

In the farthest East, where opens the mighty portal of the eternal skies, there lies a spot, blessed, sequestered; yet not near the summer or the winter risings, but where the Sun sheds the light from his vernal chariot. There a plain spreads its vast reaches, not a knoll rises nor a hollow vale opens; but that place o'ertops by twice six ells our mountains, and their summits are deemed lofty.

Here is the grove of the Sun, a holy wood thickly planted with trees, green with the glory of never-failing foliage. When the sky had blazed with the fires of Phaethon that spot was unharmed by the flames; and when the flood had overwhelmed the world with its waves it overcame the waters of Deucalion.

Not here come wan Diseases, nor sickly Age; neither is cruel Death there, nor harassing Fear. Nefarious Crime comes not hither, nor Desire, mad for wealth, nor Frenzy burning with lust to kill. Bitter Grief and Want garbed in tatters, sleepless Cares and poignant Hunger are far away.

9 Solis nemus) solus nemos A et consitus) stat consitus HEIN-
sius 10 perpetuae) perpetuo DE virens) viret CODD. RECC.
11 Phaethontei) phaetontei B, faetontaei A, faetantei C 14
Deucalionaeas) Deucalionaeas A, Diocallionaeas B, Deucalionaeas C
exuperavit) exuperavit A, ex/uperavit (s erasa) B 15 ex-
sanguis) exsanguis AC, ex/anguis (s erasa) B Morbi) morbus C
aegra) aegra C Senectus) senectus C 16 asper) a'per C
adest) adit CDE, adhesit GRAMM. D. DUB. NOM. 583. 32
17 vesana) vaesana AB 18 huc meat) BIRT. aut metus A, aut
metus BC, aut vis DE WINTERFELD, aut ira BAEHRENS, cernitur
RIESE (ed. 1906) dubitanter, ambitus aut ardens KLAPP caedis)
cedis A, cedit BDE, adit C amore) amor A 19 acerbus)
aceruus AB: Egestas) aegestas AB 20 insomnes) insomnis

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No storm rages there nor dread fury of the winds; nor does frost cover the earth with its chill dew. No cloud stretches its fleeces over the plains. No turbulent rain falls from the heavens. Yet in the midst of the grove there is a spring, clear, tranquil, rich in sweet waters, which men call the "Fountain of Life."

Once in the course of each month it wells forth and bathes all the grove twelve times with its waters. Here a variety of tree, rising with lofty trunk, bears mellow fruit not destined to fall to earth. This grove, these woods, a unique bird inhabits, the Phoenix; but, though sole of her kind, she lives born anew of her own death. A memorable companion, she obeys and attends upon Phoebus. To her has Mother Nature given the possession of this privilege. As soon as saffron Aurora rises and begins to grow red, as soon as she routs the stars with her rosy light, thrice, four times, does the bird plunge her body into the sacred waves, thrice, four times, does she sip the living waters.

She soars, and lights on the topmost part of a lofty tree which is the only one that looks down upon the whole grove; and, turned toward the risings of new-born Phoebus, she awaits his rays and the growing light. And when the Sun has knocked at the threshold of the shining gate and the faint gleam of the first light has darted forth, she begins to pour forth the notes of a holy chant

B¹ hic) hoc DE 31 lucos) lucus B¹, lucus B² Phoenix)
fenix AC, foenix B 32 sed) quae FRANCIS apud Burmannum,
si BAEHRENS 33 paret) parit AC Phoebos) foebos AC
memoranda) ueneranda BAEHRENS, miranda RIESE dubitanter
satelles) satellae B¹ correxit B² 34 munus) munus C 35
surgens) surge^{re} A 36 sidera) s / dera B¹ correxit B² 37 pias) pia
A in undas) inundans C
39 consedit) consedit ABCE arboris) arbor A 40 despicit)
despicit AD 41 Phoebi) foebi C 42 expectat) expectus A
43 atque) at quae A ubi) ibi C¹ sed correxit C² pepulit)
pepulit A 44 levis) laevis A 45 sacri) sagri B modu-

and to summon the new day in a wondrous melody, which neither the voice of the nightingale nor the tuneful pipe with its Cithraean measures can match. But neither can the dying swan be deemed a rival, nor the melodious strings of the Cithraean lyre.

