est quod uoltus turbatur tuos*: “why is your face so troubled?”.
111 *tuos* = *tuus*.
112 *suscipio, -ere, suscepi, susceptum*: “receive”, “bear [a child]”.
113 *quid eam*: “what about her?”.
114 *eductam = educatam < educo, -are, -aui, -atum*: “raise / bring up [a child]”.
115 *perdo, -ere, perdidi, perditum*: “ruin”, “lose”.
116 *hostium est potita*: “[she] has been captured by the enemy”.
117 *domi meae* (locative).
118 *eccam = ecce eam* (ecce usually means “look!”, “behold”, and frequently, as here, refers to someone off stage).
119 *ilico* (adverb): “immediately”.
120 *continuo* (adverb): “immediately”.
121 *emo, -ere, emi, emptum*: “buy”.
122 *adeo*: “precisely”, “exactly”.
123 *sobrie* (adverb from *sobrius, -a, -um*: “sober”, “sensible”).
124 *frugaliter* (adverb < *frugalis, -e*: “useful”, “prudent”); see note 39 in Act 3, scene 4a.
125 *accuro, -are, -aui, -atum*: “attend to”, “perform with care”.
126 *impense*: “exceedingly” < *impensus, -a, -um*: “great”, “ample”.
127 *inprobus = improbus < improbus, -a, -um*: “wicked”, “greedy”, “shameless”.
128 *fac uideam*: “let me see [her]”.
129 *sei = si*.
130 *sei mea*: “if she is mine”.
131 *sei saluam <me> uis*: “if you want me to be well”.
132 *eho* (an exclamation of surprise, amazement, anger, or a preface to giving someone an order or request).
133 *istinc*: “from [in] there”.
134 *Canthara, -ae*: a woman’s name.
135 *Telesis, Telestidis*: the name of Periphanes’s and Philippa’s illegitimate daughter.
136 *prodeo, -ire, -iui, -itum*: “come out”.
137 *ante* (preposition + accusative): “in front of”.
138 *aedis/aedes, -is (f.): “building”, “house” (often used in the plural, as here).
139 *remigro, -are, -aui, -atum*: “move back”, “return”.

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**Duckworth’s Notes**

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4.2 ACROPOLISTIS, PERIPHANES, PHILIPPA

Scene summary: Acropolistis (whom Periphanes has been made to believe is his daughter Telestis) comes out, calling Periphanes “father”. Philippa says that the woman is not Telestis, and Acropolistis says she was told by Epidicus to pretend to be Telestis. Periphanes is enraged and threatens to have Epidicus executed when he finds him.

Acropolistis: quid est, pater, quod me excuiosti ante aedis?
Periphanes: ut matrem tuam uideas, adeas, aduenienti des salutem atque osculum.
Acropolistis: quam meam matrem? Periphanes: quae examinata exsequitur aspectum tuum.
Philippa: quis istaec est quam tu osculum mi ferre iubes?
Periphanes: tua filia.
Philippa: haecine? Periphanes: haec. Philippa: egone osculum huic dem? Periphanes: quir non, quae ex te nata sit?
Philippa: tu homo insanis. Periphanes: egone? Philippa: tune.
Periphanes: quir? Philippa: quia ego hanc quaie siet neque scio neque noui neque ego hanc oculis uidi ante hunc diem.

1 excio, -ire, -iui, -itum: “rouse”, “send for”, “summon”.
2 adeas < adeo, -ire, -iui/-ii, -itum: “approach”.
3 aduenienti (dative singular of the present active participle of aduenio, -ire, -ueni, -uentum).
4 des < do, dare, dedi, datum.
5 salus, salutis (f.): “greeting”, “wishes for good health”.
6 osculum, -i (n.): “kiss”.
7 quam meam matrem (accusative direct object of an implied ut... uideam, adeam carried over from 570–571): “[so that I may come and see] which mother of mine?”.
8 examinio, -are, -au, -atum: “alarm”, “exhaust”, “be out of breath”.
9 exsequor, -i, -executus sum: “follow”, “pursue”, “search for”.
10 aspectus, -iis (m.): “appearance”, “sight”, “countenance”.
11 tuum = ista.
12 istae = ista.
13 mi = mihi.
14 haecine = haec + -ne.
15 quir = cur.
16 nata sit < nascor, nasci, natus sum: “be born”; perfect subjunctive because it’s a relative clause of concession, see Allen and Greenough’s Latin Grammar 535.e, http://dcc.dickinson.edu/grammar/latin/category-search?field_gl_section_number_value=535.
17 quir = cur.
18 siet = sit.
19 quia ego hanc quae siet / neque scio neque noui: literally “because I don’t know this woman — who she may be — and I don’t recognize [her]”.

Epidicus by Plautus
Periphanes: scio quid\textsuperscript{20} erres\textsuperscript{21} quia uestitum\textsuperscript{22} atque ornatum\textsuperscript{23} immutabilem\textsuperscript{24} habet haec, *

Philippa: * aliter\textsuperscript{25} catuli\textsuperscript{26} longe\textsuperscript{27} olent,\textsuperscript{28} aliter sues.\textsuperscript{29} ne\textsuperscript{30} ego me nego nosse\textsuperscript{31} hanc quae sit. Periphanes: pro\textsuperscript{32} deum atque hominum fidem!

quid? ego lenocinium\textsuperscript{33} facio qui habeam alienas\textsuperscript{34} domi\textsuperscript{35} atque argentum egurgitem\textsuperscript{36} domo prosus?\textsuperscript{37} quid\textsuperscript{38} tu, quae patrem tuom\textsuperscript{39} uocas me atque osculare, quid stas stupida? quid taces?

Acropolostis: quid\textsuperscript{40} loquar uis? Periphanes: haec negat se tuam esse matrem. Acropolostis: ne fuat\textsuperscript{41} si non uolt:\textsuperscript{42} equidem hac inuita\textsuperscript{43} tamen ero\textsuperscript{44} matris filia; non med\textsuperscript{46} istanc\textsuperscript{47} cogere\textsuperscript{48} aequum\textsuperscript{49} est mean esse matrem si neuolt.\textsuperscript{50}

