

ciuibus nauigat ad Pentapolim Cyrenaeam; peruenit feliciter. 3. Ingreditur ad regem Archistratem, socerum suum. Et uidit Archistrates filiam cum marito et Tharsiam neptem suam cum marito; regis filios uenerabatur, et osculo suscipit Apollonium et filiam suam, cum quibus iugiter integro uno anno laetatus est perdurans. 4. Post haec perfecta aetate moritur in eorum manibus, dimittens medietatem regni sui Apollonio et medietatem filiae suae.

5. In illo tempore peractis omnibus iuxta mare deambulat Apollonius. 6. Vidit piscatorem illum, a quo naufragus susceptus fuerat, qui ei medium suum dedit tribunarium, et iubet famulis suis, ut eum comprehenderent et ad suum ducerent palatium. 7. Tunc, ut uidit se piscator trahi ad palatium, se putauit ad occidendum praeberi. 8. Sed ubi ingressus est palatium, Tyrius Apollonius sedens cum sua coniuge eum ad se praecepit adduci et ait ad coniugem 'domina regina et coniunx pudica, hic est paranymphus meus, qui mihi opem tribuit et ut ad te uenirem, iter ostendit.' 9. Et intuens eum Apollonius ait 'o benignissime uetule, ego sum Tyrius Apollonius, cui tu dedisti dimidium tuum tribunarium.' 10. Et donauit ei ducenta sestertia auri, seruos et ancillas, uestes et argentum secundum cor suum, et fecit eum comitem, usque dum uiueret.

11. Hellenicus autem qui, quando persequabatur eum rex Antiochus, indicauerat ei omnia et nihil ab eo recipere uoluit, secutus est eum et procedenti Apollonio obtulit se et ei dixit 'domine rex, memor esto Hellenici serui tui!' 12. At ille adprehendens manum eius erexit eum et suscepit osculo; et fecit eum comitem et donauit illi multas diuitias. 13. His rebus expletis genuit de coniuge sua filium, quem regem in loco aui sui Archistratis constituit. 14. Ipse autem cum sua coniuge uixit annis LXXIII, et tenuit regnum Antiochiae et Tyri; et quietam atque felicem uitam uixit cum coniuge sua. 15. Peractis annis, quot superius diximus, in pace atque senectute bona defuncti sunt.

Explicit liber Apollonii.

## COMMENTARY

### I

1. **Ciuitate Antiochia**: "the city of Antioch"; capital of the Roman province of Syria, on the river Orontes, Antioch was the third most important city of the eastern Roman empire, after Constantinople and Alexandria.

**nomine**: "by name"; ablative of specification.

**Antiochia**: nominative, in apposition to *ciuitas*.

2. **speciosissimam**: "very beautiful."

**nihil**: adverbial, modifying *exerrauerat*.

**rerum natura**: "the nature of things," i.e., Nature; compare the title of Lucretius' didactic poem *De rerum natura*.

**exerrauerat**: "had been at fault" (intensive form of *errauerat*).

**nisi quod**: "except (for the fact) that."

**statuerat**: "it had constituted, it had made."

3. **Quae**: connecting relative. The relative is the equivalent of a demonstrative pronoun or adjective plus weak connective sense (which can rarely be represented in English). Translate "she."

**dum**: here = *cum*. *Dum* is frequently used in late Latin where classical usage would require *cum*. The reverse also occurs: *cum* may be used for *dum* (= "while").

**species et formositas cresceret**: "her beauty and her shapeliness were growing." A singular verb is used because the two nouns represent one idea.

**in matrimonium**: "in marriage"; *in* + accusative, like *ad*, may carry a sense of purpose.

**cum magna dotis pollicitatione**: "with lavish promises of bride price," not dowry, the normal sense of *dos*. The context makes clear that the suitors must pay for the honor of marrying such a bride. *Pollicitatione* is an ablative of manner (with *cum*).

**currebant**: "hastened," i.e., to seek her in marriage.

4. **deliberaret**: "was debating"; subjunctive in *cum* (temporal) clause.

**cui . . . daret**: indirect question, representing a deliberative question of direct speech (AG 575b). Translate: "to whom he should give . . ."

**potissimum**: (adverb) "best," superlative of *potius*, "rather."

**cogente iniqua cupiditate:** "under the compulsion of an evil passion"; ablative absolute.

**flamma:** ablative of cause, with *incidit*.

**concupiscentiae:** "of desire, of lust"; defining genitive, dependent on *flamma*.

**filiae suae:** objective genitive, modifying *amorem*.

**aliter . . . quam:** "otherwise than."

**patrem oportebat:** The impersonal verb *oportet* takes an accusative of the person. Translate: "a father ought"; literally, "it behooved a father."

**5. Qui:** connecting relative, "he"; see on I.3, *quae*.

**cum:** here = *dum* (see I.3).

**luctatur:** "was wrestling"; the present tense is usual in "while" clauses in Latin; so too *pugnat*. It is translated by an imperfect in English.

**cum furore:** "with his passion."

**uincitur:** historic present, corresponding to a past tense in English; cf. *inrumpit* (I.6).

**excidit illi pietas:** "he lost all sense of morality," literally, "all morality fell from him"; *illi* is dative of separation. *Pietas* is used of relations between children and parents, husbands and wives, rulers and ruled and god and man.

**oblitus est:** "he forgot"; perfect of the deponent *obliuiscor*.

**se esse patrem:** indirect statement.

**induit:** "assumed, took on the role of."

**6. posset:** subjunctive in *cum* clause.

**quadam die:** "one day"; ablative of time when. *Dies* is regularly feminine in late and medieval Latin.

**prima luce:** "at dawn"; ablative of time when.

**uigilans:** "being awake."

**famulos = seruos.**

**conloquium habiturus:** "intending to have a conversation"; *conloquium* = *colloquium*. A future active participle often has a sense of intention.

**stimulante furore libidinis:** "under the goad of passionate desire"; ablative absolute (hence *stimulante*).

**repugnanti filiae suae:** dative of separation with *eripuit*; the parti-ciple has a concessive sense: "snatched from his daughter, though she resisted."

**nodum uirginitatis:** "the knot of virginity," a common metaphor.

**euasit:** "left, fled."

**7. uero:** "but."

**dum miratur:** "while she was marvelling at"; for the tense see on I.5.

**guttae:** "drops."

## II

**1. nutrix:** "nurse."

**introiuit < introeo,** "enter."

**2. Ut:** "when, as."

**flebili uultu:** "with tearful face"; ablative of description.

**asperso pauimento sanguine:** "the floor spattered with blood"; *asperso pauimento* is ablative absolute, *sanguine* ablative of means.

**roseo rubore perfusam:** "imbued with a rosy blush," i.e., blushing rosy red; *perfusam* (< *perfundo*) agrees with *puellam*.

**quid sibi uult:** "what means, what is the meaning of?"

**iste:** "that . . . of yours."

**modo:** "just now, recently."

**nobilis:** qualifies *nomina*. Related words are frequently separated by a verb in Apollonius (cf. *ad nubilem peruenisset aetatem*, I.3).

**perierunt < pereo,** "perish."

**3. ante legitimam mearum nuptiarum diem:** "before the proper day of my marriage."

**saeuo scelere:** ablative of manner.

**uiolatam:** sc. *me*.

**4. exhorruit:** "shuddered with fear."

**tanta fretus audacia:** "trusting in so great boldness"; *fretus* has its meaning completed by the ablative.

**uirginis reginae:** "of a virgin princess"; *uirginis* is adjectival.

**maculauit:** "has defiled, has stained."

**thorum = torum,** "bed."

**impietas:** The abstract, rather than the personal *impius*, generalizes the action.

**5. indicas:** "reveal"; sc. *id*.

**si intellegis:** "if you understand"; the conditional sentence has no apodosis. The girl instead bursts out with an exclamation about her plight.

**quod factum est:** sc. *id*; "(the thing) that has happened."

**in me:** "in the case of me"; equivalent of a dative of reference, *mihi*.

**6. ne . . . patefaciam:** purpose clause, "in order not to reveal . . ."

**genitoris mei = patris mei.**

**mortis:** defining genitive, dependent on *remedium*; "a cure (consisting) of death."

**horreo ne haec macula . . . innotescat:** "I am afraid that this stain will become known . . ."; *ne . . . innotescat* is a clause of fearing.

**gentibus:** "to the world."

**7. puellam . . . quaerere:** indirect statement.

**blando sermonis conloquio:** "by a cajoling exchange of words"; *sermonis* is genitive of identity. Late and medieval Latin has a tendency to redundancy and the accumulation of synonyms. Here *sermo* is virtually a synonym of *conloquium*.

**reuocat:** historic present, "recalled (her)," i.e., persuaded her.

**ut . . . excederet:** "to abandon," literally, "go away from"; indirect command after *reuocat*; secondary sequence is used with the historical present.

**propositae mortis immanitate:** "the enormity of her intended suicide"; *immanitate* is ablative of separation.

**inuitam:** sc. *eam*; the adjective has a concessive sense, "though unwilling."

**patris sui uoluntati:** "the will of her father"; *uoluntati* is dative with *satisfacere*, "to satisfy." The reflexive can be used to refer to any noun or pronoun in a clause, even if it is not the grammatical subject, if it is the main subject of discussion. So here *sui* refers to the daughter, not the nurse, the grammatical subject of *cohortatur*.

**satisfacere cohortatur:** In classical Latin *cohortatur* takes an indirect command.

### III

1. **Qui:** connecting relative, "he" (i.e., Antiochus).

**cum simulata mente:** "deceitfully," ablative of manner (cf. the suffix "-ment" on adverbs in French).

**pium genitorem:** sc. *esse*.

**intra domesticos uero parietes:** "but within the walls of his house."

**maritum se filiae:** sc. *esse*, indirect statement after *gloriabatur*; "he boasted that he was his daughter's husband."

2. **ut . . . fruereetur:** purpose clause; *fruereetur* < *fruor*, "enjoy," governs the ablative.

**ad expellendos . . . petitores:** "to drive off the suitors"; *ad* + the gerundive expressing purpose.

**quaestiones:** "questions, riddles."

**quicumque uestrum . . . inuenerit:** "whoever of you discovers . . ."; conditional relative clause; the future perfect is normal Latin, English prefers a present tense. *Vestrum* is partitive genitive.

**solutionem:** "solution, answer."

**decollabitur:** "will be beheaded."

**si quis:** "if anyone"; *quis*, *quid* is used as the indefinite pronoun after *si*, *nisi*, *ne* or *num*.

**si quis . . . inuenisset, . . . decollabatur:** past general condition, indicating repeated action (AG 518c): "if ever anyone . . ."

**forte:** "by chance."

**prudencia litterarum:** "by knowledge of books"; *prudencia* is ablative of cause.

**super portae fastigium:** "on the top of the gate."

4. **atqui:** "and yet."

### IV

1. **has crudelitates . . . exerceret:** "was practising . . . these acts of cruelty."

**locuples ualde = locupletissimus,** "very rich."

**genere:** "by birth"; ablative of specification.

**Tyrius:** "of Tyre." Tyre was an important commercial center on the Phoenician coast of the eastern Mediterranean (modern Lebanon).

**attingit:** "reached, came to."

**ad uota tua:** "to do your bidding"; literally, "to your wishes."

**festinus:** "hurriedly, in all haste"; adjectives agreeing with the subject or object of a clause often have an adverbial sense (AG 290).

**regio genere ortus:** "of royal birth"; literally, "sprung from a royal family"; *ortus* < *orior*; with *regio genere* ablative of origin.

2. **quod . . . nolebat:** See on II.5, *quod factum est*.

**irato uultu:** ablative of manner.

**ad eum:** Classical Latin would have the dative, *ei*.

**nosti = nouisti,** "do you know?" < *nosco*, "learn" ("know" in the perfect).

**uidi:** sc. *condicionem*, "the (nature of your) terms."

3. **quaestionem:** The riddle that follows is rather puzzling. It seems to envisage incest of the Oedipal variety. No satisfactory explanation has been proposed.

**scelere uehor:** "I traffic in crime"; literally, "I am borne by crime."

**carnem < caro,** "flesh."

**uescor:** "feed on," regularly governs the ablative, but may be found with the accusative even in classical texts.

**uirum:** here, as often, "husband."

4. **paullulum:** "a little way."

**quam cum . . . scrutaretur:** "when he was considering it . . ."

**fauente deo:** A typical, syntactically standardized (ablative absolute) formula of piety (cf. English "God willing"); such phrases are scattered throughout Apollonius.

5. **quod:** "in that, with regard to the fact that."

**es mentitus:** perfect < *mentior*, "lie."

**nec et hoc mentitus es:** "you did not lie in this either"; *hoc* is adverbial accusative.

**intuere:** imperative < *intueor*, "look at."

### V

1. **mereberis:** "you (will) deserve." The future is illogical, as though the author intended *si decollauero te, mereberis* ("if I behead you, you will deserve it").

**recogita tecum:** "think it over (with yourself)."



2. *dum reuersus fueris*: Classical Latin would be *cum reuersus eris*. The future perfect should be translated by a present tense in English: "when you return."

3. *ascendit ad*: "embarked for."

## VI

1. *discessum*: "departure."  
*dispensatorem*: "steward."

*scias*: jussive subjunctive, in the second person the equivalent of an imperative.

*quia Tyrius Apollonius inuenit*: Late and medieval Latin may use a "that" clause (introduced by *quia*, *quoniam*, *quod* or *ut*) in indirect statement, where the classical construction is accusative and infinitive. Classical Latin would be *Tyrium Apollonium inuenisse*.

2. *confestim*: "quickly."

*ad persequendum iuuenem*: "to pursue the young man"; *ad* with the gerundive expressing purpose.

*Tyrum*: "to Tyre"; the preposition is omitted with names of towns.

*inquires*: The future has the sense of an imperative, "seek out."

*qui eum . . . interimat*: "to kill him . . ."; relative clause of purpose.