When Phoebus has loosed his steeds over the open plains of heaven and has shown his whole orb in his onward course, then with thrice-repeated flapping of wings, she salutes him, and after thrice doing obeisance to his fiery head, she is silent. Then, too, she separates the fleeting hours by day and night with notes of ineffable beauty; she who is guardian of the wood and revered priestess of the grove, sole sharer in thy secrets, Phoebus.

When she has at last completed her thousand years of life, as if length of years had made her feeble, that she may renew, in her declining years, the youth that has slipped away, she then leaves her dear, familiar home in the grove. When, in her desire to be born again, she has left the hallowed spot, she hastens to this world where death holds sway.

ignemque B venerata)ueneranda DE 55-56 reiecti
Leyser apud Brandium 55 atque . . . celeres)at quae
celeric A 56 innarrabilibus)ennarrabilibus B, enarrabilibus
E nocte dieque)noctae die quae A 57 antistes)antistes A,
antistes C luci nemorum)nemorum luci DE -que omiserunt
COD. RECC. verenda)ueneranda BC 58 arcans)archanis
C Phoebe)phoebe A, foeb C 123-150 post 58 post Baehrens
59 mille)millae C, mile A peregrit)pergit B 60 ac si)ac
se BCDE, ac sibi BAHRENS, et sic BARTH, hanc et MAENLY
reddiderint)reddiderunt A, reddiderunt B 61 reparet)re-
pararet B lapsum)lassum COD. RECC. spatii)latius C ver-
gentibus)urgentibus COD. RECC. 62 aduictum)assuetum C
cum quae A reliquit)reliquit AB, reliquit CD 63 cumque)
tum C mors)mox ABC, COD. RECC. 65 derigit)dirigit

The aged bird directs her swift flight to Syria, upon which the original Phoenix bestowed the name Phoenicia. Along trackless wastes she seeks secluded groves, wheresoever through the glens a far-off wood lies hidden.

Next she chooses a palm with top towering high in air, a tree which derives its Greek name "phoenix" from the bird. Into it, no harmful creature can creep, either slippery serpent or any bird of prey. Then Aeolus confines the winds to the overarching caves, lest they disturb the bright air with their blasts, or a cloud, gathered by the South Wind through the voids of heaven, may shut off the sun's rays and stay the bird.

She next builds herself a nest, or if you will, a tomb, for she dies that she may live; yet, by her own efforts she begets herself.

Here she collects juices and perfumes from the fruitful wood, such products as the Assyrian gathers or the rich Arab, as either the Pygmy nations or India harvests, or Sheba's land produces in its soft bosom. Here the Phoenix piles cinnamon, the fragrance of far-smelling amomum, and balsam, together with a

puporeum A, purpureum B 75 concreta)concreta B (Noto)
notus B, nothus C, notis HEINSIUS 76 radios)redios A,
radius C obest)boest A, ussit BC, interpolat DE sepul-
chrum)sepulchrum A 78 nam perit: ut vivat, se tamen ipsa
creat BIRT se tamen)sed tamen BC
79 hinc)hinc BAHRENS, huc RIESE 1879 odores)odoris A
80 opulentus)opulentus B Arabs)araps ABC 81 Pyg-
maee)pigmeae A, pigmaee B, pigmae C, Panchaee HEINSIUS,
COD. RECC. India)indica B 82 molli)mollis A Sabaeae)
sabaeae C, sabae A 83 cinnamon)cinnamomum BDE, cynamomum
C hic)hinc COD. RECC., BRANDT, huc RIESE dubitante
auramque)auram quae A, auramque CENTO SANGALL. spirantis)

mixture of nard. Nor is gentle cassia and the twig of the odorous scanthus missing, or tears of incense and its rich drop. To these she adds tender shoots of full-grown nard and combines with myrrh thy pungency, panacea.

At once she places her body, capable of change, in the nest that she has prepared, and on the life-giving couch disposes her tranquil limbs. Then she scatters juices with her beak around and over her body, planning to die with a funeral of her own making. Amid the many scents she then yields up her life, nor is she apprehensive of her trust of so precious a deposit. Meantime her body, destroyed by a life-giving death, grows warm; and the very heat produces a flame. From the far-off heavenly light it takes fire. It blazes and, consumed, is reduced to ashes.