\textsuperscript{20} quid: “why”.
\textsuperscript{21} erro, -are, -aui, -atum: “err”, “make a mistake”, “be confused” (subjunctive because it’s an indirect question).
\textsuperscript{22} uestitum, -is (m.): “clothing”.
\textsuperscript{23} ornatum, -ūs (m.): “adornment”, “accessories”.
\textsuperscript{24} immutabilis, -e: “changed”, “liable to be changed” (< immuto, -are: “change”; not to be confused with immutabilis < in + mutabilis: “unchangeable”).
\textsuperscript{25} aliter... aliter (abverb): “one way... another way”.
\textsuperscript{26} catulus, -i (m.): “puppy”.
\textsuperscript{27} longe (adverb): “by a long way”, “far”, “much”.
\textsuperscript{28} oleo, -ere, olui, ---: “smell of”, “smell like”.
\textsuperscript{29} sus, suis (m./f.): “pig”.
\textsuperscript{30} ne (interjection followed by a personal or demonstrative pronoun): “really”, “indeed”.
\textsuperscript{31} nosse = nouisse < nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.
\textsuperscript{32} pro: “oh!”, “by...!”, “for the sake of...” (+ accusative).
\textsuperscript{33} lenocinium, -ii (n.): “pimping”, “sex trafficking”.
\textsuperscript{34} alienus, -a, -um: “strange”, “foreign”.
\textsuperscript{35} domi (locative).
\textsuperscript{36} egurgito, -are, -aui, -atum: “pour out from” (+ ablative).
\textsuperscript{37} prosus/prorsus (adverb): “entirely”, “utterly”.
\textsuperscript{38} quid: “why”.
\textsuperscript{39} tuom = tuum.
\textsuperscript{40} quid: “what”.
\textsuperscript{41} fuat = sit.
\textsuperscript{42} uolt = uult.
\textsuperscript{43} hāc inuitā (ablative absolute): “even if she isn’t willing”, “even without her agreement”.
\textsuperscript{44} ero < sum, esse, fui, futurum.
\textsuperscript{45} matris (Acropolistis here is referring to her own real mother): “my mother’s”.
\textsuperscript{46} med = me.
\textsuperscript{47} istanc = istam.
\textsuperscript{48} cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum: “compel”, “force”.
\textsuperscript{49} aequum = aequum: “right”, “fair”.
\textsuperscript{50} neuolt = non uult.
Periphanes: quæ51 me igitur patrem uocabas? Acropolistis: tua istae52 culpast,53 non mea. non patrem ego te nominem,54 ubi tu tuam me appelles55 filiam? hanc quoque etiam, si me appellet filiam, matrem uocem. negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est.590 postremo56 haec mea culpa non est: quae didici57 dixi omnia; Epidicus mihi fuit magister.58 Periphanes: peril!59 plaustrum60 perculi.61 Acropolistis: numquid62 ego ibi, pater, peccavi? Periphanes: si hercle te umquam audiero me patrem uocare, uitam tuam ego interimam.63 Acropolistis: non uoco. ubi64 uoles pater esse ibi65 esto,66 ubi noles ne fueris67 pater. Philippa: quid <si> | ob eam rem68 hanc emisti69 quia tuam gnatam70 ratu’s,71 quibu72 de signis agnoscebas?73 Periphanes: nullis. Philippa: qua re74 filiam credidisti nostram?75 Periphanes: seruos76 Epidicus dixit mihi.

51 quæ = cur.
52 istae = ista.
53 culpast = culpa est.
54 nominio, -are, -au, -atum: “name”, “call”.
55 appello, -are, -au, -atum: “call”, “name”.
56 postremo (adverb): “finally”.
57 disco, -ere, didici, discitum: “learn”.
58 magister, -tri (m.): “teacher”.
59 pereo, -ire, -iui/-ii, -itum: “die”, “be ruined”, “be lost”.
60 plaustrum, -tri (n.): “wagon”.
61 percello, -ere, perculi, perculsum: “upset”; plaustrum perculi (proverbial saying): “I’ve really messed up”.
62 numquid (a strengthened form of num): “surely... not?”, “can it be that...?”.
63 interimo, -ere, interimi, interruptum: “do away with”, “kill”, “put an end to”.
64 ubi: “when”, “whenever”.
65 ibi: “then”.
66 esto (second-person singular future imperative active) < sum, esse, fui, futurus.
67 fueris (second-person singular perfect subjunctive active) < sum, esse, fui, futurus.
68 quam ob rem: “for that reason”.
69 emo, -ere, emi, emptum: “buy”.
70 gnatam = natam < nata, -ae (f.): “daughter”.
71 ratu’s = ratus es < rer, reri, ratus sum: “think”, “suppose”, “believe”. Supply esse to make an indirect statement with tuam gnatam esse ratu’s).
72 quibu’ = quibus.
73 agnosco, -ere, agnoui, agnitum: “recognize”.
74 qua re: “why”.
75 qua re filiam credidisti nostram (supply esse to make an indirect statement).
76 seruos = seruus.
Philippa: quid si seruo aliter uisum est, non poteras nouisse, opsecro?

Periphanes: quid ego, qui illam ut preimum uidi, numquam uidi postea?

Philippa: perii misera! Periphanes: ne fle, mulier. intro abi, habe animum bonum;

ego illam reperiam. Philippa: hinc Athenis ciuis eam emit Atticus:

adolescentem equidem dicebant emisse. Periphanes: inueniam, tace. abi modo intro atque hanc asserua Circa Sol filiam.

ego relictis rebus Epidicum operam quaerendo dabo: si inuenio exitiabilem ego illi faciam hunc ut fiat diem. —

77 quid si seruo aliter uisum est: “so if it seemed otherwise to your slave”, “just because your slave made a mistake”.
78 nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.
79 opsecro: “please”, “for goodness’ sake”.
80 quid ego: “how could I?”.
81 ut: “since”.
82 preimum = primum: “for the first time”.
83 fleo, -ere, fleui, fletum: “weep”, “cry”; ne fle: “stop crying”.
84 abi (second-person singular present imperative) < abeo, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum.
85 repino, -ire, repperi, repertum: “find”.
86 hinc: “from here”.
87 Athenis (ablative of place from which, referring to the place where Stratippocles, the ciuis Atticus, is from).
88 abi (second-person singular present imperative) < abeo, -ire, -ii/iui, -itum.
89 assurua, -are, -aui, -atum: “guard, “watch”.
90 Circa, -ae (f.): “Circe” (Circe, from Greek mythology, was the daughter of the Sun. She was a witch and lover of Odysseus. It is not a compliment for Periphanes to refer to Acropolis as “Circe”).
91 Sol, Solis (m.): “sun”.
92 relicitis rebus (ablative absolute): “with the [other] matter left aside”.
93 operam quaerendo dabo: “I’ll give attention to seeking”, “I’ll start looking for”.
94 exitiabilis, -e: “destructive”, “deadly”.

ACTVS V
5.1 STRATIPPOCLES, EPIDICVS, DANISTA, TELESTIS

Scene summary: Epidicus expresses terror at the punishment he knows Periphanes is planning for him, since he has seen Periphanes and Apoecides buying straps for tying him up. He begs for help in running away, but Stratippocles is unsympathetic. The moneylender arrives with Telestis, and Stratippocles goes indoors to bring out the money he owes the moneylender. While Stratippocles is indoors, Epidicus recognizes Telestis as Periphanes’s illegitimate daughter, since he’d brought her some birthday gifts some years before (presumably at Periphanes’s order). She is delighted to learn that she has found her father, and when Stratippocles comes outdoors and pays off the moneylender, she greets him as her brother. Stratippocles is disappointed to find that his newly acquired slave girlfriend has turned out to be his sister but Epidicus tells him to keep quiet and to make do with Acropolistis instead. Epidicus knows that his discovery of the real Telestis will turn Periphanes’s rage into gratitude, and so no longer plans to run away.