*postquam reuersus fueris* = *postquam reuersus eris*.

3. *uero*: "and so," as often in Apollonius.

*adsumens*: "taking."

*simulque*: "and"; literally, "and at the same time."

4. *innocens*: "in his innocence," agreeing with *Apollonius*.

*prior*: "first."

*scrinio codicum suorum*: "his book-case"; *codicum* < *codex*.

*Chaldaeorum*: "of the Chaldeans," i.e., astrologers.

5. *aliud . . . nisi*: "other . . . than"; *nisi* is used for *quam* after a negative.

*semet* = *se*.

*ipsum*: emphatic; best omitted in English here.

*Apolloni*: vocative.

*dilatus es* < *differo*, "put off, delay."

*ideo*: "for this reason"; anticipates the purpose clause *ut neceris*.

6. *atque ita* = *itaque*.

*praecepit*: "ordered"; here constructed with accusative and infinitive.

*onerari . . . frumento*: ". . . to be loaded with grain."

*comitantibus*: "accompanying."

*occulte*: "secretly."

*multum pondus*: "a great weight."

*sed et*: "and in addition."

*uestem copiosissimam*: "a very great abundance of clothing."

*hora noctis silentissima tertia*: "in the most silent third hour of the night," i.e., in the third hour of the night, when it was very quiet. The Romans divided the periods of light and dark into twelve equal hours. Thus, the length of an hour varied according to the time of year. The third hour of the night might be anywhere from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the latitude of Rome. Since summer was the season of navigation in the ancient world, something closer to the later limit is likely in the present case.

## VII

1. *alia . . . die*: "the next day"; in classical Latin *altera die* is more usual.

*ad salutandum*: "for greeting."

*fit*: "there came about, there arose."

*planctus*: "mourning."

2. *ciuium suorum*: For the use of *suus* see II.7.

*erga*: preposition + accusative, "towards, for."

*ut . . . priuarentur . . . tollerentur . . . clauderentur*: result clauses.

*per multa tempora* = *diu*.

*a publico*: "of a clientele," ablative of separation with *priuarentur*, "were deprived."

*spectacula tollerentur*: "shows were cancelled." Preeminent among the *spectacula* of late antiquity were chariot races and the theatre.

*balneae*: "baths."

3. *Tyri*: locative, "at Tyre."

*superuenit*: "came on the scene."

*missus fuerat* = *missus erat*.

4. *qui ut uidit*: "when he saw."

*si ualeas*: "if you can, if you please"; the subjunctive is potential. *quae est haec causa, quod*: "why is it that"; *causa* here probably means "thing, matter," a late Latin sense (cf. French "chose"). *Quod* introduces a substantive clause (AG 572).

*moratur* < *moror*, "be in a state of, be"; used as a synonym for *sum* in Apollonius.

5. *o hominem inprobum*: accusative of exclamation.

*qui nesciat*: subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic.

*ideo*: "for this reason"; anticipates *quia*.

*reuersus*: "having returned."

*nusquam comparuit*: "was nowhere to be seen, disappeared."

6. *plenus*: "full (of)," + ablative (*gaudio*).

*attigit* < *atingo*, "reach."

*laetare*: imperative < *laetor*, "rejoice."

7. *quidem*: "it is true, admittedly."

*continuo*: "immediately."

*huiusmodi edictum*: "a decree of this kind, the following decree."

**contemptorem:** "despiser."

**uiuum:** "alive"; predicative adjective agreeing with *Apollonium*.

**auri talenta centum:** "a hundred talents of gold." Nominally 2,400,000 sesterces, the sum is chosen as an appropriately princely figure.

**8. non tantum . . . sed etiam:** "not only . . . but also."

**ducebantur:** "were induced."

**ad indagandum properabant:** sc. *eum*, "hurried to track him down."

**9. per uniuersas indagines:** "through all places of refuge."

## VIII

**1. moras facientibus his:** ablative absolute.

**ciuitatem Tharsiam:** "the city of Tarsus." In classical Latin the preposition (*ad*) is expected when the name of the town is associated with the general noun *ciuitas* (AG 428b). Tarsus was a city of Cilicia on the Mediterranean Sea, northwest of Syria. It is best known as the birthplace of the apostle Paul.

**3. deambulans:** "walking."

**iuxta:** preposition + accusative, "near."

**ipsa hora:** "that very hour."

**4. quod potentes facere consueuerunt:** "what the powerful are accustomed to do." *consueuerunt* < *consuesco*, "grow accustomed" (in the perfect, "be accustomed").

**spreuit** < *sperno*, "scorn."

**5. indignatus:** "being angry," < *indignor*. The perfect participle of a deponent verb often has a present sense.

**iterato** = *iterum*, "again."

**inquam:** "I say"; the verb is defective (AG 206b).

**resaluta:** "greet me in return."

**noli despicere:** "do not despise"; *noli* + infinitive is a formula of prohibition.

**nostram:** for *meam*. The use of the plural for singular is especially common with personal pronouns and adjectives. It has a generalizing effect here.

**honestis moribus decoratam:** "(since it is) distinguished by a respectable character"; the participle has a causal sense.

**6. si enim scis:** The object is left intentionally vague; it is made explicit in the next sentence.

**cauendum tibi est:** "you must beware"; *cauendum* is the future passive participle, expressing obligation (so *admonendus* in the next line), *tibi* dative of agent. The impersonal construction is used with *caueo*, an intransitive verb.

**forsitan quod nescis:** "what you perhaps do not know."

**quia proscriptus es:** "that you are outlawed"; indirect statement (cf. VI.1).

**8. qua ex causa?:** "for what reason?"

**quod pater est:** "what the father is," i.e., a husband; the clause is the predicate of *esse* in the next line.

**9. quanti:** "for how much"; genitive of value.

**ut . . . accipiat:** indirect command depending on the idea of "commanding" in *proscripsit*.

**exhiberit:** probably perfect subjunctive by attraction (AG 593); cf. XII.10, XVII.2, XXII.5.

**absciderit:** "cuts off," future perfect.

**10. fugae praesidium manda:** "entrust your safety to flight."

**11. ut me instrueres:** "in alerting me," literally, "that you alerted me"; substantive clause of result (AG 570), in apposition to *rem*.

**12. ei:** i.e., *Hellenico*.

**gratissimi exempli pauperrime:** "very poor as you are, but who have set a most welcome example"; *gratissimi exempli* (literally, "of a most welcome kind") is genitive of description.

**puta:** "consider." There is a slight inconsistency, since Antiochus had promised two hundred talents for Apollonius' head.

**mihi:** dative of reference.

**amputasse** = *amputauisse*.

**C talenta:** "a hundred talents"; in apposition to *pretium*. *C* = *centum*.

**a sanguine:** ablative of separation depending on *puras*.

**Innocentis:** "of an innocent man."

**13. absit:** "far be it (from me)"; optative subjunctive.

**ut . . . accipiam:** substantive clause of result.

**causa:** ablative means "for the sake of" when it follows a genitive, which it governs.

**comparatur:** "is won," a compound of *paro*.

## IX

**1. supra litore** = *in litore*; in classical Latin *supra* governs only the accusative.

**ei:** dative with compound verb *occurrit*, "met."

**2. mi:** vocative < *meus*.

**itaque** = *ita*.

**uersaris** < *uersor*, "turn to and fro"; here, "linger."

**4. ut uerius dicam:** "to speak more truly," a purpose clause, giving the reason for the qualification *coniugem*.

**si fieri potest:** "if it is possible"; literally, "if it can be done."

**latere:** "to lie hidden, hide."

**5. paupera:** for the classical *pauper*.

**nobilitatem tuam ferre non potest:** i.e., Tarsus does not have the resources to entertain a man of Apollonius' exalted status.

saeuam sterilitatem . . . annonae: "cruel barrenness of the crops."

potius: "rather."

uersatur: "is ever present" (cf. IX.2).

6. profugum: "an outcast"; in apposition to *me*.

applicuit: "brought."

itaque: normally first in its clause in Ciceronian Latin, but consistently postponed in Apollonius.

modiorum < *modius*, the Roman corn measure, "peck"; partitive genitive, dependent on *centum milia*.

7. pedibus: "at the feet," dative with compound verb *prostravit* (< *prostrerno*, "prostrate"); *ad pedes* in classical Latin.

ciuitati esurienti: "starving city"; dative with *subueneris*, "come to the aid of."

celabunt: sc. *ciuitas* (= *ciues*). A plural verb is used with a collective noun, when its individual constituents are meant (AG 317d).

dimicabunt < *dimico*, "fight."

## X

1. perrexerunt: "they proceeded" (< *pergo*, a contraction of *perego*).

tribunal: "speaker's platform, seat of judgement."

maioribus: "the leading men." In classical Latin *maiores* as a noun means "ancestors."

ciues Tharsis: "citizens of Tarsus"; *Tharsis* represents a Greek vocative plural of the adjective meaning "Tarsian."

annonae penuria: "shortage of grain."

releuabo: sc. *uos*, "shall relieve you."

2. celaturos: sc. *esse*, future infinitive in indirect statement after *credo*.

scitote: future imperative, second person plural < *scio*. Translate as a regular imperative.

fugatum < *fugare*, "put to flight, banish."

uestra felicitate faciente: "by the agency of your good fortune"; ablative absolute.

hucusque ad uos: "here to you"; *hucusque* is an emphatic form of *huc*.

3. eo pretio quo: "for that price for which"; ablatives of price.

sum . . . mercatus < *mercior*, "buy." The two elements of the verb form are unusually far apart.

octo aereis singulos modios: "eight bronze pieces (= 2 *sesterces*) for each peck"; *octo aereis* is ablative of price, *singulos modios* in apposition to *eos* in the previous line. There are examples in the third century of grain being sold at a concessionary rate during times of famine.

4. ciues Tharsis: *Tharsis* is here nominative (cf. X.1).

singulos modios singulos aureos: "a gold piece (= 100 *sesterces*) a peck"; *singulos* is distributive (AG 137). We might expect *singulis aureis*, ablative of price. The use of the accusative suggests this is a stereotyped expression. The *aureus* (sc. *nummus*) was a small gold coin. Our text presupposes there were about 60 to a pound of gold.

exhilarati facti: "made exultant," i.e., "filled with joy."

adclamationibus: "with cheers"; ablative of manner.

certatim: "eagerly."

5. dignitate: "status."

mercatoris < *mercator*, "merchant"; defining genitive dependent on *nomen*.

donatoris < *donator*, "donor, benefactor."

utilitati: "for the benefit"; dative of purpose.

6. cumulati: "piled high, loaded," i.e., "showered."

ex aere: "of bronze"; ablative of material.

in biga stantem: "standing in a (two-horse) chariot"; the participle agrees with *eam*, i.e., the statue. English idiom would lead us to expect *statuam eius . . . stantis*.

fruges tenentem: "holding ears of grain," in reference to his provision of grain to Tarsus.

modium calcantem: "treading on a peck-measure," in reference to Apollonius' disregard of market price.

base < *basis*, "pedestal."

7. donum dedit: "gave (this) as a gift"; understand *hoc* or *hanc statuam* as object of *dedit*.

eo quod: "for this reason that," i.e., because.

sedauit: "he relieved."

## XI

1. interpositis mensibus siue diebus paucis: "after a few months and days." *Siue* can = *et* in late Latin. But the alternative text has *interpositis mensibus paucis*, which may be right.

Dionysiade: ablative < *Dionysias*.

premente fortuna: "under the impulse of fortune"; ablative absolute.

ad Pentapolitanas Cyrenaeorum terras: "to Pentapolitan Cyrene"; literally, "to the Pentapolitan lands of the Cyrenaeans." Pentapolis was an area of five cities on the fertile coast of North Africa (modern Libya).

adfirmabatur: "he was resolved." This middle sense of the verb seems to be unparalleled.

2. ratem: "craft"; metonymy for *nauem*.

pelagi fides: "the trustworthiness of the sea."

3. certa . . . cecidere: something like "security gave way to danger"; *certa* (neuter plural) means "fixed, stable." The verse is in dactylic hexameters, with reminiscences of classical authors. Descriptions of storms

at sea were favorite subjects of Latin poetry. The single dot after *certa* indicates that a short syllable is required in this position for the sake of the meter.

*concita*: "violent," literally, "aroused."

*rutilans*: "glowing red," i.e., with lightning flashes.

*orbem*: "the sky."

*Aeolus*: god of the winds.

*imbrifero flatu*: "with rainy blast."

*corripit arua*: "attacks the main, buffets the waves"; *arua* is for *arua Neptunia*, literally, "the fields of Neptune," a Virgilian expression.

*Notus*: "the South Wind."

*picea caligine tectus*: "enveloped in pitch-black gloom"; *tectus* < *tego*, "cover."

*scinditque omne latus pelagique uolumina uersat*: "both breaks down every obstacle and upturns the rolling billows of the sea." The sense of *latus* is obscure here. It seems to refer to any object caught broadside to the wind (cf. *Aen.* 1.105).

*Auster*: "the South Wind." The rest of the verse is lost.

*uoluitur*: passive used in an intransitive sense, "blows."

*hinc*: "from one side"; we expect an answering *hinc* (cf. XI.4), perhaps lost in the preceding verse.

*Boreas*: "the North Wind."

*nec iam mare sufficit Euro*: "and now there is not enough sea for the East Wind." Evidently an example of hyperbole.

†*sibi*: The verse as it stands is short one syllable, since the final syllable of *sibi* is elided before *inuoluit*. The cross by *sibi* indicates the editor believes the word is corrupt; the sense, however, is plain (see next note).

*et freta . . . harena*: "and the sand rolls up in itself the tossing seas."

*et . . . ponto*: "and with the sea recalled from the heavens."

*miscentur* < *misceo*, "mingle, commingle."

*mare sidera, caelum*: *mare* is the subject of *pulsat*; *sidera* and *caelum*, its objects.

4. *in sese glomeratur hiems*: "the storm gathers itself into a ball," i.e., "musters its forces."