Engendering in death, she gathers and moulds these ashes into a mass, as it were, and as a result produces something like a seed. Men say that from it a living thing without limbs first arises; but the worm, they say, is milky-white in color. It grows, and

RENS dubitanter 93-94 ante 91-92 ponit Klapp lacunant
ante 93 statuit Birt 93 tunc)huic Klapp inter)in A odoris)
odoris AB 94 versum in margine addidit B' depositi)deposuit
AC timet)tibet A 95 interea)interim A, interit; at BAKRENS
morte)mortae A 96 parturit)protulit CODD. RECC. 95-96
interpolata dicit Leyser 97 concipit)concepit A 98 solvitur)
soluitus A cinerem)cineres DE, RITSCHL, BRANDT
99 velut)velud B massam)cineres AC, cineris B in morte)
in more ABC, in monte E, sine more HEINSIUS, natura RITSCHL,
BUECHLER apud Rietium, Anst. Lat. 731 coactos)coactus
AC 100 confiat)constat CODD. RECC. effectum)effectu A,
effecti D, effectum FROENNER habet)habent CODD. RECC. 102
sed)sic LEYSER, et MAENLY vermi)vermi A, vermis C lac-
teus)lactibus A 103 crecit, et emenso sopitur)creuerit in

after it has passed a fixed time, it slumbers and takes on the semblance of a rounded egg.

And, just as chrysalids in the country, when holding themselves to stones with a thread, are wont to change into a butterfly, from this worm is formed anew a body such as the bird had before. The Phoenix, bursting her shell, comes forth. To her no food is granted in this world, nor is the task of feeding the unfledged creature allotted to anyone. She sips the ambrosial dews of heaven's nectar, a delicate drink fallen from the starry sky. These the bird gathers, on them she feeds amid perfumes until she attains adult form.

But when she begins to mature in the first years of her youth, away she flies, ready at last to return to her ancestral home. Yet first, whatever remains of her own body, bones or ashes and her own shell, she covers with balm ointment, myrrh, and Sabaeen incense, and rounds it into shape with her loving beak.

Carrying it in her claws, she hastens to the Sunrise, and alighting on the altar, places it in the holy lane. She presents and

lulat)pululat B exuvie)exuvius B, exubis AC 109 illi
cibus)illic ibus A est omisit C concessus)consecutus BAKRENS
orbe)orbe A 110 nec)neq A cuiquam)cuique B cura subest
desinit A 111 ambrosios)ambrosius B, ambrosios B' 112
tenues)teneri CODD. RECC. 113 in odoribus)in dolorib; B
115 ast ubi)has ubi C coepit)coeperit C iuventa)iuventus
C 116 domo)domus B 117 quidquid)quicquid C proprio)
patris vel patris WERNSDORF 118 ossaque)ossa quae C 119
Sabaeo)sabeo B', soluto C, BAKRENS, solo B', soluta DE 121
quam)que E gestans)gestans C ad ortus)ad urbem
GRYPHANDER apud Brandium, ad arces LEYSER, ad hortus ALLI
122 ara)arma C, alma DE ponit)ponit BC, BRANDT aede)
aede C sacra)sagra B' sed correxit B' 123 praestat)prestat

proffers herself to be marvelled at and worshipped: so great is the bird's beauty: such tokens of esteem overwhelm her.

First, the color which pomegranates have under the sign of the Crab when they cover their seeds with a saffron-colored rind; such a hue as is on the petals which the wild poppy flaunts when Flora spreads her skirts over the reddening land; with a covering of color like these her shoulders and breast gleam beautifully. With it the head, neck, and the top of her back are resplendent. She spreads a tail flecked with tawny golden hue, and in its spots the blended purple glows.