Stratippocles: male¹ morigerus² mihi est danista,³ qui⁴ a me argentum non petit neque illam adducit quam <emi> ex praeda,⁵ sed ecce⁶ incedit⁷ Epidicus. quid illuc est quod⁸ illi caperrat⁹ frons¹⁰ seueritudine?¹¹

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1. *male* (used to negate *morigerus*).
2. *morigerus, -a, -um*: “compliant”, “obliging”.
3. *danista, -ae* (m.): “moneylender”.
4. *qui* = *qui*.
5. *praeda, -ae* (f.): “booty”, “[war] prize”.
6. *ecce* = *ecce + hunc*: “look, there he is!”.
7. *incedo, -ere, incessi, incessum*: “walk”, “march along”.
8. *quid illuc quod*: “why is it that?”.
9. *caperro, -are, -aui, -atum*: “be wrinkled”, “wrinkle”, “furrow”.
10. *frons, frontis* (m.): “forehead”, “brow”.
11. *seueritudo, -tudinis* (f.): “severity”, “worry”.
Epidicus by Plautus

Epidicus: si undecim<sup>12</sup> deos praeter<sup>13</sup> sese secum adducat Iuppiter, ita non omnes ex cruciatu<sup>14</sup> poterunt eximere<sup>15</sup> Epidicum. Periphanem emere lora<sup>16</sup> uidit, ibi aderat una<sup>17</sup> Apocides; nunc homines me quaretare<sup>18</sup> credo. sensorunt, sciant sibi data esse uerba.<sup>19</sup> Stratippocles: quid agis,<sup>20</sup> mea Commoditas?<sup>21</sup> Epidicus: quod<sup>22</sup> miser. Stratippocles: quid est tibi? Epidicus: quin<sup>23</sup> tu mihi adornas<sup>24</sup> ad fugam<sup>25</sup> uiaticum<sup>26</sup> priu’ quam<sup>27</sup> pereo? nam per urbem duo defloccati<sup>28</sup> senes quaeritant me, in manibus gestant<sup>29</sup> copulas<sup>30</sup> simul. Stratippocles: habe bonum animum. Epidicus: quippe<sup>32</sup> ego quoi<sup>33</sup> libertas in mundo<sup>34</sup> sitast. Epidicus: edepol me illi melius<sup>37</sup> si nancti fuant.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> undecim (indeclinable; here it qualifies deos): “eleven”.
<sup>13</sup> praetere: “except”, “not including”.
<sup>14</sup> cruciatu, -us (m.): “torture”, “crucifixion”.
<sup>15</sup> eximo, -ere, exemi, exemptum: “extract”, “release”, “save”.
<sup>16</sup> lorum, -i (n.): “leather strap”, “whip”.
<sup>17</sup> unā (adverbial): “at the same time”, “along with him”.
<sup>18</sup> quaerito, -are, -aui, -atum: “seek”, “search for”.
<sup>19</sup> sibi data esse uerba: “that they have been tricked / lied to”.
<sup>20</sup> quid agis: “what are you up to” (this is a standard greeting).
<sup>21</sup> Commoditas, -atis (f.): “timeliness”, “convenience”, “benefit” (Stratippocles uses this nickname for Epidicus perhaps from affection, or more likely as a casual acknowledgment that Epidicus is a useful tool to him).
<sup>22</sup> quod (replies literally to Stratippocles’s greeting): “what [a miserable man would be up to]”.
<sup>23</sup> quin: “why... not?”, “why don’t you...?”.
<sup>24</sup> adorno, -are, -aui, -atum: “get ready”, “prepare”.
<sup>25</sup> fuga, -ae (f.): “escape”, “running away” “exile”.
<sup>26</sup> uiaticus, -a, -um (adjective <i>-ui, -ae</i>): “relating to a journey”; quin tu mihi adornaas ad fugam uiaticum: “why don’t you give me what I’ll need to run away”.
<sup>27</sup> priu’ quam = prius quam: “before”.
<sup>28</sup> defloccatus, -a, -um: “bald”, “shorn”, “fleeced” (probably intended in the sense of “cheated”).
<sup>29</sup> gesto, -are, -aui, -atum: “carry”.
<sup>30</sup> copula, -ae (f.): “rope”, “thong”, “bond”.
<sup>31</sup> simul: “also”, “at the same time”.
<sup>32</sup> quippe: “obviously”.
<sup>33</sup> quoi = cui.
<sup>34</sup> in mundo: “in readiness” (Epidicus is being ironic here, since it is punishment, not freedom, that he actually expects).
<sup>35</sup> sitast = sita est: “[for whom freedom] has been allowed / permitted” <i>&lt; sino, -ere, siui, situm: “allow”</i>.
<sup>36</sup> seruo, -are, -aui, -atum: “guard”, “keep watch over”, “protect”, “save”.
<sup>37</sup> me illi melius: “they’ll guard me better” (Stratippocles used <i>te seruabo</i> to mean “I’ll protect you”, but Epidicus picks up on the other meaning of the word: “guard” or “keep watch over”).
<sup>38</sup> nancti fuant = nancti sunt <i>&lt; nanciscor, nancisci, nancetus sum: “get”, “find”, “meet with”</i>.
sed quis haec est muliercula\textsuperscript{39} et ille grauastellus,\textsuperscript{40} qui ueniit?\textsuperscript{620}

**Stratippocles:** hic est danista, haec illa est autem quam [ego] emi de praeda. **Epidicus:** haecinest?\textsuperscript{41}

**Stratippocles:** haec est. estne ita ut tibi dixi? aspecta\textsuperscript{42} et contempla,\textsuperscript{43}

**Epidicus:** usque ab unguiculo\textsuperscript{44} ad capillum\textsuperscript{45} summumst\textsuperscript{46} festiuissuma.\textsuperscript{47}
estne consimilis\textsuperscript{48} quasi\textsuperscript{49} quom\textsuperscript{50} signum\textsuperscript{51} pictum\textsuperscript{52} pulchre aspexeris?\textsuperscript{53}

**Epidicus:** e tuis uerbis meum futurum\textsuperscript{54} corium\textsuperscript{55} praedicas,\textsuperscript{57}
quem Apelles\textsuperscript{59} ac Zeuxis\textsuperscript{60} duo\textsuperscript{61} pingent\textsuperscript{62} pigmentis\textsuperscript{63} ulmeis.\textsuperscript{64}

**Stratippocles:** di inmortales!\textsuperscript{65} sicin\textsuperscript{66} iussi\textsuperscript{67} ad me ires?\textsuperscript{68} pedibus plumbeis\textsuperscript{69}

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\textsuperscript{39} muliercula, -ae (f.): “little woman”.

\textsuperscript{40} grauastellus, -i (m.): “little old man”.

\textsuperscript{41} haecinest = haec + -ne est: “this is she”, “this is her”.

\textsuperscript{42} aspicio, -ere, aspexi, aspectum: “look [at]”.

\textsuperscript{43} contemplo, -are, -aui, -atum: “gaze [at]”.

\textsuperscript{44} unguiculus, -i (m.): “fingernail”, “toenail”.

\textsuperscript{45} capilla, -ae (f.): “hair”.

\textsuperscript{46} summumst = summum est.

\textsuperscript{47} festiuissumus = festiuissimus (superlative < festiuus, -a, -um): “most pleasing”, “prettiest”.

\textsuperscript{48} consimilis, -e: “similar”.

\textsuperscript{49} quasi (adverb): “as though” (followed by the subjunctive mood).

\textsuperscript{50} quom = cum.

\textsuperscript{51} signum, -i (n.): “statue”, “picture”.

\textsuperscript{52} pictus, -a, -um: “painted”.

\textsuperscript{53} aspexeris (second-person singular perfect active subjunctive) < aspicio, -ere, aspexi, aspectum: “look [at]”.