*pariterque morantur*: "and together there are"; for the sense of *morantur* see VII.4

*grando*: "hail."

*zephyri*: "western breezes."

*fulgida*: "flashes (of lightning)." The neuter of the adjective is here used as the equivalent of a noun. The list of semantically related words, without connectives (asyndeton), is a recurrent feature of late antique poetry.

*uento*: "on the wind"; ablative of cause.

*mugit*: "bellows," literally used of cattle.

*Hinc . . . hinc . . . hinc . . .*: "on one side . . . , on another . . . , on another."

*Africus*: "the South-West Wind."

*horridus instat*: "roughly threaten"; the adjective *horridus* is used adverbially. It is normal Latin for a verb that has more than one subject to take its number from the nearest noun.

*Triton*: sea god who controls the waves with his seashell horn (*cornu*).

## XII

1. *unusquisque*: "everyone."

*tabulas*: "planks."

*mors nuntiatur*: "death was announced," i.e., foreseen.

*beneficio* = *auxilio*, "with the help."

*in Pentapolitarum . . . litore*: ". . . onto the shore of the Pentapolitans." Normally Latin would have *in litus* with a verb of motion, but the distinction is not consistently maintained in this period.

2. *Interim*: "then," not "meanwhile," the usual meaning. This is a typical example of our author's vagueness in the use of connectives.

*intuens*: "looking at," < *intueor*.

*rector*: "ruler."

*deceptor*: "deceiver."

*reseruasti* = *reseruauisti*.

*egenum*: "destitute."

*quo facilius*: *quo* (ablative of degree of difference) is used in place of *ut* in purpose clauses containing a comparative.

*quo*: here, "where?" or "whither?"

*ignoto*: sc. *mihi*.

*uitae . . . auxilium*: "the essentials of life," literally, "assistance of life."

3. *cum sibimet ipsi increparet*: "while he was complaining to himself." *sibimet* = *sibi*.

*grandaeeuum* = *senem*.

*sago sordido circumdatum*: "draped in a dirty cloak."

4. *miserere*: imperative < *misereor*, "pity." Here, as in classical Latin, it takes the genitive.

*nafrago et egeno*: sc. *mihi*.

*natalibus* < *natales*, -*ium*, "parentage, origins"; ablative of origin.

*genito* < *gigno*, "be born"; parallel to *nafrago* and *egeno*.

5. *cui miserearis*: indirect question. *Misereor* here takes a dative, a post-classical construction.

6. *calamitatis*: genitive of identity with *tragoediam*.

*qui*: antecedent is first person pronoun implied by *meae*.

*modo*: "now."

*genibus tuis prouolutus*: "fallen at your knees."



ut uiuam: indirect command after *praesta*, "grant."

7. ut uidit primam speciem iuuenis: "as soon as he saw the appearance of the young man," taking *primam* adverbially.

intra tecta parietum domus suae: "into the shelter of the walls of his house."

posuit epulas quas potuit: "served the (best) meal he could."

8. ut . . . satisfaceret: "to satisfy more fully his compassion"; purpose clause.

exuens se tribunarium suum: "taking off his cloak." *Tribunarium*, "cloak," is a Latinized form of a Greek word. *Exuo* takes a double accusative here, a late Latin construction.

aequaliter: "equally," i.e., in two equal parts.

qui tibi misereatur: "(someone) to pity you"; relative clause of characteristic. For *tibi* see on XII.5

9. paupertas: sc. *mea*.

quaecumque est: "such as it is," i.e., however inadequate it is.

10. illud: anticipates the indirect command ut . . . respicias.

si quando: "if ever."

deo adnuente: "with God's favor" (see IV.4).

redditus fueris: probably perfect subjunctive; see on VIII.9.

natalibus: here "native land"; cf. on XII.4.

et tu: "you also"; *et* = *etiam*.

tribulationem: "tribulation, suffering."

11. meminero: future perfect < *memini*, "remember," + genitive (*tui*); since *memini* is perfect in form, but present in meaning the future perfect has a future sense.

patiar: optative subjunctive (so too *inueniam*).

tui similis: "(someone) like you"; *similis* may have its meaning completed with a genitive, as here, or with a dative.

### XIII

1. iter carpens: "making his way."

2. unde . . . peteret: indirect question, representing a deliberative question of direct speech: "from where he should seek."

plateam: "street."

sabano praecinctum: "wrapped in a towel."

iuuenilem lusum ad gymnasium pertinentem: "(the equipment for) a young man's sport relating to the gymnasium." The gymnasium, or public sports ground, was a characteristic feature of Greek cities. Baths were provided for the athletes, and in the Roman world the functions of the gymnasium were increasingly incorporated into Roman style bath complexes.

peregrini: "foreigners," the opposite of *ciues*.

3. exuens se tribunarium: See on XII.8.

lauacrum: "bath."

liquore Palladio: "the liquid of Pallas Athene," i.e., olive oil; ablative with *uitur*. Athletes anointed themselves with olive oil before exercising.

singulos: "all one by one, individually"; distributive adjective.

sibi parem: "his match"; *par*, "equal," like other adjectives of "similarity," "dissimilarity" and "proximity," ordinarily takes a dative (here *sibi*).

5. suis: "his (followers), his (retinue)."

ad ludum luderet: "was playing at a game"; *ad* with *ludere* is a late Latin usage. Classical Latin would require a cognate accusative, *ludum luderet*.

approximauit se: "he drew himself closer, he drew near."

in regis turba: for classical *in regis turbam*.

sustulit . . . remisit: "he picked up the ball and returned it with well-judged speed."

remissamque rursum . . . : At least one word has been omitted in the manuscript. The alternative text gives *remissamque rursum uelocius reperiuit*, "when it was returned to him he struck it back more quickly."

nec cadere passus est: sc. *eam*. The game was apparently a form of catch, in which the players threw the ball to each other without letting it fall to the ground.

6. notasset = *notauisset*, "noticed."

ad: "with respect to."

nullum haberet parem: Archistrates welcomes the prospect of an opponent worthy of him.

mihi comparandus est: "must be matched against me"; *comparandus* < *comparo*, a compound of *par*.

7. manu docta: "skillfully"; like *subtili uelocitate* ablative of manner.

ut . . . uideretur: result clause.

uel pueris: "even to the boys" (probably slaves).

8. constanter: "boldly, with self-possession."

ceroma: "with ointment"; ablative singular, presupposing a noun *ceroma*, -ae, f., not found elsewhere. The word is normally third declension neuter (*ceroma*, -atis).

redderet: sc. *eum*, "rendered him."

9. iterato = *iterum*.

solio < *solium*, "bath, tub."

fouit: "massaged."

exeunti: sc. *ei*, "to him, as he got out."

officiose: "attentively, dutifully."

### XIV

1. per communem salutem: "by the general welfare"; *per* is regularly used in oaths.



**lauisse** < *lauo*, "wash"; intransitive. In classical Latin the intransitive usage is colloquial.

**nisi hodie**: "than today"; see on VI.5.

**2. unum de**: "one of"; with cardinal numbers *de* or *ex* with the ablative is used rather than a partitive genitive.

**seruitium**: "service," a late Latin sense.

**3. coopertum**: "covered, clothed."

**bone rex optime**: "good and best king." The pleonastic combination of *bonus* and *optimus* is a late Latin usage.

**4. unde**: "how?" i.e., "from where?" in a causal sense.

**habitus**: "clothing."

**celerius**: "quickly"; comparative for positive, not unusual in late Latin.

**5. acquieuit** < *acquiesco*, "agree."

**prior**: "first"; adverbial adjective.

**abieto habitu**: "because of his mean attire"; ablative of cause.

**introyre confunditur**: "he is ashamed to enter"; this sense of *confundor* is confined to late Latin.

**6. indui**: "to be clothed."

**discumbe**: "recline, take your place," because it was the Roman habit to recline at the table for dinner.

**epulare**: imperative < *epulor*, "eat, feast."

**dominus**: "the Lord."

**quidquid**: "whatever (you need), everything."

**obliuiscaris**: jussive subjunctive, here the equivalent of an imperative, "forget."

**illi**: i.e., *Apollonio*.

**gustatio**: "antipasto, hors d'oeuvre"; the first dish of appetizers at a Roman banquet.

**8. ministeria** = *ministros*, "attendants."

**9. quidam de senioribus**: "one of the elders"; after *quidam*, as after cardinal numerals (see on XIV.2), *de* or *ex* with the ablative is used rather than a partitive genitive.

**singula quaeque**: "every single thing."

**cui**: i.e., *is cui*.

**bonis tuis**: "your goods, your possessions."

**inuidet** < *inideo*, "envy" + dative.

**10. ut arbitrator**: *ut* means "as" here, as often in parenthetical expressions.

**testatur**: "he shows, gives proof."

**11. nobiscum**: "with us"; with personal and relative pronouns *cum* is enclitic (i.e., it is attached to the pronoun).

## XV

**1. adulta uirgo**: "a mature girl," i.e., of marriageable age.

**2. oscularetur** < *osculor*, "kiss."

**retrorsum**: "back"; it repeats the sense of the verb prefix.

**nescio hic iuuenis**: "this young stranger"; *nescio hic* is a non-classical demonstrative form of *nescio quis*.

**honorato loco**: "the place of honor."

**nescio quid**: "I know not what," i.e., "something." The phrase (*nescio quis*, *nescio quid*, etc.), sometimes printed as a single word, comes to be used like any other indefinite pronoun.

**4. decet te**: "it is fitting for you, it befits you"; the impersonal *decet* introduces an accusative and infinitive.

**5. uerecundissimo sermone**: "with most modest speech"; ablative of manner.

**licet**: "although"; regularly followed by a subjunctive.

**tristior**: "rather melancholy, rather severe."

**generositas**: sc. *tua*, "your manners."

**nobilitatem**: "high birth."

**casus** < *casus*, "misfortune"; accusative plural.

**6. apertius**: "more clearly."

**intelligam** = *intellegam*.

## XVI

**1. uniuersos** = *omnes*.

**2. teius**: If the word is right, it must agree with *adolescentis*, "of that young man," but the word order is rather strained.

**agnoscere** < *agnosco*, "learn, get to know."

**renouasti** = *renouauisti* < *renouo*, "renew, revive."

**3. ex quo**: The antecedent of the relative is *ei* in the next line; in English the relative clause will follow the antecedent: "it is right that you show . . . to him from whom . . ."

**ut ostendas**: substantive clause of result.

**4. maerorem**: "grief."

**locupletabo**: "I shall enrich."

**cum gemitu**: "with a sigh."

**5. gausus est**: "rejoiced," perfect of the semideponent, *gaudeo*.

**saluum habeas**: Translate *saluum habeas* "may you be healthy" or "bless you." *Habeas* is an optative subjunctive; *habeo* with an adverb (*saluum* is adverbial accusative) is the equivalent of *sum* with an adjective.

**6. iube tibi afferre**: "order to be brought to you." In late Latin active and passive infinitives are used interchangeably to express this meaning; so *iussit sibi afferri* just below. With the active infinitive *afferre* the subject of the infinitive is left undefined.

**iuueni**: "from the young man"; dative of separation.

**exhilara**: sc. *eum*, "cheer him"; imperative.

**7. accepit**: sc. *lyram*.

**cum nimia . . . cordarum sonos:** sc. *miscebat*: "she mingled the sounds of the strings with great sweetness of voice." *cordarum* < *corda* (*chorda*), "string" (of a musical instrument).

**melos:** "tune," neuter accusative singular--a Greek word. Here and elsewhere (e.g., XVI.12) our author's language shows a certain redundancy in describing music and song.

**8. dulcius plus:** *plus* is redundant since *dulcius* is already comparative. The usage is not unusual in late Latin.

**isto:** ablative of comparison.

**9. foedam:** "vile, disgraceful."

**tacendo:** gerund, "by being silent," i.e., "by your silence."

**uituperas:** sc. *eam*, "find fault with her."

**10. incidit, sed non didicit:** "has stumbled into, but not learnt"; *didicit* is the perfect of *disco*.

**11. induit statum:** "he put on the costume."

**12. discumbentes:** "those reclining, the diners."

**non Apollonium, sed Apollinem:** a play on words (paronomasia). Among Apollo's attributes was the lyre.

**existimarent:** sc. *eum*.

**plectrum:** "plectrum, quill," with which the strings of the lyre were struck.

**animumque accommodat arti:** "and fitted his mind to his craft," i.e., became immersed in his music; with *arripuit plectrum*, a dactylic hexameter.

**cantu modulata:** "modulated in song," i.e., "in tuneful song."

**cordis:** ablative of accompaniment, dependent on *miscetur* (cf. XVI.7).

**13. una cum:** "together with"; *unā* strengthens *cum*, but adds little to the sense.

**14. mirabili manu et saltu:** "with wonderful gestures and dancing."

**inauditas:** "unheard of," i.e., remarkable. But there is probably a play on the literal sense of *inauditas*, "unheard," i.e., without words. The drama of the Roman empire relied heavily on mime.

**tragicum:** sc. *habitus*.

**admirabiliter:** "wonderfully."

**et hoc:** "this too."

**testarentur:** "asserted, declared."

## XVII

**1. inter haec:** "meanwhile."

**cumulatum:** "endowed with, gifted in"; constructed with a genitive after the fashion of words of "fullness" and "abundance."

**uulneris** < *uulnus*, "wound." The metaphor is Virgilian; the nature of the "wound" is explained in the next sentence.

**2. permiseras:** pluperfect for perfect, as often in Apollonius and late Latin.

**paulo ante:** "a little before, a little earlier"; *paulo*, an adverb, is in origin an ablative of degree of difference.

**siquid uoluisssem:** "if I wanted anything," i.e., whatever I wanted. *uoluisssem* is subjunctive by attraction; see on XII.10.