Her wing feathers from above Iris marks, as oft from above she paints a cloud with iridescent hues. Her beak of pure ivory is a beauteous white, shot with vivid emerald, and opens, set with gems. Her eyes are large; you would think them twin sapphires from the midst of which lucent flame flashes. A circlet of rays has been fitted to her flamed head, a lofty diadem reflecting the glory of Phoebus' crown. Scales cover her legs, mottled

humeri)humerus DE, humeros OUDENDORP *apud* *Burmianum*
pectusque)pectus C, pectusq; C¹ 131 porrigitur)porrigitur
Bis *sed* *correcti* B¹ distincta)distenta BC fulvo)flavo DE
133 alarum)harum BCDE pennas)pinnae B, inter DE
insigne)insigne BC, insigneq; DE, lux pingit BAEHRENS de-
super Iris)desuperitis B, de superatis C, discolor, Iris BAEHRENS
alis *addidit* B 134 pingere)pinguere B nubem)nubes
CODD. RECC. aura)alta CODD. RECC., EDD., acta HEINSIUS, BAEH-
RENS 135 insigne)insigne B mixto)mixtis C smarag-
do)smaragdo BDJE 137 oculi)oculos DE, GRAMM. D. DUB. NOM.
580. 29, CODD. RECC. hyacinthos)hyacinthos B, hiacinthos C
138 lucida)lucidam C micat)micat B 139 aptata est)aptatur
OUDENDORP *apud* *Burmianum*, aequataq; B, aequata aq; C,
arguata est BAEHRENS noto)cuncto RIESE, 1906; rutilo
BAEHRENS, notho C, nota E, toto EDD. 140 Phoebei)Foebiei
B, Foebos ^q C

with yellow gold, but a color of rosy hue dyes her claws. Her body seems to unite the peacock with the richly-adorned pheasant. The winged creature which is born in the land of the Arabs, whether it be bird or beast, can scarce equal her great size.

Yet she is not sluggish, as are birds of great bulk which walk slowly because of their heavy weight. But light and fleet is the Phoenix and full of regal beauty. Such she appears everywhere in the sight of men.

All Egypt comes hither to the wondrous sight, and with acclamations the throng greets the rare bird. At once they carve her form on hallowed marble, and mark both day and event with a new title.

All manner of birds crowd together; none thinks of prey or fear. The peerless bird, closely attended by the flock of winged creatures, flies through the sky. The throng escorts her, rejoicing in this act of devotion. But when it reaches the regions of pure ether, then the crowd turns back. After that the Phoenix is hidden in her own domain.

151 huc)hic BC, hinc BAEHRENS, convenit CODD. RECC.
in Aegyptus))aegyptus (in *erasae*) C 152 volucrum)vo-
lucrum B¹ *sed* *correcti* B¹ salutem)resultat C 153 exculpunt
sacroto)sculpunt sagrato B¹ *sed* *correcti* B¹, insculpunt CODD.
RECC.; exculpunt HEINSIUS in marmore)in ///marmore(cori
erasae) C 155 coetum)coetus C, caelum DE omne)omnem
C 156 praedae)prede B¹, prede B¹, predae C ulla)ullus
C, nec memor ulla metus CODD. RECC. 157 altum)altum
CE 158 prosequitur)persequitur DE munere)munere B¹
sed *correcti* B¹, murmure HEINSIUS 160 ante illa *interpunctis*
RIESE, BAEHRENS, BRANDT redit illa; suis *interpunctis*
RECC. inde)unde B

O creature of blessed lot, thou fortunate of the birds, on whom the god has personally conferred birth from thyself! Whether the bird is female or male of sex, or neither, blessed is the Phoenix which cherishes no ties of Venus! Death is her Love. Her sole pleasure lies in death. That she may be born, she seeks beforehand to die.

She is her own progeny, her own sire, and her own heir. She is her own nurse, ever foster child to herself. She is indeed herself, yet not the same; the same and not herself, having attained life everlasting through death's boon.

seu mas, seu neutrum, vel si sit femina phoenix GALDI 164
colit BAHRENS 166 possit nasci nasci possit CODD.
RECC.

167 proles)prole C heres)heres B¹ 168 ipsa sui)ipsa sibi
DE 169 quidem)q'dem (q'dem partim erasum) C [eadem
est] omittunt BCDE, CODD. RECC., addidit BAHRENS eadem-
que)eadamque B, eadem quia ipsa nec ipsa est DE, quia et ipsa
nec ipsa est CODD. RECC., RUD. 170 aeternam)aeter: ^{mas} C
adepta)adepta C Item eiusdem claudii ad aeternalem pergit
B Finit de fenice (sitterae masculinae) D, subscriptione carenti celeri