\textsuperscript{54} futurum = futurum esse: “[my skin] is going to be”.

\textsuperscript{55} corium, -ii (n.): “skin”; “hide”.

\textsuperscript{56} pulchrum (here Epidicus means that his skin will be “beautiful” or “pretty as a picture” in the sense that it will be marked with whip lashes).

\textsuperscript{57} praedico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum (this is a different verb from praedico, -are): “foretell”, “predict”.

\textsuperscript{58} quem (referring to a missing me as antecedent).

\textsuperscript{59} Apelles, -is: the name of a famous Greek painter.

\textsuperscript{60} Zeuxis, is/-idis: the name of another famous Greek painter.

\textsuperscript{61} Apelles atque Zeuxis duo (referring to Periphanes and Apoecides).

\textsuperscript{62} pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum: “paint”.

\textsuperscript{63} pigmentum, -i (n.): “pigment”, “paint”.

\textsuperscript{64} ulmeus, -a, -um: “made of elmwood” (referring to the elmwood rods with which Epidicus expects to be beaten).

\textsuperscript{65} inmortales = immortales.

\textsuperscript{66} sicin = sic + -ne: “in this way?”.

\textsuperscript{67} iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum: “order”, “tell” (often followed, as here, by the subjunctive without ut, see Allen and Greenough’s *Latin Grammar* 565a, http://dcc.dickinson.edu/grammar/latin/category-search?field_gl_section_number_value=565).

\textsuperscript{68} ires < eo, ire, iuvi/iu, iuvi: “order”, “tell” (without ut).

\textsuperscript{69} plumbeus, -a, -um: “leaden”, “made of lead”, “slow” (pedibus plumbeis is an ablative of quality).
qui\textsuperscript{70} perhibetur\textsuperscript{71} priu\textsuperscript{72} uenisset quam tu aduenisti mihi.\n\textbf{Danista:} haec edepol remorata\textsuperscript{73} med\textsuperscript{74} est. \textbf{Stratippocles:}
\[\text{siquidem}\textsuperscript{75} istius gratia}\]
\[id\textsuperscript{38} remorat\textsuperscript{u} s\textsuperscript{77} quod\textsuperscript{78} ista uoluit, nimium aduenisti cito.\textsuperscript{79} ne comites\textsuperscript{82} morer.\textsuperscript{84}
\textbf{Stratippocles:} pernumeratumst.\textsuperscript{85} \textbf{Danista:} tene\textsuperscript{86} cruminam:
\[oppire\textsuperscript{91} dum ecfero\textsuperscript{92} ad te argentum. \textbf{Danista:} matura.\textsuperscript{93}
\textbf{Stratippocles:} domist.\textsuperscript{94} —
\textbf{Epidicus:} sati\textsuperscript{95} ego oculis\textsuperscript{96} utilitatem\textsuperscript{97} optineo\textsuperscript{98} sincer\textsuperscript{99} an parum?\textsuperscript{100}
uideon\textsuperscript{101} ego Telestidem\textsuperscript{102} te, Periphanei\textsuperscript{103} filiam,

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\textsuperscript{70} qui: “the man who” (this seems to be a reference to some proverbial story about a man with leaden feet).
\textsuperscript{71} perhibetur: “is said to be”.
\textsuperscript{72} priu’ ... quam = prius ... quam.
\textsuperscript{73} remoror, -ari, -atus sum: “delay”.
\textsuperscript{74} med = me.
\textsuperscript{75} siquidem: “if indeed”, “accordingly”.
\textsuperscript{76} id (referring to the task of bringing Telestis to Stratippocles’s home).
\textsuperscript{77} remoratu’s = remoratus es < remoror, -ari, -atus sum: “delay”.
\textsuperscript{78} quod: “because”.
\textsuperscript{79} cito: “quickly”.
\textsuperscript{80} age age: “come on now”.
\textsuperscript{81} apsolue = absolue < absoluo, -ere, absolui, absolutum: “pay off”.
\textsuperscript{82} numero, -are, -aui, -atum: “count out”.
\textsuperscript{83} comes, comitis (m.): “partner”, “associate”.
\textsuperscript{84} moror, -ari, -atus sum: “delay”.
\textsuperscript{85} pernumeratumst = pernumeratum est < pernumero, -are, -aui, -atum: “count out”, “reckon up”.
\textsuperscript{86} teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum: “take”, “hold”.
\textsuperscript{87} crumina, -ae (f.): “pouch”, “purse”, “small moneybag”.
\textsuperscript{88} luc: “(in(to) here”.
\textsuperscript{89} indo, indidi, inditum: “put into”.
\textsuperscript{90} sapienter (adverb < sapiens, sapientis).
\textsuperscript{91} oppire (second-person singular present imperative) < opperior, opperiri, opperitus sum: “wait”, “await”.
\textsuperscript{92} ecfero = effero < effero, effere, effultii, eftus: “carry out”, “bring out”.
\textsuperscript{93} domist = domi est: “it’s in my house”.
\textsuperscript{94} sati = satis + -ne: “enough”, “sufficiently”.
\textsuperscript{95} oculus (ablative after utilitatem optineo): “[do I still have the use of my] eyes”.
\textsuperscript{96} utilitas, -tatis (f.): “use”, “usefulness”.
\textsuperscript{97} optineo, -ere, optimi, optentum: “obtain”, “possess”, “keep”.
\textsuperscript{98} sincere (adverb < sincerus, -a, -um): “sincerely”, “genuinely”.
\textsuperscript{99} parum (adverb): “not enough”, “insufficiently”.
\textsuperscript{100} uideon = uideo + -ne.
\textsuperscript{101} Telestidem (accusative form of the name Telestis).
\textsuperscript{102} Periphanei (genitive).
ex Philippa matre natam Thebis, Epidauri satam? \[104\] Epidauri (locative).

Telestis: quis tu homo es qui meum parentum nomen memoras et meum?

Epidicus: non me nouisti? Telestis: quod quidem nunc ueniat in mentem mihi. \[109\] memini, mi homo.

tune is es? Epidicus: ego sum, et istic frater qui te mercatus tuos.
* * alia matre, uno patre. \[122\] Telestis: quid pater meu? uiuost? Epidicus: animo liquido et tranquillo es, tace.