**de tuo tamen:** "of your (property), that is," qualifying Archistrates' permission.

**3. permisso:** ablative absolute; the clause *quod . . . uolebat* takes the place of a substantive in the ablative.

**ultro:** "spontaneously, of her own accord."

**indulgentia:** ablative of cause.

**pondera** < *pondus*, "pound."

**quaequae:** "whatever"; neuter plural accusative of *quisquis*.

**exponite:** sc. *ea*.

**5. leuauerunt se:** "got up," i.e., from the dining couches.

**miserorum miseris:** "compassionate to the wretched"; the use of the genitive with *miseris* is influenced by the genitive construction with *misereor* (late Latin).

**6. hoc quod:** We would expect *haec quae*. Apollonius is apparently thinking of the gift as a whole rather than its constituents.

**eamus:** hortatory subjunctive.

**hospitalia:** "hospitality"; the neuter plural of the adjective is used as the equivalent of an abstract noun.

**7. ne . . . torqueretur:** "that she would be tormented"; clause of fearing.

**amatum:** "beloved."

**ut . . . abscedat et . . . rapiatur:** indire. . . t commands.

**ei:** dative of separation.

**8. zaetam** = *diaetam*, "lodging."

**ubi . . . quiescat:** "where he may properly take his ease"; relative clause of purpose.

**9. mansione:** "dwelling, house."

**bene acceptus:** i.e., "after his kind reception."

**consolatorem:** "as consoler"; in apposition to *regem*.

## XVIII

**1. regina . . . cura:** The words in quotation marks, here and in what follows, are quotations from Virgil's description of the lovesick Dido in the opening verses of the fourth book of the *Aeneid*.

**iam dudum:** "now for a long time, long since."

**sauicia cura:** "wounded by love"; *cura* is a technical term in love poetry for the anxiety of love.

**Apolloni:** objective genitive with *cura*, modified by *sui*.

**uultus uerbaque:** sc. *eius*; both objects of *figit*, "fixed."



**cantusque memor:** "and remembering his song."

**genus:** *sc. eius.*

**nec somnum oculis:** *sc. dat cura.* Love causes the girl to toss and turn sleeplessly.

**2. primo mane:** "at the crack of dawn"; *mane*, adverb, "in the morning, early."

**quid est quod:** "why is it that."

**praeter consuetudinem:** "contrary to your habit."

**3. studiorum percipiendorum gratia:** "to take lessons"; *gratiā*, like *causā*, means "for the sake of" when it follows a genitive; with a gerund or gerundive (as here) it is used to express purpose.

**4. felicitatem:** "abundance."

**concupiuit:** "has conceived a desire."

**5. si:** supplied from the alternative text by Hunt.

**desiderio:** "wish"; dative with *parueris* (< *pareo*), "obey."

**parueris:** perfect subjunctive, by attraction (see on VIII.9.).

**in terris:** "on land"; completes the antithesis with *abstulit mare*.

**sicuti et ipse:** "as he himself too."

**6. interposito . . . spatio:** a periphrasis for *breui*, "soon."

**ulla ratione = ullo modo,** "in any way."

**membra prostravit fluxa:** "she let her limbs fall slack," i.e., "her weak limbs gave way."

**iacere imbecillis:** "to lie in a state of collapse."

**7. subitanam ualitudinem:** "sudden illness." *Valitudo* (= *ualeitudo*) can mean either good or bad health, here obviously the latter.

**adhibet:** "summoned."

**temptantes uenas:** "feeling her pulse."

**nec omnino:** "and . . . not . . . at all."

## XIX

**2. scolastici:** "scholars."

**per longum tempus = diu.**

**pariter omnes una uoce:** "all together with one voice"; *pariter* ("equally") is often used to reinforce *omnes*.

**3. subridens:** "smiling, with a smile."

**petentibus nobis:** ablative absolute; classical Latin would not admit an ablative absolute here but would have an accusative participle, *petentes*, agreeing with *nos* in the next line.

**saepius:** "often," comparative for positive (see on XIV.4).

**fatigas:** "wear down, distress."

**una simul:** "all together."

**generum:** "(as) a son-in-law."

**4. interpellastis:** "you have accosted."

**uacat < uaco,** "be free to attend to, devote oneself to" + dative.

**prae amore:** "for love"; *prae* is causal.

**5. in codicellos:** "on a petition, in a note"; classical Latin would be in *codicillis*.

**dotis quantitatem:** "the amount of your bride price"; see on I.3.

**dirigo:** "I shall direct"; present for future, a late Latin usage.

**illa sibi eligat:** "let her choose for herself"; jussive subjunctive.

**uoluerit:** perfect subjunctive, by attraction.

**6. anuloque suo signauit:** "and sealed (them) with his ring." The petition would be on wax tablets, framed in wood, which could be closed and tied with string, which was then sealed with wax imprinted with the king's signet ring.

**praeter tui contumeliam:** "with no offense to you." Archistrates apologizes for giving Apollonius such a menial task. *Tui* is an objective genitive.

**locus:** "occasion, situation."

## XX

**1. domum regiam:** "to the palace."

**2. ad amores suos:** "to her love"; *amores* is regularly used for the beloved in Latin love elegy. Classical Latin would use the dative, *amoribus suis*, with a verb of saying (cf. V.1).

**singularis = solus.**

**3. male habes:** "you are peevish, ill-tempered" (cf. XVI.5).

**4. reserato codicello:** "unsealing the note"; ablative absolute. Classical Latin would be *reseratum codicellum*; see on XIX.3. In this passage *codicelli* (plural) and *codicellus* (singular) are used without distinction.

**perlectoque:** *sc. codicello.*

**5. tibi non dolet:** "it does not grieve you"; *dolet* is used here impersonally with a dative of the person.

**quod ego nubam:** substantive *quod* clause; the construction is classical after *doleo*.

**gratulator:** *sc. tibi*, "I congratulate you."

**habundantia . . . docta et . . . patefacta:** As the text stands these must be ablatives absolute, "the wealth of these studies having been taught and revealed by me," but the Latin of the whole clause is barely satisfactory. *habundantia* = *abundantia*.

**et cui animus tuus desiderat, nubas:** "you may also marry whom your heart desires"; *et* = *etiam*, i.e., in addition to the benefit derived from your studies; *cui* = *illi quem*.

**nubas:** potential subjunctive.

**6. si amares, . . . doleres:** present contrary to fact condition.

**utique:** "certainly."

**7. accepto codicello . . . illum:** For the ablative absolute see on XIX.3.

**8. clementiae tuae:** genitive of identity.



**naufragio patrimonio deceptum:** "deprived by shipwreck of his inheritance"; *naufragio* is ablative of cause, *patrimonio* ablative of separation.

**9. pudica uirgo:** "(I), a modest girl"; in apposition to the subject of *scripserim*.

**impudenter:** "immodestly."

**scripserim:** perfect subjunctive; the subjunctive is used because the reason is not the speaker's own (AG 540).

**per ceram mandaui:** "I gave my message by means of wax," as opposed to speaking to a human messenger.

## XXI

**1. uel:** "and."

**uestrum:** partitive genitive, dependent on *quis*.

**2. morbus te consumat:** "plague take you"; *consumat*, like *sis*, is an optative subjunctive.

**cum scio:** causal *cum* may be followed by an indicative as the equivalent of *quod*, "on the ground that"; here translate "when."

**coetaneum:** "contemporary."

**litteris eruditum:** "educated"; for the importance of literary studies to the educational curriculum see XXIX.1.

**3. potest fieri:** See on IX.4.

**ut . . . tu intelligas:** "that you will understand," substantive clause of result.

**4. erubuit < erubesco,** "blush."

**5. tenens ei manum:** "taking his hand"; *ei* is dative of reference.

**6. et meum uotum:** "my wish too."

**in huiusmodi negotio:** "in a matter of this kind."

**7. quia . . . interpellastis:** indirect statement.

**dum tempus fuerit:** "when it is time."

**mittam ad uos:** "I shall send word to you."

## XXII

**1. iam genero, non hospiti:** "(of Apollonius) his son-in-law now, not his guest"; datives of reference (cf. XXI.5).

**3. a praesenti:** "forthwith."

**4. filiae:** The genitive depends on *lacrimas*.

**noli de aliqua re cogitare:** "do not worry about anything"; see on VIII.5.

**talem . . . quem ego:** "such a man as I . . ."; *quem* particularizes the expected correlative *qualem*.

**ex quo:** "since, from the time when."

**coniungere:** "to join in marriage, marry."

**et ego . . . pater:** "I too by loving have become a father." The point perhaps is that Archistrates' love for Apollonius has won him a son. Alternatively, he describes himself as a father motivated by love.

**5. exiens foras:** "going out of doors."

**quia:** Translate "when." The causal conjunction is used because Archistrates is giving his reasons for desiring a marriage between Apollonius and his daughter (cf. *unde* XXII.7).

**scrutau . . . resideret:** "I searched out what my daughter had in mind." The words *filiam meam* would naturally be part of the indirect question but are attracted into the main clause (accusative of anticipation, AG 576).

**nuptiarum causa:** "on the subject of marriage"; *causa* = *de*.

**adiurans me:** "entreating me"; this sense of the verb is confined to late Latin.

**iuraueras:** pluperfect for perfect; see on XVII.2.

**6. obsequiis . . . factis:** "obedience having been paid by him to you," ablative absolute. The phrase is redundant and the Latin would be improved by its omission, coming, as it does, between two datives *tuis praeceptis* and *meae uoluntati*, both of which are governed by *paruit*.

**aurum . . . non quaerit:** a second causal clause, parallel to *quia paruit*. A connective should be supplied in English: "and he does not seek gold . . ."

**nisi solum:** "but only."

**putauerat perdidisse:** sc. *se*, as subject of the infinitive, "he imagined he had lost."

**tuo sacramento:** "in accordance with your oath"; a type of ablative of specification (AG 418a).

**per meam iussuonem:** "at my bidding."

**tradas:** jussive subjunctive.

**7. unde:** "therefore," a connecting relative.

**ne . . . fastidio habeas:** "not to hold in contempt"; indirect command; *fastidio* is dative of purpose.

**sit:** "let it be," optative subjunctive like *impleatur*; the relative clause *quod . . . est* represents the subject of *sit*.

**impleatur:** "let it be fulfilled."

## XXIII

**2. inuocantur:** "were summoned"; not very different in sense from *uocantur*.

**potestates:** "magistrates."

**in unum pariter:** "together"; *pariter* is redundant.

**congregauerim:** "I have collected."

**3. scitote:** See on X.2.

**omnibus:** dative of possession.

**sociatur:** "is being joined."

**4. quando . . . coniungerent:** "when they should meet together"; indirect deliberative question.

**5. quid multa:** sc. *dicam*, "why should I say more?"

6. *decora dignitate*: "with fitting ceremony."

*uniuersa* = *tota*.

*exultant* = *exsultant*, "revel, exult."

*fit*: virtually = *est*; see on VII.1.

*in citharis . . . uocibus*: "in lutes and lyres, songs and organs accompanying tuneful voices."

*peracta laetitia*: "when the celebration was over"; ablative absolute.

*dilectio*: "love," a late Latin word.

*inaudita laetitia*: "unheard of (i.e., unexampled) happiness."

*quae perpetua caritate complectitur*: As it stands *complectitur* has to be passive in sense (the verb is normally deponent): "which is encompassed by everlasting devotion." But the sense is still difficult.

#### XXIV

1. *uentriculum deformatum*: "a swelling stomach."

*sponsus*: "husband"; in classical Latin "fiancé."

2. *spatiatur*: "he was walking."

*littore* = *litore*.

*iuncta sibi puellula*: "with the girl at his side"; the diminutive expresses affection ("dear girl").

*utrique*: "both"; the sense is reinforced by *pariter*.

3. *si ualeas*: See on VII.4.

*de Tyro*: "from Tyre"; the preposition is unnecessary with the name of a town.

4. *dignare*: imperative < *dignor*, "deign, be so good as to."

*noueras*: "do you know"; pluperfect for perfect.

*ut me ipsum*: The answer is, of course, ironical (and enigmatic).

5. *sic*: "therefore."

*dic illi laetare et gaude*: "tell him 'rejoice and be glad.'" There is an anacoluthon (syntactical irregularity) here. After *rogo ut* we expect an indirect command (*dicas*) not an imperative (*dic*). Similarly the imperatives *laetare* and *gaude* would more naturally be subjunctives in indirect command (*laetetur* and *gaudeat*). Our author apparently prefers the greater immediacy of direct speech.

*concumbens*: "lying with."

*percussus est* < *percutio*, "strike."

6. *gaudio plenus conuersus . . . ad coniugem*: "full of joy, turning to his wife."

*domina*: regularly used of a wife.

*quod . . . credideras*: object of *comprobasti*. *credo* here takes a dative of the person believed and accusative of the thing believed. Translate: "you once believed me, though I was a shipwrecked man, and now you find

my word to be true"; more literally, "what you once believed me for . . . now you have found true."

*proficere*: "to set out"; the verb is very unusual in the sense of *proficisci*.

*deuotum*: sc. *mihi*, "kept for me."

7. *si . . . esses . . . constitutus, . . . festinare debueras*: past contrary to fact condition: "if you had been . . . , you ought to have hurried . . . ." A verb of obligation is regularly indicative in the apodosis of a contrary to fact condition (AG 517c). *constitutus esses* is here synonymous with *esses*.

*alicubi in longinquo . . . itinere*: "on a long journey anywhere."

*disponis*: "do you intend."

8. *fuero*: for the future *eris*.

9. *diademate* < *diadema*, "crown."

10. *satis animo lugenti*: "with a very sad heart"; ablative of manner.

*permittas*: i.e., *ut permittas*, indirect command.

*ut . . . permittas*: The purpose clause explains the reason for the daughter's final remark.

*libentius*: "more readily."

*en*: "(but) look, (but) see"; used to emphasize the triumphant conclusion of the speech.

*duas*: i.e., daughter and grandchild.

#### XXV

1. *gaudens atque exhilaratus*: "joyful and exultant."

