

**AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE VERSE OF
TERENCE**

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An Introduction to the Verse of Terence by H. W. Hayley

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BY

H. W. HAYLEY, Ph.D.

(HARVARD)



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TO

Prof. W. S. Tyler,

THE NESTOR OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS, THIS
LITTLE BOOK IS GRATEFULLY
DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THIS little work is intended for the use of college students who are reading Terence. Its object is not to present any new or original discoveries, but simply to state clearly and concisely the facts most important for the student of Terentian verse to know. In treating of the iambic metres anacrusic schemes have been rigidly avoided, as experience has shown the writer that unless the student has a knowledge of modern musical theory (which cannot be assumed in the case of all), they are confusing and misleading. The text followed in making citations has been that of Dziatzko (Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1884). I have selected and adapted from numerous sources whatever was suited to my purpose, and wish to make full and free acknowledgment of my indebtedness, especially to the following: Dziatzko's excellent introduction to his *Phormio* (2d ed., 1885), on which this work is in great part based; Spengel's introduction to his edition of the *Andria* (2d ed., 1888); Mueller's *Plautinische Prosodie*; Klotz's *Altrömische Metrik*; Christ's *Metrik*; and numerous special works

on the versification of Terence, such as those of Conradt, Meyer, Spengel, Luchs, Brugmann, and others. I have also made free use of the standard Latin grammars. One rule (no. 6, sec. 29) is taken from the new edition of Professor Gildersleeve's grammar (1894), though I have ventured to slightly change the wording. My special thanks are due to Professors Smith, Allen, and Howard of this university for valuable criticisms and suggestions. It is the sincere hope of the author that the little work may prove of practical utility to students of Terence.

H. W. HAYLEY.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 29, 1894.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE VERSE OF TERENCE.

I.

1. BEFORE taking up the study of the different metres employed by Terence, the student should familiarize himself with certain peculiarities of early Latin prosody. The most important of these, as they appear in Terence, are the following:—

2. *In certain final syllables the original long quantity of the vowel is sometimes retained.* So in the ending of the 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. act., e.g. stetit, Phor. 9; and once in the ending of the 3d sing. pres. subj. act. augeat, Ad. 25.

It is doubtful whether Terence does not sometimes retain final *ā* in the nom. and voc. sing. of Greek proper names of the first declension; but there seems to be no *certain* instance of this. Cf. And. 301; Heaut. 406, 688, 695; Eun. 558, 708; Phor. 179, 784, 830, 865, 1037; Hec. 243, 325, 830; Ad. 343, 619. According to Spengel (note on Ad. perioch., l. 10), the Latin comic poets *never* shorten the nominative ending *a* in Greek proper names of three or more syllables; but see Dziatzko's note on Phor. 830 and the authorities there cited. Spengel also holds that an original *ē* is sometimes retained by Terence in the abl. sing. ending of the third declension, e.g. virginē dari, Ad. 346; but this is more than doubtful. See Dziatzko's note *ad loc.*