Telestis: di me ex perdita seruatam cupiunt si uera autumam. \[131\] Epidicus: non habeo ullam occasionem ut apud te falsa fabuler. \[133\]
Stratippocles: accipe argentum hoc, danista. hic sunt quadraginta\textsuperscript{134} minae.\textsuperscript{135} si quid erit dubium\textsuperscript{136} immutabo.\textsuperscript{137} Danista: bene fecisti, bene uale. —
Stratippocles: nunc enim tu mea es. Telestis: soror quidem edepol, ut tu aequ\textsuperscript{138} scias. salue, frater. Stratippocles: sanan\textsuperscript{139} haec est? Epidicus: sana, si appellat suum.\textsuperscript{140} Stratippocles: quid? ego <quo> modo\textsuperscript{141} huic <sum> frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo?\textsuperscript{142} Epidicus: quod boni est\textsuperscript{143} id tacitus\textsuperscript{144} taceas tute\textsuperscript{145} tecum et gaudeas.\textsuperscript{147} Stratippocles: perdisti\textsuperscript{148} et repperisti\textsuperscript{149} me, soror. Epidicus: stultu’s,\textsuperscript{150} tace. tibi quidem quod\textsuperscript{151} ames domi praestost,\textsuperscript{152} fidicina, opera mea;\textsuperscript{153} et sororem in libertatem idem\textsuperscript{154} opera concilio\textsuperscript{155} mea. Stratippocles: Epidice, fateor\textsuperscript{156} — Epidicus: abi\textsuperscript{157} intro ac iube\textsuperscript{158} huic aquam calefieri;\textsuperscript{159}

\textsuperscript{134} quadraginta (indeclinable): “forty”.
\textsuperscript{135} mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.
\textsuperscript{136} quid erit dubium: “if any [of the coins] are of doubtful integrity” (that is, if the moneylender thinks any of the coins are counterfeit).
\textsuperscript{137} immuto, -are, -aui, -atum: “change”.
\textsuperscript{138} aequo (adverb): “equally”.
\textsuperscript{139} sanan = sana + -ne < sanus, -a, -um: “sane”, “healthy”.
\textsuperscript{140} si appellat suum: “if she is calling [you] her own [brother]”.
\textsuperscript{141} <quo> modo: “how?”, “in what way?”.
\textsuperscript{142} dum intro eo atque exeo: “while I was going in and then out of the house”.
\textsuperscript{143} quod boni est (boni is genitive of the whole): “what’s good”, “the good [situation] that we have”.
\textsuperscript{144} tacitus, -a, -um: “silent”.
\textsuperscript{145} taceo, -ere, tacui, tacitum: “be silent”.
\textsuperscript{146} tute = tu + te (emphatic form of tu).
\textsuperscript{147} id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas: “you should just be quiet about it and be happy”.
\textsuperscript{148} perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditus: “ruin”, “lose”.
\textsuperscript{149} reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum: “find”.
\textsuperscript{150} stultus = stultus es.
\textsuperscript{151} quod ames: “that which you may love”, “an object for your love”.
\textsuperscript{152} praestost = praesto est; praesto (adverb): “at hand”, “ready”, “available”.
\textsuperscript{153} operā meā: “thanks to my efforts”.
\textsuperscript{154} idem (adverb): “likewise”.
\textsuperscript{155} concilio, -are, -aui, -atum: “recover”, “regain”.
\textsuperscript{156} fateor, fateri, fassus sum: “admit”, “confess”.
\textsuperscript{157} abi (second-person singular present imperative) < abeo, -ere, -ii/iui, -itum.
\textsuperscript{158} iubeo -ere, iussi, iussum: “tell”, “order” (here followed by the infinitive; see Bennett’s New Latin Grammar 295, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect295).
\textsuperscript{159} calefieri (present passive infinitive) < caleficuo, calefaceri, calefecti, calefactum: “make warm/hot”.

Epidicus by Plautus
cetera haec posterius\textsuperscript{160} faxo\textsuperscript{161} scibis\textsuperscript{162} ubi erit otium.\textsuperscript{163}

Stratippocles: sequere\textsuperscript{164} hac\textsuperscript{165} me, soror. Epidicus: ego ad uos
Thesprioment iussero\textsuperscript{166}

huc transire. sed memento,\textsuperscript{167} si quid\textsuperscript{168} saeuibit\textsuperscript{169} senex,
suppetias\textsuperscript{170} mihi cum sorore ferre. Stratippocles: facile\textsuperscript{171} istuc\textsuperscript{172}
erit. —

Epidicus: Thesprio, exi istac\textsuperscript{173} per hortum, adfer domum\textsuperscript{174} auxilium 660
mihi,
magnast\textsuperscript{175} res. minoris multo facio\textsuperscript{176} quam dudum\textsuperscript{177} senes.
remabo\textsuperscript{178} intro, ut adcurentur\textsuperscript{179} aduenientes hospites.
eadem\textsuperscript{180} haec intus edocebo\textsuperscript{181} quae ego scio Stratippoclem.
non fugio, domi adesse certumst;\textsuperscript{182} neque ille haud\textsuperscript{183} obiciet\textsuperscript{184} mihi
pedibus\textsuperscript{185} sese prouocatum.\textsuperscript{186} abeo intro, nimi’\textsuperscript{187} longum 665
loquor. —

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{160} posterus (adverb): “later”.
\textsuperscript{161} faxo (alternative form of the first-person singular future indicative active < facio, -ere): “I’ll
make [it happen]”, “I promise”.
\textsuperscript{162} scibis = scies; faxo scibit: “I’ll make sure you know”, “I’ll fill you in”.
\textsuperscript{163} otium, -ii (n.): “leisure”, “spare time”.
\textsuperscript{164} sequere (second-person present imperative) < sequor, -i, secutus sum.
\textsuperscript{165} hac: “this way”.
\textsuperscript{166} iussero (first-person singular future perfect indicative active) < iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum.
\textsuperscript{167} memento (second-person singular imperative active) < meminit, meminitisse: “remember”;
memento... suppetias... ferre: “remember to bring help”.
\textsuperscript{168} quid: “in any way”, “at all”, “about anything”.
\textsuperscript{169} saeuibit = saeuiei < saeuio, -ire, saeuui, saeuitum: “rage”, “be/act angry/violent/ferocious”,
“vent rage on”.
\textsuperscript{170} suppetiae, -arum (f. pl.): “help”, “aid”.
\textsuperscript{171} facile (neuter nominative singular form of the adjective).
\textsuperscript{172} istuc = istud.
\textsuperscript{173} istac = istā: “that way”.
\textsuperscript{174} domum (accusative of place to which): “to the house”.
\textsuperscript{175} magnast = magnā est.
\textsuperscript{176} minoris multo facio: “I care a lot less about”.
\textsuperscript{177} dudum: “formerly”, “before”.
\textsuperscript{178} remeo, -are, -au, -atum: “go/come back”, “return”.
\textsuperscript{179} adcurentur = accurentur < accuro, -are, -au, -atum: “take care of”, “attend to”.
\textsuperscript{180} eadem: “at the same time”, “likewise”.
\textsuperscript{181} edoceo, edocere, edocui, edoctum: “teach/inform thoroughly”.
\textsuperscript{182} certumst = certum est mihi: “it is determined by me”, “I’m determined”.
\textsuperscript{183} neque... haud (the two negatives strengthen each other).
\textsuperscript{184} obici, -ere, obici, obiectum: “object”, “throw in the teeth of” (+ dat.).
\textsuperscript{185} pedibus: “by my running away”.
\textsuperscript{186} prouocatum = prouocatum esse (indirect discourse with the accusative subject sese); prouoco,
-are, -au, -atum: “provoke”.
\textsuperscript{187} nimi’ = nimi.\end{footnotes}
5.2 PERIPHANES, APOECIDES, EPIDICVS

Scene summary: Periphanes is still enraged at Epidicus, and Apoecides is exhausted from helping him look for Epidicus, and he blames Periphanes. Epidicus calmly strolls up, and surprises Periphanes by demanding that the latter tie him up with the straps he’s bought. Epidicus, with his hands bound, admits that he tricked Periphanes into paying thirty minae to buy Stratippocles’s lyre-playing girlfriend (Acropolistis) and to pretend that she was his daughter Telestis. Epidicus also admits that he gave Stratippocles the fifty minae that Periphanes had meant to be given to the pimp in exchange for Acropolistis. Epidicus says Periphanes shouldn’t yell at him so angrily, as though he were merely a slave, saying that he has earned his freedom and that Periphanes will understand if he goes into his house. When Periphanes sees the real Telestis, he feels badly for having been so angry at Epidicus and wants to untie him. Epidicus, milking Periphanes’s gratitude and guilt as much as he can, won’t let him untie the bonds until Periphanes has begged his pardon, promised him some new clothes, promised to free him, and to provide for him as his freedman. Epidicus magnanimously accepts these offers and allows Periphanes to untie him. The play ends with the troop of actors celebrating the man (Epidicus) who has won his freedom through bad behaviour, and they ask the audience for a round of applause.