*in litore*: Classical Latin would be *in litus*.

*omnibus bonis*: "with all his possessions."

2. *Lycoridem*: nominative *Lycoris*.

*obstetricam peritissimam*: "a highly skilled midwife."

3. *profectoria*: sc. *cena*, "farewell banquet."

4. *cum multa familia*: "with his large household"; this would include slaves.

*apparatu*: "belongings."

*certum iter*: "a steady course."

5. *totidem*: "as many."

† *Austri uentorum flatibus*: "by gales of southerly winds."

But the southerly winds would be favorable for a voyage from Cyrene to Antioch. The alternative text has *uariis uentorum flatibus*, "by shifting gales of winds."

*pelago*: "at sea"; ablative of place where, with the preposition omitted.

*nono mense cogente Lucina*: "in the ninth month, under the impulse of Lucina"; *nono mense* is ablative of time when, *cogente Lucina*

ablative absolute. Lucina is the goddess of childbirth, often associated with Diana or Juno.

enixa est: "gave birth."

6. secundis rursum redeuntibus: "when the placenta went back again," i.e., into the womb; ablative absolute.

coagulato sanguine conclusoque spiritu: "of blood clots and constricted breathing"; ablatives of cause.

defuncta est: "she died." The word is unambiguous. It may be, however, that *concluso spiritu* implies a situation that is not irreversible, i.e., that the obstruction to her breathing can be removed.

7. ululatu: "wailing, howling."

exanimem: "lifeless."

unguibus: "with his nails."

primas suae adolescentiae . . . barbulae: "the first beginnings of his young man's beard," important as an indication of Apollonius' age. Tearing one's beard, like tearing one's clothes, is a traditional sign of grief.

unica: "only."

quid fuit de te?: "what has become of you?"

pro te = de te.

qui . . . suscepit: As the text stands the antecedent of *qui* is *patri tuo*. But cf. XXV.9.

8. haec et his similia: "in this and like manner"; *haec* and *similia* are adverbial accusatives.

gubernius = gubernator.

mortuum: "anything dead, a corpse." We might expect *mortuam*, but the speaker has in mind the general rule, not the particular case.

mitti: "to be thrown."

undarum: genitive of identity with *fluctus*.

9. aegre ferens: "being vexed at, taking ill."

quae: the antecedent is *eius*, "the body of her who . . ." (So Hunt, Tsitsikli; the manuscript reading is *qui*.)

10. ex: "out of," in the sense of "among."

fabri < *faber*, "carpenter."

quibus conuocatis: ablative absolute; translate: "whom he summoned and ordered (*praecepit*) . . ."

secari et conpaginari tabulas: "planks to be cut and joined together."

rimas et foramina picari: "cracks and holes to be smeared with pitch," to make the coffin watertight.

loculum: "coffin."

carta plumbea: "with lead leaf."

obturari: "to be stopped up"; the subject is *eum* (sc. *loculum*).

iuncturas: "joints."

11. regalibus ornamentis: "with royal finery," presumably jewels or precious metals.

XX sestertia auri: "20 sestertia (i.e., 20,000 sesterces) of gold."

12. funeri = *mortuae*, "to the dead woman."

tolli: "to be taken up," the formal gesture by which a father recognized his child.

solatium = *solacium*, "consolation."

neptem < *neptis*, "granddaughter."

## XXVI

2. eiciunt: "cast up" on land.

praedio: "estate, property."

in illa die: The preposition is unnecessary with an ablative of time when.

effusis fluctibus: "the waves having flowed away"; ablative absolute. The coffin has been left high and dry.

3. libenter: "readily." The point is that one is normally reluctant to open a coffin.

speciosam ualde = *speciosissimam*.

quantas = *quot*.

4. subtus: "underneath"; an adverb.

quid desiderat aut mandat: indirect question. An indicative rather than a subjunctive is often found in indirect questions in pre-classical Latin, as well as in poetry and late Latin (AG 575c).

dolor: abstract for concrete, i.e., "grief" for "the grieving."

5. qui cum resignasset: sc. *codicellos*; but perhaps with the alternative text we should read *quos* for *qui*: "when he unsealed them."

funeri impendat: "spend on a funeral." The sum of 10 sestertia (10,000 sesterces) of gold for funeral costs is low by third century standards.

6. quodsi: "but if."

aliud . . . quam: "other than, anything else except what"; *aliud* is comparative in sense and therefore followed by *quam*.

ultimus suorum decimat: "may he die last of his family."

qui . . . commendat: relative clause of characteristic.

sepulturae commendat: "commit to burial," a periphrasis for "bury."

7. itaque: "indeed."

per spem uitae meae: "by the hope of my life," i.e., as I hope to live.

erogaturum: sc. *esse*, "will spend," future infinitive active.

instrui rogam: "a pyre to be built," but cf. XXXII.10.

8. aspectu: "in appearance"; ablative of specification, qualifying *adulescens*.

set = *sed*.



**quantum ingenio:** "as far as intellect was concerned"; *ingenio* is ablative of specification, qualifying *senex*.

9. **hoc nouum nescio quod funus:** "this strange sort of corpse"; for *funus* = "corpse" see XXV.12. *Nescio quod* is an indefinite adjective (cf. the pronoun form at XV.2); *nouum* here has the sense "odd, unexpected."

10. **bene uenisti:** i.e., "your arrival is timely."

**expectat:** (i.e., *expectat*) = *desiderat*, "calls for, requires."

**ampullam:** "a flask."

**quod est supremum:** "as a last (rite)"; the clause *defunctae . . . superfunde* is antecedent to the relative.

11. **lectum:** here "bier."

**artus:** "limbs."

**retractat:** "he reexamined."

**a praecordiis pectoris:** "from the heart of her bosom," i.e., "in the depths of her heart."

**torporis quietem:** "the stillness of numbness"; i.e., "the still lethargy."

12. **obstupuit:** "was astonished, was dumbfounded."

**palpat . . . narium:** "he felt for signs of a pulse, he tried to catch a breath from her nostrils."

**labia labiis probat:** "he tried her lips with his," again for sign of breath.

**gracile spirantis uitam:** "her life, as she barely drew breath"; *gracile* is adverbial accusative with *spirantis*, literally "the life of the barely breathing one."

**prope luctare:** "was on the point of wrestling"; the implication of *prope* is that the corpse is near to reviving and needs only a little medical assistance. *Luctor* is normally deponent in classical Latin.

**adultera = falsa.**

**supponite faculas:** sc. *ei*, "set kindling under her."

**per IIII partes:** "on all four sides."

13. **†lentus lentoque suppositas:** As it stands this is very difficult to construe, and is almost certainly corrupt. "He began to withdraw his supple hands that had been placed supply beneath (the body)" gives sense of a sort, but *lento* as an adverbial ablative is peculiar, *coepit* is Riese's conjecture, and the emphasis on suppleness seems pointless.

**unctionem:** "anointing" (with oil).

## XXVII

1. **spiritum praecclusum:** "her obstructed breathing" (cf. XXV.6).

2. **adhibitis secum uiribus:** "taking with him remedies"; *uires* is used of the power of drugs or other restoratives.

**uelum:** "shroud."

**madefecit lanam:** "moistened wool," presumably to apply the oil, in which case *effudit* in the next line cannot have its normal sense of "poured out," but must mean "applied liberally."

3. **a perfrictione:** "from cold" (from the same root as *frigus*); ablative of cause.

**per medullas descendere:** "to spread through her innermost being"; *medulla*, "marrow," is regularly used of the seat of human vitality and vigor.

4. **iam:** "recently."

**leni et balbutienti sermone:** "in a soft and stumbling voice."

**deprecor:** "I beg."

**itaque = ita, sic;** it anticipates the indirect command.

**contingas = tangas.**

**quam oportet contingere:** "than it is proper to touch."

5. **quod . . . uiderat:** "that he had seen"; indirect statement; our author prefers *quia* in this construction.

**in arte:** "through his (medical) skill."

**fallebat:** "deceived, escaped."

**apodixin:** "demonstration," a Greek word; the form is accusative after *en*, "lo!, behold!"

6. **probo:** "I approve."

**peritiam:** "skill."

7. **beneficium:** "benefit."

8. **fomentis:** "with warm compresses."

**recreari:** "to be restored" (in health).

9. **adhibitis amicis:** "in the presence of friends," i.e., as witnesses.

**in filiam suam:** "as his daughter"; *in* after *adopto* is used in classical Latin only with abstract nouns.

10. **ne . . . contingeretur:** It is clear from the following sentence that *contingo* here carries a sexual connotation.

**exaudiuit:** "he listened to, heeded."

**inuiolabiliter . . . castitatem:** "kept their chastity inviolate."

## XXVIII

1. **applicuit Tharsos:** "landed at Tarsus"; the form *Tharsos* presupposes an alternative plural form of the name, nominative *Tharsi*.

2. **quantum . . . flebam, tantum . . . consolabor:** In English the order of clauses is usually reversed, "I shall be consoled as much . . . , as I wept . . . ." *consolabor* < *consolo*; the verb is usually deponent.

**in amissam coniugem:** *in* + the accusative here has a causal sense, "for"; *in* + ablative would be more usual in this sense.

3. **ex amissa coniuge:** "because of the loss of my wife"; the participle receives greater emphasis than its noun and is best represented by a noun in English (AG 497).

**socerum** < *socer*, "father-in-law."

**fungar potius opera mercatus**: "rather I shall adopt the profession of a merchant" (literally, "of trade"). *fungor*, "perform," takes the ablative.

4. **simplici**: "straightforward, generous."

5. **ec non et**: "and also."

**fortiter**: "solemnly" (of an oath).

**dempturum**: sc. *esse*; future infinitive < *demo*, "remove," here "cut." In classical Latin the subject of the infinitive is normally expressed.

**nisi prius** = *priusquam*.

6. **stupentes**: "being astonished."

**cum magna fide**: probably best taken with *promittunt*, "with great earnestness."

## XXIX

1. **quinguennis**: "five years old."

**studiis artium liberalibus**: "to an education in the liberal arts." The curriculum of the liberal arts was grammar, rhetoric, dialectic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, but in late antiquity the emphasis was very much on a literary education in grammar and rhetoric.

**eorum**: i.e., of Stranguillio and Dionysias.

**†et ingenio**: perhaps to be emended to *et <in> ingenio*, "in intelligence."

**et in auditu et in sermone et in morum honestate**: "in lectures, in discussion and in decency of character."

2. **auditorio**: "lecture room."

**casus infirmitatis eius**: "the nature of her illness"; *casus* is technical medical vocabulary.

**explorat**: "asked about."

3. **aniculae**: "of an old woman"; the diminutive introduces a note of affection.

4. **namque**: causal. The nurse explains why she gives such emphasis to her words.

5. **stemma originis tuorum natalium**: "the pedigree of the origins of your birth"; i.e., "your ancestry and the circumstances of your birth."

**quid . . . facere debeas**: "what you should do"; indirect question.

6. **Tyros**: Greek nominative form = *Tyrus*.

**ultimum . . . diem**: "she sealed the last day of her destiny," i.e., she died.

7. **ubi . . . esset**: "she was her own witness where she was carried to," i.e., nobody else knew; *sui* is objective genitive, dependent on *testis*.

8. **quoque**: "furthermore."

**luctantibus uentis**: "because of the resistance of the wind," i.e., to the ships; ablative absolute.

**cunabulis**: "cradle."

9. **sic uotum faciens**: "making the following vow," followed by an indirect statement.

**donec . . . traderet**: subordinate clause in indirect statement.

11. **necesse est**: "I am sure of it"; the phrase is parenthetical.

## XXX

1. **testor**: "I call upon as witness, I invoke."

**quod . . . penitus . . . nescissem**: "that I would not have known at all"; the more usual construction after *testor* is an accusative and infinitive.

**si . . . euenissent, . . . nescissem**: past contrary to fact condition.

**tibi**: for the manuscript reading *mihi* (so Hunt); alternatively, the pronoun may be deleted altogether (so Kortekaas).

**antequam . . . referres**: "before you could tell me this."

**stirpem natiuitatis meae**: "my ancestry and birth" (cf. XXIX.5).

2. **haec adinuicem confabularentur**: "they were talking to each other in this way"; *haec* is adverbial; *adinuicem*, "by turns, back and forth."

**gremio**: "lap."

**anno**: "for a year"; duration of time, normally accusative, but the distinction between duration of time and time within which is already blurred in the classical period (AG 424b)

3. **luctu**: "clothes of mourning."

**dignitatem**: "(clothes befitting) her station."

**scolam**: "school."

**non prius . . . nisi**: "did not eat until"; *nisi* = *quam*.

**monumentum**: "tomb."

**intraret**: A subjunctive is regularly used after *priusquam* when the subordinate verb implies intention.

**ferens . . . coronas**: "she entered carrying a flask of wine and garlands" (cf. XXXI.13); Klebs' emendation.

**manes**: "the shades, the spirits."

## XXXI

1. **aguntur**: "were happening."

**die feriato**: "holiday."

**per publicum**: "among (through) the public."

2. **uidentes omnes ciues**: nominative absolute, not uncommon in later Latin.

*speciem Tharsiae ornatam*: i.e., "the beauty of Tharsia in her finery."

*honoratis*: "holders of office," as opposed to ordinary citizens.

*miraculum*: probably predicative, "it (or she) seemed a marvel."

*felix pater*: sc. *est*.

*adhaeret lateri eius*: "is at her side."

*multum turpis* = *turpissima*, "very ugly."

*dedecus*: "a disgrace."

3. *audiuit laudare Tharsiam*: "she heard Tharsia praised"; cf. *suam uituperare filiam*, and see on XVI.6.

*insaniae furorem*: i.e., "a mad passion."

4. *taliter* = *sic* or *ita* (post-Augustan).

*ex quo*: "since" (temporal).

*habet annos*: a late Latin construction; the classical formula is *sunt XIII anni ex quo* (cf. XXXII.8).

5. *aemulum*: "opponent."

*non potest fieri nisi*: "it cannot be but that" + substantive clause of result.

*tollam de medio*: "do away with, kill."

6. *uillicum*: "overseer."

7. *quid peccauit*: *quid* is adverbial accusative.

8. *sin alias*: "or else"; *sin* = "but if," *alias* is post-Augustan for *alioqui*, "otherwise."

*sentias*: probably jussive subjunctive (the alternative text reads *senties*).

9. *qualiter* = classical *quomodo*, "how."

*sibi* = *ei* (reflexive for demonstrative pronoun).

*ut . . . sumat*: noun clause of result.

*mox cum*: "as soon as."

*prius . . . antequam*: pleonastic (redundant) for *prius . . . quam*.

10. *te . . . abscondere*: "to conceal yourself."

*pugione* < *pugio*, "dagger."

11. *latere*: "at his side"; ablative of place.

13. *supra*: i.e., upon the grave, which is inside the tomb.

*impetum fecit*: "attacked."

*auersae*: i.e., with her back to him.

14. *uellet*: i.e., "was about to"; < *uolo*.

16. *deprecata est*: "prayed, pleaded with."

*aut*: here more or less = *et*.

*testari*: "to call upon, invoke."

*uoluntate*: "willingly"; ablative of manner.

## XXXII

1. *parce*: sc. either *ei* ("spare her"), or *percutere* ("forebear to strike").

3. *applicantes*: "landing, putting in," a nautical term (intransitive). The pirates apparently shouted to Theophilus from their ship.

*tulerunt*: "carried off."

*colligantes*: "tying (her) up."

4. *raptam a morte*: "snatched from death"; *rapio* carries the sense of "abduct."

*quod*: introduces substantive clause (AG 572), "he thanked God for the fact that . . ."; the meaning of *quod* here shades into that of the conjunction "because."

*comple*: "fulfill."

*promiseras*: pluperfect for perfect.

5. *insuper*: "in addition."

*reuertere*: imperative, "return."

*facito*: second person singular future imperative < *facio*.

6. *esto*: second person singular future imperative, "be."

7. *apud semet ipsam* = *secum*.

*consiliata*: "having taken counsel" < *consilior*; introduces indirect question beginning *quomodo possit*.

*pro* = *de*.

8. *uituperia*: late Latin for *uituperationes*, "insults."

*aput* = *apud*.

*excogitauit*: here intransitive, "reflected."

*salutarias litteras*: "letters of greeting," i.e., letters that say *salve* (*salutarias* is unparalleled in ancient Latin).

*et*: adverbial, "actually, in fact."

9. *ad praesens*: "for the present."

10. *dolore stomachi*: "intestinal (or stomach) disease."

*suburbio*: "suburb."

*rogum*: usually "pyre," but here "monument."

*ubi dicamus*: relative clause of purpose, "where we can say . . ." ("so that we may say that there . . .").

11. *sum sortitus*: "have chanced to acquire," from the same root as *sors* = "lot".

12. *pro dolor*: *pro* is used with the nominative in exclamations of astonishment or grief.

*quid faciam*: deliberative question.

*quem*: The relative *qui* (subject of *egressus est*) has been assimilated to the unexpressed object (i.e., *eum*) of *suscepissem*.

*primo cum*: "when first."

*liberauit*: indicative, since *cum* is strictly temporal in this clause.

*egressus est*: here transitive, "left."

13. *sua*: neuter plural, "his possessions."



**exitium penuriae:** *penuriae* is defining genitive (AG 343d), "the death that poverty is."

**in melius:** "to a better (state)."

**pro bono:** here = "instead of good" (the usual meaning, "in return for good," does not suit the context).

**quasi pius = ut pius,** "inasmuch as he was a righteous man."

**illud:** i.e., evil (rather than good).

**omnia obliuioni ducens:** "considering all those things (as matters) to be forgotten"; *obliuioni* is dative of purpose.

**nostri:** objective genitive with *memor*.

**in bono:** "in prosperity."

**filiam suam nutriendam tradidit:** sc. *nobis* (the gerundive of purpose is common with verbs of giving, AG 500.4).

**simplicitatem:** "honesty, sincerity."

**circa nos = erga nos, ad nos.**

**14. caecatus sum:** "I was blinded" (sc. to the nature of my wife).

**lugeam:** hortatory subjunctive, "let me grieve for."

**qui:** The antecedent is *me*.

**uenenosam:** "poisonous."

**15. requiras:** subjunctive, "seek out"; see on VI.1.

**uindices:** "avenge."

**16. quo = quomodo.**

**17. conuocans ait:** so Hunt.

**clamauius:** "have called upon, roused."

**spem luminum:** "the hope of my eyes"; *lumina = oculi*.

**exitus annorum nostrorum:** i.e., the final years of our lives.

Dionysias suggests that she will henceforth be consumed in mourning, and also that Tharsia was like a child to her, on whom she might have relied to tend her declining years.

**quam . . . sepelire fecimus:** "whom we have had buried."

**18. pergunt:** sc. *eo*, "proceed (thither), where . . ."

**figuratum fuerat:** "had been fashioned."

**rogum:** See on XXXII.10.

**ex aere conlato:** "from money (literally, bronze) that had been contributed," a phrase commonly inscribed on monuments.

**19. D.M. = Dis Manibus,** "to the Divine Spirits," a formula of sepulchral inscriptions.

**Tharsiae uirgini:** dative of reference (a fuller version of the inscription is recorded at XXXVIII.4).

**beneficiis:** ablative of cause.

**Apollonii:** It is not indicated when or how the citizens of Tharsus learned that Tharsia was the daughter of Apollonius.

## XXXIII

**1. igitur qui:** "those who, then . . ."; *igitur* resumes an interrupted train of thought.

**Mytilenam:** Mytilene, chief city on the island of Lesbos.

**deponiturque . . . et = et deponitur . . . et** (AG 323e); the subject is *Tharsia*.

**mancipia = seruos.**

**uenalis:** predicate adjective, "she is offered for sale" (as a substantive, *uenalis* means "a slave for sale").

**2. leno:** a professional brothel-keeper.

**infaustissimus:** "most execrable"; the classical meaning is "unpropitious."

**3. Athenagora nomine:** "one Athenagora by name."

**ad uenalia positam:** sc. *esse*, "had been put up for sale."

**sestertia auri:** See on XXV.11.

**4. uoluit:** "was ready."

**in praesenti:** "immediately"; in Ciceronian Latin, *in praesenti* = "at the present time."

**5. ut unam emam:** substantive clause of purpose with *contendere*, "compete" (cf. XXIII.2).

**uenditor sum:** vivid present for *uenditor ero*.

**prostibulo:** "brothel" (late Latin usage).

**ac si eam emerim:** "just as though I have bought her"; *ac si* is elliptical for *aeque ac si*.

**6. quid plura:** See on XXIII.5.

**addicitur:** "is made over, delivered," a legal term (cf. "knocked down" in auctioneering parlance).

**salutatorio:** sc. *cubiculo*, "reception room."

**Priapum:** phallic fertility god.

**reconditum:** "covered over" (the usual sense is "concealed").

**praesentissimum:** "most efficacious, propitious."

**7. numquid:** interrogative adverb.

**Lampsacenus:** i.e., of Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont where Priapus was worshipped.

**8. titulo:** "title, sign" (reading from the alternative text); the sentence may be translated: "I beg you not to place this little body under so foul a sign."

**9. alleua te:** "rise."

**tortorem:** "executioner."

**10. ornetur . . . scribatur:** jussive subjunctives.

**in qua = et in ea.**

**libram:** "pound," as a monetary unit (cf. lira).

**singulos aureos:** See on X.4.

**patefit:** "she is open."

## XXXIV

1. *tertia die*: "on the third day," i.e., two days later (the Romans counted inclusively).  
*antecedente turba*: "with a crowd preceding"; ablative absolute.  
*symphoniaci*: "singers."  
*lupanar*: "brothel."  
 2. *affuit*: "appeared, arrived."  
*ad lupanar*: for the classical *in lupanar* or the simple accusative.  
 4. *casus infelicitatis meae*: "the misfortunes of my wretchedness," *infelicitatis* is defining genitive.  
*uel = et*.  
*stemmatum*: genitive plural (cf. XXIX.5).  
 5. *pietate < pietas*, here, "human sympathy."  
 6. *scimus*: plural for singular, as often in the first person (compare *habeo*, XXXIV.6).  
*filiam*: This is the only indication in our text that Athenagora had previously been married.  
*ex qua*: "in connection with whom."  
 7. *in manu = in manum*.  
*expostulat = poscit*, "demands."  
*aduenientibus*: dative of reference, "toward all comers" (AG 377.2).  
*quousque = dum or quoad*, "until."  
*liberaberis*: In Ciceronian Latin, one would expect the subjunctive (AG 553).  
 9. *quomodo tecum nouicia*: sc. *erat*; *nouicia*, "new," is used of someone recently enslaved.  
 10. *subsecutus est*: "followed secretly."  
*quo introeunte*: i.e., Athenagora's companion (as again in *ingresso illo*).  
*insidiabatur*: "he lay in wait."  
*uidere*: infinitive of purpose.  
*foris*: "outside."  
 11. *si salua sis*: "if you would be well," i.e., "may you be well"; *sis* is optative subjunctive (AG 442a).  
*dedit ad te*: Note indicative in indirect question; *ad te = tibi*.  
*quater denos*: i.e., *quadraginta*; distributive numerals are often used with quantities of coins.  
 12. *fuisset . . . daret*: note the mixed condition, "what great thing would it have been to him, if he gave . . ."  
*tolle = sume*, "take."  
 13. *de foris*: "from without, outside"; the use of a preposition with an adverb is a late Latin idiom.  
*quantum plus . . . plus*: "the more . . . the more"; *quantum* in the sense of *quanto*, "by how much," ablative of degree of difference.

15. *casibus subiacentes*: "subject to misfortune" (the dative is regular with compound verbs having the prefix *sub*).

## XXXV

1. *foris*: for *foras*: "to the outside," with verbs of motion.  
*cui*: indefinite, "(anyone else) to whom."  
*propinares*: "pass along," as a cup of wine; subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic.  
 2. *adiurantes se*: "pledging themselves."  
*alicui*: *cui* is more normal after *ne*.  
*proderent*: "betray," sc. *Tharsiam*.  
*expectare*: "to look out for"; in the next line *expectantibus* = "looking out."  
 3. *per occultum aspectum*: "through a concealed watching place" (*aspectus* is not classical in this sense).  
*quicumque*: "whosoever."  
 4. *facta . . . fine*: ablative absolute.  
*pretium uirginitatis meae*: ambiguous (*pretium* = "price" or "reward"); below Tharsia specifies her meaning.  
 5. *quantum*: See on XXXIV.13.  
*hilarem*: "cheerful"; *hilarem te esse* is the subject of *est*.  
*latiores pecunias*: "larger (literally, broader) sums."  
 6. *altera die*: "the next day."  
 7. *eo, quod*: See on X.7.  
*seruaret*: In classical Latin, the subjunctive with *quod* indicates an alleged reason, i.e., "because (as she said) she was preserving . . ."; but here it is perhaps equivalent to the indicative.  
 8. *quantum mulier*: sc. *adferet*, "how much will she bring as a woman."  
 10. *unde*: "from what source"; answered by ablative of means (*lacrimis meis*).  
*his duobus diebus*: ablative of time within which.  
 11. *miserati*: contracted form of *miseriti < misereor*, here + dative; see on XII.5.  
 13. *nescio si = nescio an*, "I don't know if"; indirect question (AG 576a).

## XXXVI

1. *auxilium*: "benefit."  
*lyrae tpulsum modulariter tpinlidor*: This does not make sense, and must be emended, e.g., *lyrae pulsu modulante inludo*, "I play the lyre with a rhythmic beat" (Riese).  
 2. *crastina die = cras*.  
*frequenti*: "crowded."  
*scamna*: "benches" (neuter plural accusative).

facundia: "by the eloquence"; ablative.

praebeo: vivid present, "I offer," for *praebebo*.

plectro: "on the lyre"; instrumental ablative.

modulabor: "I shall play."

3. excrebuit: "sprang up, developed."

4. memoratam Tharsiam integrae uirginitatis et generositatis: "Tharsia, (who was) celebrated for uncorrupted virginity and nobility."

ita . . . ac si = *ita ac*, "just like."

ita ut: "so that," introducing result clause.

commendaret eam: sc. *ei*, i.e., to the overseer.

### XXXVII

1. Mytilenae: locative.

Tharsiam: adjective.

2. de longe: "from afar" (with *uidens*); for classical *ex longinquo* (compare XXXIV.13).

parentes: i.e., foster parents, as though parents.

3. dum nostram diligo: "as I loved ours"; the sense of *dum* hovers between "while" (hence the present indicative *diligo*) and "because."

perdidi < *perdo*, "kill, destroy."

4. qui: i.e., Apollonius.

5. a fronte comam aperit: "he clears his hair from his brow"; *aperio*, "open, reveal" is unusual in this sense, and classical Latin would have *frontem aperit*, "he bares his brow." Only later does Apollonius actually cut his hair (XLVI.5).

hispidam: "shaggy."

6. lugubri ueste: ablative of description.

si tamen: "if indeed."

ut quid: "why."

ne forte: "unless (lest) perhaps"; the clause depends upon an unexpressed idea of fearing (AG 564).

meae propriae: "my own"; *propriae* emphasizes the possessive adjective.

8. utinam . . . referret: optative subjunctive, "would that someone else were reporting . . ." (AG 442).

nuntium: "news" (accusative singular masculine).

a nobis: with *fuisse defunctam*, "has perished from us" (an extension of the use of *ab* with verbs of departing).

subitaneo = *subito*, "sudden."

8. tremebundus: "trembling."

constitit: "stood still" < *consisto*.

9. ante paucos dies: "a few days ago."