Periphanes: Satine illic homo ludibrio nos uetulos decrepitos habet Apoecides: immo edepol tuquidem miserum med habes miseris modis.

Periphanes: tace sis, modo sine me hominem apisci. Apoecides: dico ego tibi iam, ut scias: alium tibi te comitem meliust quaeere; ita, dum te sequor,
lassitudo\textsuperscript{12} inuaserunt\textsuperscript{13} misero\textsuperscript{14} in genua flemina.\textsuperscript{15}  

**Periphanes:** quot illic homo hodie me exemplis\textsuperscript{16} ludificatust\textsuperscript{17} atque te,

ut\textsuperscript{19} illic autem exenterauit\textsuperscript{19} mihi opes argentarias\textsuperscript{20}

**Apoecides:** apage\textsuperscript{21} illum a me! nam ille quidem Volcani iratist\textsuperscript{22} filius:

quaqua\textsuperscript{23} tangit, omne amburit,\textsuperscript{24} si astes,\textsuperscript{25} aestus\textsuperscript{26} calefacit.\textsuperscript{27}

**Epidicus:** duodecim\textsuperscript{28} dis\textsuperscript{29} plus quam\textsuperscript{30} in caelo deorum\textsuperscript{31} inmortalium\textsuperscript{32} mihi nunc auxilio\textsuperscript{33} adiutores\textsuperscript{34} sunt et mecum militant.\textsuperscript{35}

quidquid ego male feci, auxilia mi\textsuperscript{36} et suppetiae\textsuperscript{37} sunt domi, apolactizo\textsuperscript{38} inimicos omnis.\textsuperscript{39} **Periphanes:** ubi illum quae...\textsuperscript{40} gentium?\textsuperscript{41}

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\textsuperscript{12} lassitudo (ablative of cause) < lassitudo, lassitudinis (f.): “exhaustion”, “weariness.
\textsuperscript{13} inuaso, -ere, inuasi, inuasum: “take possession of”.
\textsuperscript{14} misero: “for wretched me”.
\textsuperscript{15} flemina, -um (n. pl.): “swelling from blood accumulating in the ankles (or, in this case, the knees)”.
\textsuperscript{16} quot… exemplis: “in how many ways”.
\textsuperscript{17} ludificatust = ludificatus est < ludificor, -ari, -atus sum: “make a mockery of”, “trick”.
\textsuperscript{18} ut: “how!” (exclamatory).
\textsuperscript{19} exentero, -are, -aui, -atum: “disembowel”; (in the context of a purse or store of money) ”empty”.
\textsuperscript{20} opes argentarias: “supply of money”.
\textsuperscript{21} apage: “be off!”, “let [that man] keep away”.
\textsuperscript{22} iratist = irati est.
\textsuperscript{23} quaqua: “wherever”, “whatever”.
\textsuperscript{24} amburo, -ere, ambussi, ambustum: “scorch”, “burn”.
\textsuperscript{25} asto, astare, astiti, -: “wait”; “stay”, “stand near”.
\textsuperscript{26} aestus, -ssize (m.): “heat”, “fire”; “rage”.
\textsuperscript{27} calefacio, -ere, calefeci, calefactum: “make hot”, “heat”; “trouble”, “vex”.
\textsuperscript{28} duodecim (indeclinable, here agreeing with dis): twelve.
\textsuperscript{29} dis (ablative of degree of difference).
\textsuperscript{30} duodecim dis plus quam in caelo deorum inmortalium: “twelve gods more than the immortal gods in heaven”.
\textsuperscript{31} deorum = deorum est.
\textsuperscript{32} inmortalium = immortalium.
\textsuperscript{33} adiutor, adiutoris (m.): “helper”, “supporter”.
\textsuperscript{34} milito, -are, -aui, -atum: “serve as a soldier”, “perform military service”, “serve in the army”, “make war”.
\textsuperscript{35} mi = mihi.
\textsuperscript{36} suppetiae, -arum (f. pl.): “help”, “aid”.
\textsuperscript{37} apolactizo, -are, -aui, -atum: “kick away”, “spurn”.
\textsuperscript{38} omnis = omnes.
\textsuperscript{39} quaero, -ere, quaesiui, quaesitum: “seek”, “look for”.
\textsuperscript{40} ubi... gentium: “where in the world...?”.
Apoecides: *dum* sine me quaeras, quaeras mea caussa\(^{43}\) *uel*\(^{44}\) medio in mari.\(^{45}\)

**Epidicus:** quid\(^{46}\) me quaeris? quid labores?\(^{47}\) quid hunc\(^{48}\) sollicitas?\(^{49}\) *ecce me.*

num\(^{50}\) te fugi, num ab domo apsum,\(^{51}\) num oculis concessi\(^{52}\) tuis?\(^{53}\)

* * *

nec tibi supplico,\(^{54}\) uincire\(^{54}\) uis? \(em,\)\(^{55}\) ostendo manus;

tu habes lora,\(^{56}\) ego te emere uidi,\(^{57}\) quid nunc cessas?\(^{58}\) conliga.\(^{59}\)

**Periphanes:** ilicet\(^{60}\) uadimonium\(^{61}\) ultro\(^{62}\) mihi hic facit.\(^{63}\)

**Epidicus:** quin\(^{64}\) conligas?

Apoecides: *edepol mancupium*\(^{65}\) scelestum\(^{66}\) **Epidicus:** te profecto,\(^{67}\) Apoecides, —

nil\(^{68}\) moror mihi deprecari.\(^{69}\) **Apoecides:** facile exoras,\(^{70}\) Epidice.