### XXXVIII

1. haec: neuter plural accusative.

secundum pactum: "according to the agreement," i.e., of Apollonius with Stranguillio and Dionysias, implied in the previous sentence.

quia: introducing indirect discourse (in classical Latin, the main clause in indirect discourse would have been *nos reddituros fuisse*, representing a past contrary-to-fact condition, AG 589.b.2).

genesis: "natal star," i.e., personal destiny, fate (an astrological term).

ita et: "so too."

2. huius rei: objective genitive (*ciuium* is subjective genitive).

tua pietas: honorific term of address (cf. XXXIX.9, and the English expression, "your grace").

4. eius: i.e., *Apollonii*.

pietatis causa: "on account of respect," i.e., voluntarily, as opposed to *ex testamento*, i.e., as required by the deceased's will (both expressions are common on funerary monuments).

5. stupenti mente: ablative of manner.

miratur: "he was amazed (that)."

maledixit: "cursed."

me miserum: accusative of exclamation.

puto, mea filia uiuit: "my daughter is alive, I suppose" (*puto* is parenthetical). Apollonius intends his words ironically.

6. in subsannio: "into the hold" (ablative for classical accusative).

efflare spiritum: "breathe out my spirit," i.e., "breathe my last."

quem: antecedent is *ego* (implicit subject of *cupio*); *quem* is the subject of *uidere*.

### XXXIX

1. sublatis ancoris: "weighing anchor"; ablative absolute.

reuersurus: "intending to return"; the future participle often implies intention; see on I.6.

2. pelagi fides: cf. XI.2.

iactantur: The subject is Apollonius and his men; note also the asyndeton (no conjunction between the two independent clauses).

Neptunalia festa: i.e., a holiday or games in honor of Neptune (that is, Poseidon: Mytilene was a Greek city).

ingemuit: "groaned."

ergo: "well then" (a resumptive use).

ne . . . uidear: hortatory subjunctive.

quod: introduces a substantive clause as the subject of *sufficit*, "the fact that . . . suffices . . . as a penalty" (AG 572).

sortiti sunt: See on XXXII.11.



5. *a quoquam uestrum*: "by any of you"; *uestrum* < *uos* is partitive genitive.

*ei*: dative of reference (as often with parts of the body, compare VIII.12).

6. *cum igitur*: "now since."

*ceteris nauibus*: ablative of comparison; "ships" for "sailors" by metonymy.

*contigit ut*: "it chanced that, it happened that"; *ut* introduces a substantive clause of result (AG 569. 2).

*consideraret*: "was watching."

*celebritatem*: "crowd, great number."

7. *singulas . . . naues*: "the individual ships" (note the use of the distributive numeral).

*e ceteris nauibus*: "out of (all) the other ships."

8. *magnifice*: either "lavishly," adverb with *inuitamus* or "noble," vocative modifying *princeps*.

*petitus*: "having been entreated."

9. *unanimis discumbere*: "harmoniously reclining."

*accubuit*: "he reclined."

*ne . . . inuitaueritis*: "lest you should have invited"; negative clause of purpose.

*gratis*: "for nothing," i.e., without reward.

10. *licenter*: "freely, unrestrainedly."

*qui praeuideret*: "to oversee, who might oversee"; the subjunctive, regular in subordinate clauses in indirect discourse, represents here the direct-discourse subjunctive of a relative clause of characteristic or result (AG 537.2 with note 1).

*quod*: "as to the fact that" (AG 572.a).

11. *flet*: "weeps for, mourns."

12. *gubernum* = *gubernatorem*, "pilot."

13. *si possum*: i.e., "(I'll do it) if I can . . ."

*tam utilem inter nos . . . nisi me*: The sentence is corrupt; the sense is, "have you selected no one among us so useful for the task as me?" (perhaps read *neminem* for *muneri*).

*qui eat*: relative clause of purpose (AG 531.2).

*iussit quod . . . crura ei frangantur*: The classical construction is *iussit ut* (or *iussit crura ei frangi*, compare XXXIX.5).

14. *ignorat*: "he does not know."

*quis uocatur*: The English idiom is "what is he called"; see AG 393, first example.

## XL

1. *ait intra se*: "said to himself."

2. *squalida . . . sordido*: ablatives of description.

*submissa uoce*: "in a low voice."

3. *turbido uultu respiciens*: "looking round with a violent expression."

*honestum et decoratum*: "noble and distinguished."

*texit* < *tego*.

4. *sic quod . . . salutauerim*: "that I have thus greeted you"; for *quod*, see on XXXII.4; the subjunctive indicates that Athenagora is stating what he takes to be Apollonius' reason (AG 540.2).

*quod*: here introduces indirect discourse.

5. *in litore*: ablative for accusative, "to the shore."

*nauculas*: "boats."

*contuendas*: gerundive < *contueor*, "watch, see."

6. *inquisiui*: "I looked for, inquired after."

*quod et uideo*: "which I see as well," i.e., in addition to having been told; *et* is adverbial.

7. *pro desiderio quo*: "in return for the longing with which."

*paulisper*: "for a little while."

8. *spero . . . de deo quia dabit*: for the classical *spero deum daturum esse*.

9. *ac si* = *aeque ac si*: "just as if"; see on XXXIII.5.

10. *non solum epulari sed nec uiuere*: "not only not to eat but not even to live"; the ellipsis of *non* after *non solum* is a classical idiom (AG 217c).

*desiderarim* = *desiderauerim*, perfect subjunctive in a result clause, "so that I have had no desire."

11. *subiit*: "went up," < *subeo*.

*nauem*: i.e., the ship's deck.

12. *faciam*: deliberative subjunctive.

*proposito*: "resolution."

*bene mihi uenit in mentem*: "I have a good idea" (*mihi uenit in mentem* = "it occurs to me").

13. *haec*: i.e., the order given by Athenagora.

*licet*: "although" (adverb).

14. *eam*: See on XIX.3.

*est ars . . . necessaria*: "the skill . . . is necessary"; introduces substantive clauses of result; cf. AG 569.2.

*horteris consolationem recipere*: *hortor* in classical prose normally takes a substantive clause of purpose (AG 563), rather than the infinitive; so too *suade* exire two sentences further on.

*prouoces*: "incite," here + infinitive.

*lugentem*: concessive.

15. *pietatis causa*: "an occasion for piety."

*dominus*: here = *deus*; see on XIV.6.

*forsitan*: "perhaps."

16. *XXX dies*: accusative of duration of time.

*deuotae*: "consecrated."

17. *constanter*: See on XIII.8.

18. *aliqua*: indefinite adjective with *polluta*, "as some defiled woman."

*naufragium castitatis*: "the shipwreck of (my) chastity."

## XLI

1. *his carminibus*: "with this (i.e., the following) song" (the verses in the song are metrically irregular approximations of dactylic hexameters).

2. *sordes*: "filth, corruption."

*conscia non sum*: "I have no complicity in, am not guilty of."

*nescit*: here "cannot" + infinitive.

*compungi*: "be pricked."

*mucrone* < *mucro*, "point," usually of a sword (here of thorns, *spinis*).

*gladio ferientes iniquo*: figuratively, like a blow of fortune.

3. *ni* = *nisi*; here it introduces a contrary-to-fact condition.

*lucti*: "grief"; nominative plural (a late form; in classical Latin, *luctus* is fourth declension).

*nulla me melior*: sc. *esset* ("would be"); *nulla* = "no woman."

*pater si nosset*: *nosset* = *nouisset*; the clause is a second protasis, parallel to *ni* . . . *inessent*, representing a second condition to be fulfilled for Tharsia's happiness.

*ubi essem*: indirect question governed by *nosset*.

*regio* . . . *genere et stirpe*: ablatives of origin, depending on *sum propagata* (compare XLI.7).

*priorum*: "foremost men."

*contemptum habeo*: "I endure contempt."

*adeoque*: "besides, on top of that" (= *adeo* in classical colloquial usage).

4. *redde*: "return, turn back to."

*aderit*: "will be at hand, will protect"; < *adsum*.

*casso*: "vain, fruitless"; *casso dolore* is ablative of manner.

5. *contra* . . . *luctor*: "struggle against" (for classical *luctor cum*).

*pietatem*: See on XXXIV.5.

6. *adsedit*: "sat beside."

*consolationi tuae hanc tuocem rependo*: If the text is sound, the meaning is "for your consolation (of me), I give you in return these words."

*ut mortuo*: This makes no sense, and must be emended; perhaps read *mortuus*, "as a dead man."

7. *quandoque*: indefinite temporal adverb, "at some time or other."

*et regni mei uiribus releuem*: sc. *te*, "I may comfort you too with the resources of my kingdom."

*natalibus*: here "lineage"; see on XII.4.

*repraesento*: "give back"; present for future.

8. *ac si* . . . *produxeris*: "just as if you have drawn me forth."

9. *non me appelles*: *non* for *ne* in a substantive clause of purpose (indirect command) is late or colloquial.

10. *num potuimus*: "couldn't we?"

*facere misericordiam*: "do a deed of mercy."

11. *abscedere* = *ut abscederem*.

*asserens* . . . *cruciari*: sc. *se*, "asserting that he was being tormented."

12. *tantum*: "only, just."

13. *definisti*: "you have decided" (late Latin; in classical Latin, *definio* = "define, determine").

*pro eo quod*: "in return for this, (namely) that"; *quod* introduces a substantive clause (AG 572 note).

*miscere sermonem*: "to exchange words, converse."

14. *parabolarum*: "parables, riddles."

*sin aliter*: "if not, however."

15. *recipere*: "to take back."

*simul et*: "and at the same time."

*licet* . . . *suppetit*: In Ciceronian Latin concessive *licet* (= "although") used as a conjunction normally takes the subjunctive.

*mihi suppetit*: "is in store for me, is mine"; i.e., "I have."

*flendi et lugendi*: objective genitives of the gerund depending on *cura*.

*hortamento*: "encouragement" (ablative of separation); *laetitiae* is objective genitive.

*caream*: "be free from."

*spatium*: "room, scope."

## XLII

1. The riddles that follow are for the most part in dactylic hexameters; all appear, with slight variations in wording, in a collection of a hundred or so three-line riddles in the *Latin Anthology*, where they are attributed to one Symphosius.

*resultat*: "reverberates, echoes."

*hospes*: "inhabitant."

*unā*: adverb, "together."

2. *rege*: ablative of comparison.

3. *tacitus*: with *hospes*.

4. *admiratur puella hinc in explanatione magna uere regem esse*: "the girl is astonished, after this (*hinc*), that in regard to a

difficult interpretation he (sc. *eum*) is truly a king" (the Latin is awkward here, but the sense is clear).

†*ripae*: not metrical; the solution (*dulcis amica dei*, XLII.5) appears to respond to a different version of the riddle found in some manuscripts of Symphosius.

*profundis*: "the deep" (i.e., the sea): dative with *uicina* (AG 384).

*suaue*: cognate accusative (AG 390.a) with *canens*.

*Musis*: dative, "to the Muses."

*nuntia sum linguae*: "I am the messenger of the tongue."

*signata*: "sealed, stamped."

5. *canna*: "reed" (of the kind used to make musical pipes).

6. *longa*: "long, tall."

*feror*: middle, "I rush" (so too at XLII.9).

*comitum stipata caterua*: "crowded round by a band of companions" (compare XLVIII.10).

*uias multas*: internal accusative.

7. *longum*: here temporal.

*ostenderem tibi quae ignoras*: "I would show you what you don't know"; the meaning is either that Apollonius would tell her his story, or that he would show Tharsia his own ship by way of answer to the riddle (compare XLII.14).

10. *prudencia quaestionum*: "his skill at riddles" (*quaestionum* is objective genitive).

*aedes*: "building" (in the singular, *aedes* = "temple").

*innoxius*: "harmless."

*hinc inde*: "on all sides."

*uallata*: "the walled area," neuter plural accusative < *uallo*; object of *circumdat*, "surrounds."

*nec uror*: "nor am I burned" (for the subject of *uror*, i.e., the answer to the riddle, see XLII.12).

*nuda domus*: i.e., bare of furnishings.

*ibi conuenit*: "goes there" (*ibi* for *illuc* or *eo*).

11. *innocens*: "without offense, blamelessly" (compare XLIII.8).

12. *balneum*: "bathhouse."

*tubulos*: "pipes"; Roman baths were warmed by hot air circulating through pipes in the floor and sometimes in the walls.

*sedilia*: "benches."

13. *mihi*: dative of reference (AG 376), "in my case" (translate: "I have a . . . which . . .").

*geminus*: "twin, double."

*ferro*: "(piece of) iron, bar."

*lucto*: normally deponent, as below (XLII.14).

*gurgite*: "current."

*scrutor*: "explore."

*imas*: "lowermost."

14. *continet*: "holds fast."

*quae mucrone gemino ferro coniungitur uno*: "which, in (the form of) a double fluke, is joined by (or made up of) a single iron bar" (this is one possible construction of the Latin, taking *mucrone gemino* as ablative of description, and *ferro uno* as ablative of means or material).

*morsu tenens* = *mordens*.

15. *lympphae*: "water" (a poetic word).

*uiscera*: "insides, innards."

*patulis diffusa cauernis*: "spread out with broad hollows" (*cauernis* is ablative of accompaniment, AG 413.a note).

*sponte*: "on its own, spontaneously."

16. *spongia*: "sponge."

*cum sit leuis*: concessive *cum*-clause.

*aquā grauata*: "heavy with water."

*quae*: The antecedent is *aquā*.

### XLIII

1. *compta*: "adorned" (< *como*).

*crines* = *comae*, *capilli*.

*mittunt*: The third person plural is impersonal, like the English "they," i.e., people.

2. *Pentapoli*: locative.

*hanc habui ducem*: "I had this as a guide" (see ch. XIII, where Apollonius' skill at playing ball brought him to the attention of the king of Pentapolis).

*ut efficerer*: result clause.

*sphaera*: "ball."