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42 *dum:* “provided that”.
43 *mea caussa:* “for all I care”.
44 *uel:* (adverb) “even”, “if you prefer”.
45 *medio in mari:* “in the middle of the sea”.
46 *quid:* “why”.
47 *laboro:* -are, -aui, -atum: “labour”, “take pains”, “exert oneself”.
48 *hunc:* (refers to Apoecides).
49 *sollicto:* -are, -aui, -atum: “disturb”, “worry”.
50 *num:* (interrogative particle, usually implying that a negative answer is expected): “surely... not?”.
51 *apsum:* = absum.
52 *concido:* -ere, -cessi, -cessum: “withdraw”; “move back”.
53 *supplico:* -are, -aui, -atum: “supplicate”, “beg for mercy/pardon/help” (+ dative).
54 *uincio:* -ire, uinxi, uinctum: “bind”, “restrain”.
55 *em:* (expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense): “there!”, “ha!”.
56 *lorum:* -i (n.): “leather strap”, “whip”.
57 *te emere uidi:* (indirect discourse; *lorai* is the implied direct object of *emere*).
58 *cedo:* -ere, cessi, cessum: “withdraw”, “leave”.
59 *conligo:* -are, -aui, -atum: “bind”, “tie up”.
60 *ilicet:* “it’s no use”, “it’s all up”.
61 *uadimonium,* -i (n.): “bail”, “surety”.
62 *ultro:* (adverb): “of one’s own accord”, “voluntarily”.
63 *uadimonium... facit:* “he offers bail”.
64 *quin:* “why... not?”, “why don’t you...?”.
65 *mancupium,* -i (n.): “possession”, “property”; translate here: “slave”.
66 *scelestus:* -a, -um: “wicked”.
67 *profecio:* (adverb): “certainly”.
68 *nil:* = nihil.
69 *nil moror mihi deprecari:* “I don’t need you to intercede for me” (on *nil/nihil moror* see note 38 in Act 3, scene 2).
70 *exoro:* -are, -aui, -atum: “obtain by persuasion”, “prevail”.
Epidicus: ecquid agis?71 Periphanes: tuon72 arbitratu?73 Epidicus: meo74 hercle uero atque hau75 tuo76 conligandae haec77 sunt tibi78 hodie. Periphanes: at non lubet,79 non conligo.80

Apoecides: tragulam81 in te inicere82 adornat,83 nescioquam84 fabricam85 facit.

Epidicus: tibi moram86 faci87 quom88 ego solutus89 asto.90 age, inquam, conliga.

Periphanes: at mihi magi91 lubet solutum te rogitare. Epidicus: at nihil scies.

Periphanes: quid ago? Apoecides: quid agas? mos geratur.92

Epidicus: frugi93 es tu homo, Apoecides.

Periphanes: cedo94 manus igitur. Epidicus: morantur nihil.95 atque arte96 conliga, nihil uero <hoc> obnoxiosse.97 Periphanes: facto opere98 arbitramino.99

71 ecquid agis: “are you going to do anything or not?”.
72 tuon = tuo + -ne.
73 arbitrus, -ūs (m.): “decision”, “wish”, “choice”.
74 meo = meo arbitratu.
75 hau = haud.
76 tuo = tuo arbitratu.
77 haec = haec manūs.
78 tibi (dative of agent after passive periphrastic).
79 lubet = libet (impersonal verb; see Bennett 138, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect138).
80 Supply eas or tuas manūs after conligo.
81 tragula, -ae (f.): “dart”, “javelin”.
82 inicero, -ere, iniecti, iniectum: “thow at”.
83 adorno, -are, -aui, -atum: “get ready”, “prepare”.
84 nescioquam = nescio quam.
85 fabrica, -ae (f.): “crafty device”, “trick”.
86 mora, ae (f.): “delay”, “obstacle”, “hindrance”.
87 faci' = facis.
88 quom = cum.
89 solutus, -a, -um: “unbound”, “released”, “unrestrained”, “at large”.
90 asto, astare, astiti, -: “wait”, “stay”, “stand near”.
91 magi' = magis.
92 mos geratur: “let [his] wish be gratified”, “do what he wants”.
93 frugi (indeclinable adjective): “worthy”, “frugal”, “virtuous” (see note 39 in Act 3, scene 4a).
94 cedo (archaic singular imperative related to do, dare): “give”.
95 morantur nihil: “they don’t mind” (on nihil nihil morer see note 38 in Act 3, scene 2).
96 arte (adverb < artus, -a, -um): “tightly”.
97 nihil uero <hoc> obnoxiosse: “and don’t go easy on me”, “and without any compassion” (obnoxiosse = obnoxie: “subject to qualification”, “in a restricted manner”).
98 facto opere (ablative absolute): “when the job has been done”.
99 arbitramino (archaic imperative second-person singular): “give judgment”.
Epidicus: bene hoc habet: “that does it”.

nunciam = nunc + iam (emphatic form of nunc).

exquire, exquirere, exquisiui, exquisitum: “find out”, “ask”.

lubet = libet.

qua fiducia: “with what boldness”, “with what brazen self-confidence”.

ausu’s = ausus es < audeo, audere, ausus sum: “dare”.

emptast = empta est.

nudiustertius = nudius tertius; nudius = num/nunc dies (always paired with an ordinal number): “it is now the … day since” (because the Romans counted inclusively, nudiustertius means “the day before yesterday”).

lubuit = libuit (perfect tense of impersonal verb libet); “it pleased [me]”, “I wanted to”.

ea fiducia: “with that brazen self-confidence”.

ain = ais + -ne: “you say [that]?”.

aio: “I do say [that]”.

uel: “or”, “actually”, “indeed”, “even”, “if you prefer”.

pignus, pignoris (n.): “bet”, “stake, “wager”, “hostage”; da pignus prompts the following subjunctive (sit).

sit: “if… not”.

nosco, -ere, noui, notum: “get to know”, “know”, “recognize”.

in meum nummum, in tuum talentum pignus da: “bet me a talent (26–32.5 kg of silver) for a coin (of unknown but not high value)”. We can’t be sure what kind of small coin a nummus was (see note 142 in Act 1, scene 1) but whether it was a sesertius, a drachma, or a didrachma, this is a wildly unequal bet, with Periphanes’s stake, if he loses, being between 3,000–24,000 times higher than Epidicus’s).

istaec = ista.

captiost = capto est; captionis (f.): “trick”, “deception”, “fraud”.

east = ea est.

gnati = nati < natus, -i: “son”.

dedin = dedi + -ne.

mina, -ae (f.): a Greek unit of money equivalent to 430g of silver.

triginta (indeclinable): “thirty”.

ob: “in return for”.

fatior, fateri, fassus sum: “admit”, “confess”.

datas (modifies minas).
et eo argento illam me emisse amicam fili fidicinam
pro tua filia: istam ob rem te tetigi triginta minis. 705

**Periphanes:** quomodo me ludos fecisti de illa conducticia fidicina! **Epidicus:** factum hercle uero et recte factum iudico. **Periphanes:** quid postremo argento factum est quod dedi? **Epidicus:** dicam tibi:
neque malo homini neque benigno tuo dedi Stratippocli.