*uincta*: "surrounded, bound up" (< *uincio*); i.e., it has no hair on the outside.

*capillis*: ablative of separation.

*plena est*: sc. *capillorum* (a common stuffing for balls).

*manibusque*: "by hands again (-que)."

3. *certa*: "fixed, determinate."

*peregrina*: "foreign," i.e., not mine.

*coruscus*: "gleaming."

*nisi si* = *nisi* (AG 525.a.3).

*uiderit*: future perfect.

4. *speculo*: "mirror"; dative of possession.

*aspectu*: "in appearance"; ablative of specification, AG 418.

*contra*: "facing."

5. *ex arte*: "skilfully."

*cum*: concessive, as again in the following verse.

*pariter*: "as well."

*pertingere*: "touch, reach."

6. *forma et habitu*: ablatives of specification with *similes*.

**nulla nullam:** reciprocal pronouns, "none . . . another" (in classical Latin, *nulla alteram* or *alia aliam non*, AG 315.a,c).

**7. alta:** "heights"; neuter accusative plural as substantive.

**concordi fabrica:** "with harmonious workmanship."

**conserit:** "joins together."

**ordo:** "sequence, line."

**comitantur:** "proceed" (the classical meaning is "accompany, follow").

**8. obtestor:** "beseech."

**insultare mortuis meis:** "to give insult to my dead."

**9. gradus scalae:** "rungs of a ladder."

**aequales mansione manentes:** "abiding alike in their station."

#### XLIV

**1. defleam:** "weep over."

**2. dolens:** "grieving that . . ."; introduces indirect discourse.

**tantae prudentiae:** genitive of quality (AG 345).

**sinum:** "lap" (of Apollonius).

**3. eam conruere fecit:** "he made her fall" (for classical *ut conrueret fecit*, AG 568).

**cunabulis:** See on XXIX.8.

**4. parturiens:** "giving birth to" (in classical Latin usually = "being in labor").

**sepultura . . . terrae:** "a burial in the earth" (literally: "of earth"; *terrae* is probably defining genitive); compare L.12.

**ei . . . negata:** sc. *est*; when *nego* means to deny someone something it takes the dative of the person refused.

**6. me . . . positā:** ablative absolute (even though Tharsia is also the subject of the main clause in the sentence, *sum tradita*).

**namque:** resumptive, marking the return to the story of Tharsia's own misfortunes.

**necis . . . perfidiam:** "the treachery of murder"; *necis* is defining genitive.

**uno:** here = *quodam*, "a certain."

**7. dum:** concessive.

#### XLV

**1. in amplexu illius ruens:** for classical in *amplexum*; *illius* is objective genitive, "rushing to embrace her."

†**conscius:** If the text is sound, *conscius* must modify the implicit subject of *lugeo*, i.e., Apollonius, in which case it perhaps bears the sense of guilty knowledge (compare XLI.2): "whom I have been guiltily weeping for . . . and mourning" (*inscius*, "whom I in ignorance . . .," would give good sense).

**rediuiva:** "reborn."

**2. pereat haec ciuitas:** It is probable that some further reference to the brothel or brothelkeeper has inspired Apollonius' curse upon the city (so the alternative text); hence the indication of a lacuna.

**auditum est:** sc. *id*, i.e., Apollonius' curse or threat.

**in publico in foro in curia:** "at large, in the forum, in the senate house."

#### XLVI

**1. concursus:** "assembly" or "uproar."

**2. causā lenonis:** "on account of the brothelkeeper"; *causa* usually follows the noun it governs (see on VIII.13).

**ipsius:** i.e., of Apollonius.

**3. mittatur:** sc. *leno*, "let the brothelkeeper be sent (hither)."

**uindictet se de uno infami:** "let him (Apollonius) avenge himself upon one infamous man."

**ut non = ne,** in purpose clause (AG 531.1 note 2).

**4. auriculis:** "by the ears."

**a tergo:** "behind, at the back."

**5. squalore:** often used of dirty or unkempt mourning garments; *squalor* is masculine in classical Latin, here apparently neuter (it is the antecedent of *quod*), unless *quod habuit* should be bracketed as a marginal gloss.

**Imponunt:** The subject is *ciues Mytilenae*.

**ascendit:** The subject is Apollonius.

**6. loqui . . . Athenagora:** "(Apollonius) was prevented from speaking by his tears. Athenagora . . ." Reading from the alternative text.

**manu:** "(by gesturing) with his hand."

**ad plebem:** for *a plebe*, "(obtains) from the people (that)."

**7. repentina:** "unexpected."

**uideate:** introducing indirect discourse, "behold that . . ."

**ad nos expoliandos:** "in order to ruin us"; the gerundive of purpose depends on *cupidissimus*.

**depressit:** "has oppressed" (the classical sense of *deprimo* is "press down, sink").

**uestrae felicitati gratias referat:** "give thanks to your good fortune," i.e., to you in your good fortune (abstract for concrete; compare *tua pietas*, XXXVIII.2).

**uindictam:** "vindication, revenge."

**8. addicantur:** "be awarded to" (a legal term).

**9. uniuersis = omnibus.**

**facultatibus:** "goods, property."

**10. tuo . . . ei:** reading from the alternative text.

**11. de corpore uestro:** "from (the use of) your bodies."

**habeatis:** The object is the clause *quidquid . . . contulistis*.



†uerum tamen: "nevertheless," an awkward word in the context; perhaps the thought is, "and (although you now have your earnings), since, nevertheless, you have been slaves along with me."

ex hoc: "from now on."

## XLVII

1. alloquitur: "addresses"; here + dative, but transit ve in classical Latin.

uenerandi: gerundive, "venerable."

praebuit: "has manifested."

quietem tribuit: "has granted (me) repose."

et . . . salutem: a verb governing *salutem* would maintain the balance of the clauses.

2. uestrum est: "it is your doing" (compare AG 343c and note 2).

fraudulenta: "mistaken, false" (the classical meaning is "deceitful").

3. condono: "grant."

dari iussit: sc. *talenta* C (accusative subject of *dari*).

4. fuderunt: "cast"; < *fundo*.

statuam . . . stantem: sc. *in prora nauis*, "a statue standing on the prow of a ship," from the alternative text (whence also the words *caput lenonis*).

in ea: i.e., on the base of the statue.

5. incurrenti: "meeting with, encountering."

nimum: "very great."

aeternum decus memoriae: "the eternal honor of remembrance"; *memoriae* is a defining genitive.

6. tradidit: i.e., as a bride.

honore: "display."

## XLVIII

1. genero: "son-in-law," i.e., Athenagora.

per Tharsum proficiscens: "travelling by way of Tarsus."

2. in somnis: "in a dream"; the plural of *somnus*, "sleep," is regular in this sense.

angelico habitu: ablative of description.

dic . . . dirigat: sc. *ut* (substantive clause of purpose; but the simple juxtaposition of independent clauses, with *dirigat* understood as jussive sub-junctive, was probably the original form of the indirect command, AG 565 note 1).

Ephesum: a Greek city in Ionia (on the coast of modern Turkey), famous for its temple of Diana (Artemis).

3. ubi: for *quo*, "whither."

4. expergefactus: "awakened, aroused."

iubet: sc. *somnium* as subject; "the dream" refers to the figure in the dream, i.e., the angel, in accord with normal Latin usage.

6. principatum: "first place, highest honor."

7. effigie satis decora: "very becoming in appearance"; *effigie* is ablative of specification (the classical meaning of *effigies* is "likeness, image").

omni castitatis amore assueta: "habituated to a total love of chastity" (*amore* is ablative of specification).

8. interueniens: "entering" (usually "intervene, interrupt"; perhaps the idea of breaking in upon the sanctity of the temple is implied here).

rogat sibi aperiri sacrarium = *rogat ut sacrarium sibi aperiat*, "requests that the shrine be opened for him"; the statue of the goddess would be located in the *sacrarium*.

9. illi maiori: "the above-mentioned superior," i.e., the wife of Apollonius.

nescio quem regem: "a certain king, some king or other" (AG 575.d); accusative subject of *uenisse* in indirect discourse.

talia: "such and such," i.e., the story of his misfortunes (an unusual expression, and perhaps to be emended).

11. corruerunt: "fell, prostrated themselves"; plural in agreement with the logical subject, Apollonius and his daughter and son-in-law.

emanabat: "radiated, shone forth."

12. coepit: The subject is Apollonius.

effari: "to utter."

ego cum: *cum* = "when."

ab adolescentia mea: "in my youth, from the time of my youth."

rex †nobilis appellarer: "was called a noble king" (*nobilis* is a doubtful emendation of the manuscript reading).

in matrimonio: for *in matrimonium*.

13. foedissima sorde: "in the filthiest abomination."

a natura: The ablative of agent with *ab* indicates that *natura*, "Nature," is personified.

fuera constitutus: "he had been made, appointed."

machinabatur: "plotted."

14. eo usque . . . ut: "to such an extent . . . that."

susceptus: "accepted, supported."

15. ad regnum percipiendum: "to take possession of my kingdom."

angelo admonente: ablative absolute.

16. peperit < *pario*, "give birth."

habitum sepulturae: "funeral attire"; *sepulturae* is a defining genitive. (Alternat vely, with *dignum*, "worthy of," i.e., suitable for, a funeral.)

ubi: "when."

inuenta fuisset: subjunctive by attraction, or else in informal indirect discourse, expressing Apollonius' intention at the time when when he was prepar ng the chest (AG 592.3 note, 593.a note 2).

sibi testis esset ut: "she would be her own witness that she should" (*testis* with a substantive clause of purpose is a postclassical usage).

17. duxi me: "I went" (colloquial in classical Latin).  
in Aegypto: for *in Aegyptum*.

18. quod esset mortua: indirect discourse; the subjunctive indicates that Apollonius does not report the allegation as a fact.  
exitum: "death."

## XLIX

1. uocem: "cry."

adamaui: The prefix *ad* intensifies *amo*.

sapientiae ducem: predicative, "as a guide to wisdom"; *sapientiae* is objective genitive).

3. Sonat: impersonal, "it is noised (that)."

ipsi: i.e., the Ephesians.

4. omni ciuitati: dative of reference.

coronantur: "are wreathed."

fit: As the passive of *facio*, *fio* may take an ablative of agent.

5. loco suo: "in her place."

ipsa: i.e., Apollonius' wife.

## L

1. in suo loco regem: presumably at Tyre (so the alternative text, which indicates as well that Apollonius took up rule at Antioch).

2. pro tribunali: "officially, in judgment."

3. extitit: "has been."

4. transcendimus: "we have surmounted, overcome."

hoc: neuter accusative singular; object of *testatur*.

et: adverbial, "too."

5. quia: The main clause is suppressed, "(we have not returned her) because . . ."

fati munus impleuit: "she has fulfilled the last office of fate," i.e., she has died.

6. quantum ad suam malignitatem: sc. *est* or *attinet*, "so far as their malice is concerned."

quod homicidium perpetratum fecerunt: "that they have caused a murder to be perpetrated." The substantive *quod* clause is the subject of *sufficit*.

periurandum: sc. *esse*, impersonal passive periphrastic (AG 500.3) in indirect discourse; translate, "that they must perjure themselves."

7. ostendam . . . probabo: "I shall demonstrate (it) to you from what you are about to see, and I shall confirm (it) for your with testimony." The text is emended after Klebs.

9. imo corpore: "in the depths of her body," i.e., to the core.

10. in conspectu suo = *in conspectum suum*.

11. quique: The enclitic *-que* is redundant with the connecting relative *qui* (AG 308.f).

debitis: "due."

esse consultum: "that consideration be taken for"; impersonal passive infinitive in indirect discourse depending on *cupis*; *consulo* + dative = "consult the interest of, have regard for" (the dative is retained in the passive construction).

mereri: "to earn"; complementary infinitive with *cupis*.

12. sub testificatione: i.e., upon the testimony of Theophilus.

confessione facta: ablative absolute.

addita uera ratione: "the true story having been given besides"; ablative absolute.

confusi: "rushing together, in disorder"; < *confundo*.

extra ciuitatem: i.e., to avoid the pollution of homicide within the city.

uolucres = *aves*.

in campo = *in campum*, "into a field."

sepulturae: dative of separation with *negarentur*; for *terrae sepultura*, see on XLIV.4.

13. uolentes: sc. *ciues Tharsi*, nominative absolute.

tangitur: The subject is Theophilus.

horarum . . . spatia: "an interval of time."

14. a praesenti: see on XXII.3.

## LI

1. laetitiam populo addens: "bestowing joy upon the people."

munera: "public works."

Thermas: "baths."

moenia: "ramparts, city walls."

3. regis filios: "the children of the king," i.e., Apollonius' daughter and son-in-law.

filiam suam: "his own daughter," i.e., Apollonius' wife.

iugiter: "continually" (postclassical).

perdurans: "persistently."

4. aetate: "term of life."

dimittens: "discharging, giving over."

medietatem: "half."

5. omnibus: neuter, "everything."

6. piscatorem: See chapter XII.

medium suum . . . tribunarium: "half his cloak" (this use of *medius* is postclassical).

famulis suis: dative with *iubet* (on the analogy of *impero*).

7. ad occidendum: "to be killed," gerund of purpose (literally, "for killing").

8. paranympus: "best man" (at a wedding).

9. *uetule*: "old fellow," an affectionate diminutive of *uetus*.

*dimidium tuum tribunarium* = *dimidium tui tribunarii* (as an adjective, *dimidius* in classical Latin means "split, divided in two").

10. *secundum*: preposition, "according to" (his heart's desire, *cor*).

*usque dum*: "for so long as" (AG 556a and note).

11. *Hellenicus*: See chapter VIII.

*procedenti*: "walking along, proceeding."

13. *aut sui*: i.e., the child's grandfather (the reflexive *sui* refers to *quem*, rather than to the subject of the sentence).

15. *quot*: "as many as."

*superius* = *supra*, "above."

*explicit*: "(here) ends"; a conventional formula indicating the end of a text.