**Periphanes:** quæ haec, malum, inpudentiast? **Epidicus:** iam ipsa res dicet tibi.

**Periphanes:** adserua istum, Apoecides. —
Apoecides: quid illuc, Epidice, est negoti? Epidicus: maxuma\textsuperscript{153} hercle iniuria
uinctus asto,\textsuperscript{154} quoius\textsuperscript{155} haec hodie opera\textsuperscript{156} inuentast\textsuperscript{157} filia.
Apoecides: ain\textsuperscript{158} tu te illius inuenisse filiam? Epidicus: inueni et domi est.
sed ut acerbum\textsuperscript{159} est pro bene factis quom\textsuperscript{160} mali messim\textsuperscript{161} metas!\textsuperscript{162}
Apoecides: quamne\textsuperscript{163} hodie per urbem uterque sumu’\textsuperscript{164} defessi quaeerere?
Epidicus: ego sum defessus reperire,\textsuperscript{165} uos defessi quaerere.
Periphanes: quid\textsuperscript{166} isti\textsuperscript{167} oratis opere tanto?\textsuperscript{168} <me> meruisse\textsuperscript{169}
tintellego\textsuperscript{170} ut liceat\textsuperscript{171} merito\textsuperscript{172} huius\textsuperscript{173} facere.\textsuperscript{174} cedo\textsuperscript{175} tu ut exsoluam\textsuperscript{176} manus.
Epidicus: ne attigas.\textsuperscript{177} Periphanes: ostende\textsuperscript{178} uero. Epidicus: nolo.
Periphanes: non aequom\textsuperscript{179} facis.\textsuperscript{180}

\textsuperscript{153} maxuma = maxima.
\textsuperscript{154} asto, astare, astiti, -: “wait”; “stay”, “stand near”.
\textsuperscript{155} quoius = cuius.
\textsuperscript{156} operē: “by my efforts”.
\textsuperscript{157} inuentast = inuenta est < inuenio, -ire, -iui, -itum.
\textsuperscript{158} ain = ais + -ne: “are you saying”.
\textsuperscript{159} acerbus, -a, -um: “harsh”, “upsetting”.
\textsuperscript{160} quom = cum.
\textsuperscript{161} messim (accusative singular) < messis, -is (f.): “harvest”, “crop”.
\textsuperscript{162} meto, -ere, messui, messum: “reap”, “harvest”.
\textsuperscript{163} quam (relative pronoun).
\textsuperscript{164} sumu’ = sumus.
\textsuperscript{165} reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum: “find”.
\textsuperscript{166} quid: “why”.
\textsuperscript{167} isti (dative of reference, or dative of advantage; see Bennett 188, http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/bennett.html#sect186).
\textsuperscript{168} opere tanto: “so much”.
\textsuperscript{169} merco, -ere, merui, meritum: “deserve”, “earn”.
\textsuperscript{170} intellego, -ere, -ext, ectum: “understand”, “realize”.
\textsuperscript{171} licet, licuit, licitum est (impersonal): “it is lawful”, “it is permitted”.
\textsuperscript{172} merito huius: “according to his merits”, “as he deserves”.
\textsuperscript{173} huius = huius.
\textsuperscript{174} <me> meruisse intellego, ut liceat merito huius facere: “I realize that I can treat him as he deserves”.
\textsuperscript{175} cedo (archaic singular imperative related to do, dare): “give”.
\textsuperscript{176} exsoluo, -ere, -solui, -solutum: “untie”, “release”.
\textsuperscript{177} ne attigas (prohibitive subjunctive, equivalent to noli/nolite + infinitive) < attigo, -ere, attigi, attactum: “touch”.
\textsuperscript{178} ostendeo, -ere, ostendi, —: “show”, “stretch out”.
\textsuperscript{179} aequom = aequum.
\textsuperscript{180} non aequom facis: “you’re not being fair”.
Epidicus: numquam hercle hodie, nisi supplicium\textsuperscript{181} mihi das, me solui\textsuperscript{182} sinam.\textsuperscript{183}

Periphanes: optimum\textsuperscript{184} atque aequissumum\textsuperscript{185} oras. soccos,\textsuperscript{186} tunicam, pallium\textsuperscript{187} tibi dabo. \textbf{Epidicus:} quid deinde porro?\textsuperscript{188} \textbf{Periphanes:} libertatem. \textbf{Epidicus:} at postea?

nouo liberto\textsuperscript{189} opus est\textsuperscript{190} quod\textsuperscript{191} pappet.\textsuperscript{192} \textbf{Periphanes:} dabitur, praebeo\textsuperscript{193} cibum.

\textbf{Epidicus:} numquam hercle hodie, nisi me orassis,\textsuperscript{194} solues. \textbf{Periphanes:} oro te, Epidice, mihi ut ignoscas\textsuperscript{195} si quid inprudens\textsuperscript{196} culpa\textsuperscript{197} peccaui\textsuperscript{198} mea.

at ob eam rem\textsuperscript{199} liber esto.\textsuperscript{200} \textbf{Epidicus:} inuitus do hanc ueniam\textsuperscript{201} tibi, nisi\textsuperscript{202} necessitate cogar.\textsuperscript{203} solue sane\textsuperscript{204} si lubet.\textsuperscript{205}

\textbf{Grex}\textsuperscript{206} hic is homo est qui libertatem malitia\textsuperscript{207} inuenit sua. plaudite\textsuperscript{208} etualete. lumbos\textsuperscript{209} porgite\textsuperscript{210} atque exsurgite.\textsuperscript{211}

\textsuperscript{181} supplicium, -ii/-i (n.): “supplication”, humble entreaty”; “punishment”.
\textsuperscript{182} solui (present infinitive passive) < soluo, -ere, solui, solutum: “release”, “untie”.
\textsuperscript{183} sino, -ere, -siui, situm: “allow”, “let”.
\textsuperscript{184} aequissumum = aequissimum.
\textsuperscript{185} soccus, -i (m.): “low-heeled light shoe”, “slipper”.
\textsuperscript{186} pallium, ii (n.): “cloak” (technically a Greek cloak).
\textsuperscript{187} porro (adverb): “afterwards”, “next”.
\textsuperscript{188} libertus, -i (m.): “freedman”, “freed slave”.
\textsuperscript{189} opus est (impersonal): “there is need for”; nouo liberto opus est quod pappet: “a freedman needs something that he can eat”.
\textsuperscript{190} quod: “something”.
\textsuperscript{191} pappo, -are, -aui, -atum: “eat” (specifically eat soft foods like porridge).
\textsuperscript{192} praebeo, -ere, praebeui, praebevitum: “offer”, “supply”.
\textsuperscript{193} nisi me orassis (alternative future < oro, -are, -aui, -atum): “[unless] you beg me”.
\textsuperscript{194} ignosco, -ere, ignoui, ignotum: “forgive”.
\textsuperscript{195} inprudens = imprudens: “without knowing”, “inadvertent[ly]”.
\textsuperscript{196} culpa… mea: “because of my own fault”.
\textsuperscript{197} pecco, -are, -aui, -atum: “make a mistake”, “be wrong”, “do wrong”.
\textsuperscript{198} ob eam rem: “for this/that reason”, “for this/that purpose”.
\textsuperscript{199} esto (second-person singular future imperative active) < sum, esse, futurus.
\textsuperscript{200} uenia, -ae (f.): “pardon”, “forgiveness”, “kindness”.
\textsuperscript{201} nisi: “except”.
\textsuperscript{202} cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum: “compel”, “force”.
\textsuperscript{203} sane: “certainly”, “however”.
\textsuperscript{204} lubet = libet.
\textsuperscript{205} grex, gregis (m.): “flock”, “herd”; “troop”; translate here: “company (of actors)”.
\textsuperscript{206} malitia, -ae (f.): “wickedness”.
\textsuperscript{207} plaudo, -ere, plausi, plausum: “applaud”, “clap”.
\textsuperscript{208} lumbus, -i (m.): “loin”.
\textsuperscript{209} porgite = porrigite < porrigo, -ere, porrexi, porrectum: “stretch”, stretch out”.
\textsuperscript{210} exsurgo, -ere, exsurrexi, exsurrectum: “rise”, “stand up”.
